

ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

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GCE

English Language A

Unit ENA1

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Unit ENA1: 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.

Unit 1

Assessment Objective	1	3i	4	5i	Total
Language Analysis 1	5	20		20	45
Language Issues	5		20		25

Section A – Language Analysis

- award a mark out of 20 for AO3i in the margin
- award a mark out of 20 for AO5i in the margin
- add together and give a ringed total out of 40

E.g.



Section B – Language Issues

• award a ringed mark out of 20 for AO4 in the margin

AO1 – Quality of Writing

• based on both answers, award a ringed mark out of 10 in the margin



Q1	 Keywords: Comment linguistically - significant features Explain - how they contribute – texts' meanings: audience/ information/persuade. Assessment Focuses: Quality of expression – application of Linguistic Frameworks for Analysis – identifying/describing/interpreting significant language 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 significant language features and patterns using frameworks. Rare errors. Describes some of: present tense, progressives, imperatives, modals, conjunctions, comparatives, types of adverb. Gives perceptive overview of lexical features: word play, new words/meanings, allusions, styles. Integrates analysis of different features. 	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. <i>Explores meanings of verb tenses/forms, modals, adverbs.</i> <i>Responds to word play, patterns, repetition, contrast.</i> <i>Shows some overview: e.g. expressiveness, humour, parody, structure, allusion, mixed functions, advertising, different approaches/methods.</i>

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 e.g 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 adjectives/exaggeration. Engages in detail with how the products are represented.
9-10	 Consistent use of linguistic frameworks. Describes significant language features or patterns using lex-sem, gramm, phon frameworks. Basically accurate. Describes pronouns. 	 9-10 Describes key features of language variation. Understanding of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. Identifies personal and direct address. Makes some comment on persuasive strategies: offers (Virgin); features and functions (Nokia). Notes humour.
7-8	 Uses a linguistic framework. Identifies and attempts to describe relevant language features. Uncertainty of description – some errors occur. <i>Comments on denotations and</i> <i>connotations.</i> <i>Identifies fields, jargon,</i> <i>alliteration.</i> 	 7-8 Distinguishes some features of language variation. Awareness of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. Looks at broad fields of meaning, legal information. Comments on some word choices and connotations.
5-6	 Attempts to use frameworks for description. Identifies some relevant language occasional accuracy of description. <i>Focuses partially on language: level/formality.</i> <i>Dwells on graphology.</i> 	 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 audiences and formality.

3-4	 Attempts to use frameworks but minimal accuracy achieved. Quotes judiciously without linguistic description. <i>Identifies unhelpful linguistic</i> <i>features and labels with no sense</i> <i>of significance.</i> 	3-4	 Simple/generalised/descriptive accounts of the content of texts and data. Paraphrase. Excessive quotation. Superficial reactions to texts. <i>Gives well selected but unanalysed quotations.</i> <i>Summarises what adverts say.</i>
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. <i>Rarely comments on details of the text.</i>
0	• No engagement with data extracts.	0	• Text or data has no influence on the work.

Q2	Key Words : What kinds of objections do people raise to politically incorrect language? How important is it to avoid using such language?
	Assessment Focuses: Quality of expression – understand and discuss how words represent groups and associated linguistic concepts - explore the issue of the significance of linguistic
	representations.
Mark	AO4: Understand, discuss and explore concepts and issues relating to language in use.
15-20	 Good knowledge about linguistic concepts, theories and research. Identifies different views and interpretations. Comments on others' ideas. <i>Explores a range of well selected examples, discussed linguistically.</i> Understands and comments on different views of language and their connection with social values: universalist/determinist/reflectionist models. Discusses social and cultural contexts, eg attitudes to PC; processes of language change. Argues a case about the significance of language.
11-14	 Depth/Range of knowledge of linguistic ideas/concepts/research. Develops views on linguistic issues. Explains the objections clearly through detailed analysis of words and examples. Understands and knows a range of concepts e.g. generics, over-representation. Understands the issue of representation and images conveyed by words. Makes sustained comments on importance of language.
9-10	 Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Outlines views on linguistic issues. Discusses some words linguistically eg metaphors, suffixes. Outlines some researchers and ideas about significance of language without close link to task. Offers some limited comment about significance.
7-8	 Familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Makes sustained explanations. Makes occasional linguistic comment on some words eg denotation/connotation, origins. Shows some familiarity with linguistic debates - name-dropping or undeveloped/partially understood references to PC etc. Averances of linguistic ideas, concepts and research.
	 Awareness of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Awareness of linguistic approaches. Writes about the meanings and implications of some words. Gives a limited range of examples. Expresses a general awareness of importance.
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 politically incorrect language. Makes broad or lay assertions – eg words are offensive.
1-2	 Little focus on linguistic issues. Makes generalised discussions of PC or sexism issues without focussing on language.

Q3	Key Words : To what extent do children learn language by copying the language that is spoken to them?
	Assessment Focuses: Quality of expression – understand and discuss examples of the language used by children/theories about acquisition - explore the nature of the acquisition process.
Mark	AO4: Understand, discuss and explore concepts and issues relating to language in use.
15-20	Good knowledge about linguistic concepts, theories and research.
	• Identifies different views and interpretations.
	Comments on others' ideas.
	• Explores a range of well selected examples linguistically. Looks at phonological issues.
	Articulates explicit understanding of active/deductive process.
	Comments critically on theories of acquisition.
	• Uses evidence to argue about theories.
	• Sees the role of imitation/copying/input; considers correction issues.
11-14	Depth/Range of knowledge of linguistic ideas/concepts/research.
	Develops views on linguistic issues.
	• Examines a range of features in detail, especially morphological and grammatical ones.
	 Makes some points about research and theories regarding copying. Expresses a developed view of the nature of the acquisition process. Points simple
	• Expresses a developed view of the nature of the acquisition process. Rejects simple behaviourist views.
	• Explains some rules and principles children apply.
9-10	
	 Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Outlines views on linguistic issues
	 Outlines views on linguistic issues. <i>Makes comments about some particular examples or features in the light of copying, e.g.</i>
	extension.
	• Explains some theories in detail and with understanding, but without relating closely to
	copying.
	• Outlines some view of nature of acquisition.
7-8	• Familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Makes sustained explanations.
	• Identifies and describes some grammatical/semantic/phonological features of children's language.
	• Makes undeveloped references to theories – name-dropping/partial understanding.
	Shows broad/implicit understanding of processes.
5-6	• Awareness of linguistic ideas, concepts and research.
	Awareness of linguistic approaches.
	• Provides a broad/partial account of stages of development. Focuses on pre-verbal stages.
	Discusses a limited range of examples.
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.
	• <i>Gives generalised/lay discussions of linguistic development/Makes broad assertions.</i>
1-2	• Little focus on linguistic issues.
	 Gives generalised discussions of children's development without language focus.
0	• No understanding of anything concerned with the study of language.
	- The understanding of anything concerned with the study of language.

Q 1 a	Q 1 and 2/3		
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.		