

Mark scheme January 2003

GCE

English Language A

Unit ENA1



Unit 1: Discovering Language

Distribution of Assessment Objectives and Weightings

The table below is a reminder of which Assessment Objectives will be tested by the questions and tasks completed by candidates and the marks available for them.

Assessment Objective	1	3i	4	5i	Total
Language Analysis 1	5	20		20	45
Language Analysis 2	5	20		20	45
Language Issues	10		40		50

Section A - Language Analysis

- 1. For each question:
- award a mark out of 20 for AO3i
- award a mark out of 20 for AO5i
- add together and give a ringed total out of 40 for each question

- 2. Based on both the responses in Section A:
- award a ringed mark out of 10 for AO1
- place it after the total for Question 2

Section B - Language Issues

- award a mark out of 20 for AO4 and double it
- award a mark out of 10 for AO1
- add together and give a ringed total out of 50

E.g.
$$AO4 \quad 2 \times 12$$

$$24$$

$$AO1 \quad 5$$



Q1	Key Words: Comment linguistically – distinctive features. Explain – how they contribute – text's meanings: information and ideas/influence and affect audience.			
	meanings. information and ideas/infraence and affect addictice.			
	Assessment Focuses: Quality of expression – application of Linguistic Frameworks for the Analysis –			
Mark	identifying/describing/interpreting significant language features. AO3i Mark AO5i			
Mark	Know and use key features of	Wiaik	Distinguish, describe and interpret variation in	
	frameworks for the systematic study		the meanings and forms of spoken and written	
	of spoken and written English.		language according to context.	
15-20	 Appropriate range of features explored. Clear and accurate description of distinctive language features and patterns using frameworks. Rare errors. Describes some of: present tense, perfectives, progressives, modals, conjunctions, superlatives, types of adverb. Gives perceptive overview of lexical features: time words, 	15-20	 Confident description and exploration of language features and their explanatory context. Close detailed points. A subtle interpretation drawing on and integrating various levels of description. Engagement with text's meaning, purpose and effects. Well integrated use of examples and quotation. Explores meanings of verb tenses and forms, modals. Responds to word play, patterns, repetition, contrast. 	
	 nature/conservation vs modernity. Integrates analysis of different features. 		Shows some overview: eg. time references, urgency, minimisation/intensification, sense of structure.	
11-14	 Evidence of some range or depth. Describes a range of significant language features or patterns using lex-sem, gramm, phon frameworks. Largely accurate. Describes word classes – proper nouns, nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs. 	11-14	 Describes a range of significant language features. Understands context's influence clearly and in detail and interprets text's communicative intent. Fully supported. Writes closely on word classes and what they convey. Shows understanding of problems and solutions. Engages in detail with how the Trust is represented. 	
9-10	 Consistent use of linguistic frameworks. Describes a range of significant language features or patterns using lex-sem, gramm, phon frameworks. Basically accurate. Describes address: 1st and 2nd person pronouns/direct address. 	9-10	 Describes key features of language variation. Understanding of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. Analyses self- presentation, personal and direct address. Makes some comment on persuasive strategies. 	



7-8	 Uses a linguistic framework. Identifies and attempts to describe relevant language features. Uncertainty of description – some errors occur. Comments on denotations and connotations, simile. 	7-8	 Distinguishes some features of language variation. Awareness of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. Looks at some ideas about woodland. Comments on word choice and connotations.
5-6	 Attempts to use frameworks for description. Identifies some relevant language features – occasional accuracy of description. Focuses partially on language – dwells on content. Identifies semantic fields, level of formality. 	5-6	 Identifies some features of language variation. Some use of content: specific references/examples/quotation. Broad awareness that context has influenced language use. Shows general sense of persuasive purposes. Gives broad comments about audience, fields and formality.
3-4	 Attempts to use frameworks but minimal accuracy achieved. Quotes judiciously without linguistic description. Identifies unhelpful linguistic features and labels with no sense of distinctiveness/significance. 	3-4	 Simple/generalised/descriptive accounts of the content of texts and data. Paraphrase. Excessive quotation. Superficial reactions to texts. Gives well selected but unanalysed quotations. Summarises what writer says.
1-2	 Minimal engagement with language of the data extracts. Rare quotations or reference to the language of the extracts. 	1-2	 Major misunderstanding of audience/purpose/context/content/ meaning. Rarely comments on details of the text.
0	No engagement with data extracts.	0	Text or data has no influence on the work.



Q2	Key Words: Comment linguistically – distinctive features. Explain – how they contribute – texts' meanings.		
	Assessment Focuses: Quality of express identifying/describing/interpreting signifi		lication of Linguistic Frameworks for Analysis – lage features.
Mark	AO3i Know and use key features of frameworks for the systematic study of spoken and written English.	Mark	AO5i Distinguish, describe and interpret variation in the meanings and forms of spoken and written language according to context.
15-20	 Appropriate range of features explored. Clear and accurate description of distinctive language features and patterns using frameworks. Rare errors. Explores some of: verb tenses, progressives, modals, conjunctions, types of adverb, deixis. Gives overview of lexical features and style. Integrates different levels of analysis. 	15-20	 Confident description and exploration of language features and their explanatory context. Close detailed points. A subtle interpretation drawing on and integrating various levels of description. Engagement with texts' meaning, purpose and effects. Well integrated use of examples and quotation. Explores meanings of verb tenses and forms, modals. Gives overview of context/address/method. Shows overview: representation of genetics; making personal/accessible/dramatic/lively; subtle on shifts of tone.
11-14	 Evidence of some range or depth. Describes a range of significant language features or patterns using lex-sem, gramm, phon frameworks. Largely accurate. Describes word classes. Examines use of parallel vocabulary items, abstract nouns, concrete nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs. 	11-14	 Describes a range of significant language features. Understands context's influence clearly and in detail and interprets texts' communicative intent. Fully supported. Writes closely on word classes. Engages consistently with the argument. Sees something of the method and approach.
9-10	 Consistent use of linguistic frameworks. Describes significant language features or patterns using lex-sem, gramm, phon frameworks. Basically accurate. Describes address: 1st and 2nd person. 	9-10	 Describes key features of language variation. Understanding of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. Analyses personal/inclusive styles and direct address. Makes some comment on argument.



7-8	 Uses a linguistic framework. Identifies and attempts to describe relevant language features. Uncertainty of description – some errors occur. Comments on denotations and connotations. Comments on non-fluency. 	 7-8 Distinguishes some features of language variation. Awareness of effect of context/what text communicates. Illustrated points. Looks at lecture style for audience. Comments on word choice and connotations. Shows some awareness of mode/situation.
5-6	 Attempts to use frameworks for description. Identifies some relevant language features – occasional accuracy of description. Focuses partially on language – dwells on content. Identifies semantic fields, jargon, level of formality. 	 Identifies some features of language variation. Some use of content: specific references/examples/quotation. Broad awareness that context has influenced language use. Shows general understanding of scientific focus. Gives broad comments about style, fields and formality.
3-4	 Attempts to use frameworks but minimal accuracy achieved. Quotes judiciously without linguistic description. Identifies linguistic features and labels with no sense of distinctiveness/significance. 	 Simple/generalised/descriptive accounts of the content of texts and data. Paraphrase. Excessive quotation. Superficial reactions to texts. Gives well selected but unanalysed quotations. Summarises what speakers say.
1-2	 Minimal engagement with language of the data extracts. Rare quotations or reference to the language of the extracts. 	 Major misunderstanding of audience/purpose/context/content/meaning. Rarely comments on details of the text.
0	No engagement with data extracts.	Text or data has no influence on the work.



Q1 and	2
Mark	AO1 Communicate clearly the knowledge, understanding and insight appropriate to the study of language, using appropriate terminology and accurate and coherent written expression.
8-10	Rare errors.
	Clear stylistic shaping.
	Reader guided through structure.
	Effective linguistic register.
6-7	Firm control of accuracy.
	Controlled expression of ideas.
	Line of argument.
	Controlled linguistic register.
5	Infrequent technical errors.
	Clear communication of ideas.
	Simple list structure; introduction and conclusion present.
	Definite if inconsistent linguistic register.
4	Occasional technical errors.
	Expression suitable for ideas.
	Structure/organisation emerge.
	Some control of linguistic register.
3	Frequent errors.
	Conveys basic ideas.
	Scatter gun structure.
	Occasional use of linguistic terms.
2	Intrusive basic errors (sentence punctuation, there/their etc).
	Simple expression – conveys basic points.
	Short/incomplete work.
	Misunderstanding of linguistic terms.
1	Major flaws in language.
	Communication impeded – but some points are conveyed.
0	Total irrelevance/incomprehensible.



Q3	Key Words: How significant are the ways the English language represents women and men?		
	Assessment Focuses: Quality of expression – understand and discuss how words represent groups and		
Mark	AO1: Communicate clearly the knowledge, understanding and insight appropriate to the study of language, using appropriate	re the issu Mark	e of the significance of linguistic representations. AO4: Understand, discuss and explore concepts and issues relating to language in use.
	terminology and accurate and coherent written expression.		
8-10	 Rare errors. Clear stylistic shaping. Reader guided through structure. Effective linguistic register. 	15-20	 Good knowledge about linguistic concepts, theories and research. Identifies different views and interpretations. Comments on others' ideas. Well selected vocabulary demonstrating a full range of issues. Comments on different views of language and its connection with social values: universalist/determinist/reflectionist models. Strong awareness of social and cultural contexts, e.g. different attitudes to PC; processes of language change. Argues a case about the significance of language.
6-7	 Firm control of accuracy. Controlled expression of ideas. Line of argument. Controlled linguistic register. 	11-14	 Depth/range of knowledge of linguistic ideas/concepts/research. Develops views on linguistic issues. Most words given sharp linguistic discussion. Shows convincing knowledge of a range of research. Clear grasp of the issue of representation: lexical gaps, over-representation, images conveyed. Makes sustained comments on significance of words.
5	 Infrequent technical errors. Clear communication of ideas. Simple list structure; introduction and conclusion present. Definite if inconsistent linguistic register. 	9-10	 Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Outlines views on linguistic issues. Discusses some words linguistically eg. generics, suffixes. Outlines some researchers and ideas about significance of language without close link to task. Offers some limited comment about significance.



4	 Occasional technical errors. Expression suitable for ideas. Structure/organisation emerge. Some control of linguistic register. 	7-8	 Familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Makes sustained explanations. Makes occasional linguistic comment on some words eg. denotation/connotation, metaphor. Shows some awareness of linguistic debates – name-dropping or partially understood references.
3	 Frequent errors. Conveys basic ideas. Scatter gun structure. Occasional use of linguistic terms. 	5-6	 Awareness of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Awareness of linguistic approaches. Comments on the meanings and representations of words. Limited range of examples. Broad expression of significance.
2	 Intrusive basic errors (sentence punctuation, there/their etc). Simple expression – conveys basic points. Short/incomplete work. Misunderstanding of linguistic terms. 	3-4	 Anecdotal/descriptive with implicit relevance. Uncertain about how to carry out linguistic study. Identifies words but does not comment on them/does not convey the issues clearly. Does not focus on gender and language. Broad assertion- eg. words are offensive. Non-linguistic discussion of words/issues.
1	 Major flaws in language. Communication impeded – but some points are conveyed. 	1-2	 Little focus on linguistic issues. Generalised discussions of PC or sexism issues without focus on language.
0	Total irrelevance/ incomprehensible.	0	No understanding of anything concerned with the study of language.



Q4	Key Words: Give examples of how children develop their ability to use the grammar of English. What do your examples reveal about the nature of children's language acquisition?			
	English. What do your examples reveal about the nature of children's language acquisition:			
	Assessment Focuses: Quality of expression – understand and discuss examples of the language			
35.3	used by children – explore the nature of the acquisition process.			
Mark	AO1: Communicate clearly the knowledge, understanding and	Mark	AO4: Understand, discuss and explore concepts and issues relating to language in use.	
	insight appropriate to the study		and issues relating to language in use.	
	of language, using appropriate			
	terminology and accurate and			
	coherent written expression.			
8-10	• Rare errors.	15-20	Good knowledge about linguistic concepts,	
	• Clear stylistic shaping.		theories and research.	
	Reader guided through		Identifies different views and interpretations.	
	structure.		• Comments on others' ideas.	
	• Effective linguistic register.		Well selected examples demonstrating a full range of issues.	
			Explicit understanding of active/deductive	
			process.	
			Shows a synthesised overview of nature of	
			process.	
			Argues against behaviourist theories, using	
			evidence; sees place of imitation; links	
			cognitive theory to examples. Considers correction issues.	
			Considers correction issues.	
6-7	Firm control of accuracy.	11-14	Depth/range of knowledge of linguistic	
	• Controlled expression of ideas.		ideas/concepts/research.	
	• Line of argument.		Develops views on linguistic issues.	
	• Controlled linguistic register.		Able to look at some features in detail,	
			especially morphological ones.	
			Shows convincing knowledge of research and concepts, eg. semantic relations.	
			 Expresses a developed view of the nature of the 	
			acquisition process.	
			Rejects simple behaviourist views.	
5	• Infrequent technical errors.	9-10	Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas,	
	• Clear communication of ideas.		concepts and research.	
	• Simple list structure;		Outlines views on linguistic issues.	
	introduction and conclusion		Able to make comments about particular	
	present.Definite if inconsistent		examples or features, eg. word classes.	
	linguistic register.		Refers to researchers and ideas about acquisition in detail but without close focus on	
			grammar.	
			Offers some view of nature of acquisition.	
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4	 Occasional technical errors. Expression suitable for ideas. Structure/organisation emerge. Some control of linguistic register. 	7-8	 Familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Makes sustained explanations. Describes one-word, two-word and telegraphic stages. Undeveloped references to theories – name – dropping. Broad/implicit understanding of active/deductive processes.
3	 Frequent errors. Conveys basic ideas. Scatter gun structure. Occasional use of linguistic terms. 	5-6	 Awareness of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Awareness of linguistic approaches. Shows some awareness of grammatical features. Limited range of examples.
2	 Intrusive basic errors (sentence punctuation, there/their etc). Simple expression – conveys basic points. Short/incomplete work. Misunderstanding of linguistic terms. 	3-4	 Anecdotal/descriptive with implicit relevance. Uncertain about how to carry out linguistic study. Identifies examples but does not comment on them/does not convey the issues clearly. Broad assertions. Generalised/lay discussions of linguistic developments.
1	 Major flaws in language. Communication impeded – but some points are conveyed. 	1-2	 Little focus on linguistic issues. Generalised discussions of children's development without language focus.
0	Total irrelevance/ Incomprehensible.	0	No understanding of anything concerned with the study of language.