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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS**  
**Paper 1 Analysing Language Use**

**9727/01**  
29 August 2014

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

3 hours

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your registration number and name on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.  
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue, or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) **and** Question 2 (Section B).  
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.  
Each question in this paper carries 25 marks.  
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

A reference chart of IPA Phonemic Symbols is provided at the end of this Question Paper.

## Section A: Analysis

The following texts are about gender identity.

Text A is a transcription of an extract from an interview on Razor TV, a Singaporean online television service.

Text B is a blog entry.

Read both texts, and then complete the following task:

**1** Compare the linguistic features of Text A and Text B, considering relevant contextual factors.

In your analysis you should make relevant reference to the following:

- Differences between features of spoken and written language
- Lexis, grammar and phonology
- How the contexts affect the ways language is used.

**[25 marks]**

### Text A

*This is a transcription of part of a face-to-face interview that is broadcast on a Singaporean online television service. The interviewer is talking to Ris Low, a former Miss Singapore World, about life in the aftermath of Ris' credit fraud scandal leading to her giving up her crown.*

Interviewer:	what's the most /ɪmpɔːdɐn/ thing (.) about being a /gɜː/ ↘	1
Ris Low:	being a /gɜːl/ you have of course to be (1) a /gɜːl/ (.) very /femənaɪn/	
Interviewer:	= what // (inaudible)	
Ris Low:	// very /femə <u>n</u> ɪn/	
Interviewer:	okay ↗	5
Ris Low:	and I think that (.) most guys look for (.) a /gɜːl/ quality	
Interviewer:	mhm ↗	
Ris Low:	like that (1) // somebody who can // <u>cook</u>	
Interviewer:	// so you want /tə/ //	
Ris Low:	somebody who can (.) /splk/ to (1) // somebody // who (.) who can confide in somebody who can (.) cuddle at <u>night</u> =	10

- Interviewer: // okay ↗□ //
- Interviewer: = so does that mean that you want /tə/ be feminine /blkəz/ you want /tə/ (.) uh get the guys attention ↘ (.) or you want /tə/ be well liked among the guys 15
- Ris Low: mm (.) not really (.) I just like to cook I just like to bake I'm just a very /g3:li:/ person (.) in /h^rt/ ↘
- Interviewer: okay ↗ (.) okay ↘
- Ris Low: mhm ↗
- Interviewer: do you have a boyfriend ↗ (.) now ↗ 20  
(2)
- Interviewer: no ↗
- Ris Low: (laughs)
- Interviewer: = it's a tough question =
- Ris Low = yes (1) // yes I do (.) actually // 25  
(softer):
- Interviewer: // so (.) is it (1) // complicated ↗ (1) single (laughs) ↗ (.) attached ↗ (.) which // is (inaudible) //
- Ris Low: // uh (.) attached ↘ //
- Interviewer: attached (.) okay (.) can you tell us a little bit about (.) your (.) boyfriend ↗
- Ris Low: uh (.) he's a (.) very nice person ↗ (1) he's /ektʃri:/ very understanding 30  
and he can accept most of my /r^brlʃ/ ↗
- Interviewer: oh =
- Ris Low: = most of my mood // swings ↗ (.) definitely // =
- Interviewer: // (laughs) // = okay
- Ris Low: = and he's /bln/ (.) very (.) patient /wlf/ me ↘ 35

### TRANSCRIPTION KEY

(1) = pause in seconds

(.) = micro-pause

// - speech overlap

CAPITALS = to indicate a word / phrase / syllable is said loudly

underlining = stressed sound / syllable(s)

/tə/ = phonemic representation of speech sounds

**Text B**

Being a girl means that I am weak. It means that I cannot run fast enough, hit hard enough, jump high enough, or do anything well enough. Being a girl means that I cannot drive well. Being a girl means that I cannot wander the night alone. It means that I cannot take care of myself. Being a girl means that it's okay for men to rape me if I am wearing a short skirt...

Being a girl means that I have to fight for what I want. Being a girl means that I have to prove myself in whatever I do and I have to do it right, because if I don't then it will be said that "women can't do that."

Being a girl means that whenever I am in a bad mood it's automatically "my time of the month." Being a girl means that I am a minority, even though women make up 52% of the world's population. That isn't fair.

Being a girl means that when I turn 18 I can vote, I can join the military because my fore-mothers fought and they fought hard for equality. We don't have perfect equality today and it would be nice to have it, but we do have some.

Being a girl is having a sense of freedom that I can be myself. Being a girl means that I can do whatever I want. I can wear what I want and not be criminalized because of it. It means that I can wear pants, shorts, or a skirt.

Being a girl is wonderful. I may have to fight for my beliefs, but the fight is worth it. Even if I get shot down once, I am going to keep trying . . . Being a girl means that I am never going to change my opinion on anything that is dear to me. I thank all of my ancestors who fought for the rights that I have today, and I will keep fighting for the equality that all women still have to gain.

Being a fighter, a mother, a lover, a pusher, and being stubborn is what being a girl means to me.

**Section B: Adaptive writing and commentary**

Texts C, D and E relate to Internet fibre broadband service.

Text C is from the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore's (IDA) website.

Text D is an extract from a Singaporean technology review magazine.

Text E is from an online forum.

Read all three texts, and then complete the following tasks:

- 2 (a)** Your company, ViewQwest Pte. Ltd., has decided to expand its business beyond its usual clientele of individual consumers, and start targeting organisations. As part of the company's expansion efforts, you have been asked to draft an initial publicity email to be sent to schools to advertise ViewQwest's products and services, as well as request for a meeting between your company's sales representatives and relevant school leaders.

Write the text for this article in approximately 300-400 words. Base your writing on the ideas and references which are contained in Texts C, D and E, adapting them in a way which will be suitable for your audience and purpose.

**and**

- (b)** Write an evaluation of approximately 300-400 words of your adaptation for (a). Your evaluation should illustrate significant linguistic differences between your adaptation and Texts C, D and E, by considering:

- Mode of address to the reader
- Lexical choices
- Grammatical and syntactical cohesion
- Morphology

and any other relevant linguistic issues.

**[25 marks]**

### Text C

- More About Latency 1

Latency is defined as the time taken for a data packet to travel from one point to another and back. In applications which require real-time communications, high latency slows down the communications and may result in quality degradation. Find out more about latency. 5
- More About Throughput 10

When we are surfing the Internet, the data packets in our PC need to travel to the intended website through that extensive network matrix we call the Internet. Throughput is an important indicator of network performance, especially when it involves large file transfers or high-bandwidth applications. Find out more about throughput.
- How to Get More from Your Broadband Connection 15

PCs that are not properly configured can stop you from getting the most out of your broadband connection. Just as for PCs, modems/routers can also underperform if they are not properly configured. Find out how to get more from your broadband connection.
- National Internet Measurement Infrastructure 20

IDA measures the throughput and latency performance for both the local and the international (US-Singapore) Internet connectivity. Every month, IDA publishes the summary results as well as the detailed 24-hour performance charts, together with the ISPs' broadband service pricing information. The purpose is to help the consumer make informed choices on the broadband services available.
- Benefits of Higher Bandwidth 25

Having a higher bandwidth means you will be able to achieve a higher data transfer rate which in turn leads to shorter download times. This is especially significant when downloading large files. View benefits of higher bandwidth.

## Text D

### **MyRepublic**

MyRepublic is the kind of small, nimble player that the next-gen broadband network was set up to encourage. With the cost of building the expensive network taken out – paid for partly by the state as national infrastructure – MyRepublic could concentrate on fine-tuning the options that users want from the new “fat pipe” to the Internet.

When it launched in early 2012, it wasted no time in promising a differentiated service for gamers with little lag for online games. This was a first in Singapore. Today, all the telcos listed here, except SingTel, offer a gamers-first service. Though it is smaller than its rivals here, MyRepublic has wowed young users with new offerings such as its Teleport service, which lets them view online TV shows, say, on Netflix, without having to configure anything on a PC or tablet.

### **ViewQwest**

This service provider has won plaudits from some of the most difficult-to-please users who have switched from years of using StarHub and SingTel services and want something that unblocks the fast lane.

Want to run a server at home? No problem, ViewQwest gives home users fixed IP addresses. Want to get low latency links to overseas game servers? ViewQwest offers updated statistics of its network connection to those servers (via “smoke ping<sup>1</sup>”).

No other telco here offers that level of transparency for the price that home users pay. If you want to be linked to the Net via a tightly-run network, chances are you’ll sign up with ViewQwest.

It has been a leader in breaking down some of the old telco thinking and truly “opening up the fast lane” that the fibre network offers. It led the way in offering “no bandwidth cap” for overseas sites, for example. Last week, it also unveiled its TV services, to be offered via its self-developed Android-based IPTV box. Like a small Apple TV, this hooks up to overseas online TV services such as Hulu, Netflix, PPTV and even TVB Cantonese drama serials.

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<sup>1</sup> “Smokeping” is a network latency measurement tool.

## Text E

	<b>Why did you sign up for ViewQwest?</b> <i>Discussion in 'General Discussion' started by John on April 5, 2012</i>	1
John Apr 5, 2012	Will be nice to hear what attracts customers to sign up for fibernet <sup>2</sup> .	
kcirred Apr 6, 2012	I guess its the claim of providing the fastest fibre connection in Singapore. That and the customer service seems pretty good.	5
chaicka May 3, 2012	The philosophy and principles of ViewQwest, proven by the real actions (peerings info <sup>3</sup> , smoke ping, etc), have moved me and gain my trust that ViewQwest is an RSP that differs from the mainstreams. Quality and not quantity - that itself is sufficient to touch the hearts of those who believes in a little higher in price for a better quality of service.	10
Kevin May 22, 2012	<i>kcirred said:</i> <i>"I guess its the claim of providing the fastest fibre connection in Singapore. That and the customer service seems pretty good."</i>  From what i gather from the HWZ forums, it seems like the most stable, I can't say its the fastest but at least at what it seems VQ doesn't limit bandwidth, in other words paying what I should be getting.	15
ndoo Aug 30, 2012	Being a smaller (manpower wise) and business oriented ISP, it is easy to communicate with staff who know their network inside and out.  If they know their stuff, that's good enough for me.  Contrast that to ISPs like SingTel and Starhub, who subcontract crucial things like measuring line quality at customer premises and hardware diagnostics. That's ridiculous. The middleman isn't going to take the flak for my unstable connection, and yet he reports all-good to the ISP. Scumbags.	20
Anton (ViewQwest Administrator) Aug 30, 2012	<i>ndoo said:</i> <i>"Contrast that to ISPs like SingTel and Starhub, who subcontract crucial things like measuring line quality at customer premises and hardware diagnostics. That's ridiculous. The middleman isn't going to take the flak for my unstable connection, and yet he reports all-good to the ISP. Scumbags."</i>  We do use contractors for our installations due to lack of manpower, but the contractors have been trained by myself or by other engineers on proper installation procedures. For troubleshooting onsite, an actual Viewqwest engineer would come down.	25 30

<sup>2</sup> Fibernet is the name of the fibre broadband service provided by ViewQwest.

<sup>3</sup> In computer networking, peering refers to a voluntary interconnection of administratively separate Internet networks for the purpose of exchanging traffic between the users of each network.



## REFERENCE TABLE OF IPA PHONEMIC SYMBOLS (RP)

1 Consonants of English		2 Pure vowels of English	
/f/	<u>f</u> at, rou <u>gh</u>	/i:/	be <u>a</u> t, kee <u>p</u>
/v/	<u>v</u> ery, <u>v</u> illage, lo <u>v</u> e	/ɪ/	bi <u>t</u> , ti <u>p</u> , bu <u>s</u> y
/θ/	<u>th</u> eatre, <u>th</u> ank, ath <u>l</u> ete	/e/	be <u>t</u> , ma <u>n</u> y
/ð/	<u>th</u> is, <u>th</u> em, with, ei <u>th</u> er	/æ/	ba <u>t</u>
/s/	<u>s</u> ing, thi <u>n</u> ks, lo <u>s</u> ses	/ʌ/	cu <u>p</u> , so <u>n</u> , bloo <u>d</u>
/z/	<u>z</u> oo, be <u>d</u> s, ea <u>s</u> y	/ɑ:/	ca <u>r</u> , hea <u>r</u> t, ca <u>l</u> m, au <u>n</u> t
/ʃ/	<u>s</u> uga <u>r</u> , bu <u>sh</u>	/ɜ:/	po <u>t</u> , wa <u>n</u> t
/ʒ/	plea <u>s</u> ure, be <u>i</u> ge	/ɔ:/	po <u>r</u> t, sa <u>w</u> , ta <u>l</u> k
/h/	<u>h</u> igh, <u>h</u> it, be <u>h</u> ind	/ə/	a <u>b</u> out
/p/	<u>p</u> it, to <u>p</u> , sp <u>i</u> t	/ɜ:/	wo <u>r</u> d, bi <u>r</u> d
/t/	<u>t</u> ip, po <u>t</u> , ste <u>p</u>	/ʊ/	bo <u>o</u> k, wo <u>o</u> d, pu <u>t</u>
/k/	<u>k</u> ee <u>p</u> , ti <u>c</u> k, sca <u>r</u> e	/u:/	fo <u>o</u> d, so <u>u</u> p, ru <u>d</u> e
/b/	<u>b</u> ad, ru <u>b</u>		
/d/	ba <u>d</u> , di <u>m</u>	3 Diphthongs of English	
/g/	<u>g</u> un, bi <u>g</u>		
/tʃ/	<u>ch</u> urch, lu <u>n</u> ch	/eɪ/	la <u>t</u> e, da <u>y</u> , gr <u>ea</u> t
/dʒ/	<u>j</u> udge, gi <u>n</u> , ju <u>r</u> y	/aɪ/	ti <u>m</u> e, hi <u>gh</u> , di <u>e</u>
/m/	<u>m</u> ad, ja <u>m</u> , sm <u>a</u> ll	/ɔɪ/	bo <u>y</u> , no <u>is</u> e
/n/	ma <u>n</u> , no, sn <u>o</u> w	/aʊ/	co <u>w</u> , ho <u>u</u> se, to <u>wn</u>
/ŋ/	si <u>ng</u> er, lo <u>ng</u>	/əʊ/	bo <u>a</u> t, ho <u>m</u> e, kno <u>w</u>
/l/	lo <u>u</u> d, ki <u>ll</u> , pl <u>a</u> y	/ɪə/	ea <u>r</u> , he <u>r</u> e
/j/	<u>y</u> ou, pu <u>r</u> e	/eə/	a <u>ir</u> , ca <u>r</u> e, cha <u>ir</u>
/w/	<u>o</u> ne, <u>w</u> hen, <u>s</u> weet	/ʊə/	ju <u>r</u> y, cu <u>r</u> e
/r/	<u>r</u> im, br <u>ea</u> d		