



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

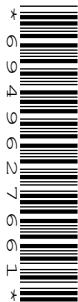
A Level English Language

H470/02 Dimensions of linguistic variation

Resource Booklet

Friday 8 June 2018 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes



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: Rob with his grandfather	3
SECTION B – Language in the media	
Text B: BBC online information article about spyware	4–5
SECTION C – Language change	
Text C: Treaty of Fort Laramie between representatives of the US government and Native American Indians (extract)	6
Text D: Online article about apology made by US veterans	7

SECTION A – Child language acquisition

Text A

Text A is a transcript from a private data source. Rob aged three is playing with some toys and balloons and talking to his grandfather.

Rob: (*pretending to be a turtle*) /sæp / [snap] / sæp / sæp / sæp /sæp / sæp / sæp /

Grandfather: Rob (.) I can see you

Rob: (*finds some counters for a game*) we have to have three each of this (.) you are /peɪŋ / [playing] too

Grandfather: I'm not (.) I've played nine or ten times already (*throws Rob a balloon*)

Rob: what's that (.) I want it (.) yes I got it now (.) I caught it (*hides behind chair*) you can't see me now you can't see me now (*comes out and looks for cards for the game*)

Grandfather: oh do you want me to help you find them

Rob: it needs four people to have / fi: / [three] cards so it's / fi: / [three] each (*notices the family dog*) mister doggie mister doggie mister doggie (.) look (*counts the cards*) one two /fi: / [three] four five six (.) now watch me

Grandfather: come over here Rob (.) turn round the other way

Rob: no

Grandfather: no (*with rising intonation*)

Rob: I going to hide some /bu:ns / [balloons] now

Grandfather: are you

Rob: I hide all of the / bu:ns / [balloons] (.) I am (.) (*hides behind the chair again and throws balloons over the top of it*)

Grandfather: Rob (.) are you sure

Rob: yes (.) lots of /bu:ns / [balloons] are coming up (1.0) lots of /bu:ns / are coming up (.) lots of the / bu:ns / are coming (.) come on then (.) here we all going (.) go (.) ready (*throws balloon*) (.) you catch

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 October 10th 2012, in the section of a BBC website where advice and information about web usage is provided for the general public.



- **Online privacy**
- **Online safety for parents**
- **Online security**

What is spyware?

Share this page

- Facebook
- Twitter



Programs that secretly record what you do on your computer are called spyware. They can be used for some perfectly legitimate purposes, but the majority of spyware is malicious. Its aim is usually to capture passwords, banking credentials and credit card details – and send them over the internet to fraudsters.

WebWise Team | 10th October 2012

‘Spyware’ is the generic name we give to programs that contain additional functionality designed to secretly monitor your activities on your computer.

The aim of spyware

Some of the earliest spyware did little more than report to the authors each time the program was used. It was intended as a marketing aid or to monitor usage for licensing purposes.

That still goes on, but a lot of spyware nowadays is designed to steal confidential information – user names and passwords for banking sites, email accounts, social networking sites and online games.

You may never know you have malicious spyware on your computer, as it tends to work quietly in the background and the overt functionality and quality of the program may be very appealing. They’re often distributed as ‘shareware’ or ‘freeware’ with minimal licence restrictions in order to trap as many people as possible.

How to protect yourself

There are several ways that you can protect yourself from spyware. Firstly, don't unwittingly install it. Many shareware download sites now test programs submitted to them and offer guarantees that their archives are free of spyware.

You have to take this on trust, but the more established sites have their reputation to maintain, so their guarantees can usually be relied upon. So it's a good idea to download only from reputable software sites, however tempting the offers may be from less well-known ones. Reviews of download sites can help you decide which are the safest.

Secondly, you can install an anti-spyware tool. Many of these are of high quality, and some are freeware themselves. These tools regularly download updates to stay abreast of newly-emerging spyware. Some of them can run in the background all the time, without really slowing down your computer, and they generally do a very good job.

Beware dangerous imposters

But there are also some malicious programs that masquerade as anti-spyware and anti-virus tools. These are often advertised in spam emails or occasionally on the phone, and are very dangerous. They are generally used for extortion.

Typically, they either encrypt your hard disk so you can't read your data, or keep popping up in nagging windows so you can't work on your computer. Then they demand money to release you from the problem, but there's no guarantee that paying up will result in a fix. So never trust an unsolicited offer of anti-virus tools or anti-spyware – it's probably fraudulent.

You can tell which tools are the most genuine by searching the web for reviews of anti-spyware products. A few names will frequently come up as having a good reputation, and these are the ones to choose from.

Exceptions to the rule

There are some legitimate uses for spyware. If you have a work laptop supplied by your employer it might have a kind of spyware installed.

Some sensitive businesses like to keep tabs on the computers their staff use, and there are mainstream products which perform this function. But you should be made aware of this as part of your contract of employment, or at least in your staff security policies.

Spyware of a sort is also used for parental control programs that protect children from unsuitable internet content.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/webwise/guides/about-spyware>

SECTION C – Language change**Text C**

Text C is an extract from the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868), made between representatives of the American government and leaders of different groups of Sioux Native American Indians about land ownership.

Lieutenant General William T. Sherman, General William S. Harney, General Alfred H. Terry, General O. O. Augur, J. B. Henderson, Nathaniel G. Taylor, John G. Sanborn, and Samuel F. Tappan, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, by their chiefs and headmen, whose names are hereto subscribed, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

Article I.

From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall for ever cease. The government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to maintain it.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States, and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, upon proof made to their agent, and notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws, and, in case they willfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities, or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States; and the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may be proper, but no one sustaining loss while violating the provisions of this treaty, or the laws of the United States, shall be reimbursed therefor.

Text D

Text D is an online article, posted in 2016, reporting on the moment when war veterans asked for forgiveness from Native American Indians. It was posted on a US website, owned by a digital media company.

In A Healing Moment, Veterans Apologized To Native Americans And Asked For Their Forgiveness

“We’ve hurt you in so many ways.”

Clarissa-Jan Lim @clarissajanl

Dec 06, 2016

After months of weathering rubber bullets, tear gas, and water cannons, as well as a creeping icy front at Sacred Stone Camp, protestors against the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL) scored a monumental victory. The Army Corps of Engineers denied an easement to allow DAPL to pass under Lake Oahe in North Dakota, right next to the Standing Rock reservation. The Standing Rock Sioux Nation had been protesting the pipeline’s route since it was proposed, arguing that it posed a threat to their water source and sacred burial sites. What was initially a struggle for clean water rights turned into a fight for Native American rights and sovereignty.

And they won.

Celebrating the announcement alongside the self-dubbed “water protectors” were about 2,000 veterans who traveled to Standing Rock over the weekend. Organized by Wes Clark Jr. and Michael A. Wood Jr., veterans themselves, the 2,000-strong group was there to act as “human shields” for the protestors against excessive police force.

But that’s not all they did there. Clark, an army vet now pursuing screenwriting in Hollywood, also did something long overdue but rarely ever acknowledged by people in power today. In a video capturing the powerful moment, Clark and a group of veterans stood before Native elders and sought their forgiveness for the atrocities committed against them.

Clark said:

We came. We fought you. We took your land. We signed treaties that we broke. We stole minerals from your sacred hills. We blasted the faces of our presidents on your sacred mountain. And we took, still, more land. And then we took your children. And then we tried to take your language. We tried to eliminate your language that God gave you and the creator gave you. We didn’t respect you. We polluted your Earth. We’ve hurt you in so many ways. And we have come to say that we are sorry. We are at your service and we beg for your forgiveness.

The video has been shared and liked thousands of times, and many Twitter users commented on how moving their apology was.

Centuries of oppression, indignity, and disregard have left Native Americans far behind as others reap the benefits of globalization and social progress. A staggering percentage of Native Americans live below the poverty line. Many struggle with addiction issues, with scant resources provided to help them. The life expectancy of Native Americans is below that of all other ethnic groups in the U.S. And this pattern is echoed across the world where indigenous people’s culture and history were razed by colonialists.

Their victory at Standing Rock was hailed as an example of the power of peaceful protest, but to Native Americans it was a taste of justice that was a long time coming.



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.