



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
June 2011

English Language (Specification B)

ENGB3

Unit 3 Developing Language

Data Booklet

Texts for Question 1

The key below applies to **Text A**, **Text B** and **Text C**.

Key: (.) indicates a normal pause.
 Numbers within brackets indicate length of pause in seconds.
 Words between vertical lines are spoken simultaneously.
 :: indicates elongated sounds.
 Other contextual information is in italics in square brackets.
 / / indicates phonemic symbols

Text A

Moons [*looking at solar lanterns in the garden*]

Go bo-bo (.) bye-bye [*waving as she is taken upstairs*]

Mok-mok [*pointing at her milk*]

Dad [*pointing at a family friend*] look ice-cream [*pointing at her bowl*]

Dad [*pointing at the reflection of her father in the window*] dad [*laughing and clapping*]

There's dad [*pointing at a shadow on the bedroom window blind the next morning*]

Text B

Briony: dummy (.) tinkle tinkle [*walking around room*] eight nine ten [*drops toy*] uh-oh uo-oh
 (.) [*walking over to mother*] my dummy

Mother: talking now (1.0) do some talking now

Briony: dummy [*crying sounds*] dummy [*crying sounds*] um dummy mummy (3.0) a dummy
 mummy (2.0) dummy mummy

Mother: what are you saying

Briony: dummy mummy

Mother: dummy mummy (.) what's the magic word

Briony: er (.) dummy

Mother: pl pl pl (.) /pli:/ (.) /pli:/

Briony: p p

Mother: please

Briony: mummy (1.0) give dummy

Mother: please (1.0) say please

Briony: now (.) now

5

10

15

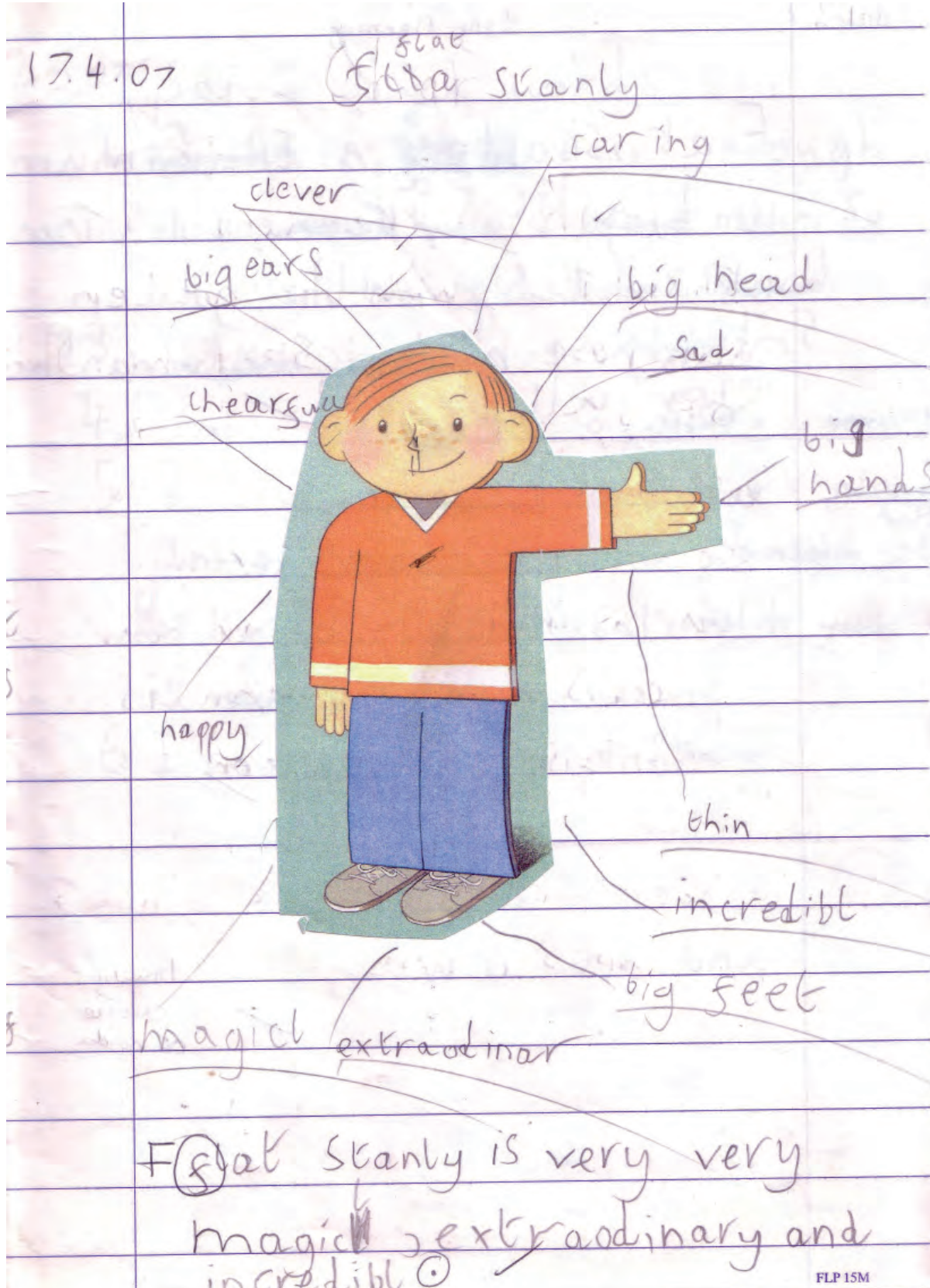
Text C

Mother:	it's teddy's	
Briony:	where's it gone	
Mother:	disappeared [<i>high-pitched tone</i>]	
Briony:	ah (.) [<i>pointing to the cupboard</i>] up here	
Mother:	no (.) it's not up here	5
Briony:	oh up oh up [<i>pointing to the cupboard</i>] mummy (2.0)	
Mother:	are you all ready (.) can mummy do your nappy	
Briony:	[<i>inaudible noises</i>] (10.0)	
Mother:	no (.) no (.) that's that's mummy's old cream (.) shall we put that out of the way darling (.) let's put that out of the way	10
Briony:	[<i>noises of discomfort</i>]	
Mother:	are you hungry	
Briony:	no (.) what's that	
Mother:	what's what	
Briony:	what's that (.) what's tha::t (1.0) what is tha::t [<i>starts crying</i>]	15
Mother:	let's get some wet wipes (5.0)	
Briony:	[<i>contented noises</i>] how tinkle tinkle little (.) tickle (.) tickle	
Mother:	are you being gentle (.) are you being gentle (1.0) tickle tickle tickle	
Briony:	tickle	
Mother:	are you being a cross patch heh (1.0) shall we call you Briony cross patch (.)	20
Briony:	oh dear	
Mother:	[<i>laughing</i>] pickle pickle pickle pickle (4.0) tickle tickle tickle tickle (5.0) stay still please (1.0) you know when other children get their nappy done they do it so beautifully	
Briony:	[<i>gurgling noises</i>]	25
Mother:	pat-a-cake pat-a-cake (1.0) [<i>speaking slowly</i>] baker's man (.) bake me a cake (.) as fast as you can (.) pat it and prick it and mark it with /Bi:/ (.) and put it in the oven for (.) Briony and me	
Briony:	again	
Mother:	pat-a-cake pat-a-cake baker's man (.) bake me a cake as fast as you can (.) pat it and prick it and mark it with (.) [<i>/Bi:/</i>]	30
Briony:	[<i>/Bi:/</i>]	
Mother:	and put it in the oven for Briony [<i>happy squeals from Briony</i>] and me (.) what about (.) do you want me to sing twinkle twinkle with you (.) after three (.) one two three (4.0)	35
Briony:	mummy	
Mother:	well mummy's got to put your nappy on	
Briony:	[<i>singing</i>] tinkle tinkle little star (.) how I won (1.0)	
Mother:	what you are [<i>singing</i>]	
Briony:	what's that [<i>pointing</i>]	40
Mother:	I don't know what you're pointing at sweetheart (.) is it Mr. Moose	
Briony:	moose	
Mother:	do you want me to pass you Mr. Moose (1.0) where's Mr. Moose (.) there's Mr. Moose and he's going to go (.)	
Briony:	ah (.) it's mine (.) [<i>happy gurgles</i>] (7.0) [<i>sounds of nappy being changed</i>] Moose	45
Mother:	Moose (1.0) those are his horns (.) he's got big horns hasn't he	
Briony:	what's that	
Mother:	what are you looking at (2.0) that's that's his (1.0)	
Briony:	he got toes	

Turn over ►

Texts for Question 2

Text D



Source: www.flatstanleyproject.net

Character	Description
1. <u>Protagonist</u>	1. <u>Main Character</u> The central figure in the story, around whom the plot revolves.
2. <u>Antagonist</u>	2. <u>Opposing Force</u> The character or force that opposes the protagonist, creating conflict.
3. <u>Supporting Characters</u>	3. <u>Secondary Characters</u> Characters who assist in the development of the plot or provide context.
4. <u>Minor Characters</u>	4. <u>Background Characters</u> Characters who appear briefly and have little impact on the main story.
5. <u>Dynamic Characters</u>	5. <u>Characters who Change</u> Characters who undergo significant growth or transformation throughout the story.
6. <u>Static Characters</u>	6. <u>Characters who Stay the Same</u> Characters who remain relatively unchanged throughout the story.
7. <u>Complex Characters</u>	7. <u>Characters with Depth</u> Characters who have multiple facets, including strengths, weaknesses, and internal conflicts.
8. <u>Flat Characters</u>	8. <u>Characters with Limited Depth</u> Characters who are defined by a single trait or role and lack complexity.
9. <u>Round Characters</u>	9. <u>Characters with Full Development</u> Characters who are fully realized, with a range of emotions, thoughts, and actions.
10. <u>Stock Characters</u>	10. <u>Clichéd Characters</u> Characters who are easily recognizable archetypes, often used for comic relief or to represent a specific social class.

His younger brother was a very intelligent boy which allowed of ^{courage} ^H his brilliant ^{parents} parents

bissⁿ AS man whalst his mother
is beeking lots of children
people

~~make~~ ridicule him alot and ~~that~~ ^{it} makes ~~makes~~ him very very, very sad.

4. His brother stands up for Stanley
by taking ^{telling} them off? - excellent
description

- excellent description

Texts for Question 3

Text F

Q. *Gentlemen, I desire to know why men wear breeches, and women petticoats, since the breeches are more proper for the defence of the female sex?*

A. We do not suppose that petticoats became fashionable, as being more or less defensive to the fair sex, but rather out of a regard to their modesty, that being a sort of apparel entirely covering the lower parts, as legs, feet, &c. But that which seems most accountable for it, is the custom of the country.

Text G

Q. *Is it a greater sin to break a bare promise for matrimony, than in any other part of friendship?*

A. As a promise to matrimony is a pretension to the most intimate friendship, a breach of that promise must consequently receive some aggravation thence. But if the person you deceive has been so unhappy as to settle her affections upon so inconstant a lover, the injury you do her may be irreparable. But, supposing that she may retrieve a heart so very ill bestow'd, upon what assurance can you depend that you have not hinder'd her of a better match? And in case you have, this sure must aggravate her present misfortune, if you are at once so unkind and false, as to forfeit your engagement to one, whom you had designed for your second self.

Text H

Q. *Whether a woman hath not a right to know all her husband's concerns? And in particular, Whether she may not demand a sight of all the letters he receives? which, if he denies, whether she may not open them privately without his consent?*

A. Gently, gently, good nimble finger'd Lady, you run us out of breath and patience to trace your unexempl'd ambition. What! break open your husband's letters; no, no, that privilege once granted, no chain could hold you; you would soon proceed to break in upon his conjugal affection, and commit a burglary on the cabinet of his authority. But to be serious, tho' a well-bred husband would hardly deny a wife the satisfaction of perusing his familiar letters, we can no ways think it prudent, much less his duty, to communicate all to her, since most men, especially such as are employ'd in publick affairs, are often entrusted with important secrets, and such as no wife can reasonably pretend to claim the knowledge of.

Text I

Q. *Gentlemen, I desire to know why the word hackney is used to several things hired, as a hackney horse, coach &c.*

A. The use of the word hackney was originally confin'd to a horse, and is derived from the *German* word *hackew*, or the *English* hack (i.e. *pungere*) because the horses are as it were hacked and hewed by the spurs of those that hire them; and it is thence metaphorically apply'd to any thing else that may be hired.

Text J

Q. *I am a handsome Lady, I have two Gentlemen make their addresses to me, the one a clergyman, the other a counsellor; their estates are much at one, having but little to trust to but their gowns: I desire to know of Apollo, which I must chuse, for I am in a strait to know, whether I should follow the Law or the Gospel?*

A. Madam, since they have both little besides the gowns to trust to, you may e'en shake them in a bag, and take your chance; for gowns without brains are but a flight dependance; of which if either has a competency, it will alter the case, and turn the scale that way.

Text K

Q. *Gentlemen, Please to inform me how many letters are contain'd in the English alphabet, which being now in dispute is refer'd to your opinion? And likewise if the letter H in the English tongue is to be accounted as a note of aspiration or breathing only? Excuse this seeming impertinence in your humble servant.*

A. We see no reason to recede from the common computation of 24; for tho' the *Latins* look'd upon the letter *H* as a spiral in compliance with the *Greeks*, from whom they receiv'd their letters by *Evander* and his mother *Carmentis*; yet it is to be observ'd that a capital *H* was more anciently accounted a letter by the *Greeks* themselves. And tho' it be nothing but a breathing, yet that breathing gives a sound to the adjoining vowel distinct enough to receive the denomination of a letter. The letter *K*, tho' call'd *peregrinum* by the *Latins*, is yet a native of *England*, as is evident from the customary use of it: and tho' *Z Y* were *Greek* letters with the *Latins*, and at best but naturaliz'd, yet that they are free-born with us may be collected from the common use of them in our underiv'd appellatives.

Texts for Question 4

Text L

JUNE DELUGE.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

RECORD RAINFALL.

EXTENSIVE FLOODS.

No doubt exists now that the June of 1903 has created a climatic record so far as the South of England is concerned. For the midsummer month the average fall of rain – and hail and snow if there be any – in the metropolis for the last fifty years is almost exactly 2in : the actual amount measured in London from noon on Saturday to six p.m. yesterday exceeded 2.8in. The actual figures, which merit conspicuous registration stand thus:

	Inch.
Saturday, June 13, noon to 6 p.m.58
Sunday, June 14, to 6 p.m., 24 hours72
Monday, June 15, to 6 p.m., 24 hours	1.52
Total in 54 hours	2.82

The most excessive rainfall in June was in the lamentable year 1879, when there was practically no summer, and unripened corn in many places was standing in the fields at Christmas. In that terrible season June made a record of 4.07 in. But June, 1903, at six p.m. yesterday, had left this in the rear by a total of 4.80in, and it was still raining. The deluge ceased shortly before midnight ; at least for a time.

Astounding contrarities have to be reported. The most dispiriting part of this strange story is not the rain, but the cold. At eight o'clock yesterday morning one of the coldest places in Europe was genial Paris, with a mercury at 46deg. F-Paris, which the day before basked in eight hours' sunshine. At the same moment Hernösand in Sweden, less than 6deg. removed from the Polar circle, was rendered happy with 61deg. in the shade. Moreover, up to yesterday morning the visitation was confined to the south and south-east of England. Matlock recorded welcome showers ; the northern counties complained of drought, in Lincolnshire there had been not rain since May 27, in Scotland none for a month, and even at Torquay only had an inch. While the south-eastern counties and Northern France were deluged and shivering, the Meteorological office reported : "Passing showers at Holyhead but over Ireland, the northern part of Great Britain, and at nearly all the Continental stations the weather is fair, and in many places bright and sunny." While we were under lowering leaden skies, Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, had "bright sunshine all day." Throughout yesterday London was "the coldest place in the kingdom," the thermometer never rising above 51deg, whereas at Roche's point it attained 59deg, and in Southern Scandinavia 60deg. Only to think of it! Biarritz 58deg, Stockholm 60deg !

We realise the scale on which Nature works when an attempt is made to measure the quantity of rain that has descended during the last three days. An inch deep of rain-water spread over an acre weighs 100 tons.

Text M

Flood areas brace for more heavy rain

By Nick Britten and Megan Levy

Last Updated: 12:43am BST 29/07/2007

Flood victims still trying to recover from the last deluge have been warned to stay home tonight as torrential rain is forecast to hit southern Britain in the next 24 hours.

The Met Office issued a severe weather warning for central and southern England and Wales and said there was a risk of further flooding.

Heavy and persistent rain will begin tonight and continue tomorrow, bringing further misery to Gloucestershire, Worcestershire and Oxfordshire, where widespread flooding has affected thousands of households.

Chief Constable Tim Brain from Gloucestershire Police today warned residents to stay home tonight, and only venture out unless absolutely necessary.

He said between 3–4 hours of heavy rain is expected in Gloucestershire, although the flooding impact is not expected to be as severe as last week.

“Think twice, maybe three times, about whether you really do have to go out this evening,” Chief Constable Brain said.

“If you have to travel long distances, do check with the highway agencies.

“With this amount of rainfall, it will not be a repetition of the events of last week. Nevertheless, it’s relatively heavy rainfall. We are dealing with saturated ground ... and that can lead to localised flooding.”

The areas most at risk of flooding are South Wales and the south-west Midlands, said the Met Office. More than an inch of rain is forecast.

Residents of flood-hit areas have also been warned to be on the alert for rats that have been flushed out of their nests by the rising water.

Rodents bring the threat of illnesses such as Weil’s Disease, transmitted to humans via contaminated water, which can lead to kidney or liver failure and eventually death.

Health experts have also warned that flood water may contain dangerous bacteria such as E.coli and salmonella.

In Gloucestershire, where fresh water supplies have been cut after contamination from flooding, there was anger among residents after emergency bowzers were vandalised, leaving families without drinking water.

Yobs were accused of urinating and tipping bleach into supplies, deliberately running them dry and even having water fights.

Residents also complained that not enough water was being brought in. Some reported having to visit as many as 50 bowzers before they could find one with water in it.

Parmjit Dhanda, the Gloucester MP, vowed to put pressure on Severn Trent to increase supplies to the 1,050 bowzers in the region.

He said: “I did a bit of a bowser hunt myself last night to see how many were working and to see if there was any water in them.

“Even if they were being filled five times a day, which they are not, they would still be empty for 19 hours out of 24. I do think the focus on bottled water is very important.”

END OF TEXTS

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