

English Language (Specification A)

ENGA1

Unit 1 Seeing through Language

Friday 18 May 2012 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

• 2 hours

Instructions

- Use black ink or black 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 ENGA1.
- Answer two questions.
- There are two sections:

Section A: Language and Mode

Section B: Language Development.

- Answer Question 1 from Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 from Section B.
- At the very start of the examination, tear along the perforations to detach the question on page 2.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets. There are 45 marks for Question 1 and 45 marks for either Question 2 or Question 3.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

 It is recommended that you spend 30 minutes on the reading and preparation of the data to be analysed in answering the questions. It is recommended that you spend 45 minutes writing your Section A answer and 45 minutes writing your Section B answer.

Section A – Language and Mode

Answer Question 1.

You may detach this page by tearing along the perforations.

Question 1



Text A, on page 4, is part of an online article from *The Guardian* about a gap-year experience.

Text B, on page 5, is part of a message board on the website www.gapyear.com.

- Identify and describe the main mode characteristics of the texts.
- Examine how the writer of Text A and the contributors in Text B use language to achieve their purposes and create meanings.

In your answer you should consider:

how situation and channel affect the use of language how the writer of **Text A** uses language to inform and advise readers how the contributors in **Text B** use language to communicate their ideas and values how choices of vocabulary, grammar and structure create meanings.

(45 marks)

Turn over for Text A and Text B

Text A

Lisa Bachelor's gap-year experience

When I was in my final year of university in 1998, I faced the dilemma many <u>students</u> face: how to go travelling and see the world without getting left behind in the search for jobs. I was just about to complete a media degree and had known for years that I wanted to go into journalism, so I was keen to try and get work abroad that would help with this.

I came across a company called <u>Travellers Worldwide</u>, which, at the time, was a small operation in its infancy but now has hundreds of different projects around the world. At the time, the company didn't do a print journalism placement but said that it would have a go at setting one up for me in Delhi, through a contact it had there. It managed to do this for me and a few months later I found myself flying to India to work for <u>First City</u> magazine, a fantastic publication whose closest equivalent here would probably be Time Out. Prior to this, I had never been any further than Italy and had only ever eaten spicy food in the form of a late-night korma while at university – so moving to Delhi was quite a culture shock.

I recall paying around £1,000 for a 12-week placement through Travellers, plus extra for my flights, which I found myself and which, at that time, were around £400 (similar placements with the company are now between around £2,000 to £4,000 plus flights). The cost covered my accommodation (sharing a house with a lovely local woman), food and 24-hour support on the placement itself.

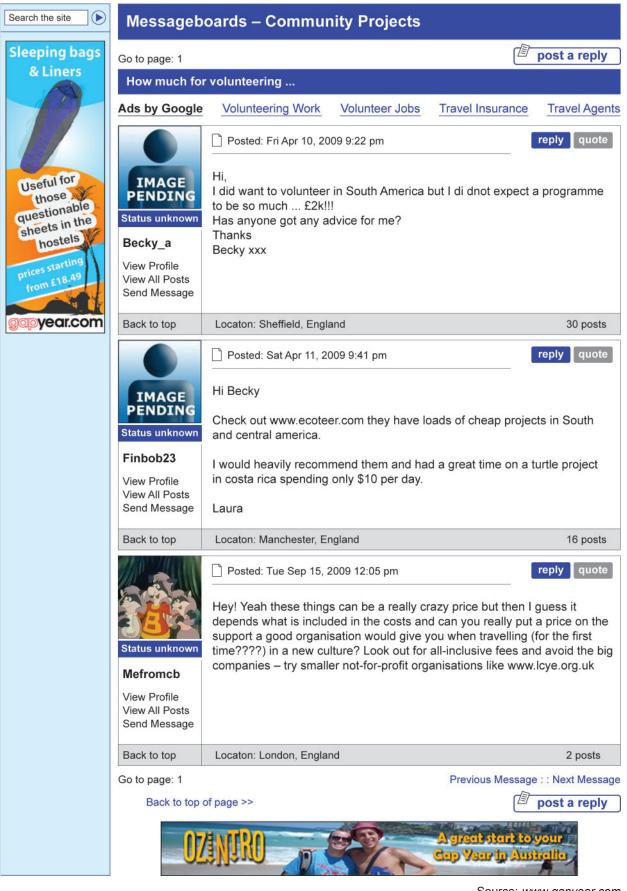
The money was a lot at the time and I had saved diligently through my final year and in the summer holidays by working shifts at a bookshop, bakery and a nightclub. Some of my colleagues in Delhi did question why I would possibly pay such a lot to then work for free, but I have no regrets at all about the placement and can honestly say it was one of the best things I have ever done. Crucially, it was something I would have really struggled to set up without the help of a gap-year organisation. I learned a lot about journalism, writing news, reviews and lengthy features for the magazine; I had a fantastic cultural experience, both while working in Delhi and staying on in India for three months afterwards; and perhaps best of all I made some great friends who I stayed in touch with for years afterwards. The placement also helped me to get my first journalism job back in London

Source: www.guardian.co.uk
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Text B



Source: www.gapyear.com

Section B – Language Development

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3.

EITHER

Question 2

Read **Data Set 1** below. Comment linguistically on **five** different features of language use which you find of interest. (10 marks)

AND

0 3 To what extent do children acquire language in their own individual way?

In your answer you should:

refer to particular examples of children's language discuss relevant research and theory present a clear line of argument.

(35 marks)

Data Set 1

Rachel is 2 years and 10 months old. She is awarding prizes to her dolls and her mother.

Rachel Father	who's being the goodest girl (.) who's been the goodest girl who's been the best girl	
Mother	it's not the goodest (.) it's the best	
Father	Rachel	
Rachel	not	5
Father	who has	
Rachel	am (.) am the showman	
Father	oh (.) you're the showman (.) who's been the best girl	
Rachel	are you being the best girl	
Mother	who (.) me	10
Father	I think Mrs Blobby's been the best girl	
Rachel	I not think (.) these are the prizes	
Father	ah (.) these are the prizes (.) who's been the best girl	
Rachel	mummy (.) hooray (.) she needs to have these (.) she's the bestest girl	
Transcription Key:		

Source: Private Data

(.) pause of less than a second

OR

Question 3

0 4 Read Data Set 2 below. Comment linguistically on five different features of language use which you find of interest. (10 marks)

AND

0 5 What are the main problems that children face when learning to write?

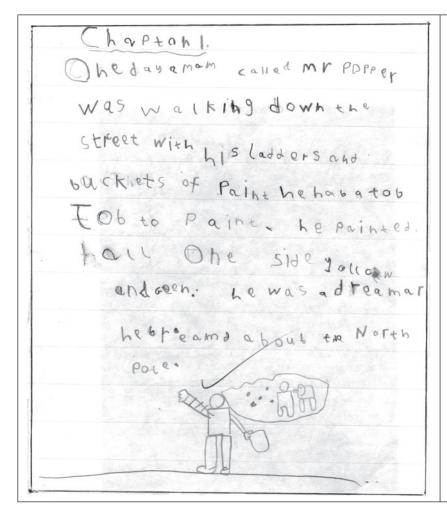
In your answer you should:

refer to particular examples of children's language discuss relevant research and theory present a clear line of argument.

(35 marks)

Data Set 2

The writer is 6 years and 4 months old.



Chaptar 1.

One day a mam called mr popper was walking down the street with his ladders and buckets of paint he hab a tob Lob to paint. he painted hall One side yollow and geen. he was a dreamar he breamd about the North pole.

Source: Private Data

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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