

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 4 Language Topics

9093/41 October/November 2019 2 hours 15 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer two questions.

You should spend about 15 minutes reading the passages and questions before you start writing your answers. You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Answer two questions.

Spoken language and social groups 1

The following text is a transcription of part of a radio interview between the boxer Nicola Adams and the journalist Kirsty Young. Nicola Adams was the first British woman to win an Olympic gold medal in her sport.

Discuss ways in which the speakers are using language here to communicate and how their language is affected by the context. You should refer to specific details from the transcription, relating your observations to ideas from your wider study.

Kirsty:	your first olympics was london 2012 (.) memorably (1) you nearly hadnt made it there (.) you fell down the stairs in (.) in 2009 and fractured your vertebrae (.) never mind not box again	
Nicola:	i know	
Kirsty:	// the doctors thought you might not <u>walk</u> again	5
Nicola:	yeah it was erm (.) it was really tough \nearrow (.) it was hard to deal with (.) i was in (.) in bed for three months (1) couldnt really do anything (.) couldnt walk about (.) i was stuck in bed pretty much the whole time (.) my family and friends kept my spirits up really (.) they kept me motivated and (.) id go to the selection camps which were on at the time for the gb ¹ selections to go to the olympics	10
Kirsty:	and just (.) just to remind people of course (.) this was the first time ever	
Nicola:	// yeah //	
Kirsty:	that female boxing had	15
- ,	been allowed into the olympics so this was (.) a <u>gol</u> den moment for your sport and potentially for you	
Nicola:	yeah (.) and it was important to my recovery to make sure that everything was healed before i started training $again \nearrow$ (.) and erm (.) i remember it was coming up for the last (.) camp (.) and the coaches said well we cant put her onto the (.) the team unless we actually see her do anything \u03c5 (.) cause the most i'd done so far was physio \u03c5 and i remember the doctor saying (.) right we need to be able to just get you to move just to show (.) that you can box (.) i mean (.) my achievements spoke for themselves but i guess they just needed to (.) to see me	20 25
Kirsty:	// and what (.) did they see you //	
Nicola:	actually perform	
Kirsty:	and what did they (.) what did they see you do \nearrow (.) did you get into the ring and spar \nearrow (.) did you	
Nicola:	er yeah i erm (.) i did a couple of rounds sparring \nearrow (.) couple of bags \cancel{P} (.) let me tell you (.) it was the hardest day ive ever [<i>laughs</i>] ive ever had in my life (.) i remember that morning (.) just setting off to the gym and i'd put on three morphine patches because i knew i was going to be in so much	30
1 ES 2010	9093/ <i>41</i> /0/N/19	

pain [*laughs*] it was going to be a real (.) and literally after that day like (.) i could not (.) get out of bed for like a week and a half i was in that much pain but it was like (.) it was all worth it

Notes:

¹ gb: Great Britain

TRANSCRIPTION KEY

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2 English as a global language

The two following passages discuss the use of English in business.

Discuss what you feel are the most important issues raised here relating to the changing use of English as a global language. You should refer to specific details from the passages as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study.

Passage A is taken from a 2012 article in the *Harvard Business Review*.

Global business speaks English

Ready or not, English is now the global language of business. More and more multinational companies are mandating English as the common corporate language – Airbus, Daimler-Chrysler, Fast Retailing, Nokia, Renault, Samsung, SAP, Technicolor, and Microsoft in Beijing, to name a few – in an attempt to facilitate communication and performance across geographically diverse functions and business endeavors.

Adopting a common mode of speech isn't just a good idea; it's a must, even for an American company with operations overseas, for instance, or a French company focused on domestic customers.

These concerns drove Hiroshi Mikitani, the CEO of Rakuten – Japan's largest online marketplace – to mandate in March 2010 that English would be the company's official language of business. The company's goal was to become the number one internet services company in the world, and Mikitani believed that the new policy – which would affect some 7100 Japanese employees – was vital to achieving that end, especially as expansion plans were concentrated outside Japan. He also felt responsible for contributing to an expanded worldview for his country, a conservative island nation.

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Passage B is taken from a 2015 post on Linkedin.com, a professional business network. The post was written by Hiroshi Mikitani, who is referred to in Passage A.

Japan is going English

At Rakuten, we strive to make English our official language. Not only in official meetings with our global partners and business units, but we are using English as our everyday language. We're having success.

Learning English is a challenge for a Japanese company, but one I am committed to, not just for myself, but for a larger goal. 'Englishnization' is, in my opinion, not just a strategy for Rakuten, but a global strategy for Japan. Other Japanese companies are taking note. In fact, Honda announced this week that English will become its official language.

Let's look at success stories in Asia. I believe Singapore is so successful because English is one of its official languages. It is a strategy that allows it to attract and employ the best workers from all over the world. I believe if Japan were to make English one of its official languages, it would make Japan a real economic powerhouse, creating a powerful edge over China and South Korea.

'Englishnization' has not been an easy process for Rakuten but we are already seeing the positive impact – our ability to recruit and retain talent from around the world. This is a process any company – or country – can copy for global business success.

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3 Language acquisition by children and teenagers

The following text is a transcription of part of a conversation between Emily and April. They are both 10 years old and soon to leave primary school and go to different secondary schools.

Discuss ways in which Emily and April are using language here. You should refer to specific details from the transcription, relating your observations to ideas from your studies of language acquisition.

Emily:	weve had (.) a lot of ups and downs (.) because (1) i think (.) we just needed to (.) sort of sort ourselves out because i think that was a time when we were sort of <u>changing</u> (1) like when we were (.) liking different stuff (.) we used to have like (.) everything in common didnt we \nearrow	
April:	used to	5
Emily:	yeah used to [<i>laughs</i>]	
April:	well (2) how did we actually get those downs then $\ensuremath{^{\nearrow}}$ (.) how do you think we got them $\ensuremath{^{\nearrow}}$	
Emily:	i think its just because (.) like we were changing	
April:	yeah we were growing up and we had different opinions (1) and we just //	10
Emily:	its sort of (.) the opinions sort of changed slowly (.) because we sort of fought (.) every day (.) yeah i think we both got on each others nerves	
April:	hm [nods her head] but thats only some of the time	
Emily:	mm (.) its like we're twins but we're not (.) we fight and everything (.) i'd like it if you were my twin	15
April:	i wouldnt mind having you as my twin (.) i actually want a twin //	
Emily:	// yeah (.) so do i //	
April:	lot different about us too	20
Emily:	im a very cool dude	
April:	[laughs]	
Emily:	you try to be a cool dude //	
April:	yes (.) so do you (.) you can't	
Emily:	no you can't (1) im a better cool dude than you	25
April:	er so what \nearrow (.) our friendship will probably be different when we go to these schools (.) cause we wont really see each other that often \nearrow (.) yet i hope we're gonna stay friends	

Emily:	so do i (.) even though we're going to different high schools (.) you know //		
April:	always meet each other in town	we can	30
Emily:	yeah definitely (.) to get my ears pierced		
April:	yeah (.) i //		
Emily:	both of us (.) we'll each pierce each others ears		
April:	[/aughs] //		35
Emily:		e in your	
April:	i dont think that's possible emily (.) i think the lady has to do it for	you	
Emily:	oh		
April:	we'll have new friends (.) and		40
Emily:	i might forget your name every so often bu often	t (.) not very	
April:	no (.) i wont forget <u>your</u> name emily (1) we might see each other go OH HI i remember you (.) oh yeah youre from primary school	in town and	
Emily:	we'll be all grown up with children and ev (.) and everything and each other and we'll be like (.) OH (.) weve kept in touch i havent ages though		45
April:	i know and then our children will be like (.) <u>mum</u> my lets <u>go</u> and we not <u>yet</u> darling [<i>laughs</i>]	e'll be like (.)	
Emily:	we'll definitely keep in touch (1) definitely		50

TRANSCRIPTION KEY

(1) = pause in seconds
(.) = micropause
<u>underlined</u> = stressed sound/syllable(s)
// = speech overlap
[*italics*] = paralinguistic features
~ = upward intonation
UPPER CASE = words spoken with increased volume

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8

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