

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**2702**

Variation in the Usage of English

**THURSDAY 10 JANUARY 2008**

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

**Additional materials:** Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60 (30 for each question)**.
- 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 your answer.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



**Section A**

Answer Question 1.

**1 *Written Language***

The following passage is part of a publicity handout, promoting a band's latest recording.

Once more defying easy categorisation – it lurches from delicate widescreen Cinerama to gorgeous windswept house by way of boisterous electro bug outs – it is resolutely different to their first opus, but reassuringly the same in excellence, soaked in sunshine iridescence.

**By close reference to your own studies of English, comment upon and illustrate influences which can lead to variations in written texts. You may, if you wish, refer to the passage as part of your answer.**

**You should ensure your answer includes detailed discussion of lexis, syntax and grammar.**

[30]

## Section B

Choose **one** question from this section.

## EITHER

2 *Register and Levels of Formality*

The following two passages (a) and (b) are concerned with issues in broadcasting.

**By careful analysis of the language of each passage, compare and contrast the levels of formality and register.** [30]

- (a) Until recently I thought that nothing could be more wearying than the endless stream of pap that television now serves up as entertainment. But I was wrong. If there is one thing worse than a cruddy TV show, it is a cruddy TV show whose only purpose is to tell us how cruddy television is. Yes, we know the schedules are full of nomarks and Z-list celebrities pleasuring pigs on reality TV in the hope of landing their own cable show because – guess what? – we're the mugs sitting at home eating family-size packs of crisps to dull the pain of watching it. Now you've just wasted another hour of prime-time telly pointing out the vexingly obvious. Bring out another Monster Munch multi-pack. This week a former breakfast time presenter bemoaned the relentless pursuit of young male viewers via breast-and-football TV. She argued that British news programmes, invariably featuring young female totty, sitting alongside older male presenters, just don't have gravitas any more. 5  
10

Extract from Carol Midgley, *Trash TV? Look at old Sharon, Brucie and Parky* © The Times, London, 01 September 2006

- (b) Time was when teenagers rushed home to get their dose of Neighbours and Home & Away. Today they are likely to head straight for the computer and log on to a social networking site. This has not been a sudden shift and yet traditional media groups have been ill-prepared for it. Although many are offering internet services, they are tending to use them as sidelines rather than potentially dominant revenue. The challenges faced by television producers are greater than ever. How do they ensure that generation Y doesn't desert TV altogether in favour of the latest ipod, games console or happening website? And television is not the only medium to feel the heat as the young switch off their radios and walk past the news-stands in favour of social network sites. It is estimated that 54 percent of young people regularly use such sites, spending less time watching TV, reading magazines and papers and listening to the radio. 5  
10

Extract from Amanda Andrews, *Broadcasters must cast net to hold the teens* © The Times, London, 18 August 2006

OR

**3 Child Language Acquisition**

James is nearly three and attends a nursery school. In the transcription he is talking with his play-group supervisor about what he has been doing that day.

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

- S. have you been on the bouncy
- J. umm little bit of time not all
- S. did you go very high
- J. high (.) umm high as dat n high as jamie does but not as much as umm that boy 5
- S. that was high where is jamie now
- J. he s not to play no more not today
- S. oh dear is he being naughty
- J. er (.) er (.) no his mummy tell him erm he (1)
- S. // what did she say 10
- J. he was to go wiv her home and stop play wiv us
- S. what are you going to do now
- J. me am reading nex n i reading the animals book n do drawin of them n things with miss lacy she erm (.) she is doin all the biggy nimals now so s we all can play lions n tigers in the erm (.) after time (1) after our drinks 15
- S. do you like the drawing time
- J. umm (.) well (.) not got my drawin book now it is in big c (.) c (.) box
- S. well what else would you like to do
- J. go on bouncy again n then find (.) find the book for miss lacy n then go to the toy box over here erm (.) n play wiv the cars n them things n ermm 20
- S. // which is your favourite toy car is it like your daddys

- J. erm daddy has new one now a new blue (.) n he takes mummy when we go to see  
to see lou n her baby n he takes us to school in it some day n mummy too she is  
goin wiv him n he token lucy n her mum one day when it rained 25  
umn n (1) well  
//
- S. i see he is a busy daddy isnt he
- J. n lucy is wiv the bigger girls now at the bigger school now  
//
- S. well you will go to the big school soon i expect
- J. wiv jamie n me n sam he s at the erm other school wiv simon 30  
lucy goed wiv him errm(2) he liked to play there n we can go n play togevver after  
erm yesterday n we did not play long then cos we not finished clearing the toys in  
time after miss lacy had done the the (erm)
- S. you mean called your names out
- J. yes n we not done all the things we should of after the toys n reading n play time so 35  
we got kepted in

#### TRANSCRIPTION KEY

- J. James
- S. Supervisor
- (.) micropause
- (1) pause in seconds
- // Overlapping Speech

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## List of Phonemic Symbols and Signs (RP)

### 1. CONSONANTS OF ENGLISH

/f/	—	fat, rough
/v/	—	very, village, love
/e/	—	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