

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Level Examination



ENGLISH LANGUAGE (SPECIFICATION A)
Unit 5 Language Variation and Change

ENA5

Monday 26 June 2006 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or 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 ENA5.
- There are **two** sections:
 - Section A:** Texts from Different Times
 - Section B:** Contemporary Language Variation and Change in the British Isles.
- Answer Question 1 from Section A and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 from Section B.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- It is recommended that you spend 15 minutes studying and preparing the source material. It is further recommended that you spend approximately 35 minutes writing your answer to Section A, and 40 minutes writing your answer to Section B.

SECTION A – Texts from Different Times

Answer Question 1.

- 1 **Text A** is an extract from a letter written in 1603 by Sir Walter Raleigh to his wife Elizabeth. He has been sentenced to death.

Analyse and evaluate how Raleigh uses language to communicate his thoughts, feelings and advice.
(30 marks)

Text A

When I am gonne, no doubt you shal be sought unto by many, for the world thinks that I was very ritch; but take heed of the pretences of men and of their affections; for they laste but in honest and worthy men. And no greater misery cann befall you in this life then to become a pray, and after
5 to be despised. I speak it (God knowes) not to disswad you from marriage – for that willbe best for you – both in respect of God and the world. As for me, I am no more your’s, nor you myne. Death hath cutt us asunder; and God hath devided me from the world, and you from me.

10 Remember your poore childe for his father’s sake, that comforted you and loved you in his happiest tymes.

Gett those letters (if it bee possible) which I writt to the Lords, wherein I sued for my lief, but God knoweth that itt was for you and yours that I desired it, but itt is true that I disdaine myself for begging itt. And know itt (deare wief) that your sonne is the childe of a true man, and who, in his
15 own respect, despiseth Death, and all his misshapen and ouglie formes.

I cannot wright much. God knowes howe hardlie I stole this tyme. when all sleep; and it is tyme to separate my thoughts from the world. Begg my dead body, which living was denyed you; and either lay itt att Sherborne if the land continue, or in Exiter church, by my father and mother. I can
20 wright noe more. Tyme and Death call me awaye.

The everlasting, infinite powerfull, and inscrutable God, that Almightye God that is goodnes itself, mercy itself, the true lief and light, keep and yours, and have mercy on me, and teach me to forgeve my persecutors and false accusers; and send us to meete in His glorious kingdome. My true
25 wief, farewell. Blesse my poore boye; pray for me. My true God hold you both in His armes.

Written with the dyeing hand of sometyme thy husband, but now (alasse!) overthrowne.

30 Your’s that was; but nowe not my owne,
W. Raleigh.

Source: ed. JON E LEWIS, *The Mammoth Book of Private Lives*, Robinson, London, 1999

SECTION B – Contemporary Language Variation and Change in the British Isles

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

EITHER

- 2 Identify and examine the main linguistic features of one or more regional varieties. Discuss the contexts in which these varieties might be used and explore the attitudes which might be shown towards them.

As a starting point you may use **Text B** which lists some examples from South-East Derbyshire.
(30 marks)

Text B

She come here yesterday.	
It were worsen than ever.	
Is her ready yet?	
She's the girl what I saw.	
We're gooin' for us dinners.	
Ormin' (verb)	– listlessly lounging about.
Scraytin' (verb)	– crying.
Fawce (adjective)	– cunning or sly.
Snap (noun)	– packed lunch.
Jitty (noun)	– footpath or alleyway between houses.

Source: adapted from RICHARD COLLINS and JOHN TITFORD, *Ey up mi duck*, Countryside Books, 2000

OR

- 3 There are different views about why language changes. What do you think are the most important reasons why British English has changed over the last 50 years? In your answer you should discuss specific examples.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page