

**ADVANCED GCE UNIT  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Exploring, Analysing and Evaluating English

**MONDAY 29 JANUARY 2007**

**2706**

Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (16 pages)  
Reading Booklet



**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 **all** the questions.
- There is **one** 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.
- Read the instructions about reading time on the front of the Reading Booklet before you start.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The **first fifteen minutes** are for reading the passages in the **Reading Booklet**.
- 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 4. You may use this if you wish, but it is **not** compulsory to use these symbols in your answer.

This document consists of 4 printed pages.

**SECTION A**

Answer **both** parts of Question 1.

- 1** **Passage A** (printed in the Reading Booklet accompanying this question paper) is a transcription of part of a conversation involving three hairdressers who are keen night-clubbers and very good friends. Prompted by an interviewer from a local radio station, they discuss words meaning 'having no money' or 'having lots of money'.
- (a) The local newspaper has asked a bank manager to contribute an article about young people's attitudes to money and the language they use to talk about it. Using the material in the transcription, write the article in about 150–200 words.
- (b) Compare the transcription of the interview with your own transposition of the material into local newspaper article format. Explain the changes you made in your transposition. You should also comment upon wider issues concerning the presentation of speech in written form.

[30]

**SECTION B**

- 2 Passages A, B, C, and D are all concerned with money, or the lack of it. By close reference to the passages, analyse and discuss ways in which each speaker or writer addresses his/her audience.

In your answer you should, where relevant:

- make detailed reference to specific examples of lexis, syntax, grammar, phonology, language change and features of discourse
- comment on how the context and purpose of use might affect the form and register of the language used.

[30]

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## List of Phonemic Symbols and Signs (RP)

### 1. CONSONANTS OF ENGLISH

/f/	—	fat, rough
/v/	—	very, village, love
/ə/	—	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
/ə/	—	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
/əʊ/	—	boat, home, know
/ɪə/	—	ear, here
/eə/	—	air, care, chair
/ʊə/	—	jury, cure