

General Certificate of Education
June 2005
Advanced Subsidiary Examination

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE (SPECIFICATION A)
Unit 2 Using Language**

EA2W



Thursday 19 May 2005 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

In addition to this paper you will require:
a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

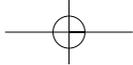
- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is EA2W.
- There are **three** Sections:
 - Section A:** Language Analysis
 - Section B:** Language Production
 - Section C:** Commentary on Language Production
- You must answer all three questions.

Information

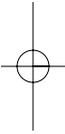
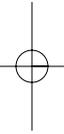
- The maximum mark for this paper is 120.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

Advice

- It is recommended that you spend 20 minutes studying and preparing the source materials for the Language Analysis and Language Production tasks.



THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE



SECTION A – Language Analysis

Answer Question 1.

1 Text A, *Wear your ethics with pride*, which you will find on pages 4 and 5, is an article on buying clothes. It was written for *The Guardian Online* by Kate Raworth, a policy adviser for Oxfam.

- Comment linguistically on the significant features of the text.
- Explain how these language features contribute to the text's meanings.

In your answer you should consider:

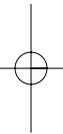
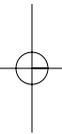
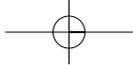
vocabulary and meanings
grammatical features including sentence functions, types and structures
how language is used to inform and persuade the reader.

(30 marks)

Turn over ►

Text A for use in Section A – Language Analysis

Text A is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.



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SECTION B – Language Production

Answer Question 2.

- 2 Write an article for *The Guardian* newspaper which raises awareness of the issues involved in swimming with wild dolphins. Your article should be about 350–400 words long with brief indications of design features.

In your answer you should draw on the ideas contained in **Texts B** and **C** which you will find on pages 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. You will need to select appropriate ideas and adapt the way they are expressed to suit the needs of your audience.

(60 marks)

SECTION C – Commentary on Language Production

Answer Question 3.

- 3 Explain the linguistic devices you have used to make your article suitable for your audience and purpose. Use examples from your text to illustrate your points and provide reasons for your linguistic choices.

(30 marks)

Texts B and C for use in Section B – Language Production

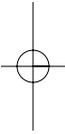
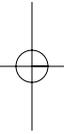
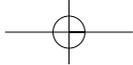
Text B is the Frequently Asked Questions page from the WildQuest Website. WildQuest is a company which specialises in holidays involving swimming with wild dolphins.

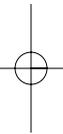
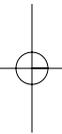
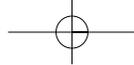
Text C is the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society’s policy on swimming with wild whales and dolphins as presented on their website.

Text B

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Text C



[Whale Watching](#) -

WDCS policy on swimming with Whales and dolphins



Introduction

Dolphin interaction programmes, from touching and feeding, to swimming in the dolphin's environment, be it captive or wild, are increasing in range and popularity. An understandable love for dolphins may encourage the public to want to get close to them. This desire may stem from the belief that close contact with these special animals can provide, at the very least, a release from day-to-day stresses and boredom and, at the other extreme, some sort of miracle cure for physical and mental illness, and disability. Such beliefs have helped encourage the growth of interaction programmes by both commercial interests and alternative therapists. However, whilst understanding the reasons why the public is keen to engage in such activities, WDCS has several serious concerns about these practices, which are summarised below.

Swimming with wild cetaceans

Swimming with wild whales and dolphins is, potentially, an exhilarating and unforgettable experience. Sadly, it is very difficult to ensure that the encounter takes place on the whale or dolphin's terms and is not an intrusive or stressful experience for what are, after all, wild animals. For this reason, WDCS is unable to recommend public support for commercial swim-with wild cetacean programmes which have sprung up in various parts of the world in recent years.

Whilst there are responsible and thoughtful swim operators, sadly, it is also true that, in some locations, wild whales or dolphins are harassed and repeatedly disturbed by swim boats which tend to drop swimmers in the water as close as possible to the animals. Research indicates that, in some areas heavily targetted by commercial swim tours and other human activities, dolphins are actually leaving their traditional habitat in favour of quieter areas. There is concern that disruption to feeding, resting, nursing and other behaviour may have a long-term impact on the health and wellbeing of individuals and populations.

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Another consideration is the safety of both swimmers and cetaceans. Whales and dolphins are large, powerful animals and if not treated with respect, are capable of injuring people in the water, either accidentally, or if they feel threatened in any way. Like all animals, cetaceans are protective of their young. Many people are unaware that they may not be adequately covered by insurance for what are classified as high-risk activities, such as swimming with cetaceans.

Cetaceans have also been injured by boat propellers, and by thoughtless behaviour from swimmers, including damage to dolphins' sensitive skin caused by scratches from rings and other jewellery. Two-way disease transmission is also a possibility. Finally, in some areas, cetaceans are offered food by swim tour operators to encourage them to remain in the vicinity of swimmers. This practice may encourage 'begging behaviour', causing the dolphins to become artificially dependent upon humans and neglect their normal foraging activities.

WDCS has funded research into the potential impact of swim tours upon wild whales and dolphins. Until we are satisfied that this activity truly does not represent a risk to both swimmers and cetaceans, our policy is to recommend that the public opts for a solely boat-based trip (one that does not involve entering the water). We urge the industry to both address these concerns and work towards a regulation system that ensures these concerns are no longer an issue.



WDCS is the global voice for the protection of whales, dolphins and their environment

END OF TEXTS

THERE ARE NO TEXTS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE

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Text A: © KATE RAWORTH, *The Guardian*, 23.02.2004

Text B: *Dolphin Swim Q&A*, © WildQuest Website, <http://www.wildquest.com/WILDJAVA/swimming-with-dolphins.html>

Text C: *WDCS policy on swimming with whales and dolphins*, © Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, <http://www.adoptadolphin.com>

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