GCE 2004 June Series



Mark Scheme

English Language A Unit ENA1

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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Unit ENA1: Discovering Language

Distribution of Assessment Objectives and Weightings

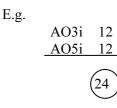
The table below is a reminder of which Assessment Objectives will be tested by the questions and tasks completed by candidates and the marks available for them.

Unit 1

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

Section A – Language Analysis

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



Section B – Language Issues

- award a ringed mark out of 20 for AO4 in the right hand margin
 - E.g. AO4 (14)

AO1 – Quality of Writing

- based on both answers, award a ringed mark out of 10 for AO1in the right hand margin
 - E.g. AO1 6

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

Q1 Mark	Analysis - identifying/describing/interr AO3i Know and use key features of frameworks for the systematic study of spoken and written	ession - aj	pplication of Linguistic Frameworks for mificant language features. AO5i Distinguish, describe and interpret variation in the meanings and forms of spoken and written language
15-20	 English. Appropriate range of features explored. Clear and accurate description of distinctive language features and patterns using frameworks. Rare errors. Describes some of: present tense, past, progressives, imperatives, modals, conjunctions, comparatives, types of adverb. Gives perceptive overview of lexical features. Integrates analysis of different features. 	15-20	 according to context. 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/ forms, modals, adverbs. Responds to patterns of language and playfulness. Shows some overview: e.g. handling of different views; stages and techniques of argument; audience positioning.

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/abstract/concrete 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 vocabulary conveying opinions. Engages in detail with how Miss World is represented.
9-10	 Consistent use of linguistic frameworks. Describes significant language features or patterns using lexsem, gramm, phon frameworks. Basically accurate. Describes pronouns. Identifies questions. 	9-10	 Describes key features of language variation. Understanding of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. <i>Identifies direct address/self presentation.</i> Makes some comment on views about Miss World.
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, metaphors,</i> <i>alliteration, rhyme.</i> 	7-8	 Distinguishes some features of language variation. Awareness of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. Labels broad fields of meaning: Miss World, beauty, the body, personal qualities. Comments on some word choices and connotations.
5-6	 Attempts to use frameworks for description. Identifies some relevant language features - occasional accuracy of description. <i>Focuses partially on language:</i> broad points about complexity/formality. Dwells on graphology. 	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 purposes and focus on Miss World. 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> Summarises the article.
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.

	Key Words: To what extent have you found that the vocabulary of English reflects
Q2	social prejudices?
	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.
	AO4: Understand, discuss and explore concepts and issues relating to language in
Mark	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, discussed linguistically.
	• Understands and comments on different views of language: e.g. determinist,
	reflectionist, universalist.
	• Explores idea of reflection.
	• Discusses social and cultural contexts, e.g. attitudes to PC language, 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.
	• Makes detailed linguistic analysis of words and examples.
	• Understands and knows a range of concepts: generics, lexical gaps, over-
	representation.
	• Understands the issues of representation, reflection and social prejudices.
	• Makes sustained comments on social prejudices expressed by vocabulary.
9-10	
/ 10	• Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research.
	• Outlines views on linguistic issues.
	• Discusses some words linguistically e.g. metaphors, suffixes.
	• Outlines some researchers and ideas without close link to task.
	• Offers some limited comment about the social values expressed by vocabulary.
7-8	Familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Makes sustained
	explanations.
	• Makes occasional linguistic comment on some words, e.g. denotations, connotations,
	origins.
	 Shows some familiarity with linguistic debates - name-dropping or undeveloped/ partially understood references to determinism or reflectionism.
5-6	• Awareness of linguistic ideas, concepts and research.
	• Awareness of linguistic approaches.
	• Writes about the meanings and implications of some words.
	• <i>Gives a limited range of examples.</i>
	• Expresses a general awareness of the social prejudices expressed by vocabulary.

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 vocabulary and prejudices, e.g. writes about attitudes to accents or accents and class.
	• <i>Makes broad or lay assertions – e.g. words are offensive.</i>
1-2	• Little focus on linguistic issues.
	• <i>Gives generalised discussions of sexism or racism issues without focusing on language.</i>
0	• No understanding of anything concerned with the study of language.

Q3	Key Words: It has been suggested that children's language acquisition is a more interesting process than the simple imitation of adult speech. What have you found interesting about the ways children acquire language?			
	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 examples linguistically. Looks at syntax and systematic phonological variations.			
	• Articulates explicit understanding of active and deductive process or reception vs. production.			
	• Comments critically on theories of acquisition.			
	• Uses evidence to evaluate theories.			
	• <i>Explores the place of imitation, input and correction.</i>			
	Responds perceptively to "interesting".			
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 examples.			
	• Makes some points about research and theories regarding imitation, e.g. fis phenomenon.			
	• <i>Expresses a developed view of the nature of the acquisition process. Rejects simple behaviourist views.</i>			
	Considers correction issues.			
	• <i>Explains some rules and principles applied by children, e.g. the cause of extension, plurality, tense.</i>			
9-10	Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research			
	 Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Outlines views on linguistic issues. 			
	 Outlines views on inights it issues. Makes comments about some particular examples or features in the light of 			
	• Makes comments about some particular examples or features in the light of imitation, e.g. gives examples and labels features like extension.			
	 Explains some theories in detail and with understanding, but without relating closely 			
	• Explains some meories in defail and will understanding, but willout retaining closely to imitation.			
	 Outlines some view of nature of acquisition. 			
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7-8	• Familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Makes sustained
	explanations.
	• Identifies and describes some features of children's language, e.g. lexis, stages.
	• <i>Makes undeveloped references to theories – name-dropping/partial understanding.</i>
	• Shows broad/implicit understanding of the nature of the acquisition process.
5-6	• Awareness of linguistic ideas, concepts and research.
	• Awareness of linguistic approaches.
	• Provides a broad/partial accounts 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.
	8
0	• No understanding of anything concerned with the study of language.
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Q1 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.		