



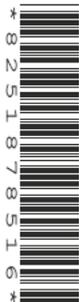
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Monday 05 October 2020 – Morning**

**A Level English Language and Literature (EMC)**

**H474/01** Exploring non-fiction and spoken texts

**Time allowed: 1 hour**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer in the Answer Booklet.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer the question.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **32**.
- The marks for the question are shown in brackets [ ].
- This document has **8** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read the question carefully before you start your answer.



Read the **two** text extracts and **answer the question**.

**Text A** from the anthology is 'The Stone Age Report with Bob Hale', a transcript of an HHTV News sketch from the BBC children's programme *Horrible Histories*.

**Text B** is an extract from a transcript of the BBC Radio 4 series *A History of the World in 100 Objects*. The episode, focusing on a Stone Age tool, was broadcast in 2010.

- 1 Carefully read the **two** texts and compare the ways in which the speakers in **Text A** and **Text B** use language to present ideas and information.

In your answer you should analyse the impact that the different contexts have on language use, including for example, mode, purpose and audience. **[32]**

**Text A**

**NEWS ANCHOR:** Hello and welcome to the news at when. When? Prehistoric time, when caveman slowly evolved into modern man, very slowly and in many different stages. Here to guide you through them is Bob Hale, with the Stone Age report. Bob.

**BOB HALE:** Thanks Anne. Well, as you can see it's about 750,000 years ago. That, believe it or not, is Britain and here comes the Stone Age. And there go the stones. There's plenty to go around because the ground's about 125 metres higher than it is today. In fact, you could walk to France, but please don't, because we have guests, starting with... ta-ta-da-da... homo heidelbergensis. Or Heidi to his friends.

There he is, he's 6 foot 1 and he is tons of fun and hard as nails. And Heidi likes to hunt animals in big groups. Animals like hippos, and elephants and hamsters and lions, except no hamsters, and it's all jolly good fun until, suddenly, they're gone! And why? Because it's cold like ice, for an age. It's called an ice age. And the whole country empties and after here nothing happens.

But not for long! The sun comes out and the melting ice makes the English Channel. We are now an island, hooray! But no one can get here because they haven't invented boats. So the only things in Britain are animals. Animals like mammoths, and wolves and, best of all, megabears. Yes, megabears, like a grizzly bear but twice the size. No, it's bigger than that. Always bigger than that. There it is! It's mean, it's lean and you wouldn't want to run into it on a dark night. And then one dark night someone runs into it!

Yes, the humans are back. But it's not Heidi anymore. He's evolved into Neanderthal, big brow, big nose, big news! And he loves to hunt. He chases bears, he's chased by bears. He chases mammoths, he's chased by mammoths. It's all one big party until in 35,000 BC another guest turns up.

Do you recognise this fellow? It's you, it's me, it's modern man. Yes, homo sapiens, our great, great great great great tons of times a million grandparents are here to hang out with the Neanderthals, and I hope they brought their coats because, wouldn't you know it? Here comes another ice age. And when it's over, only homo sapiens are left. No more Neanderthals. And since the weather's nice, great, great, great grandad gets a few jobs done.

He invents the wheel, beer, painting, archery, and most important of all, farming, which gets even easier when... bronze is invented. Yes, it's goodbye Stone Age, hello Bronze Age. Then it's Iron Age, Roman Age, Middle Age, Industrial Age, Modern Age, Act-Your-Age, Old Age, and then death... Ugh.

**Text B**

Transcribed from BBC Radio 4 series 'A History of the World in 100 Objects. Link to material: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/ahistoryoftheworld/objects/I3I8quLCR8exvdZeQPONrw>



**END OF QUESTION PAPER**





---

# OCR

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, which is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.

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 OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

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.