



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Level Examination  
January 2012

# English Language (Specification A)

## ENGA3

### Unit 3 Language Explorations

Wednesday 25 January 2012 1.30 pm to 4.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

**Time allowed**

- 2 hours 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is ENGA3.
- Answer **two** questions.
- There are **two** sections:  
**Section A:** Language Variation and Change  
**Section B:** Language Discourses
- Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 from Section A. Answer Question 3 from Section B.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

**Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets. There are 45 marks for either Question 1 or Question 2 and 45 marks for Question 3.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- It is recommended that you spend 30 minutes on the reading and preparation of the data to be analysed in answering the questions. It is recommended that you then spend 60 minutes writing your Section A answer and 60 minutes writing your Section B answer.

## Section A – Language Variation and Change

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

**EITHER**

### Question 1

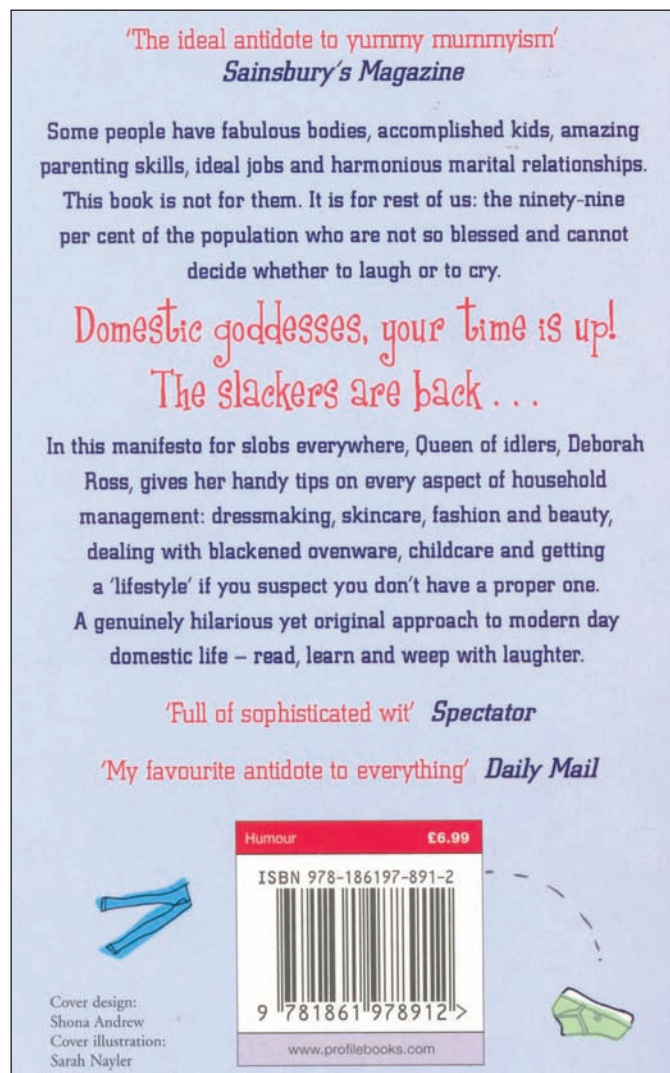
0 1

**Text A**, below, is the back cover of a book, *How not to be a Domestic Goddess*, published in 2007.

**Text B**, on page 3, is the frontispiece from a book, *The Compleat Housewife*, originally published in 1753.

- Analyse how **Text A** and **Text B** use language to represent each book and shape a reader's responses.
- Using your knowledge of different views of language change, analyse and evaluate how the different periods and contexts might have affected the language of the texts. (45 marks)

### Text A



Source: D. Ross, *How not to be a Domestic Goddess* (Profile Books, London) 2007

## Text B

THE  
**Compleat Houfewife :**  
 O R,  
*Accomplish'd Gentlewoman's*  
**COMPANION.**  
 BEING  
 A COLLECTION of upwards of Six Hundred  
 of the most approved RECEIPTS in

COOKERY, PASTRY, CONFECTIONARY, PRESERVING, PICKLES,		CAKES, CREAMS, JELLIES, MADE WINES, CORDIALS.
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With COPPER PLATES, curiously engraven, for  
 the regular Disposition or Placing of the various  
 DISHES and COURSES.  
 AND ALSO  
 BILLS of FARE for every Month in the Year.  
 To which is added,  
 A COLLECTION of above Three Hundred Family RECEIPTS  
 of MEDICINES; viz. *Drinks, Syrups, Salves, Ointments,*  
 and various other Things of sovereign and approved Efficacy  
 in most Distempers, Pains, Aches, Wounds, Sores, &c.  
 particularly Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicine for the Cure of the Stone  
 and Gravel, and Dr. *Mead's* famous Receipt for the Cure of a  
 Bite of a mad Dog; with several other excellent Receipts for  
 the same, which have cured when the Persons were disordered,  
 and the salt Water fail'd; never before made publick; fit  
 either for private Families, or such publick-spirited Gentle-  
 women as would be beneficent to their poor Neighbours.

WITH  
 DIRECTIONS for MARKETING.

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By *E. SMITH.*

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The FIFTEENTH EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

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L O N D O N:  
 Printed for *R. Ware, S. Birt, T. Longman, C. Hitch, J. Hodges,*  
*J. and J. Rivington, J. Ward, W. Johnson, and M. Cooper.*  
 M. DCC. LIII. 1753

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Price FIVE SHILLINGS.

Source: E. SMITH, *The Compleat Housewife* (Chawton House Library Books, Alton) 2009

Turn over ►

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OR

Question 2

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**Text C**, below, is an extract from a novel, *The Pocket Guide to being an Indian Girl*. The novel's narrator is teenaged Susham Dillon from Dudley in the West Midlands.

**Text D**, on page 5, is a series of words and definitions from *The Queen's Hinglish (How to speak pukka)*.

- Analyse how the writer of **Text C** uses language to represent the narrator and her family.
- Referring to **Text C**, **Text D** and your own studies, evaluate how far people's ethnicity affects their use of English. (45 marks)

**Text C**

Extract cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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**Text D**
**bhangra** *noun*

a type of Asian pop music and dance that combines elements of traditional Punjabi music with Western pop

her sound is an explosive mix of bhangra, raga, electro and hip hop (*The Times*)

**filmi** *informal | adjective*

**1** melodramatic; reminiscent of or suitable for a typical Indian film

You should have seen cousin Bela's wedding. It was very filmi; that's all I'm going to say

**2** of or relating to film or the film industry

this is all I've ever known, being from a filmi family where everybody has been into acting and direction (*India Today*)

| *noun*

**3** music written and performed specifically for Indian cinema

Till but a few years ago, there were three distinct genres in music. They were classical, the western pop and the filmi. And the three never quite mingled (*India Today*)

**Hinglish** *noun informal*

**a** (in Britain) the use of certain words from a South Asian language, esp Hindi, Urdu, or Punjabi in a predominantly English spoken sentence

**b** (in India) the use of English words in a predominantly Hindi, Urdu, or Punjabi spoken sentence

Hinglish, the hybrid of Hindi and English spoken as a second language by 350 million Indians, may soon become the most common spoken form of English, British linguist David Crystal told *The Times* (*The Times*)

**pukka** *adjective*

**1** properly or perfectly done, constructed, cooked, etc

that's a pukka road they've laid

**2** genuine; authentic

he's not even a pukka Indian

**3** *informal* excellent

it's the first time I've been to carnival and I thought it was pukka

Source: BALJINDER K. MAHAL, *The Queen's Hinglish (How to speak pukka)* (HarperCollins Publishers, Glasgow) 2006



## Section B – Language Discourses

Answer Question 3.

### Question 3

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Read **Text E**, below, and **Text F**, on page 7. **Text E** is an extract from an article published in *The Daily Telegraph* in 2008. **Text F** is an article published in the *Daily Mail* in 2009.

- Analyse and evaluate how these two texts use language to present their ideas about the events and issues they report.
- Evaluate these ideas about politically correct language, drawing on your knowledge and study of language change. (45 marks)

### Text E

#### The phrase *Old Masters* is sexist, authors and students are told

Publishers and universities are outlawing dozens of seemingly innocuous words in case they cause offence.

Banned phrases on the list, which was originally drawn up by sociologists, include *Old Masters*, which has been used for centuries to refer to great painters – almost all of whom were in fact male. 5

It is claimed that the term discriminates against women and should be replaced by “classic artists”. 10

The list of banned words was written by the British Sociological Association, whose members include dozens of professors, lecturers and researchers. 15

The list of allegedly racist words includes immigrants, developing nations and black, while so-called “disablist” terms include patient, the elderly and special needs. 20

It comes after one council outlawed the allegedly sexist phrase “man on the street”, and another banned staff from saying “brainstorm” in case it offended people with epilepsy. 25

However the list of “sensitive” language is said by critics to amount to unwarranted

50  
censorship and wrongly assume that people are offended by words that have been in use for years. 30

Prof Frank Furedi, a sociologist at the University of Kent, said he was shocked when he saw the extent of the list and how readily academics had accepted it.

“I was genuinely taken aback when I discovered that the term ‘Chinese Whisper’ was offensive because of its apparently racist connotations. I was moved to despair when I found out that one of my favourite words, ‘civilised’, ought not be used by a culturally sensitive author because of its alleged racist implications.” 35 40

Prof Furedi said that censorship is about the “policing of moral behaviour” by an army of campaign groups, teachers and media organisations who are on a “crusade” to ban certain words and promote their own politically correct alternatives. 45

He said people should see the efforts to ban certain words as the “coercive regulation” of everyday language and the “closing down of discussions” rather than positive attempts to protect vulnerable groups from offence. 50

Source: adapted from MARTIN BECKFORD *The Daily Telegraph*, 15 September 2008

## Text F

**EU bans use of ‘Miss’ and ‘Mrs’ (and sportsmen and statesmen) because it claims they are sexist**

<p>Using ‘Miss’ and ‘Mrs’ has been banned by leaders of the European Union because they are not considered politically correct.</p> <p>Brussels bureaucrats have decided the words are sexist and issued new guidelines in its bid to create ‘gender-neutral’ language.</p> <p>The booklet warns European politicians they must avoid referring to a woman’s marital status.</p> <p>Instead of using the standard titles, it is asking MEPs to address women by their names.</p> <p>And the rules have not stopped there – they also ban MEPs saying sportsmen and statesmen, advising athletes and political leaders should be used instead.</p> <p>Man-made is also taboo – it should be artificial or synthetic, firemen is disallowed and air hostesses should be called flight attendants.</p> <p>Headmasters and headmistresses must be heads or head teachers, laymen becomes layperson, and manageress or mayoress should be manager or mayor.</p> <p>Police officers must be used instead of policeman and policewoman unless the officer’s sex is relevant.</p> <p>The only problem words that do not fit into the guidelines are waiter and waitress, which means MEPs are at least spared one worry when ordering a coffee.</p> <p>They have reacted with incredulity to the booklet, which has been sent out by the Secretary General of the European Parliament.</p> <p>Scottish Tory MEP Struan Stevenson described the guidelines as ‘political correctness gone mad’.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p> <p>25</p> <p>30</p> <p>35</p>	<p>He said: ‘This is frankly ludicrous. We’ve seen the EU institutions try to ban the bagpipes and dictate the shape of bananas, but now they seem determined to tell us which words we are entitled to use in our own language.</p> <p>‘Gender-neutrality is really the last straw. The Thought Police are now on the rampage in the European Parliament.</p> <p>‘We will soon be told that the use of the words “man” or “woman” has been banned in case it causes offence to those who consider ‘gender neutrality’ an essential part of life.’</p> <p>West Midlands Conservative MEP Philip Bradbourn is calling on the Secretary General to reveal who authorised the publication of the booklet and how much it has cost.</p> <p>He described it as ‘a waste of taxpayers’ money’ and ‘an erosion of the English language as we know it’.</p> <p>‘I will have no part of it. I will continue to use my own language and expressions, which I have used all my life, and will not be instructed by this institution or anyone else in these matters,’ he said.</p> <p>‘I shall also expect the many translators who sit in the European parliament to translate accurately the language I use. I find this publication offensive in the extreme.</p> <p>‘The Parliament, by the publication of this document, is not only bringing itself as an institution into more disrepute than it already suffers, but it is also showing that it has succumbed to the politically correct clap-trap currently in vogue.’</p>	<p>40</p> <p>45</p> <p>50</p> <p>55</p> <p>60</p> <p>65</p> <p>70</p> <p>75</p>
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Source: *Daily Mail online*, 16 March 2009

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Text B: Smith, E. and Kowaleski-Wallace, E. (2009) *The Compleat Housewife / Elizabeth Smith; introduction by Elizabeth Kowaleski-Wallace* [Main Collection post-1900]. Alton: Chawton House Library Books.

Text C: Excerpt from *The Pocket Guide to being an Indian Girl* © ARCADIA Books, 2004

Text D: Harper Collins Publishers Ltd. © (BALJINDER K. MAHAL) (2006)

Text E: © Telegraph Media Group Ltd. (2008)

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