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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 09 October 2020 – Afternoon

A Level English Language

H470/02 Dimensions of linguistic variation Resource

Booklet

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use the Resource Booklet to answer all the questions.
- Do **not** send this Resource Booklet for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

INFORMATION

- The document has **8** pages.

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. Maisie (aged three years) and Chloe (aged three years and four months) are making models. Chloe's mother, Anna, is also present.

- Maisie:** just don't have too many sweeties
- Chloe:** I need /lotθ/ [lots] but there's a few more left
- Maisie:** you're having more (.) just don't have too many sweeties (.) don't have too many (3) d'you want (.) Anna (.) do you want to see what I'm making
- Anna:** ummm (.) what's that
- Maisie:** it's a caterpillar
- Anna:** oh cool
- Chloe:** mummy do you know what I'm making
- Anna:** no
- Chloe:** a forest
- Anna:** lovely
- Chloe:** with lots of creatures in (.) I making lots of creatures
- Maisie:** my mummy (.) this is for my mummy and daddy
- Chloe:** I making these creatures for my daddy when he comes back home
- Maisie:** but don't have too many
- Chloe:** no my daddy will like it (.) daddy will like all these colours that I doing (2) what colours do your mummy and daddy like (.) Maisie
- Maisie:** they like /lelləʊ / [yellow] and orange (.) they just like those

TRANSCRIPTION KEY

(.) micropause

(1/2/3) pause in seconds

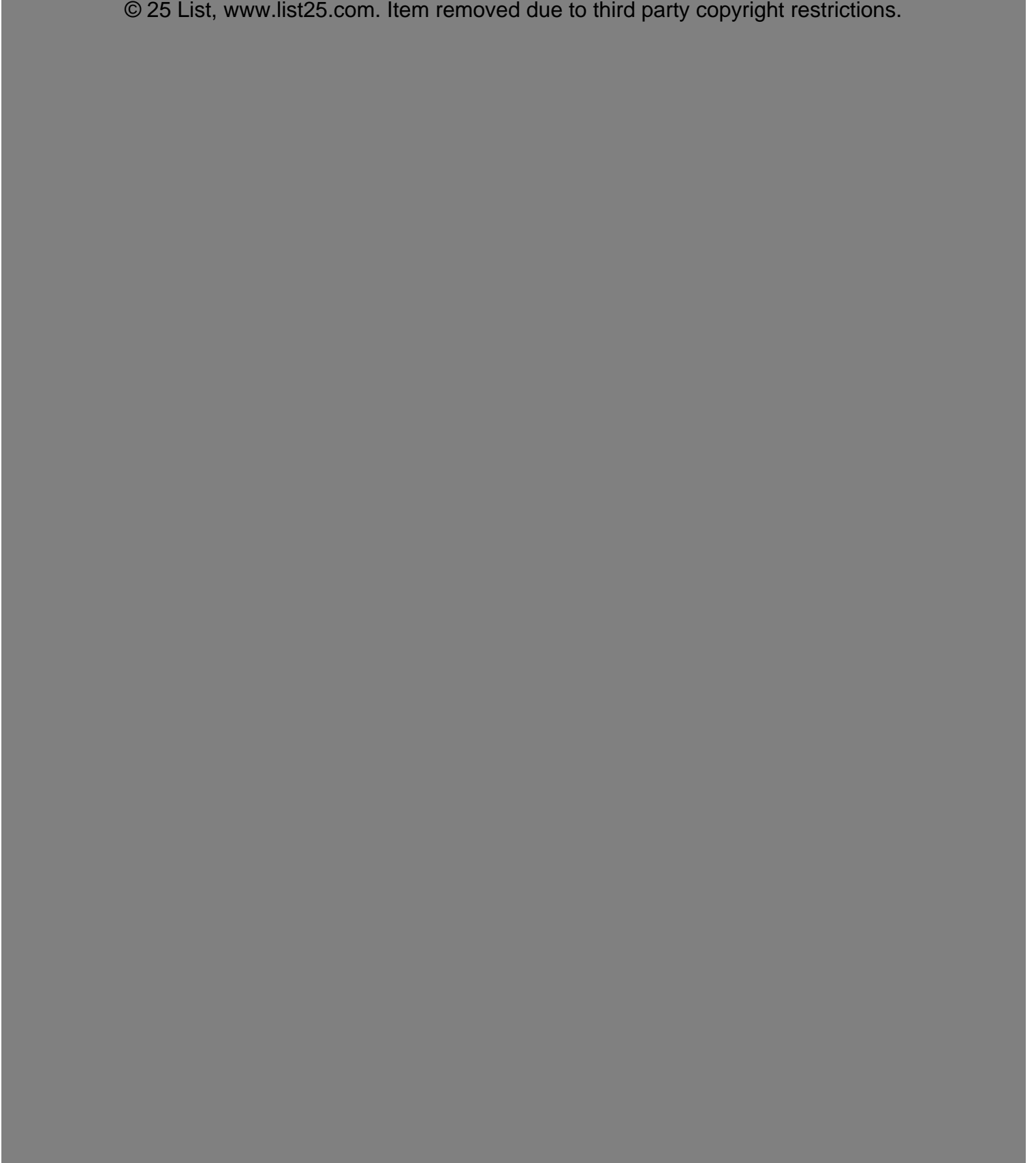
underlined words emphasis

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

SECTION B – Language in the media**Text B**

Text B is an edited extract from an online article posted on the 'List 25' website on October 19th 2016.
(*wording of text is exactly as found in original*)

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SECTION C – Language change**Text C**

Text C is an extract from a book of letters called 'The Natural History of Selborne', by Gilbert White. It was published in 1789.

Letter VI

To Thomas Pennant, Esquire

Should I omit to describe with some exactness the forest of Wolmer, of which three-fifths perhaps lie in this parish, my account of Selborne would be very imperfect, as it is a district abounding with many curious productions, both animal and vegetable; and has often afforded me much entertainment both as a sportsman and as a naturalist.

The royal forest of Wolmer is a tract of land of about seven miles in length, by two and a half in breadth, running nearly from north to south, and is abutted on, to begin to the south, and so to proceed eastward, by the parishes of Greatham, Lysse, Rogate, and Trotton.

This royalty consists entirely of sand covered with heath and fern; but is somewhat diversified with hills and dales, without having one standing tree in the whole extent. In the bottoms, where the waters stagnate, are many bogs, which formerly abounded with subterraneous trees; though Dr. Plot says positively, that 'there never were any fallen trees hidden in the mosses of the southern counties.' But he was mistaken: for I myself have seen cottages on the verge of this wild district, whose timbers consisted of a black hard wood, looking like oak, which the owners assured me they procured from the bogs by probing the soil with spits, or some such instruments: but the peat is so much cut out, and the moors have been so well examined, that none has been found of late. Besides the oak, I have also been shown pieces of fossil-wood of a paler colour, and softer nature, which the inhabitants called fir: but, upon a nice examination, and trial by fire, I could discover nothing resinous in them; and therefore rather suppose that they were parts of a willow or alder, or some such aquatic tree.

This lonely domain is a very agreeable haunt for many sorts of wild fowls; such as lapwings, snipes, wild-ducks, and, as I have discovered within these few years, teals. Partridges in vast plenty are bred in good seasons on the verge of this forest, into which they love to make excursions: and in particular, in the dry summer of 1740 and 1741, and some years after, they swarmed to such a degree, that parties of unreasonable sportsmen killed twenty and sometimes thirty brace in a day.

Text D

Text D is an extract from a website providing information about the natural history of Woolmer Forest. It was published in 2006.

(wording of text is exactly as found in original)

In the Dark Ages much of the south of England – that broad tract of land between the North and the South Downs – was dense woodland. Anderida’s Wood, known as The Weald, was described by the Venerable Bede as thick and inaccessible, the haunt of wolves, swine and deer. Part of this was called Wulfmere, the Lake of the Wolves.

With the coming of the Normans much of the woodland and associated scrub became Royal Forests. The Domesday Book lists twenty-five, of which the New Forest must be the best known. But there were two even closer to home: the Royal Forest of Woolmeor (Woolmer) and the adjoining Alice Holt Forest.

Geologically they are quite different: Alice Holt stands on thick Gault clay, and hardwoods regenerate easily, whereas Woolmer lies on beds of the Lower Greensand, where regeneration is virtually impossible. In fact for a thousand years Woolmer Forest has been a mixture of rolling hills, heather covered heathland and low lying bogs.

In the Middle Ages the combined forests stretched from Alton to Rogate and beyond, and came under the wardenship of the manor of East Worldham, where King John stayed whilst hunting wild boar. Kings may not have hunted in every forest, but they guarded their rights zealously, and 1278 Edward I ordered Adam Gordon to take all those indicted of trespass at Woolmer to be held safely until otherwise ordered.

In 1578 the last of Woolmer Forest’s native trees, at Linchborough, were felled “by persons unknown.” In addition to the poor soil, regeneration was hampered by exploitation of the forest for grazing and by turf cutting. In one year, 1782, three hundred and twenty-five loads of peat and 340 000 turfs were taken, resulting in the enlargement of the forest’s most distinctive feature today, Woolmer Pond. At about the same time Alice Holt, where nearly 40 000 mature oaks were standing in 1783, up to a thousand loads of timber were felled each year for the use of the navy.

Woolmer was finally enclosed in 1864, and passed into the hands of the Crown Office for Woods (later the Forestry Commission), who leased the land to the War Office. Military occupation has prevented conversion to agriculture, so that today the bogs and heaths form one of Britain’s richest heathland wildlife reserves. It is, for example, the only site in England where all twelve native amphibians and reptiles can be found together, including the rare smooth snake and the Natterjack Toad.

The area near the Pond is well-known to bird-watchers, and over 130 different species have been recorded. It is quite possible to see rarities such as the dashing little hobby hawking dragonflies in summer, or the great grey shrike during the winter. In addition there are over 500 species of wild plants and eighty different fungi.

How many of us know that such a valuable resource, with such a long history, stands on our very doorstep?

Tom Muckley, February 2006

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