

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**SEC6/ENG/P3/CA1/2024-2025**

AUGUST 2024

**1 hour 30 minutes**

**PAPER 3 Language Analysis**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use **black ink**.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer in the answer booklet.
- Do not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid/tape.

For Teacher's Use	
Question No	Marks
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**INFORMATION**

- The total marks for this paper is **25**.
- An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. If you need additional paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

.....  
 Invigilator

Date.....



## Section A: Language change

## Question 1

Read **Texts A, B and C**.

Analyse how **Text A** exemplifies the various ways in which the English language has changed over time. In your answer, you should refer to specific details from **Texts A, B and C**, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of language change. [25]

**Text A**

An extract from a letter written in 1774 by a father to his daughter at boarding school

*A Letter from a Father*

Believe me, they are the best friends who take the trouble to shew you what you ought to do, and what you ought not to do ; who plainly tell you your faults, that you may amend them.

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I would farther advise you not to enter into party quarrels. Where there is a number of young people together, little jealousies and disputes will arise, and offences will be given. Every body is, some how or other, drawn in to take a side ; each side grows keen, and the parties, by degrees, contract particular likings and aversions to one another. This humour is carried from the boarding-school, and increased by their intercourse with the world ; where it daily discovers itself by a disposition to argue, and a readiness to take part in every affair that comes to be a matter of publick discussion, and in which every one, however unfit she may be, assumes a right to judge. How often have we seen towns, cities, a great part of a country, nay the whole nation, divided about matters in which not one in ten thousand had any concern ; yet all seemed to be as deeply engaged, as if their own safety or interest had been at stake ! I have often wondered to see the women the keenest in such disputes ; which, to me, appeared very unbecoming<sup>1</sup>. Let a woman, when she is called to it, maintain her opinion, or dissent from others, in decent terms, and without entering into an argument so far as to alter her temper, or discompose her features. She should avoid all conversation that may deprive her of that softness and composure which are so agreeable in the fair sex, and ought to accompany all their speeches and behaviour. A woman ruffled with passion makes a disagreeable appearance ; indeed, she is not herself.

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That you may be restrained from engaging in these silly contests, always ask yourself—what concern have I in this affair ? If you have none, be silent ; if you have any, tell your mind calmly ; and, as far as they will bear it, put a favourable construction upon the actions and opinions of others.

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<sup>1</sup> *unbecoming*: inappropriate, not flattering

**Text B**

Five of the top modifiers of 'humour' from the Early English Books Corpus (1470s–1690s) and from the English Web 2015 corpus (texts collected from the internet in 2015).

<b>'humour'</b> <b>(1470s–1690s)</b>	<b>'humour'</b> <b>(2015)</b>
ill	wry
peccant <sup>1</sup>	gallows
corrupt	fast-paced
sharp	slapstick
melancholy	tongue-in-cheek

<sup>1</sup> *peccant*: sinful

## Text C

*n*-gram graph for the words *unbecoming* and *inappropriate* (1750–2000)

