AQA

AS
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 2 Language varieties

Wednesday 13 May 2020 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:
- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7701/2.
- There are **two** sections:
  – Section A: Language diversity
  – Section B: Language discourses.
- Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 from Section A. Answer Question 3 from Section B.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 30 marks for **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2. There are 40 marks for Question 3.
- 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 use:
  – about 40 minutes writing your Section A answer
  – about 50 minutes writing your Section B answer.

Section A

Language diversity

Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

0 1 Discuss the idea that audience is the biggest influence on how people use language.

In your answer you should discuss concepts and issues from language study.
You should use your own supporting examples and the data in **Text A**, below.

Text A is the back cover of a book for older people called *iPad for Seniors in Easy Steps*.

[30 marks]

Text A

Why choose this book?

It's written in plain English
Put off by the jargon? Don't worry, we keep things straightforward.

It's easy to follow
Clear, step-by-step instructions make learning simple.

It's fully illustrated
We don't just tell you how to do it, we also **show** you how.

It's in full colour
This book's printed in colour to make it simpler to use and easier on the eye.

And it's fantastic value
Do we need to say any more?

£10.99 UK / $14.99 US
www.ineasysteps.com

Categories: Computers/Mobile Devices

Apple's iPad remains at the forefront of tablet computers and it's easy to see why: it's stylish, versatile and easy to use, and no longer the preserve of the younger generation.

iPad for Seniors in easy steps is updated to cover the new iOS 8. Learn all the essentials you need to know:

- Choose the right model for you
- Navigate around with Multi-Touch gestures
- Master Settings & apps to stay organized
- Find, download and explore exciting apps
- Use your iPad to make traveling stress-free
- Email, share photos and video chat for free
- Access & share your music, books and videos
- Locate family members and stay in touch
- Access your documents from anywhere

Finally, keep your iPad safe and have fun with it!

Let these icons make it even easier

Hot tip — to spice up your learning

Don't forget — highlights something worth remembering

Beware — wards you off potential danger!

NEW — indicates a new or changed feature

or

0 2 Discuss the idea that people are judged because of the accent they use.

In your answer you should discuss concepts and issues from language study.
You should use your own supporting examples and the data in **Text B**, below.

Text B is an extract from a book about Liverpool English called *Scouse English*. The book is part of a humorous series on different varieties of English.

[30 marks]

Text B

PRONUNCIATION

The immediately recognisable features of the Scouse dialect are the congested, nasal sounds reminiscent of catarrh, together with a plaintive singsong pronunciation where a sentence starts with a slightly whining intonation, rises questioningly in mid-sentence, ending on a higher pitch.

Additional features include:

- An adenoidal tone where 't' and 'th' become 'd', or a 'd' is added: e.g. *id does* or *dthe boss*
- The ending '-y' (as in 'windy') becomes 'ee' and is pronounced with as much glee as the word itself, e.g. *worra classee tart!*
- Frequently mid-word vowels change sound (proper linguists call this the diphthong), adding to the lilting tone: e.g. *Mairy likes Tony Kairtis*
- The letters 'd' and 't' are aspirated into a lisping pronunciation with the addition of an 's': e.g. *dsrinkin' up time, Tsony*
- Where lazy southerners, especially on the BBC, omit the letter 't', Scouse substitutes an alternative, usually an 'r': e.g. *norra nother one!*
- As in other dialects, a 't' ending is often omitted through laziness, but Scouse changes the 't' to 'tch': e.g. *play tightch up frontch*
- As with most dialects, the mediaeval Anglo-Saxon '-ing' word-end is usually dropped for the hasty 'n' instead: e.g. *I didn't do nutt'n.* With, of course, the obligatory double negative.

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Language discourses

Answer Question 3.

0 3 **Text C** is an extract from an article on the website plainlanguage.gov.

Write an article in which you discuss how jargon can be the worst and the best form of communication. You should refer to ideas from language study.

Before writing your article you should state your intended audience.

[40 marks]

Text C

Jargon

Jargon is the language of specialized terms used by a group or profession. It's common shorthand among experts and used sensibly can be a quick and efficient way of communicating. Most jargon consists of unfamiliar terms, abstract words, non-existent words and acronyms and abbreviations, with an occasional euphemism thrown in for good measure. Every profession, trade and organization has its own specialized terms.

Examples

Economists
cost-push inflation, marginal-cost pricing, J-curve

Computing
ASCII, RAM, disk drive, intranets

Insurance
annuitants, arbitrate, debentures, gilts, sum assured

Photography
ASA rating, f-stop, teleconverter, TTL metering

Good communication or bad communication?

Jargon is a strange creature. We all complain about jargon, yet everyone writes it and no one ever admits using it. The reason? Jargon can be the worst form of communication – and the best.

END OF QUESTIONS

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