OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 4 June 2019 – Morning

A Level English Language

H470/02 Dimensions of linguistic variation

Resource Booklet

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

7681673527

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 **8** pages.

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

Contents **Pages**

SECTION A – Child language acquisition

Text A

Text A is a transcript from a private data source. Beth (aged three and five months) and Tom (aged four and two months) are playing in the back of the car, and are talking with their mother.

Beth: my car's driving down the road (*makes sound of a car*)

Tom: [indistinct]

Beth: I can do whatever I want to do (2.0) bang bang bang bang it's landed under your leg bang bang bang bang and my t/w/actor [tractor]

Mother: your tractor

Tom: drive it out

Beth: bash splash it's all in water (.) it's a b/æ/th [bath]

Mother: oh no don't splash me (.) oh I'm all wet

Beth: no it's not water (1.0) it's a hamburger

Mother a hamburger

Beth: yeah

Mother: what

Beth: Tom do you want to eat the hamburger (*laughs*) it banged off my leg onto you (.) shall we banged another one (.) it landed on you (*laughs*) the hamburger's landed

Tom: (*yawns*)

Mother: you tired

Beth: which way

Mother: just round the corner

Beth: which way (.) which direction

Mother: which direction do you think you go (2.0) you don't know

Beth: I don't know

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 extract from an online article posted on the website of The Independent newspaper on April 7th 2010. It appeared in the lifestyle section.

DO MEN REALLY MAKE THE BEST CHEFS?

Last night's MasterChef final, like so many before it, was an all-male affair. So is the competition just too hot for women? Tom Peck and Sunjay Kakar find out

Wednesday 7 April 2010 23:00 BST

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INDY/LIFE

"A woman's place is in the kitchen," said Aeschylus in 467BC, a rallying cry echoed by such enlightened thinkers as Miguel de Cervantes in Don Quixote and the Seventies Irish singer-songwriter Gilbert O' Sullivan ("I'm all for a woman/ who can make it on her own/ But I believe /a woman's place is in the home," he crooned in 1974, four years after The Female Eunuch became an international bestseller).

But there is one kitchen which evidently still feels somewhat alien to the fairer sex, and it's arguably the most famous of them all. Last night 34-year-old sales director Dhruv Baker became the fifth male in a row to be named champion of MasterChef. Since the BBC show's re-launch in 2005, sans Loyd Grossman, only one woman, Thomasina Miers, has lifted the trophy. And as last night's finalists battled it out over saffron and ginger poached lobster

tail and blue cheese ice-cream, all three competitors, as last year, shared one seemingly crucial ingredient: a generous dollop of Y chromosome.

So why can't the ladies stand the heat? Is it the sharp forks and spiky tongues of judges Greg Wallace and John Torode? The pressure of the clock? The relentless soundtrack of high-energy breaks and beats that have come to characterise the series?

For Miers, now a successful food writer and restaurateur, it is a mystery. "John and Greg particularly made me feel that I was strong enough in the kitchen to work as a professional chef, which wasn't something I had ever dreamed about before MasterChef," she said. "I don't think being male or female has anything to do with whether you are a brilliant chef. Both men and women are very strong in the arts and it is surely down to the individual whether they are talented in the kitchen."

According to a spokesman for the series: "We do not offer places on the competition based on gender and the judges base their selection on the plate of food in front of them, not the sex of the person who cooks it."

Certainly anyone who saw the semi-final would be hard pressed not to agree. Food critic Kate Spicer physically retched on tasting the gin and tonic jelly with white chocolate mousse offered by the last lady to be eliminated, 2010 semi-finalist Stacie Stewart – and that would have proved the final lump in the custard for any competitor, male or female.

But elsewhere, it seems a woman's place is not in the kitchen. The 2010 Michelin Guide gave its coveted stars to 140 restaurants in the UK. Only 11 have a female name above the door.

MasterChef in numbers

1 woman has won *MasterChef* since it was relaunched in 2005. Thomasina Miers has since opened two branches of her Mexican street food restaurant Wahaca in London.

11 restaurants in the UK with Michelin stars have female head chefs; that's out of a total of 140 restaurants.

19 years was the age of the 2008 *MasterChef* finalist Emily Ludolf. Her bacon, scallop, beetroot and chervil concoction reduced judge John Torode to tears.

More about:

- Chefs
- Cookery
- Fine Dining
- Restaurants

SECTION C – Language change

Text C

Text C is an extract from a book called ‘A Treatise on the Management of Bees’ by Thomas Wildman. It was published in 1770.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Enemies to bees.

THE proprietor having provided for his bees as great plenty of paſture as he poſſibly can, ſhould next be as careful to guard them from the many enemies which either annoy or ſeek to prey upon them. Theſe are of three ſorts. The firſt are weak harmleſs inſects, which creep into a hive, without well knowing whither they are going, and only raiſe diſturbances and confuſion in it: the ſecond endeavour to deſtroy the bees, and eat up their honey; and the miſchief of the laſt is levelled only at their wax.

In the firſt claſs, we may reckon ſlugs and ſnails. Spiders ſeem hardly to deſerve being ranked among the enemies to bees, becauſe their webs are too weak to entangle a bee. Ants ſometimes make their neſts in the coverings of hives, without molesting or being moleſted.

Several birds are numbered in the ſecond claſs. Sparrows make great havock amongſt bees, eſpecially in the ſpring, in order to feed their young. Swallows are alſo mentioned in this light. The houſe-lark, a little dun bird with a black bill, is a great deſtroyer of bees. The only remedy here is, to deſtroy the birds, and hire boys to rob their neſts. Traps to catch birds, being baited with dead bees, may be placed near the hives.

The field-mouſe is an enemy to be carefully guarded againſt as ſoon as the cold begins to approach: for if it enters at that ſeaſon it makes dreadful havock. At firſt it deſtroys the loweſt parts of the combs; but as the weather grows colder, and the bees more torpid, it aſcends up the hive, and ſeizes on the richeſt treaſure: nor does the evil end here: for other bees, ſmelling the honey ſpilt by the mouſe, fall upon the hive, and rob it of what remained; or as ſoon as the warm weather returns, and the bees ſtir about, they are ſometimes ſo diſguſted at the havock made by the mouſe, that they deſert the hive. The only way to guard againſt this, is to prevent its entering into a hive.

Text D

Text D is an extract from an informative book for beekeepers by R.O.B. Manley, called 'Honey Farming'. It was published in 1946 and this extract was taken from the chapter on Pests and Diseases.

Enemies of Hive-bees

It is usual to add a few notes about the larger creatures that are, or are supposed to be, injurious to bees. There are two species of moth whose larvae live upon the combs of bees, devouring the wax of which they are made. These are a great nuisance to stored combs, and to weak colonies. The large moth's caterpillars will very quickly destroy combs stored away if once introduced to them. The moths may be found by hundreds, sometimes, in neglected hives of combs, and in such cases the whole will be a mass of webbing and excreta, with cocoons and larva. Fire is the best remedy when this is the case. It is hard on the caterpillars and moths but one can't be sentimental at such times.

The lesser wax moth is also a nuisance in stored combs, but it gets into sections of comb honey too, where it does a good deal of mischief at times. Neither of these insects is a really serious menace in the British Isles if the beekeeper knows his job and stores his combs away suitably. Both dislike cold weather and do no damage in winter unless in warm storerooms or in a house; but if the moth has laid eggs these ought to be treated in some way to kill the resulting grubs and moths. I have never had occasion to do this, but Mr. Wedmore gives several methods of fumigating combs in storage. Personally, I should try a sulphur candle if I had to use anything.

Wasps are in some seasons very serious enemies of our bees. I have only suffered considerable loss from these creatures on two or three occasions. Usually very little trouble is required to counteract them, but in 1942 and 1944, for the first time in my experience, wasps completely wiped out a number of queen-right colonies. All of those destroyed were summer nuclei just becoming strong, and with a queen of the current year. I suppose that there were not enough old fighting bees in them to enable them to keep out the wasps. Wasps, therefore, do sometimes rob our colonies of bees, especially if the entrances to the hives are large. On these occasions, on opening the robbed hive after the battle, it will be found crowded with thousands of bloated wasps, which might well be mistaken for queens at a first glance. Wasps, however, are in most years no more than a very minor nuisance, and about all one can do is to contract all entrances to keep them out. Wasps, however, are far stronger and more determined than bees; they are, apparently, more intelligent, and almost seem to employ reason in their manoeuvres. This comes from their being less specialized than bees, I suppose. You can destroy their nests, no doubt---if you can find them; but I have destroyed a great many in some seasons without producing the smallest noticeable reduction in the number of wasps seen about the hives.