

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 15 June 2016 – Morning

A2 GCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

F653/01/RBI Culture, Language and Identity

READING BOOKLET INSERT

Duration: 2 hours
(+15 minutes reading time)



- **The first fifteen minutes are for reading the passages in this Reading Booklet.**
- During this time you may make any annotations you choose on the passages themselves.
- The questions for this examination are given in a separate Question Paper.
- **You must not open the Question Paper, or write anything in your Answer Booklet, until instructed to do so.**
- The Invigilator will tell you when the fifteen minutes begin and end.
- You will then be allowed to open the Question Paper.
- You will be required to answer **the question from Section A** and **one other question** from Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.
- You will have **two hours** to work on the tasks.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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The material in this Reading Booklet Insert relates to the questions in the Question Paper.

You will be required to answer **the question from Section A** and **one other question** from Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.

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Answer **the question from Section A** and **one other question** from Section B or Section C or Section D.

SECTION A – Language and Speech

Compulsory Section

- 1 In passages (a), (b) and (c) the respective authors are concerned with the linguistic aspects of Cockney and Mockney spoken English.

Passage (a) is adapted from a website article written in 2009.

The word Mockney is itself a pun on mock and Cockney. It refers to a form of English, or an accent, which is put on by someone who really has a much posher accent. This is an attempt to appear matey to those who generally have a negative view of the cut glass vowel sounds of the Home Counties ... A mockney exaggerates features of Cockney-glottal stops, saying f instead of th (I fink), h-dropping at the beginning of the words, vowel lowering (saying *sparra* instead of sparrow) and tags at the end of sentences (know wha' I mean?). It should be noted that Mockney has now entered the *Oxford English Dictionary*. 5

Passage (b) is an extract from a book on the nation's dialects published in 2005. In the passage two friends are talking about the modern sounds of Cockney.

'Ah faind yangsters from saaf Landun tolk more Cockney dan yangsters from nawf Landun would. Ah can tolk to a bloke maybe of twenty foive, from saaf Lundun that would tolk lak ma dad. We tolk very awl-fashion Cockney, whereas now you don't fin' i' a lo' in nawf Landun. This side of the Thames, pu' it tha' way. The saaf seems ter loike toime and flahs as well as gorn. This is less so on der nawf ...' 5

Passage (c) is an extract from a linguist's website published in 2012. It is illustrating some technical points about Cockney speech sounds.

Cockney's most characteristic feature is extensive glottalisation. For instance /t/ and /p/ glottaling in the final positions of /caʔ/ and /cuʔ/ It can also be found in the internal intervocalic sound /t/ in words like *Waterloo* / woʔooʔ/ and *city* / cʔi/. One interesting result of this is *like* and *light* can be spoken as homophones. Another interesting feature common in Cockney is monophthongisation. This concerns words which in RP have diphthongs like *mouth* being pronounced in Cockney as *mouf*. Also in Cockney speech a post vocalic // is often dark and sounds like /ʔ/ or /o/ when articulated in words like *terminal* and *wall*. Cockney speech is full of yod-dropping. Examples are heard in: *knew*, *tune*, *reduce* and *suit*. In Mockney there appears to be some confusion about the sounds of yod coalescence. This suggests either a phonological overlapping; or a phonological uncertainty on the part of Mockney speakers. 10

Answer **one question** from Section B or Section C or Section D.

EITHER

SECTION B – The Language of Popular Written Texts

2 Passages (d) and (e) are both examples of teenage fiction.

Passage (d) is from a novel published in 1999. It is about a teenager who had left home after a family argument.

SPLASH!

In slow motion the reflection of the coffee shatters, and I stand up and flex my arms, bursting out of my school uniform like the Incredible Hulk bursting out of his clothes, scattering strips of navy blue and white over the table and wrenching off my tie to throw it out of the window. And the sound matches the vision and the music breaks and expands with the drumbeat subtly altering rhythm. Dave moves from harmonica to guitar, John brings in the melody of the chorus on the electric piano, the three of them singing it, very hard and steady. 5

'put your body where your mind is ...'

And way above everything, over all the instruments and the tune, high and clear and fierce, my voice and Christie's singing at each other, like glittering scribble, beyond sense, driving each other on and on ... 10

Like listening to diamonds.

Even now, that video still gives me a shiver when I watch it.

Dear Finch,

I sat in a motorway café for weeks, but nothing like that happened to me ... 15

Scratchwood. 11.30 a.m. on Friday the 14th. O.K? See you there ...

I wish, I wish I was as brave as you. I'd throw everything into a suitcase and run off tomorrow if I thought I stood a chance of meeting Dave ...

Well kids, sorry to disappoint you, but you can forget all that. Because that's not quite how it was in real life. To begin with, I hadn't actually then run away from home. Just stamped out in temper after another family row. 20

You know the script as well as I do. They start on one thing and then it broadens out to take in everything that's wrong with you and your clothes and your character and your friends – until you feel like a pimple on the face of the world ... That particular day, the row started because I'd skipped school. The place was driving me insane. The teacher insisted on treating us as though we were still little kids. And so every now and again I had to get out or go mad. But this time some very *kind* person had told Mum. She was the one who started the row at tea, very white-faced and angry. 25

Passage (e) is from a novel published in 2004. It concerns the trials and tribulations of female friendships when facing the problems of romantic attachments with boys.

Email: **Inbox (1)**

From: hannahnutter@fastmail.com

To: babewithbrains@psnet.co.uk

Date: 8th December

Subject: Dishy dude

5

Hey dingbat features

What's happening over there? Hope all is OK with the Lukieminkie. Let me know.

Yours

Hanahlulu

10

Email: **Outbox (1)**

From: babewithbrains@psnet.co.uk

To: hannahnutter@fastmail.com

Date: 10th December

Subject: Re Dishy dude

15

Hi Hannah

This is the worst day of my whole whole life. I've never felt so totally down and confused. Turns out Luke isn't into Nesta. Or me. He's into this strange-looking girl called Sian. At least I think he is. She just told me, they've kissed already. I was all ready to tell her that she was misreading the signals and was on a lost cause when she confessed that they'd snogged. You can misread someone holding your hand but a snog's a snog. No misreading that. I feel a fool. Miserable. Stupid. Can't trust my own feelings, don't know if I can trust the signals I'm getting from Luke. Who can I trust?

20

25

Yours truly

Foolish in Finchley

Answer **one question** from Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.

OR

SECTION C – Language and Cultural Production

3 Passages (f) and (g) are both about the 1960s.

Passage (f) is an extract from the cultural section of a broadsheet newspaper published in 2012.

The cultural explosion of the Sixties was a product of affluence and mass consumerism, a brief hysterical interlude in which youth reigned supreme, sex came out from under the covers, elitism and deference were held hostage and, for a fleeting moment, the whiff of cordite hung in the air ... It seems now that The Beatles mark a point in British history when the world turned from black and white into colour, and then into Day-Glo, that tilting point from post-war austerity to “You have never had it so good” affluence ... By 1966, the pop revolution, of which The Beatles were in the vanguard, had made London the cultural capital of the world – or at least the pop-cultural capital of the world, which for a while was the only culture that mattered. London was officially “The Swinging City” as *Time* magazine famously pronounced, the global hub of youthful creativity, hedonism and excitement. “In a decade dominated by youth, London has burst into bloom. It swings; it is the scene.” By 1966, the ripples of Swinging London were already a flood, sweeping through music, fashion and film ... For a teenager, music was the medium through which all these cultural upheavals were filtered. The Who’s *My Generation* was a two-fingered salute to anyone who dared question the new tyranny of youth.

Passage (g) was first published in 1996. It comes from a very popular illustrated paperback about the 20th century.

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Answer **one question** from Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.

OR

SECTION D – Language, Power and Identity

- 4 Passages (h) and (i) are advertisements which raise specific and important issues about health and healthy diets.

Passage (h) is produced by a commercial organisation, who manufacture an anti-influenza vaccine. The leaflet would be widely available in doctors' surgeries and other clinical locations. It was published in 2011.

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Passage (i) is from a longer booklet produced by *The British Heart Foundation*. This is a non-commercial charity, which gives guidance to people who have been diagnosed as being at risk from heart and circulatory disease. The booklet would be widely available in doctors' surgeries and dispensing chemists. It was published in 2012.

lifestyle

HEALTHY eating

We are forever hearing about the benefits of a heart healthy diet but what exactly does that mean?

To have a heart healthy diet, we need to have more of some things, like fruit,

vegetables and oily fish, and less of others, like fatty foods that are high in saturated fat

and salt. If you are confused how to make it work for you then you should read on ...

Oils and fats



Cut down on saturated fats and instead use small amounts of unsaturated fat. All fats and oils contain saturated, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats but are described by the main type of fat that's in them. 10

Saturated fats

Saturated fats can increase your cholesterol, specifically 'bad' LDL cholesterol, which increases the risk of fatty deposits developing in your arteries. Saturated fats are found in butter, lard, palm oil, coconut oil/cream and ghee, but are also in dairy products and meat (eg chicken skin and around a chop). 20

The best you can do is choose low-fat dairy products, lean meat, and replace saturated fats like butter and ghee with unsaturated spreads 25

and oils, such as olive, rapeseed, corn and sunflower. 15

You might also think about eating fewer takeaways, crisps, pastries, cakes, biscuits and ice cream. These foods are usually made with ingredients high in saturated fat. 40

Unsaturated fats

Monounsaturated fats, like olive and rapeseed oils, and polyunsaturated fats, like sunflower, corn and soya oils, can help lower 'bad' cholesterol, when they are used to replace saturated fats. 45

Polyunsaturated fats provide fatty acids that are essential 50

to the body and include the omega-3 fats found in oily fish that are good for your heart. 55

Whichever fats you use, remember they are all high in calories, so aim to use as little as you can. Measure oil using a spoon or spray and always opt for a low-fat spread. 60



Omega-3

Oily fish, why is it good for the heart?

Omega-3 polyunsaturated fats are found in oily fish such as mackerel, herring, pilchards, salmon, fresh tuna and sardines. Eating oily fish regularly can help to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) and also helps to improve survival after a heart attack. You should aim to have one

65 or two portions of fish a week, one of which is oily. Be careful of smoked fish though, as it 80 is high in salt.

What if you don't eat fish?

70 A different form of omega-3 is found in soybean, flaxseed, walnut and rapeseed oils, 85 some nuts, eg, walnuts and in small amounts in dark green leafy vegetables. However, we 75 do not yet know for certain if

the omega-3 fats in these 90 foods provide the same benefits as those found in fish.



Myth: butter is better for you because it is more natural

95

Concerns were raised about margarines and spreads because the hydrogenation process (which turns oils into semi-solids) can create trans fats. Trans fats have a similar effect on the body as saturated fats. However, food manufacturers in Britain have been quick to remove them, so most UK margarines and spreads are now virtually free of trans fats. While you might prefer the taste of butter it is still high in saturated fats which increase the body's cholesterol levels.

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Salt

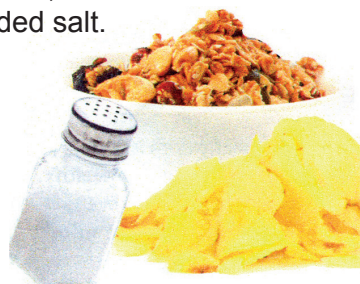
Too much salt is linked to high blood pressure, which increases the risk of heart disease. The maximum you should have in a day is 6g which is about a teaspoon. Most of us are having more than this and have become used to foods tasting a certain way, so it's a good idea to cut down gradually. Start by trying not to add salt to your food and always check the salt content of any pre-made food you buy. Breads, cereals, canned and packet soups, pre-made sauces, tinned vegetables and 'ready meals', can have a lot of added salt.

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135



So how can you tell if something is high in salt?

140

If the nutrition label shows more than 1.5g of salt per 100g, then it is high in salt. If the label shows 0.3g or less per 100g, then it is low in salt.

145

Myth: I don't add salt to my food so I'm okay

150

An incredible 75 per cent of the salt we eat is in pre-made foods. It's impossible to tell just by looking at an item of food how much salt it contains so get used to checking the food labels on the packaging. You could also try to cook more from scratch so you know how much salt you are eating.

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