Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

January 2019

Paper Reference WEN04/01

English Language

International Advanced Level Unit 4: Investigating Language

Pre-release Material

You do not need any other materials.

You are not allowed to take your pre-release work into the examination.







Turn over 🕨

PMT

This booklet introduces four subtopics for the examination, one for each of the four topics.

The four topics are:

- Global English
- Child Language Development
- Language and Power
- Language and Technology.

The summary, given for each topic, is a starting point for students to use for their own subtopic investigations. Exploration of local and global resources is encouraged.

The suggested resource list is intended to act as guidance and students should broaden their research beyond the list. Students and teachers need to consider carefully which resources to use as the list is for guidance and suggestion only.

Please note that resources were checked at the time of publication – all web addresses were working and all publications were available for purchase. However, materials may be withdrawn from circulation and website locations may change.

Topic: Global English Subtopic: Ivory Coast English

lvory Coast is a multilingual country with an estimated 78 languages currently spoken. The official language, French, was introduced during the colonial period and is taught in schools. Many lvorians understand English, which is taught in high school and the National University of Côte d'Ivoire (formerly the University of Abidjan). Radio broadcasts are in French, English, and indigenous languages. Historically, English was not popular even among educated people, however as the Ivory Coast attracts more overseas investment from English speaking countries such as America, the country recognises the need to create a more internationally minded workforce.

Your investigation should focus on the English of the Ivory Coast.

Areas to consider in your research:

- the significance of French as a first language and its impact on the acquisition of English
- the influence of social and cultural changes through colonisation, globalisation and business, the media and technology
- the influence of adjacent countries and the languages spoken there.

Suggested research resources

Books:

Barton D. and Hamilton, M. (1998) *Local Literacies: Reading and Writing in One Community* Beal, J. (2008) *A Handbook of Varieties of English* Holmes, J. (2013) *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. 2nd Edition Jenkins, J. (2009) *World Englishes – a resource book for students* Kirkpatrick, A. (2007) *World Englishes* Mesthrie, R. (2010) *Varieties of English*. Volumes 2 and 3

Online resources:

Data could be taken from transcripts of Ivorian speakers of English in the public eye, representations in the media and everyday conversations.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lp1Ofxz8ZuA

http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Costa-Rica-to-Georgia/Ivoirians.html

http://easyscienceforkids.com/all-about-ivory-coast

Articles:

English is an attractive option for the ambitious in Ivory Coast https://www.ft.com/content/fb8f9eae-5ad1-11e5-9846-de406ccb37f2

General revision sites:

www.universalteacher.org.uk www.englishlangsfx.blogspot.com www.englishandmedia.co.uk/e-magazine

Topic: Child Language Development Subtopic: Phonics

Phonics is a method used for teaching reading and writing in English. It seeks to develop the child's ability to hear, identify and manipulate phonemes and to recognise the connections between these sounds and the spelling patterns (graphemes). The purpose of phonics is to decode new written words by sounding them out, or *blending* the sound-spelling patterns. Since the turn of the 20th century, phonics has been used in some primary schools as a method of teaching literacy. The teaching of phonics is not universally accepted. Other methods include 'The look-say/ Whole-word/ Whole language method'. Synthetic phonics aims for a compromise between methods.

Your investigation should focus on the features of phonics and their impact on children's language and literacy development.

Areas to consider in your research:

- the phonic methods used within education
- alternative methods to teaching reading
- published articles on different methods of teaching reading
- the influence of social, cultural and pragmatic effects on using phonics as a means to teach children.

Suggested research resources

Data could be taken from a variety of teaching methods used in the development of children's reading.

Books:

Armstrong, M. (2006) Children Writing Stories Crystal, D. (1989) Listen to Your Child Gillen, G. (2018) Phonological Awareness, second edition: From Research to Practice Gillen, J. (2004) The Language of Children (Intertext series.) Goodman, Y.M. and Prisca, M. (eds) (2007) Critical Issues in Early Literacy: Research and Pedagogy Johnson, R. and Watson, J. (2014) Teaching Synthetic Phonics in Primary Schools O'Grady, W. (2005) How Children Learn Language

Online resources:

https://thejournal.com/articles/2015/07/02/how-phonics-is-taught-can-affect-how-well-a-child-learns-to-read.aspx

https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2018/feb/26/why-the-right-and-left-cant-stop-sounding-off-about-phonics

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/04/170420094107.htm

http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-09-18/phonics-test-what-is-it-and-will-it-help-your-kids-read/8956360

General revision sites:

www.universalteacher.org.uk www.englishlangsfx.blogspot.com www.englishandmedia.co.uk/e-magazine PMT

Topic: Language and Power Subtopic: Language and Bullying

Bullying is the use of physical force, threat, coercion, or verbal abuse and intimidation to dominate others. The behaviour is often repeated. One essential prerequisite is the perception, by the bully, or by others, of an imbalance of social or physical power. Behaviours used to assert such domination can include verbal harassment or threat, physical assault or coercion, and such acts may be directed repeatedly towards particular targets. Justification of such behavior may include differences of social class, race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, appearance, behaviour, body language and personality.

Your investigation should focus on the language and tactics used by bullies.

Areas to consider in your research:

- the language used by bullies to control their victims and gain power
- the influence of social, cultural and psychological effects on bullies and their language
- attitudes to and methods to tackle the effects of bullying
- creditable research and articles on bullying and the impact on victims
- the use of technology and media platforms as a means of bullying.

Suggested research resources:

Books:

Coultas, A. (2003) Language and Social Contexts LaBelle, S. Henriksen, B. Eppler, E. (2011) Language, Society and Power: An Introduction Fairclough, N. (2014) Language and Power, 3rd edition Hinduja, S.K and Patchin, J W. (2008) Bullying Beyond the Schoolyard: Preventing and Responding to Cyberbullying Kowalski, R.M. (2012) Cyber Bullying: Bullying in the digital age Mooney, A. and Evans, B. (2015) Language, Society and Power: An introduction, 4th edition Jimerson, S.R and Swearer, S.M and Espelage, D.L (2010) Handbook of Bullying in Schools: An International Perspective

Online resources:

https://www.stanfield.com/blog/2012/11/sticks-and-stones-how-humans-intensify-bullying-through-language/

https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/jan/10/racist-bullying-children-media-white-black

http://www.chicagonow.com/portrait-of-an-adoption/2011/03/interview-with-a-bullying-victim/

https://www.verywell.com/3-types-of-prejudicial-bullying-460668

General revision sites:

www.universalteacher.org.uk www.englishlangsfx.blogspot.com www.englishandmedia.co.uk/e-magazine

Topic: Language and Technology Subtopic: Technology and Written Communication

The expansion of technology over the last 30 years has enabled much of the written language we see now to be presented via the screens of computers, tablets, and smartphones. The language we use to communicate with each other tends to be more adaptable than formal writing. The combination of informal, personal communication and the mass audience afforded by social media has resulted in language change. The introduction of alternate ways of communicating has led to many arguments – some suggest that technology has had a negative impact on language development, whilst others support the idea that language always has and always will evolve.

Your investigation should focus on the impact technology has had on language, the ways in which language has evolved and the different attitudes to these technological changes.

Areas to consider in your research:

- articles, attitudes and theories underpinning language and technology
- the influence of social, economic, cultural and historical effects on written communication.

Suggested research resources

Books:

Boardman, M. (2004) Language of Websites Crystal, D. (2013) The Language Revolution Goddard, A and Geesin, B (2011) Language and Technology Sproat, R.W. (2010) Language, Technology and Society

Online resources:

http://theconversation.com/how-technology-is-changing-language-and-the-way-we-think-about-the-world-35856

http://blog.betterworldbooks.com/2014/02/06/5-ways-technology-has-changed-the-way-we-read-and-learn/

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-10971949

http://www.popsci.com/qa-with-john-mcwhorter-on-future-language

https://gretchenmcculloch.com/tag/mental-floss/

General revision sites:

www.universalteacher.org.uk www.englishlangsfx.blogspot.com www.englishandmedia.co.uk/e-magazine PMT

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE