



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 26 May 2022 – Afternoon

AS Level English Language

H070/02 Exploring contexts

Resource Booklet

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS

- Use the Resource Booklet to answer the questions in Section B.
- Do **not** send this Resource Booklet for marking. Keep it in the centre or recycle it.

INFORMATION

- This document has **8** pages.

The material in this **Resource Booklet** relates to the questions in Section B of the Question Paper.

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Section B – Exploring language in context**Text A**

Text A is an edited extract from a letter given to witnesses who have given a statement of evidence to the police in a criminal case.

GIVING A WITNESS STATEMENT TO THE POLICE – WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Thank you for coming forward. We value your help and we will do anything we can to help you. The criminal justice system cannot work without our witnesses. They are the most important element in bringing offenders to justice. Now you have made a statement, you may be asked to give evidence in court.

What if someone tries to intimidate me?

It is a criminal offence to intimidate (frighten) a witness or anyone helping the police in an investigation. If you are harassed or threatened in any way before, during or after the trial, you should tell the police immediately.

Is there anything else I can do?

Yes, it is important to tell the police:-

- If you have left anything out of your statement or if it is incorrect
- If your address or phone number changes, and
- Dates when you may not be available to go to court. Please update with this information as soon as it changes. This information is needed when the trial date is set.

Will the suspect (the defendant) or the defence lawyer be given my address?

No, your address is recorded on the back of your witness statement and the defendant and his or her solicitor only receives a copy of the front of the statement. Also, witnesses are not usually asked to give their address out loud in court.

What will happen to my statement?

If a suspect is charged in relation to this incident, your statement and all other evidence will be passed to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). The CPS is responsible for prosecuting people who have been charged with criminal offences in England and Wales. Although they work closely, the police and CPS are separate organisations.

Who will read my statement?

Everyone involved with the case will read your statement (for example the Police, the CPS, the defence and the magistrates or judge).

The Witness Charter

The Witness Charter sets out the standards of service that witnesses can expect to receive at every stage of the Criminal Justice process from:-

- The Police, if you are a witness to a crime or incident;
- Other Criminal Justice agencies and lawyers, if you are asked to give evidence for the prosecution or defence in a criminal court.

The standards apply to all witnesses, regardless of whether you are also the victim. If you are a victim of a crime your rights are set out in the Victims Code of Practice. Unlike the Victims Code of Practice, the Witness Charter is not set out in law, and there may be constraints, which affect the ability of the Criminal Justice agencies to provide the service to all witnesses, in all cases.

Being kept updated on progress during the investigation:-

After you have given the statement, if the offence is of a **very serious nature** and the police have told you that you are likely to be called to give evidence in court, the Police will seek to update you:-

- At least once a month on the progress of the case until the point of closure of the investigation; or
- At the point at which someone is charged, summonsed or dealt with in court.

Section B – Exploring language in context

Text B

Text B is taken from an article on the Open University online about women working in the engineering sector.

Seven myths of being a female engineer

There is a mountain of myths surrounding the engineering profession – particularly the role of women within the industry.

The engineer is commonly depicted as a burly boiler man in oily overalls (on the one hand) or a reclusive, introverted computer programmer (on the other). In reality, engineering is a hugely diverse and exciting sector with amazing opportunities available to women.

We debunk some of the myths and misconceptions in the industry.

1. Women aren't strong enough to be engineers

Diana Thomas McEwen is Chief Technician in the Dyson Centre for Engineering Design at Cambridge University. For her, one of the biggest myths of the profession is “that you have to be big and strong to work in these sectors.” She goes on: “I’m not big. I’m not strong. But I can certainly do just as much as my other, male colleagues.” Rather than strength, she believes “imagination is the biggest key” for making a success of it. Robyn Moates, Electronics Engineer at Green Energy Options, asserts how little physical exertion is required from her role too: “It’s all indoor, mostly computer-based work, or sitting in a lab working with components.” Being an engineer is not necessarily about brawn.



Only 11% of professional engineers are female (Engineering UK 2015)

2. To be an engineer, you have to get your hands dirty (literally)

“Engineering is not just engines,” says Elizabeth McCaig, Senior Specialist, Structures Rule Development team at Lloyd’s Register. “And it’s not just getting grease and applying tools. I work in an office. I haven’t been covered in grease in years for my job.” Female engineers often get told that they don’t “look” like an engineer. But in an industry with such a vast array of roles – from computer software and spacecraft design to nanotechnology and bridge construction – what *does* an engineer look like? You don’t have to wear overalls to excel in the sector.

3. Women are too timid to be engineers

Historically, female engineers might have struggled to hold their own in a room full of male colleagues. Diana Thomas McEwen knows, first hand, that this simply isn't the case any more. "I see everyday... more women coming through that have the right attitude and have the right confidence," Diana says. They are able to "stand up to their male counterparts or colleagues or peers" but "also have the right opinions, that perhaps would shock other people." She says, in her experience, an older generation might sometimes want to "flatten these opinions" – but female engineers have learnt to speak out and be heard.



Only 14.2% of those who achieve first degrees in engineering are female (Royal Academy of Engineering, 2015)

[Some text omitted]

5. Women are good at soft skills, not technical ones

Technical ability is not defined by gender. "The stereotypical fact", Diana Thomas McEwen says, "is women don't know anything about engineering, which is simply not true. Absolutely not true." Crucially, too, it's a myth that being an engineer doesn't require what is defined as "soft skills": self-awareness, empathy, self-control, and an ability to listen. You can't be a successful engineer without communicating effectively with clients and colleagues, working well in a team and remaining nimble and adaptable.



Mary Teresa Barra is the Chairman and CEO of General Motors Company

[Some text omitted]

7. You can't be an engineer and raise a family

Having children can be a challenge in any career, but with supportive employers and the right infrastructure, there is no reason why it should be harder within the world of engineering. Peggy Johnson is Microsoft's executive vice president of Business Development, after a 24-year stint working at Qualcomm – and she has three children, four dogs and a cat!

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