

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

2702

Variation in the Usage of English

Wednesday **11 JANUARY 2006** Afternoon 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials:
8 page answer booklet

TIME 1 hour 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and Candidate number in the spaces on the answer booklet. If you use more than one booklet, fasten them together.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer the question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is 30. This is shown in brackets [] at the end of each question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in your answers.
- A table of phonemic symbols is included on page 8. You may use this if you wish, but it is **not** compulsory to use these symbols in any of your answers.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Section A

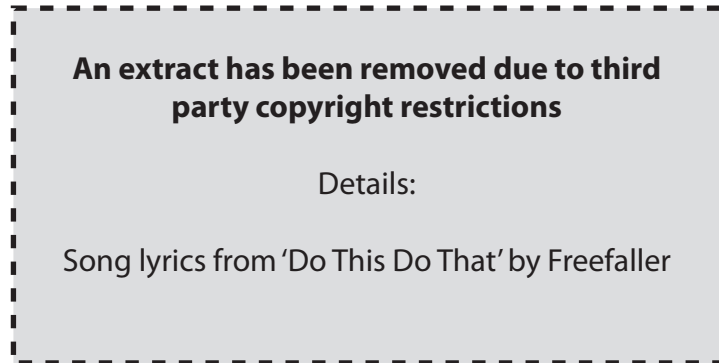
Answer Question 1.

1 Written Language

The following two passages are taken from publications written for young adults. Passage (a) is part of a song lyric. Passage (b) is from a novel. Both passages show variation in their use of English.

Try this, try that...

(a)



... it up a fret...

- (b) To: Bernardo Fernando ochposie
GOD! Poor vous. Major whammy in the problemo stakes. OK. LISTEN to Auntie Hannah.
Re.moving Sooooo soreee. Let it slip you have psychotic neighbours ...

By close reference to your own studies of English, comment upon and illustrate influences which can lead to variation in written texts. You may, if you wish, refer to the passages as part of your answer. You should ensure that you include detailed references to lexis, syntax and grammar in your responses.

[30]

Section B

Choose one question from this section.

EITHER

2 Register and Levels of Formality

The following two passages (a) and (b) are advertising desirable products, implying that ownership of such gives the buyer status.

By careful analysis of the language of each passage, compare and contrast the levels of formality and register.

[30]

(a)

An advert has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An advert for the Celtic Loveknot Champagne Diamond Ring

(b)

An advert has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An advert for Bose sound systems

OR

3 Child Language Acquisition

Alice is three years and four months old. In the transcription she is talking with her mother, who is trying to get her ready to go to nursery school.

By close reference to the transcription comment in detail upon Alice's language skills. Pay particular attention to syntax and lexis. [30]

M. alice can you please get ready

A. mmm

M. alice

A. yes mummy

M. coat on please

5

A. six n seven

M. alice do hurry up

A. oh yes come after this time countin

M. we re off in five minutes

A. jus getting dolly six dress now dolly dress all in her new clothes isnt she and then i dress this one wiv her 10

M. what shoes do you want today

A. green green is my very bestest where is doggy gone now an dolly want doggy he comes wiv us n we goes in the car to play wiv ermm to play at the school coming

M. now where is your new coat

15

A. dolly come n doggy come all together in the car play games to school doggy and catty and dolly all singin wiv e today(1)janey doll staying home wiv alice n poppy doll bad not goin to school wiv us

M. now we are ready arent we all

A. mummy is emmly comes wiv us now(1)emmly likes our doggy when we play playd them games mmm this dolly is not nicer not take this dolly but taken this one and doggy comes 20

M. lets go down to the car shall we

A. not take this doggy and this dolly our big doggy he comes and is daddy come wiv us today n emmly come wiv us an me and doggy and dolly 25

M. please put your coat on properly come along and leave them now

A. all the time all the dollies n nimals goes to the play house(1)there n she goes here(1) and here (.) this not ready she not dressin can i do her dress

M. i said now didn't i

A. all right all go to car now

30

TRANSCRIPTION KEY

M. Mother

A. Alice

(1) Pause in seconds

(.) Micropause

Speech sounds are transcribed orthographically.

List of Phonemic Symbols and Signs (RP)

1. CONSONANTS OF ENGLISH

/f/	—	fat, rough
/v/	—	very, village, love
/θ/	—	theatre, thank, athlete
/ð/	—	this, them, with, either
/s/	—	sing, thinks, losses
/z/	—	zoo, beds, easy
/ʃ/	—	sugar, bush
/ʒ/	—	pleasure, beige
/h/	—	high, hit, behind
/p/	—	pit, top, spit
/t/	—	tip, pot, steep
/k/	—	keep, tick, scare
/b/	—	bad, rub
/d/	—	bad, dim
/g/	—	gun, big
/tʃ/	—	church, lunch
/dʒ/	—	judge, gin, jury
/m/	—	mad, jam, small
/n/	—	man, no, snow
/ŋ/	—	singer, long
/l/	—	loud, kill, play
/j/	—	you, pure
/w/	—	one, when, sweet
/r/	—	rim, bread

2. PURE VOWELS OF ENGLISH

/i:/	—	beat, keep
/ɪ/	—	bit, tip, busy
/e/	—	bet, many
/æ/	—	bat
/ʌ/	—	cup, son, blood
/ɑ:/	—	car, heart, calm, aunt
/ɒ/	—	pot, want
/ɔ:/	—	port, saw, talk
/ɔ:/	—	about
/ɜ:/	—	word, bird
/ʊ/	—	book, wood, put
/u:/	—	food, soup, rude

3. DIPHTHONGS OF ENGLISH

/eɪ/	—	late, day, great
/aɪ/	—	time, high, die
/ɔɪ/	—	boy, noise
/aʊ/	—	cow, house, town
/oʊ/	—	boat, home, know
/ɪə/	—	ear, here
/eə/	—	air, care, chair
/jʊə/	—	jury, cure

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