GCE 2004 June Series



Mark Scheme

English Language A Unit EA2W

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Publications Department, Aldon House, 39, Heald Grove, Rusholme, Manchester, M14 4NA Tel: 0161 953 1170

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Unit EA2W: Using 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 2

Assessment	1	2	3i	5i	Total
Objective					
Question 1	10		10	10	30
Language Analysis 1					
Question 2		30			30
Language Production					
Question 3		30			30
Language Production 2					
Question 4	10	20			30
Commentary					

Question 1 – Language Analysis 1

- award a mark out of 10 for AO1 in the right hand margin
- award a mark out of 10 for AO3i in the right hand margin
- award a mark out of 10 for AO5i in the right hand margin
- add together and put a ringed total out of 30 in the right hand margin

E.g.	AO1 AO3i	6 6
	AO5i	7
		(19

Question 2 – Language Production

- award a mark out of 10 for AO2a in the right hand margin
- award a mark out of 10 for AO2b in the right hand margin
- award a mark out of 10 for AO2c in the right hand margin
- add together and put a ringed total out of 30 in the right hand margin

E.g.
$$AO2a = 5$$

 $AO2b = 6$
 $AO2c = 6$
(17)

Question 3 – Language Production 2

- award a mark out of 10 for AO2a in the right hand margin
- award a mark out of 10 for AO2b in the right hand margin
- award a mark out of 10 for AO2c in the right hand margin
- add together and put a ringed total out of 30 in the right hand margin

E.g.
$$AO2a = 5$$

 $AO2b = 6$
 $AO2c = 6$
 (17)

Question 4 – Commentary

- award a mark out of 10 for A02, double it and put it in the right hand margin
- award a mark out of 10 for A01 in the right hand margin
- add together and put a ringed total out of 30 in the right hand margin

E.g. A02
$$5 \ge 2$$

A01 5
(15)

Transfer each ringed mark to the box on the front of the answer booklet. Add together and put the total mark in box in the top right hand corner. Initial your mark.

Q1	 Key Words: Comment linguistically – significant features – explain – how they contribute – text's meanings: vocabulary – meanings – effects grammatical features – sentence functions, types & structures- how attitudes and opinions are communicated – inform and entertain. Assessment Focuses: Quality of expression – selection/application of LFA – identifying significant language features – explaining and interpreting language use. 		
Mark	AO3i	Mark	AO5i
	Know and use key features of		Distinguish, describe and interpret
	frameworks for the systematic		variation in the meanings and forms
	study of spoken and written		of spoken and written language
	English.		according to context.
8-10	 Appropriate range of features explored. Clear and accurate description of distinctive language features and patterns using lexical-semantic, grammatical, phonological frameworks. Rare errors. Uses sentence and clause analysis. Describes precisely a range of word classes e.g. present tense, past tense, non finite verbs, adverbs of manner/place. Describes semantic fields related to the tensions and pleasures of driving in France. Describes ellipsis, deixis, idomatic language, discourse markers, sound patterning. Integrates different levels of analysis. 	8-10	 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. Well integrated use of examples and quotations. Engagement with text's meaning, purpose and effects. Discussion of informing and entertaining the audience. Analyses the argument/development of ideas. Explores the writer's/attitudes/opinions. Explains in detail stylistic effects e.g. stylistic mixing, listing, emphatic expressions. Explores the opposition between 'bombing through' and 'savouring the pleasure'.

6-7	 Evidence of some range or depth. Describes a range of significant language features or patterns using lexical-semantic, grammatical, phonological frameworks. Describes types of vocabulary e.g. different semantic fields e.g. types of vehicle, driver; use of clichés. Describes positive and negative lexis. Describes word classes precisely e.g. noun types (proper, common), or evaluative adjectives or pronouns (person). Describes sentence types. 	 6-7 Describes a range of significal language features. Clear and detailed understand context's influence. Interprets text's communicating intent. Fully supported. Close reading of words' contribution. Discussion of styles for e.g. suboth informal and formal feat Explores audience address e. of bracketed comments; incluand exclusion strategies. Sees standpoint of writer. Explores exaggeration. Aware of textual patterns e.g. sentences. Explores some makers of shark knowledge. 	ling of ve ees tures. g. use usion
5	 Consistent use of linguistic frameworks. Describes significant language features or patterns using lexical- semantic, grammatical, phonological frameworks. Basically accurate. <i>Identifies pronouns e.g. he/she.</i> Describes sentence functions. Describes some spoken and written features e.g. elision, colloquialisms. Responds to some lexical features. 	 5 Describes key features of languaritation. Understands effects of context Understanding of what text is to communicate. Illustrated points. Looks at how the text is geared informing and entertaining the audience. Comments on address and median communication. 	xt. s trying ed to neir

4	 Uses a linguistic framework. Identifies and attempts to describe relevant language features. Uncertainty of description – some errors occur. Restricted range Broad analysis of semantic fields. Some limited descriptions of spoken and written features. 	4	 Distinguishes some features of language variation. Awareness of what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. Looks at broad fields of meaning. Comments on some word choices. Identifies informing function.
3	 Attempts to use frameworks for description. Identifies relevant language features <i>e.g. semantic features</i>. Occasional accuracy of description. Weak focus on language – tendency to dwell on content. <i>Broad discussion of formality and complexity.</i> 	3	 Identifies some features of language variation. Some use of content: specific references/examples/quotation. Broad awareness that context has influenced language use. <i>General comments on formality and complexity.</i>
2	 Attempts to use frameworks but minimal accuracy achieved. Feature spotting not tied to any analysis. Simply identifying linguistic features and labelling with no sense of purpose. <i>Lists for e.g. nouns.</i> <i>Quotation without linguistic description.</i> 	2	 Simple/generalised/descriptive accounts of the content of the text. Paraphrase. Excessive quotation. Superficial reactions to texts. Summary of text.
1	 Minimal engagement with language of the data extracts. Rare quotations or reference to the language of the extracts. 	1	• Major misunderstanding of audience/purpose/context/content/ meaning.
0	• No engagement with the data extracts.	0	• Text has no influence on the work.

Mark	A01
	Communicate clearly the knowledge, understanding and insight appropriate to the
	study of language, using appropriate terminology and coherent written expression.
8-10	• Rare errors.
	Clear stylistic shaping.
	• Reader guided through structure.
	• Effective linguistic register.
6-7	- Firm control of comment
0-7	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.
	• No use of/complete misunderstanding of linguistic terms.
1	Major flaws in language.
	• Communication impeded but some points are conveyed.
0	Total irrelevance.
-	 Incomprehensible.
	• meomprenensione.

Q2 Mark	 Key words: Travel section – The Sunday Times – touring Brittany by car – pleasure and pains – entertaining and informative – 350 words long – Texts B and C. Assessment Focuses: Selection and adaptation of source idea – form and shaping – stylistic choices – writing for audience and purpose – following genre. AO2 Demonstrate expertise and accuracy in writing for a variety of specific purposes and audiences, drawing on knowledge of linguistic choices to explain and comment on choices made. 		
	A Content	B Form	C Style
8-10	 Interesting and engaging content for audience and purpose. Overview of motoring in Brittany. Omission of information not relevant to new audience. Sources thoroughly and skilfully transformed. 	 Skilful and knowledgeable use of forms. Reader guided. Some ability to innovate/take risks. Well constructed. Interesting and lively article that communicates effectively. Highly competent use of textual conventions. Highly cohesive. 	 Close attention to the communication of meaning. Judicious choices. Stylistic. A texts that works. Complexity and difficulty handled well. Rare errors. <i>Control of syntactic patterns to direct and focus the reader 's attention.</i> Stylish use of sentence effects to create writer 's voice. Controls address.

6-7	 Content well selected for specific audience and purpose. Sources assimilated and transformed. Salient content identified. 	 Convincing control of form, paying attention to genre and needs of audience. Appropriate layout, contextualisation and sentencing. Uses eye-catching title /emboldened/boxed information/captions/ subheadings. Well organised. 	 Style sustained. Shaping at all levels. Straightforward styles used. Accuracy firmly controlled. Appropriate sentence styles. Vocabulary is carefully chosen. Audience is appropriately addressed. Controlled and clear style, with a convincing voice. Some slips.
5	 Developed content that fulfils the task. <i>A recognisably new text is created.</i> 	 Competent handling of a form, showing knowledge of requirements and conventions. <i>Different textual</i> segments. <i>Clearly recognisable as</i> a feature article. 	 Controlled and clear style employed. Some slips. Infrequent technical errors. Some useful stylistic variation e.g. uses informal devices to establish and maintain rapport.
4	 Developed and appropriate content with some gaps. <i>Transformation occurs.</i> <i>Sources used to characterise the section.</i> 	 Clear structural elements. Basic handling of form. Simple forms. <i>Some sub-editorial</i> <i>awareness.</i> 	 Style shaped for audience and purpose. Occasional errors. Use of convincing address. Some sense of writer 's voice conveyed.
3	 Sustained content – broadly appropriate for audience/purpose. Some unnecessary content. <i>Closely reliant on</i> source texts. <i>Limited range in</i> terms of content or function. Some identification of relevant points. 	 Some awareness of textual structures/conventions. Some direction to text. Awareness of feature article. 	 Style modified for audience and purpose. Inconsistent. Frequent errors. <i>Some stylistic shifting</i>.

2	 Undeveloped content. Unlikely to engage/satisfy audience. Unassimilated sources. 	 Simple organisational features. Limited realisation of conventions. Overlong sentences. Lacks direction. Not like a feature article. 	 Simple style broadly shaped for audience and purpose. Intrusive basic errors. Untransformed sources. <i>Very limited</i> <i>communication.</i>
1	Simple outline.Rough notes.<i>Fragmented</i>.	 Rudimentary form. <i>Reliant on the form of the source.</i> 	 Major flaws in language. <i>Communication</i> <i>impeded</i>.
0	• Insubstantial.	• No sense of form or shaping of material.	• Fails to communicate.

Q3	Brittany – promote the regio of design features.	- hotel welcome pack – English s on – draw on Texts B and C – 25	0 words – brief indications
Mark	 Assessment Focuses: Selection and adaptation of source ideas - form and shaping – stylistic choices – writing for audience and purpose – following genre. AO2 Demonstrate expertise and accuracy in writing for a variety of specific purposes and audiences, drawing on knowledge of linguistic features to explain and comment on choices made. 		
	A Content	B Form	C Style
8-10	 Interesting and engaging content for audience and purpose. <i>Comprehensive and</i> <i>detailed description.</i> <i>Omission of</i> <i>information not</i> <i>relevant to audience</i> <i>and purpose.</i> <i>Through and skilful</i> <i>transformation of</i> <i>sources.</i> 	 Skilful and knowledgeable use of forms. Reader guided. Some ability to innovate/take risks. Well constructed. Lively letter that communicates effectively. Highly cohesive. 	 Close attention to the communication of meaning. Judicious choices. Stylish. Texts that work. Complexity and difficulty handled well. Rare errors. <i>Control of syntactical patterns for effect.</i> <i>Stylish use of sentence effects.</i> <i>Controls address.</i>
6-7	 Content well selected for specific audience and purpose. Sources assimilated and transformed. Salient content identified. 	 Convincing control of form, paying attention to genre and needs of audience. Appropriate layout paragraphing and sentencing. Well organised. 	 Style sustained. Shaping at all levels. Accuracy firmly controlled. <i>Vocabulary carefully</i> <i>chosen.</i> <i>Audience</i> <i>appropriately</i> <i>addressed.</i> <i>Friendly and</i> <i>welcoming style.</i> <i>Some slips.</i>
5	 Developed content that fulfils the task. <i>A recognisably new text is created.</i> 	 Form competently handled, showing knowledge of requirements and conventions. <i>Different textual segments.</i> <i>Clearly recognisable as a welcome letter to a hotel guest.</i> 	 Infrequent technical errors. An overly formal style is avoided.

4	 Developed and appropriate content with some gaps. Sources used to characterise the section. 	 Clear structural elements. Basic handling of a form. <i>Simple forms.</i> <i>Recognisable as a letter.</i> 	 Style shaped for audience and purpose. Occasional errors. Some use of convincing address.
3	 Sustained content – broadly appropriate for audience/purpose. Some unnecessary content. <i>Closely reliant on</i> source texts. <i>Limited range in</i> terms of content or function. Some identification of relevant points. 	 Awareness of textual structures/conventions. <i>Some direction to text.</i> 	 Style modified for audience and purpose. Inconsistent. Frequent errors. <i>Some stylistic shifting</i>.
2	 Undeveloped content. Unlikely to engage/satisfy audience/purpose. Unassimilated sources. 	 Simple organisational features. Limited realisation of conventions. Overlong sentences. 	 Simple style broadly shaped for audience and purpose. Intrusive basic errors. Untransformed source language. Very limited communication.
1	 Simple outline. Rough notes. <i>Fragmented</i>. 	 Rudimentary form. <i>Reliant on the form of the sources.</i> 	 Major flaws in language. <i>Communication</i> <i>impeded.</i>
0	• Insubstantial.	• No sense of form or shaping of material.	• Fails to communicate.

Q4	Key Words: Linguistic devices – features article &letter – suitable – two different purposes – examples – illustrate – provide reasons – linguistic choices.			
	Assessment Focuses: Quality of expression – selection/application of LFA – exploring audience/purpose – explaining and commenting on language use.			
Mark	AO2 Demonstrate expertise and accuracy in writing for a variety of specific purposes and audiences, drawing on knowledge of linguistic features to explain and comment on choices made.	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	 Clear overview of how to create appropriate effects for audience and purpose, showing a good understanding of how language works at different levels. Analyses communicative strategies employed. 	8-10	 Rare errors. Clear stylistic shaping. Reader guided through structure. Effective linguistic register. 	
6-7	 Distinguishes a range of significant stylistic features. Clear and detailed comment on texts' communicative intent. Fully supported, showing linguistic insight. Looks at sentence functions and types. 	6-7	 Firm control of accuracy. Controlled expression of ideas. Line of argument. Controlled linguistic register. 	
5	 Distinguishes key features of style and effect created. Illustrated points using linguistic knowledge. Explores issues of address. Deals with key word classes. 	5	 Infrequent technical errors. Clear communication of ideas. Simple list structure; introduction and conclusion present. Definite, if inconsistent, linguistic register. 	
4	 Some identification of language features used. Some use of linguistic frameworks or concepts. <i>Some discussion of address.</i> 	4	 Occasional technical errors. Expression suitable for ideas. Structure/organisation emerge. Some control of linguistic register. 	
3	 Awareness of effect of audience and purpose and own intentions shown. <i>Identifies examples of genre: mainly vocabulary/formality.</i> 	3	 Frequent errors. Conveys basic ideas. Scatter gun structure. Occasional use of linguistic terms. 	

2	 Descriptive accounts of texts written: explains content. Unanalysed quotations for examples. 	 Intrusive basic errors (sentence punctuation, there/their etc). Simple expression – conveys basic points. Short/incomplete work. No use of/complete misunderstanding of linguistic terms.
1	• Minimal commentary on the texts.	 Major flaws in language. Communication impeded but some points are conveyed.
0	• No reference to candidate's own texts.	• Total irrelevance/incomprehensible.