



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
June 2013

English Language (Specification A)

ENGA3

Unit 3 Language Explorations

Monday 3 June 2013 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**

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Text A, below, is an advertisement for coffee published during the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Text B, on page 3, is a webpage produced by the coffee company Caffè Nero in 2012.

- Analyse how language is used in **Text A** and **Text B** to represent the companies' coffee.
- With reference to **Text A**, **Text B** and your own studies, illustrate and evaluate different ways of explaining how language changes. *(45 marks)*

Text A

This text has been removed due to copyright restrictions.

Text B

CAFFÈ
NERO

HOME | OUR STORY | COFFEE | FOOD | OUR PEOPLE | COMMUNITY | LOCATE A CAFÉ ▾ | CONTACT US | SHOP

THE ART OF ESPRESSO | THE BARISTA | OUR COFFEES | ICED DRINKS

Iced drinks

Coffee Based Drinks

The Caffè Nero espresso serves as the foundation for all our iced coffee drinks so once again the drink is only as good as the espresso. All our iced coffee drinks are made with two shots of Caffè Nero house blend espresso coffee.

Classic Frappè Latte

Unique to Caffè Nero - our famous and most popular iced coffee drink. Caffè Nero espresso, milk, ice and our special frappe mix are blended together to make this a refreshing, creamy and smooth tasting drink, that's also low in fat! Try it and find out why it has such a loyal following.

Mocha Frappè Latte

This is identical to the Classic Frappè Latte but we add chocolate powder to the espresso, along with the milk, ice and frappe mix, and blend everything together. The result is a smooth and chocolatey drink with a kick of Caffè Nero espresso - the best of both worlds!

Iced Latte

Our Iced Latte is similar to the Classic Frappe Latte, but it does not contain the frappe mix. The frappe mix contains dairy ingredients, so the Iced Latte can be made with soya milk if you have an allergy or intolerance to dairy products.

Iced Coffee (or Iced Americano)

The original Iced Coffee, very continental and refreshing. A simple mix of espresso coffee, ice and water, it is generally not blended but simply mixed with ice cubes. You may have it made with milk instead of water if you prefer.

Frappè Milkshakes

We use French syrups because they are good. Really good! We blend the syrup with milk, ice and our special frappe mix to create these delicious milkshakes. The Strawberry Frappè is one of our most popular, but the Mint, Vanilla or Banana Frappès are also delicious, or you can create your own flavour using any of the syrups behind the bar. The Double Chocolate Frappè is made using our chocolate powder, blended with milk, ice and our frappe mix.

All of our milk based iced drinks can be made with skimmed milk or soya milk. The frappe mix we use contains milk powder, so none of these drinks will be completely dairy free. You can of course ask the barista not to use the frappe mix. The coffee based drinks can be made with decaffeinated coffee.

NUTRITIONAL
INFO

FIND OUT MORE →

NERO SHOP

BUY ONLINE →

Source: www.caffenero.com/coffee/iceddrinks.aspx

Turn over ►

OR

Question 2

0 2

Text C, below and on page 5, is an extract from an interview with the American rapper, Juvenile, who comes from a working class area in New Orleans. **Figure 1**, on page 5, is a graph showing the usage of multiple negation by people in Detroit.

- Analyse the distinctive features of Juvenile’s language in **Text C** and how he conveys his experiences and ideas.
- Referring to **Text C**, **Figure 1** and your own studies, evaluate how far people’s social class affects their use of English. (45 marks)

Text C

I: Do you remember the first rap record you heard at that time or that you bought at that time?

J: You know, I wasn’t allowed to have that.

I: Oh, yeah?

J Yeah. Couldn’t bring that in the house!

5

I: *(Laughter)* Who didn’t allow that in the house?

J: My moms, man. My mama didn’t want me to rap. Uh-uh. She all with it now. She’s down with it now. Because, you know, it wasn’t a big thing when I was young. She was like, “You better think of something else!” Back then it was like a one to a million in my chance of becoming a star. And I wanted to be a star.

10

I: So she was concerned about you.

J: She wanted me to make sure that I was straight, and that I didn’t spend all my time worrying about rap music and forgettin about what I got to do.

I: What do you think brought her change about?

J: Because it opened up to where you could make it out a career. You know, when I was young, a lot of cats would make a song, and they ain’t make a record since then, you know what I’m saying? Now you got it to where artists is goin out there makin money like football players and baseball players, you know what I’m saying? *(Laughter)*. She widdit! I ain’t doin nuthin. I ain’t causing no harm to nobody. I’m livin. She widdit, you know what I’m saying? I ain’t cuttin off nobody arms or nuthin to get it; I’m just doin my thing. Believe me.

15

20

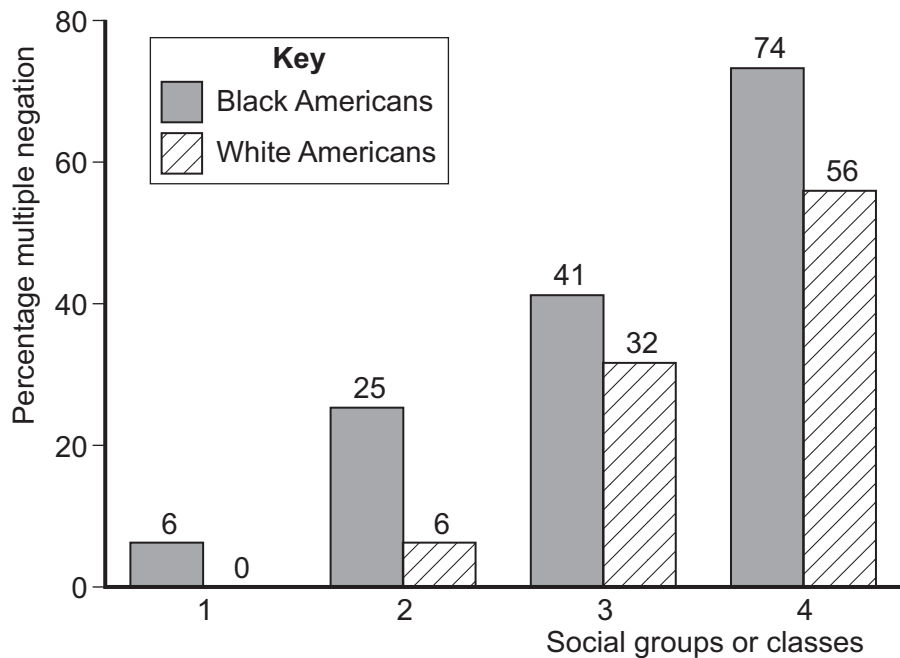
I: What do you like the best about being with Cash Money¹?

¹ Cash Money Millionaires – a rap group

- J: It's family, man. We family. We're still livin, man. Everything the same. Ain't nuthin changed since I got here. We still doin the same thangs. We paperchasin, cousin. We tryin to get all the money, cousin. 25
- I: How important is that to have family around you?
- J: If you don't work, you don't eat, man. That's the importance. It's real important to have them around me. Because with them along with me, I'm workin. That mean a lot, you know what I'm saying? That's less amount of work. As long as it's with the family, it's all gravy. We get a lot accomplished when we're together, and we're always together. 30
Just family.

Source: SAMY ALIM H, *Roc the Mic Right*, Routledge, London, 2006.

Figure 1



Use of multiple negation in Detroit.

Group 1 is the highest social class. Group 4 is the lowest social class.

Source: HOLMES J, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Pearson Education Limited.

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Section B – Language Discourses

Answer Question 3.

Question 3

0	3
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Read **Text D**, below, and **Text E**, on page 7. **Text D** and **Text E** are extracts from the book *Himglish and Femalese*, which is subtitled *Why Women Don't Get Why Men Don't Get Them*.

- Analyse and evaluate how the writer uses language to present ideas about how men and women communicate.
- Evaluate these ideas about men's and women's language, drawing on your knowledge and study of language variation. (45 marks)

Text D*Questions*

The particular, perhaps peculiar, tangential way that women talk is most apparent when we are asking questions. For women, questioning can take many forms. And one of the most popular forms is, in fact, similar to the way that men speak when they are making a statement. This is, of course, fiendishly confusing to men and, I would imagine, often gives them headaches. Poor boys. 5

Take, for example, a simple scenario in which the rubbish needs to be taken out. Jonathan and Alice struggle with this one. When Jonathan wants Alice to do bin duty, he says something along the lines of 'Would you take the rubbish out, please?' This puts Alice in a small funk, because taking the rubbish out is smelly and unpleasant and surely not something that women's liberation requires her to do every week in order to maintain her fervent belief in gender equality. 10

But because Alice is an upstanding lady and not some kind of ridiculous princess (no one likes a ridiculous princess, girls) she will do it, since saying 'no' would be strange and obtuse. And thus the chore is done, and efficiently so.

But unfortunately, Jonathan tends not to take notice of the overflowing bin quite as often as he might. Alice often feels that she must take it upon herself to ask him to take care of it. But the chances that she will directly ask him to do this are low—not only does it not come naturally, but she is wary of being labelled a nag, which is definitely amongst the most offensive stereotypes with which a lady can be lumbered. In order to avoid being bossy, therefore, Alice is more likely to couch her request in a statement, rather than putting it to Jonathan as a question. Thus, Alice remarks, 'I see the rubbish needs to be taken out,' which is intended to be a direction, rather than a mere observation; unfortunately, however, only the man who is aware that women speak in code will respond correctly and convey the bag to the bin. Jonathan is not amongst this elite group. 15

Being a rather more literally minded bloke, Jonathan will observe the overflowing pile of trash, and agree with his lovely Alice that it is indeed time for it to go. And then he will plug his iPod back in and continue to drink his beer. And then Alice will be annoyed with him for not understanding what she was saying. And then she'll end up nagging him about it—doing exactly what she was trying to avoid in the first place by using indirect language to direct Jonathan to do something. 20

Source: Edelstein JH, *Himglish & Femalese (Why Women Don't Get Why Men Don't Get Them)*, Arrow Books, London, 2010. 30

Text E

Text messaging

With the advent of text messaging in the late nineties, men and women gained a particularly exciting new way to communicate with each other—or, rather, to mis-communicate with each other.

For men, the general social acceptance of texting as a legitimate way in which to communicate was like a big sparkly gift from a magical deity: finally, a mode of conversation in which saying as little as possible (or, you know, as I am sure that men no doubt prefer to think of it, 'being concise') is actually a tremendous advantage. Having been tyrannised for decades by the terrible pressure to take the initiative to actually make telephone calls to women in which they were expected to articulate whole sentences, men have collectively, albeit briefly, rejoiced over the technological development which has made it socially acceptable—even imperative—to express thoughts and feelings in a maximum of 144 characters. Indeed, many of them have even bravely accepted the challenge to do it in even fewer, unintentionally sending women such as myself who are on the receiving end of these truncated textual communications into spasms of confusion over what the meaning of 'oh-K' actually is. Does it mean 'OK'? Is it a bit sarcastic? Is it meant to be funny? Breathly? Why is there no punctuation? Oh, for heaven's sake!

On the other hand, character limits present women with an altogether different sort of challenge: how to reconcile our innate desire to communicate through the use of obtuse metaphors and delicate shades of meaning within the limitations of the short form of the SMS.

But we carry on, even as we know deep in our hearts that the recipients of our strenuous texting efforts will read a message that says, 'See you next Tuesday x' and think, 'Ah, I will see her next Tuesday', instead of what we dearly want them to think, which is: 'Well, she must be very busy and important if she can't see me until next Tuesday, no doubt because of the distractions provided by her multitudes of other suitors with whom I am in competition, and I am pleased to note that she has signed with a kiss, indicating affection, but only one kiss, indicating that while she is keen on our relationship, she is not in fact so keen that she is willing to make a fool of herself through sending me a profligate number of text smooches. I probably should buy her flowers.'

Source: Edelstein JH, *Himglish & Femalese (Why Women Don't Get Why Men Don't Get Them)*, Arrow Books, London, 2010.

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Text A: Used with the permission of The Bodleian Libraries, The University of Oxford.

Text B: Caffè Nero.

Question 2 Text C: p.118, Samy Alim H, *Roc the Mic Right*, Routledge, London, 2006.

Figure 1: *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Janet Holmes, Pearson Education Limited. © Longman Group UK Limited 1992.

Question 3 Text D: Reprinted by permission of The Random House Group Ltd.

Text E: Reprinted by permission of The Random House Group Ltd.

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