



A LEVEL ENGLISH LANGUAGE

COMPONENT 2

Language Change Over Time

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours 15 minutes



ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

There are **two** sections.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Section A carries 80 marks and Section B carries 40 marks.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

As a guide, you are advised to spend 1 hour and 30 minutes on Section A and 45 minutes on Section B.

You are reminded of the need for orderly, clear presentation in your answers.

Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

No certificate will be awarded to a candidate detected in any unfair practice during the examination.

Section A: Language Change Over Time

Answer Question 1 and Question 2.

Question 1 is divided into four parts: (a), (b), (c) and (d). Answer **all** parts.

The three texts which follow on pages 16, 17 and 18 are examples of travel writing.

Text A is taken from a book first published in 1588 by Thomas Hariot, a cartographer (map-maker), mathematician, astronomer and linguist who joined Sir Walter Raleigh in an attempt to establish a colony called 'Virginia' on Roanoke Island (now North Carolina, USA). His report focuses on the native inhabitants and their way of life, and on the plants, minerals and resources which could be traded. His aim was to inform his readers, but also to encourage investment and settlement. He was the only colonist who could speak the Algonquian language of the Native Americans and he therefore played a central role in the success of the expedition.

Text B is taken from *Travels through France and Italy*, first published in 1766 by Tobias Smollett, a poet and author. Unwell and grieving for the death of his only child Elizabeth, aged 15, Smollett left England with his wife in June 1763, travelling across France to Nice. In autumn 1764, they visited Genoa, Rome, Florence and other Italian towns. As he travelled, Smollett recorded his experience and observations in the letters he wrote. These were put together in a book the year after he returned to London.

Text C is taken from the online version of Michael Palin's book *New Europe* posted on his website. He travelled through Central and Eastern Europe in 2006-7 to make a travel documentary for the BBC, which was broadcast in 2007. The book was published in 2008 and contained additional material about his experiences.

1. (a) Identify the word class and archaic spelling patterns of the following words using appropriate terminology. [4]

diuers (Text A, line 2)

risque (Text B, line 11)

- (b) What does the spelling of the examples below tell us about language change? Make two points and refer to the examples using appropriate terminology. [4]

sometime (Text A, line 12)

somtime (Text A, line 16)

powder (Text A, line 4)

pouder (Text A, line 13)

- (c) Describe the form and the archaic grammatical features of the following examples using appropriate terminology. [4]

groweth (Text A, line 3)

know not (Text A, line 9)

- (d) Analyse features of the grammatical structure and punctuation that are typical of Early Modern English in the extract from Text A below. Make four points and select an appropriate example to support each point. [8]

There is an herbe which is sowed a part by it selfe & is called by the inhabitants vppówoc: In the West Indies it hath diuers names, according to the seuerall places & countries where it groweth and is vsed: The Spaniardes generally call it Tobacco. The leaues thereof being dried and brought into powder: they vse to take the fume or smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes made of claie into their stomacke and heade; from whence it purgeth superfluous fleame & other grosse humors, openeth all the pores & passages of the body: by which meanes the vse thereof, not only preserueth the body from obstructiōs; but also if any be, so that they haue not beene of too long continuance, in short time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably preserued in health

(Text A, lines 1-9)

2. Analyse and evaluate what these texts show about the changing nature of travel writing. [60]

In your response you must also:

- explore connections across the texts
- consider relevant contextual factors and language features associated with the construction of meaning
- demonstrate understanding of relevant language concepts and issues.

Text A: A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, by Thomas Hariot, 1588

There is an herbe which is sowed a part by it selfe & is called by the inhabitants *vppówoc*: In the West Indies it hath diuers names, according to the seuerall places & countries where it groweth and is vsed: The Spaniardes generally call it *Tobacco*. The leaues thereof being dried and brought into powder: they vse to take the fume or smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes
 5 made of claie into their stomacke and heade; from whence it purgeth superfluous fleame¹ & other grosse humors², openeth all the pores & passages of the body: by which meanes the vse thereof, not only preserueth the body from obstructiōs; but also if any be, so that they haue not beene of too long continuance, in short time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably
 10 preserued in health, & know not many greeuous diseases wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted.

The *vppówoc* is of so precious estimation amongst the~, that they thinke their gods are maruelously delighted therwith: Wherupon sometime they make hallowed fires & cast some of the poudre therein for a sacrifice: being in a storme vppon the waters, to pacifie their gods, they cast some vp into the aire and into the water: so a weare³ for fish being newly set vp, they cast
 15 some therein and into the aire: also after an escape of danger, they cast some into the aire likewise: but all done with strange gestures, stamping, sometime dauncing, clapping of hands, holding vp of hands, & staring vp into the heaue~s, vttering therewithal and chattering strange words & noises.

It resteth I speake a word or two of the naturall inhabitants, their natures and maners.
 20 They are a people clothed with loose mantles⁴ made of Deere skins, & aprons of the same rounde about their middles; hauing no edge tooles⁵ or weapons of yron or steele to offend vs withall, neither know they how to make any: those weapōs that they haue, are onlie bowes made of Witch hazle, & arrowes of reeds; flat edged truncheons also of wood about a yard long, neither haue they any thing to defe~d the~selues but targets⁶ made of barcks; and some armours
 25 made of stickes wickered together with thread.

¹ *fleame*: phlegm

² *humors*: in ancient and medieval medicine, the body was made up of four fluids (blood, phlegm, choler and melancholy or black choler). The relative proportions of these fluids influenced a person's temperament and health.

³ *weare*: a fence or enclosure for catching fish

⁴ *mantles*: loose sleeveless cloaks, or outer garments

⁵ *edge tooles*: implements with a sharp cutting edge, for instance a knife or sword

⁶ *targets*: shields

Text B: Letter XXXIV *Travels through France and Italy*, by Tobias Smollett, 1766

There being no relays¹ at the post², we were obliged to stay the whole day and night at Perugia, which is a considerable city, built upon the acclivity³ of a hill, adorned with some elegant fountains, and several handsome churches, containing some valuable pictures by Guido, Raphael, and his master Pietro Perugino, who was a native of this place. The next stage

5 is on the banks of the lake, which was the Thrasimene of the antients, a beautiful piece of water, above thirty miles in circumference, having three islands, abounding with excellent fish.

[omitted text]

The fifth night we passed at a place called Camoccia, a miserable cabaret⁴, where we were fain to cook our own supper, and lay in a musty chamber, which had never known a fire, and

10 indeed had no fire-place, and where we ran the risque of being devoured by rats. [omitted text]

But all the nights we had hitherto passed were comfortable in comparison to this, which we suffered at a small village, the name of which I do not remember. The house was dismal and dirty beyond all description; the bed-cloaths filthy enough to turn the stomach of a muleteer; and the victuals cooked in such a manner, that even a Hottentot⁵ could not have beheld them

15 without loathing. [omitted text]

This forenoon, one of our coach wheels flew off in the neighbourhood of Ancisa, a small town, where we were detained above two hours by this accident; a delay which was productive of much disappointment, danger, vexation, and fatigue. [omitted text]

Understanding that all the gates of Florence are shut at six, except two that are kept open for the accommodation of travellers; and that to reach the nearest of these gates, it was necessary to pass the river Arno in a ferry-boat, which could not transport the carriage; I determined to send my servant before with a light chaise to enter the nearest gate before it was shut, and provide a coach to come and take us up at the side of the river, where we should be obliged to pass in the boat: for I could not bear the thoughts of lying another night in a common cabaret.

20 Here, however, another difficulty occurred.

25

¹ *relays*: a supply of horses to relieve others on a journey

² *post*: a fixed place on a road for changing the horses

³ *acclivity*: an upward slope

⁴ *cabaret*: a tavern or inn

⁵ *Hottentot*: the old name for the Khoikhoi people of southwestern Africa from the Dutch, now considered offensive

Text C *New Europe*, by Michael Palin, 2008

Day Four: Istria

5 Istria is famous for its truffles. The truffle is an unprepossessing, misshapen off-white tuber which grows in the soil around tree roots and which is considered so good to eat that men risk imprisonment to smuggle it across national borders. My guidebook describes the taste so many desire above all other as 'part nutty, part mushroomy, part sweaty sock'. And Istria is famous for them. Truffles, that is, not socks.

We drive through a sedate and timeless rural landscape that reminds me of Tuscany, with crops growing from deep-red earth and small towns growing from the tops of the hills.

10 In the Mirna valley is a stretch of thick oak and birch wood where we are to go truffle-hunting with Damir, a tall, rangy old hippy with a goatee beard, Guinness baseball cap, ex-army jacket and baggy trousers, and his eighty-six-year-old uncle Zdravko. Zdravko, who has a ruddy, outdoor complexion, wears an old forage-cap and carries a small stainless-steel spade slung across his shoulder like a rifle. Damir laughs when I worry about his octogenarian uncle.

15 'He's up every morning at four and in the forest until nine!' But the two most important members of the expedition are Betty and Dick (a bit of a shock here as they're the names of my aunt and uncle), a four-year-old Labrador and a seven-year-old Retriever respectively.

20 Lovely, lively dogs that they are, I can't disguise my disappointment that they're not using pigs to nose out the truffles as depicted on the folklorique postcards they sell in France. Apparently pigs tend to eat the truffles as soon as they find them, which cuts down profits. So off we go into the forest. Betty, Dick, Damir, Zdravko and me. (And, of course, Nigel, Pete, John, J-P, Uncle Tom Copley and all¹). [omitted text]

Dick and Betty hare around among the silver birch saplings like children just let out of school.

25 Damir's honestly not expecting much. For the last two years it has not been obligatory to have a licence and there are various cowboys who come in, buy up what they can't find themselves and smuggle the truffles (*tartufi* in Italian) across the border into Italy where they have plenty of black truffles but few of the highly prized Istrian whites. Their other concern is for the delicate ecosystem of this part of Istria. Truffles thrive in unspoilt forest and they need the minerals from unpolluted rivers, but Croatia is on a building spree, with twenty-three golf courses seeking planning permission in Istria alone.

30

¹ *Uncle Tom Copley and all*: reference to a traditional folk song 'Widecombe Fair' which ends with a long list of people travelling to the fair; now an idiom for 'anyone and everyone'.

Section B: English in the Twenty-First Century

Read the following set of data which gives examples of text messages sent from mobile phones and answer the compulsory question below.

- 3. Using your knowledge of twenty-first century English, analyse and evaluate the ways in which contextual factors affect how writers use language in mobile phone texts. [40]**

In your response, you must refer to the set of data (Texts 1-8), but, in addition, you may wish to draw on your own examples. You must also:

- consider relevant contextual factors and language features associated with the construction of meaning
- apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent expression
- demonstrate understanding of relevant language concepts and issues.

- TEXT 1:** (unsolicited advertising)
SAVE AN EXTRA 24% for 24 hours only OFF ALL Clothing & Footwear SALE PRICES @ www.special.co.uk HURRY: 24% offer must end 9am Friday. To opt out txt STOP to 77777
- TEXT 2:** (from husband to wife)
Morr's?
- TEXT 3:** (from one friend to another)
SOZ forgot to read this coz was with jack LOL
- TEXT 4:** (from a mother to her son at university)
Hey you! Hope you're getting ready for bed and an early night. Sleep tight! xx
- TEXT 5:** (from parent to teenage daughter)
here when your ready no hurry :)
- TEXT 6:** (from student to his mother)
Hahahaha!!!! Quite tired tho. Found 2 of books prof told me abt. gotta email Philip now to make appt with him. btw dont forget to send flash drive!?!?!
- TEXT 7:** (from one friend to another)
?4U W@ time train to Newport?
can u txt me times
TLK2UL8R
- TEXT 8:** (from one work colleague to another)
Sounds good! Will it be okay if I leave early tonight? I've been through everything for tomorrow and the room is booked for ten. Conference packs are already in from the printers and the tech guys have been in. See you tomorrow. Steve.

