



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level English Language

H470/02 Dimensions of linguistic variation

Resource Booklet

Tuesday 20 June 2017 – Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes



You must have:

- The OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
- The Question Paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- The materials in this **Resource Booklet** are for use with the questions in **Sections A, B and C** of the Question Paper.

INFORMATION

- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The material in this **Resource Booklet** relates to the questions in the Question Paper.

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SECTION A – Child language acquisition

Text A

Text A is a transcript from a private data source. Emma aged four and ten months is talking to her mother. Initially Emma is making something.

Mother: come on then

Emma: no (.) it not sticking on

Mother: well I think you need to stick the smooth side down and not the side that's got bumps on (1.0) that's enough water

Emma: done

Mother: good girl (3.0) who did you play with at school today

Emma: Alice (1.0) Harry (2.0) Aysha and also (1.0) Ella (.) that's all of it

Mother: that's all of them (1.0) did you play any sports

Emma: PE

Mother: tell me some of the sports (.) what about after school

Emma: we play in the /dɑ:den/ [garden] (.) we /d/əʊ/ [go] on the trampoline (1.0) we /st/ (*incomplete utterance*) (.) that's all

Mother: that's all (1.0) hmm (.) what sort of books did you read

Emma: /dɒd/ [dog] books

Mother: dog books//

Emma: //yeah

Mother: what do you like about dog books

Emma: they're /f un/ [fun]

Mother: they're /f un/ [fun]

Emma: yeah

Mother: do you like dogs

Emma: yeah

Mother: do you like other animals

Emma: yeah

Mother: what sort of other animals

Emma: horses (.) /pɪdz/ [pɪgz] (.) /wɔːθɒdz/ [wɔːθɒgz] (.) (*both laugh*) /dɒnt iːz/ [dɒnkiːz] (.)
ponies (.) chickens (.) /leɪn/ [leɪnɪŋ] /edz/ [edz] (1.0) all of it

TRANSCRIPTION KEY

(.) micropause

(1/2/3) pause in seconds

//overlapping

IPA has been used where necessary to indicate non-standard pronunciation

SECTION B – Language in the media

Text B

Text B is part of a list produced by *The Independent* newspaper in November 2015 of the world's most influential people. This extract includes the introduction and the top (i.e. highest) entry.

Power List 2015: The 50 most influential people in the world

For better or worse, these people's decisions affect millions, shake industries, and change nations

Melissa Stanger, Emmie Martin, Tanza Loudenback, Business Insider | Wednesday 18 November 2015 |  11 comments



World leaders congregate at last year's G20 summit *Getty*

It isn't just wealth. And it isn't just control over people or resources. No, *true power* is a potent combination of money and influence that enables people to help shape the world. But only a select group of people really possess the economic and political clout to effect global change. For better or worse, their decisions affect millions, shake industries, and change nations.

Business Insider has compiled the following list of the world's most powerful people — heads of state, billionaires, CEOs, and entertainers. To determine the ranking, we considered more than 100 of the most influential players in business, politics, and entertainment, and we evaluated their influence by using metrics in four major areas: economic power, command, newsworthiness, and *impact* — a subjective measure that captures how important they are in their respective spheres.

Because the majority of these people span several industries, we took the logarithm of each and mapped those logarithms to a standardized scale, which allowed BI to combine the metrics. (See the full methodology [here](#).)

US President Barack Obama, leader of the world's chief superpower, takes top honours, followed by Chinese President Xi Jinping, ruler of the a country making a serious challenge to US supremacy. Read on to see the full list of the world's 50 most powerful people right now:

Editing by Alex Morrell with additional research by Andy Kiersz



1. Barack Obama

Title: US president

Country: US

Age: 54

President Barack Obama presides over the world's most influential country, giving him unparalleled responsibility and power. He's caretaker of the largest economy, and he's helped nurse it back to health since the financial crisis. Since taking office in early 2009 — amid a full-blown recession — the US has grown its

GDP by \$3 trillion, to \$17.4 trillion, and in October unemployment hit 5%, the lowest mark since 2008. His legacy-making overhaul of the health-care system has helped trim the uninsured rate by a third, and it has now survived multiple Supreme Court challenges.

Obama's international track record is mixed. As commander-in-chief of the world's largest military — more than 2 million active and reserve forces and a defense budget of \$560 billion — he's taken heat for failing to deal adequately with the growing turbulence in the Middle East, highlighted by the bloody Syrian civil war, the rise of ISIS, and the Taliban's growing strength in Afghanistan. Relations with longtime ally Israel have grown icy. Yet his sway in foreign affairs is still strong, as evidenced by his historic move to warm ties with Cuba and the momentous nuclear deal he brokered with Iran.

He may have just a year left in office, but Obama isn't sitting idle: In November he flexed his power again, killing off the controversial Keystone XL pipeline proposal once and for all, arguing it would have harmed the environment without improving US energy security.

SECTION C – Language change**Text C**

Text C is an extract from a committee's report, published in 1799, on Bridewell Hospital, listing different ways in which the hospital should use its resources locally.

That your committee is of opinion that a judicious and economical use of Bridewell Hospital, and its estates, according to the intentions of the Royal Founder, would have a very great effect in the diminution of vice and misery, and in the in-crease of industry and habits of good life, within the metropolis. And that the persons, particularly and specifically marked out, as the objects of the trusts created by the founder of Bridewell, are, at the present time, in the greatest want of it [the hospital's help], to the great increase of Beggary and distress, and to the disgrace and detriment of the Community; *Viz.* Idle, uneducated Youth, of both Sexes, who are advancing to maturity, and are becoming Profligate, and Vicious for want of Character or Occupation; Convales- cents from Hospitals, who require gentle employment and nourishing food to recover intirely their Health, and Strength and the means and power of labour; and Discharged Prisoners, and other Persons, who, not having Character, or the means of, honest employment are frequently reduced to the deadful alternative, either to Steal or to Starve.

That, in order to diminish the number of Beggars and of idle and dissolute persons, as well as to reform Beggary, it is the opinion of your Committee, that some general Plan or Provision for Work, should be adopted, & encouraged within the Walls of this Hospital, where with the willing Poor, may more usefully to themselves and to the Public be employed, than they are at present, and whereby the froward, strong and sturdy Vagabond may be induced to live with increased comfort to himself, and with increased Profit to the Common wealth.

That your Committee is of Opinion, that with economical management particularly in the Articles of Clothing and Food, a small Revenue may be sufficient for great and extensive Purposes, that by a marked distinction between the industrious and the idle, and between the Vicious, and the well-disposed, and by affording countenance and favour to those who endeavour to do well, reform may be effected, that by example, by encouragement and by holding forth the prospect of an improved condition of life, the energy, and the industry of Man may be awakened and brought into action in any situation, and under any circumstances; and lastly that by disinterested kindness, and attention, the affection, the confidence, and the implicit reliance of the poor may be obtained.

Text D

Text D is an extract from *Down and Out in Paris and London*, an autobiographical work by George Orwell, a political thinker and writer. First published in 1933, it is based on a time he spent living as a beggar in the two capital cities. This extract describes attitudes to beggars.

It is worth saying something about the social position of beggars, for when one has consorted with them, and found that they are ordinary human beings, one cannot help being struck by the curious attitude that society takes towards them. People seem to feel that there is some essential difference between beggars and ordinary 'working' men. They are a race apart--outcasts, like criminals and prostitutes. Working men 'work', beggars do not 'work'; they are parasites, worthless in their very nature.

It is taken for granted that a beggar does not 'earn' his living, as a bricklayer or a literary critic 'earns' his. He is a mere social excrescence, tolerated because we live in a humane age, but essentially despicable.

Yet if one looks closely one sees that there is no essential difference between a beggar's livelihood and that of numberless respectable people. Beggars do not work, it is said; but, then, what is work? A navvy works by swinging a pick. An accountant works by adding up figures. A beggar works by standing out of doors in all weathers and getting varicose veins, chronic bronchitis, etc. It is a trade like any other; quite useless, of course--but, then, many reputable trades are quite useless.

And as a social type a beggar compares well with scores of others. He is honest compared with the sellers of most patent medicines, high-minded compared with a Sunday newspaper proprietor, amiable compared with a hire-purchase tout--in short, a parasite, but a fairly harmless parasite.

He seldom extracts more than a bare living from the community, and, what should justify him according to our ethical ideas, he pays for it over and over in suffering. I do not think there is anything about a beggar that sets him in a different class from other people, or gives most modern men the right to despise him.

Then the question arises, Why are beggars despised?--for they are despised, universally. I believe it is for the simple reason that they fail to earn a decent living. In practice nobody cares whether work is useful or useless, productive or parasitic; the sole thing demanded is that it shall be profitable. In all the modern talk about energy, efficiency, social service and the rest of it, what meaning is there except 'Get money, get it legally, and get a lot of it'? Money has become the grand test of virtue.

By this test beggars fail, and for this they are despised. If one could earn even ten pounds a week at begging, it would become a respectable profession immediately. A beggar, looked at realistically, is simply a businessman, getting his living, like other businessmen, in the way that comes to hand. He has not, more than most modern people, sold his honour; he has merely made the mistake of choosing a trade at which it is impossible to grow rich.

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