



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 6 June 2022 – Afternoon

A Level English Language

H470/02 Dimensions of linguistic variation

Resource Booklet

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use the Resource booklet to answer all the questions.
- Do **not** send this Resource Booklet for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

INFORMATION

- This document has **12** pages.

The material in this **Resource Booklet** relates to the questions in the Question Paper.

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SECTION A – Child language acquisition

Text A

Text A is a transcript from a private data source. Charlie, aged three and a half, is playing with a range of toys and talking to his mother. His aunt and uncle are also in the room.

Charlie: I got a good idea (.) I got a good idea (.) look (.) look the /bu:ns/ [balloons] are coming down (.) look the /bu:ns/ [balloons] are coming off (.) lots of the /bu:ns/ re coming

(Starts playing with stuffed toy animals)

Charlie: I can't have /fri:/ [three] (.) I got one two /fri:/ [three] four teddies (.) it means four people got to have [three] teddies

Mother: *(points to his other toys)* why don't you have three people and they have four teddies each

(Charlie notices the family pet nearby)

Charlie: mr doggie (.) mr doggie (.) mr doggie (1.0) one two three four five six (.) one two teddies (2.0) watch me

Mother: come here

Charlie: no (.) I going to hang some /bu:ns/ now

Mother: are you *(with rising intonation)*

Charlie: hang all of the /bu:ns/ I am

Mother: oh *(with rising intonation)*

Charlie: no first I doing Humpty Dumpty (.) I going to sing (.) Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall eating a /bed/ [bread] and /nɑ:nɑ:s/ [bananas] where did he put the skin *(with rising intonation)* in the king's pyjamas then he fell right down and all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put him back again (1.0) and there was pyjamas in. (.) pyjamas.

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 part of an article published on the *This is MONEY* website. It was published on 3rd May 2019. Its focus is on preventing the financial exploitation of vulnerable people.



How do you stop abuse by people entrusted with power of attorney?* Bid by watchdog to stop vultures exploiting the vulnerable

- People give power of attorney to those they trust, but this can be misplaced
- Protection against abuse ramped up with overhaul of 'safeguarding' strategy
- The Office of the Public Guardian oversees the attorney system and complaints
- Find out what it does and how to raise concerns if you believe someone is at risk

By [TANYA JEFFERIES FOR THISISMONEY.CO.UK](https://thisismoney.co.uk)

PUBLISHED: 07:09, 3 May 2019 | **UPDATED:** 09:53, 3 May 2019

Protections against abuse of the elderly by people holding power of attorney over their affairs are being stepped up with an overhaul of official 'safeguarding' strategy.

A 'no wrong door' approach to dealing with any suspicions that come its way, and closer partnerships with the police and health and care professionals, are among goals being set by the Office of the Public Guardian. [OPG]

The OPG, an arm of the Ministry of Justice, oversees the attorney system and deals with any complaints against people holding this important power, which some sadly exploit.



Vital failsafe: You can secure your finances in case you become too ill to handle them by appointing someone you trust as attorney

The Alzheimer's Society says there are currently 850,000 people in the UK living with dementia and it estimates this could increase to more than one million by 2025 and then double to two million by 2051. It says cases of attorneys abusing their position are 'thankfully extremely rare'. In the 2017/18 financial year, concerns were raised about 0.16 per cent of them and investigations carried out on 0.06 per cent of them.

But the OPG takes a zero tolerance approach to any proven abuse and refers such cases to other authorities, including the police and the Court of Protection. Its 'no wrong door' policy means it will listen to all concerns about people at risk, not just ones that fall under its responsibility, and if it doesn't have power to investigate it will refer a case to the right agency. The OPG safeguarding unit can be contacted on 0115 934 2777 or at opg.safeguardingunit@publicguardian.gov.uk, and there is information about reporting concerns [here](#).

What is financial abuse and what can you do to help victims?

Age UK says financial abuse falls into the following broad categories:

- Stealing or attempting to steal money, possessions or property
- Making or trying to make someone give you money, possessions or property
- Using or trying to use fraud to take money, possessions or property
- Taking or trying to take and keep power of attorney.

Its tips on how to spot signs of financial abuse and what to do if you suspect someone is at risk are [here](#).

An Office of Public Guardian spokesperson said: 'There are now more than three million lasting powers of attorney, protecting those who may lack the capacity to make certain decisions for themselves.

'While breaches of trust are thankfully very rare, we investigate any concerns thoroughly and take robust action if needed – including referring cases to the police.'

Age UK warned in a major report that at least 130,000 elderly people are victims of financial abuse by a family member or someone else they know.

What do industry experts say?

'The OPG has a big responsibility for managing and administering applications for Enduring Power of Attorney and Lasting Power of Attorney,' says Quilter tax and financial planning expert, Rachael Griffin.

'They do come with risk and can be subject to abuse. There have been cases where vulnerable individuals have been targeted by scammers seeking to fraudulently take control of their assets. These cases are few and far between, but can cause huge distress and loss.'

Emily Deane, of the STEP trade body of inheritance professionals, said: 'Lasting Powers of Attorney are a critical part of planning for the future and should be considered early as a preventative legal measure, similar to taking out an insurance policy'.

* **Power of Attorney** : a legal document that enables important decisions to be made on behalf of someone unable to make these decisions themselves.

SECTION C – Language change

Text C

Text C is extracts from two letters published in 'The Spectator' magazine in 1877. Their subject is the intelligence of dogs encountered by the writers.

DOG STORIES

*FROM THE "SPECTATOR"*BEING ANECDOTES OF THE INTELLIGENCE, REASONING POWER,
AFFECTION AND SYMPATHY OF DOGS

[Feb. 17, 1877.]

When a student at Edinburgh, I enjoyed the friendship of a brown retriever, who belonged to a fishmonger in Lothion Street, and who was certainly the cleverest dog I have ever met with. In the morning he was generally to be seen seated on the step of the fishmonger's shop-door, waiting for some of his many friends to give him a copper. When he had got one, he trotted away to a baker's shop a few doors off, and dropped the coin on the counter. If I remember rightly (it is twelve or fifteen years ago), his weakness was "soda scones." If he dropped a halfpenny on the counter he was contented with one scone, but if he had given a penny he expected two, and would wait for the second, after he had eaten the first, until he got it. That he knew exactly when he was entitled to one scone only, and when he ought to get two, is certain, for I tried him often.

LAWSON TAIT.

[Feb. 17, 1877.]

I should like to be allowed to help preserve the memory of a most worthy dog-friend of my youth, well remembered by many now living who knew Greenwich Hospital some thirty or five-and-thirty years ago.

At that time there lived there a dog-pensioner called Hardy, a large brown Irish retriever. Many is the halfpenny which, as a child, I gave Hardy, that I might see him buy his own meat—which he did with judgment, and a due regard to value. When a *penny* was given to him, he would, on arriving at the shop, place it on the counter and rest his nose or paw upon it until he received two *halfpennyworths*, nor would any persuasion induce him to give up the coin for the usual smaller allowance. I was a young child at the time, but I had a great veneration for Hardy, and remember him well, but lest my juvenile memory might have been in fault, I have, before writing this letter, compared my recollections with those of my elders, who, as grown people, knew Hardy for many years, and confirm all the above facts. There, indeed, was the right dog in the right place. Peace to his shade!

J. D. C.

Text D

Text D is an extract from an online article, published in 2016. It examines evidence for the intelligence levels of pet dogs.

Why scientists believe dogs are smarter than we give them credit for

By Joseph Stromberg Updated Jan 22, 2016.



(Giovanna Durgoni)

Dog lovers have been saying it for years: dogs are smarter than many people give them credit for.

Now, scientists are joining in. Over the past decade, research into **canine behavior and intelligence** has been blossoming, and a range of experiments have suggested that dogs are capable of surprisingly complex feats of social intelligence and emotional sensitivity. On the whole, psychologist and dog researcher **Stanley Coren** estimates, the average dog's intelligence is roughly as sophisticated as a **2.5-year-old baby's**.

Using newer technologies such as MRI as well as carefully designed behavioral experiments, a handful of labs around the world have dug into the dog psyche — and found that they're much smarter than many people assume.

1) Dogs are adept at reading people — often better than chimps

Chimpanzees and human infants younger than a year or so usually fail a very simple test of implicit communication: a person sets two cups upside down on the ground and points at the one with a treat hidden underneath. It sounds absurdly simple, but both **chimps** and babies are unable to interpret this as a cue to find the food, and they investigate the correct cup first only about half the time.

Dogs are different. A **series of experiments** conducted by **Brian Hare** of Duke University found that dogs do interpret this cue, going for the correct cup at rates far higher than chance. (This was true even when both cups were scented to smell like the treat.) Dogs seemed capable of interpreting human stares and nods toward the right cup.

2) Dogs can learn hundreds of words

Dogs vary in their ability to remember things — just like humans and members of all animal species. But some dogs with particularly good memories, scientists have found, can be trained to remember more than 1,000 different words.

The most famous case is a border collie named **Chaser**, who has been trained by a retired psychology professor named John Pilley. As documented in a **2011 study** in *Behavioral Processes*, Chaser has learned the names of 1,022 different toys — when directed to pick a specific toy up, she retrieves the correct one about 95 percent of the time. More recently, Pilley has trained Chaser to **recognize verbs**, as well: she now knows the difference between picking up something, putting her paw on it, and putting her nose on it.

Chaser's abilities might be unusual, but she's not unique. Another border collie named Rico has been shown to recognize **more than 200 different words**, and is capable of a cognitive process called "**fast-mapping**" — when he hears a new word, he knows to go get a new toy, rather than one he's already learned the word for.

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