
INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Unit 4 Language Exploration

Tuesday 19 January 2021 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an Oxford International AQA Examinations 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

Either

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | 1 |
|---|---|

Your task is to complete a language investigation using **two or more** of the texts that have been provided for you.

An investigation is an analysis of language use.

You decide what to analyse and how to do it.

You can choose your own title for your investigation.

[50 marks]

Texts 1, 2 and 3 are printed on **pages 5–8**.

Description of texts

Texts 1, 2 and 3 are texts about the sun.

| Text | Title | Description |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Sun Safe Play Everyday! | Transcription of a video from the Canadian Dermatology Association website |
| 2 | Why does the Sun Burn Us? | Children's page on the NASA website |
| 3 | You Are My Sunshine | Song lyrics |

Suggested structure for writing your investigation

1: Aim(s)

State the aim(s) of your investigation and identify which texts you are using.

2: Method

Explain the linguistic frameworks you are using to analyse your data. You can do this by saying what aspects of language you have chosen to focus on.

3: Analysis

Present a detailed analysis of your data.

4: Conclusion

Draw your conclusions in response to your aim(s) and based on your analysis.

or

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | 2 |
|---|---|

Your task is to complete a language investigation using **two or more** of the texts that have been provided for you.

An investigation is an analysis of language use.

You decide what to analyse and how to do it.

You can choose your own title for your investigation.

[50 marks]

Texts 4, 5 and 6 are printed on **pages 10–12**.

Description of texts

Texts 4, 5 and 6 are texts about bread.

| Text | Title | Description |
|------|--|---|
| 4 | fabflour | Webpage from the Flour Advisory Bureau |
| 5 | Why homemade bread is so much healthier than shop bought | Article from <i>woman&home</i> Magazine |
| 6 | 'Magic' Pizza and flatbread dough | Recipe instructions from a course on baking bread |

Suggested structure for writing your investigation

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Draw your conclusions in response to your aim(s) and based on your analysis.

Turn over for Text 1

Turn over ►

There are no texts printed on this page

Text 1

Transcription Key:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| (.) | pause of less than a second |
| (2.0) | longer pause (number of seconds indicated) |
| ? | indicates a question |
| bold | stressed syllable |
| <i>[italics]</i> | contextual information |

Boy *[A cartoon figure of a young boy plays outside his house. The animated figure is wearing shorts, t-shirt, sun hat and sunglasses. He sits under the shade of a tree and talks out loud.]*

phew (.) what a beautiful day (.) the sun is so bright and warm *[he points to the sun]* (.) isn't it amazing? (1.0) it looks little because it's so far away (.) a million kilometres from earth (.) 5

[he stands and stretches] it's really very **big** (1.0) bigger than an elephant (.) bigger than a mountain (.) bigger than the whole world even (.) *[images of an elephant, a mountain and a world appear as thought-bubbles above his head as he speaks]* 10

[he stands under the sun] and the sun is really hot (1.0)

[he sits in front of a fireplace] it's hotter than our fireplace (.) hotter than a million zillion fireplaces (.) but even though it's still far away (.) we can still feel the heat from it (.) sun makes the grass (.) and flowers (.) and trees grow (.) *[images of grass, flowers and trees growing]* trees protect us from the hot sun (.) but people have to be very careful about sunburn (.) I think the sun is fun too (1.0) let's sing a song about it (.) 15

[he dances under the sun as he sings] sparkle sparkle bright warm sun (.) shining down upon our fun (.) up above the world so high (.) like a light bulb in the sky (.) you give us light you give us heat (.) we all think you're really neat (.) **but** (.) *[his arm gets redder as the sun rays burn it]* sun rays cause a nasty burn (.) that is something you must learn (.) in the sun you wear a hat (.) you must always think of that (.) sparkle sparkle bright warm sun (.) shining down upon our fun 20

[he points to hat, glasses and sunscreen bottle as he speaks] smart kids wear sun hats to protect their head (.) sunglasses to protect their eyes (.) and sunscreen to protect their skin 25

Turn over ►

Text 2

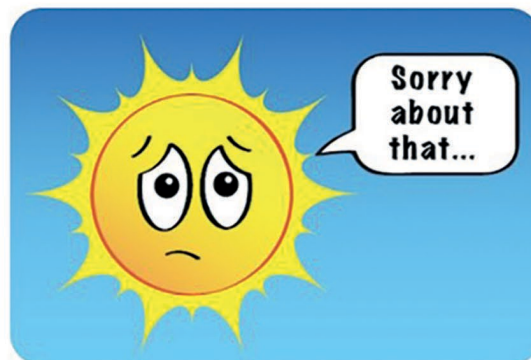


Why does the Sun Burn Us?

The sun keeps our planet warm enough for living things to thrive. It gives us light so we can see. But it can also burn us. What causes these burns?

All About Energy

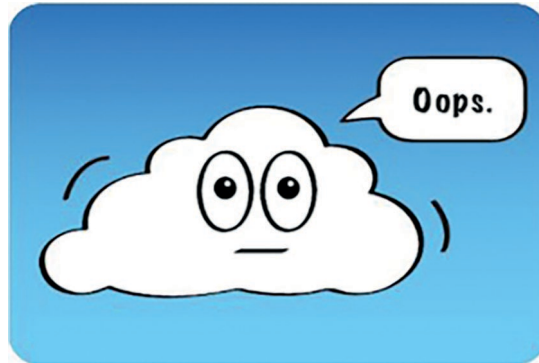
The sun sends lots of **energy** toward us all the time. There are a few different kinds of energy. There is **infrared radiation**, which is heat. There is **visible light**, which is what our eyes can see. There is also **ultraviolet light**. We can't see ultraviolet light with our eyes, but it is there. And it can burn our skin.



Feel the Burn

If too much ultraviolet light hits our skin, over time it can hurt our skin cells. The cells can die, and our bodies react. The skin gets red, and it can hurt a lot.

Ultraviolet light comes from the sun, but it can also bounce off of other surfaces like water, snow and concrete. That means that even if you're under an umbrella, you can still get a sunburn. Ultraviolet light can also go through clouds, so you can get burned on an overcast day. Not fair!



You can protect your skin by doing things that keep ultraviolet waves from reaching you. Clothing and hats are a great way to keep away those waves. Sunblock contains chemicals that can reflect or absorb the ultraviolet light, leaving your skin sunburn free.

That way you can enjoy the *other* energy from the sun, visible light and infrared warmth.



Turn over ►

Text 3

This text has been removed due to third-party copyright restrictions.

Turn over for Question 2 texts

Turn over ►

Text 4

fabflour
FLOUR ADVISORY BUREAU

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FAB » fab bread » Traditions, quotes and proverbs

Traditions, quotes and proverbs

Traditions

- The New Year tradition of First Footing involves leaving a piece of bread, coal and a silver coin at the front door – to bring you warmth, comfort and enough money to last throughout the coming year.
- The bride at a Muslim wedding must eat 21 chapattis before leaving the room.
- Bread is used in our language as a symbol. Christians pray for their 'daily bread' and we work 'to earn a crust'. 'Bread' and 'dough' are slang terms for money.
- The workers who built the pyramids of Egypt were paid in bread.
- The phrase 'baker's dozen', meaning 13 not 12, comes from the Middle Ages when there were problems with bakers cheating their customers by producing under-sized loaves.

Quotes

- “ The sight and scent of a newly baked loaf has a romantic appeal that transcends all other culinary achievements.
Elisabeth Luard
- “ Bread and water – these are the things nature requires. For such things no man is too poor, and whosoever can limit his desire to them alone can rival Jupiter for happiness.
Seneca
- “ Their learning is like bread in a besieged town; every man gets a little, but no man gets a full meal.
Dr Johnson
- “ If thou tastest a crust of bread, thou tastest all the stars and all the heavens.
Robert Browning

Proverbs

Avoid those who don't like bread and children.

Swiss Proverb

With a piece of bread in your hand you'll find paradise under a pine tree.

Russian Proverb

Rather a piece of bread with a happy heart than wealth with grief.

Egyptian Proverb

Better dry bread in peacetime than meat in wartime.

Hungarian Proverb

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Text 5



Home / Health & Wellbeing

Why homemade bread is so much healthier than shop bought

Woman and Home

11 November 2016 9:00 am



1 You can ditch the salt

Cutting back on your salt intake? Shop-bought bread can contain up to 1.3g of salt per 100g (around 2–3 slices), which is almost a quarter of the 6g maximum daily amount recommended. When you make bread yourself from scratch, you're in control of how it's flavoured – whether that's with low-sodium salt or another healthy alternative such as herbs, spices or pepper.

2 Homemade bread doesn't contain additives

If you've ever looked at the list of ingredients that go into a loaf of supermarket bread, it's likely you'll see some you don't recognise. These can include emulsifiers and additives to help it bake faster, and preservatives that will give it a longer shelf life. Bake your own and you can simply use the basic ingredients and experiment with a range of different flours beyond wheat, such as rye or spelt.

3 Bake what you like, when you like

Homemade bread is hugely adaptable, which means you can make it with almost anything you like. Whether you're trying to eat more fibre or cutting out gluten, everyone's dietary needs can be catered for without scouring the shelves for an expensive specialist loaf.

4 Lose the fat, not the loaf

Even healthy looking supermarket bread can be full of fat, as much as 10.3g per 100g. Baking your own offers a really good opportunity to swap the saturated fat for good fats, such as olive oil, or reduce it altogether. Great news if you're trying to lose weight, but still want bread to be a part of your diet.

5 Give yourself a nutrition boost

It's not always easy to get a variety of seeds into meals but homemade bread is a great place to sprinkle them without anyone really noticing. Try sesame, pumpkin, linseed and sunflower seeds in your loaves for a good hit of dietary fibre, protein, healthy fats and antioxidants.

Turn over ►

Text 6

**'Magic' Pizza and flatbread dough**

The River Cottage Veg book provides a great recipe for a 'magic' bread dough. This is just a simple white dough which is incredibly versatile and customisable. It will work well baked into a simple white loaf, rolled into baguettes or pitta bread and responds very well to being flavoured up with olives, cheese or anything you fancy.

On our bread days we use this dough to cook our pizzas for lunch but also to make into soft and puffy flatbreads in smoking hot pans.

Makes 4–5 pizzas

500g Strong White Bread Flour
325g water
5g fast action yeast
10g salt

- 1) To make the dough, combine the flour, yeast and salt in a large bowl. Add the water to the flour, mix to form a rough dough, then turn out on to an un-floured surface and knead for about 10 minutes, until silky and elastic. Don't be tempted to add too much extra flour, even if the dough seems sticky – it will become less so as you knead.
- 2) Now return the dough to your mixing bowl and leave to prove at room temperature for at least an hour.
- 3) To make flatbreads at this stage divide the dough into little chunks, roughly 50g pieces.
- 4) Preheat a heavy-based pan on the stove until wisps of smoke come from the pan indicating it's very hot. Roll out the dough into thin flatbreads using a rolling pin and plenty of flour.
- 5) Carefully place the flatbreads into the pan and after 30–60 seconds you should start to see the dough puff up nicely. At this point flip the flatbread over using a pair of tongs. Cook for another 30 seconds or so. Your flatbread will be cooked once there is some patchy charring on either side of the flatbread. Eat with hummus, soups, stews or anything you fancy.

END OF TEXTS

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