

General Certificate of Education

English Language 5701 Specification A

ENA1 Discovering Language

Mark Scheme

2006 examination - January series

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.

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.

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

e.g.



Section B – Language Issues

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

AO4 (14

Assessment Objective 1 – Quality of Writing

e.g.

• based on both answers, award a ringed mark out of 10 for AO1 in the right hand margin.

e.g.

 $\left(6\right)$ AO1

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	 Keywords: Comment linguistically - significant features - Explain how - contribute - te meanings: represents blood donation - persuades the reader - become a blood donor. 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.	
16-20	 Appropriate range of features explored. Clear and accurate description of distinctive language features and patterns using frameworks. Rare errors. Describes verbs: present tense, perfect, progressives, modals, passives. Describes proper/abstract/concrete nouns. Describes types of adjective and adverb. Gives perceptive overview of lexical features. Integrates analysis of different features. 	16-20	 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>Engages perceptively with stylistic features.</i> Shows overview of strategies e.g. diminution, seriousness, narrative, importance, alternatives, success. 	
11-15	 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: nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, conjunctions. 	11-15	 Describes a range of significant language features. Understands context's influence clearly and in detail and interprets text's communicative intent. Fully supported interpretations. Writes closely on word classes and their denotations and connotations. Engages with representation of process of giving blood. Shows increasing understanding of persuasive techniques. 	
9-10	 Consistent use of linguistic frameworks. Describes significant language features or patterns using lexsem, gramm, phon frameworks. Basically accurate. Describes 1st person singular/plural pronouns. Describes 2nd person pronouns. 	9-10	 Describes key features of language variation. Understanding of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. <i>Explores effects of address and positioning of reader.</i> Notes ease, reassurance and encouragement. 	

7-8	 Uses a linguistic framework. Identifies and attempts to describe relevant language features. Uncertainty of description – some errors occur. <i>Identifies pronouns broadly.</i> <i>Identifies semantic fields, jargon.</i> 	7-8	 Distinguishes some features of language variation. Awareness of effect of context and what texts are trying to communicate. Illustrated points. <i>Conveys broad sense of text's focus: medicine, blood, disease.</i> Notes direct and personal address.
5-6	 Attempts to use frameworks for description. Identifies some relevant language features - occasional accuracy of description. Describes graphology. Identifies complexity/formality/ contractions. 	5-6	 Identifies some features of language variation. Some use of content: specific references/examples/quotation. Broad awareness that context has influenced language use. <i>Identifies informational and persuasive functions broadly.</i> <i>Gives broad comments about audiences and formality.</i>
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</i> <i>quotations.</i> <i>Summarises or paraphrases the article.</i>
1-2	 Minimal engagement with language of the data extracts. Rare quotations or reference to the language of the extract. 	1-2	 Major misunderstanding of audience/purpose/context/content/meaning. <i>Rarely comments on details of the text.</i>
0	• No engagement with data extract.	0	• Text has no influence on the work.

Q2	Key Words: Discuss further examples of words that might cause offence in the way they represent people from different groups . Explore the possible arguments about whether these words need to be avoided and discuss alternatives that could be used.
	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.
16-20	 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 the action/language opposition. Discusses social and cultural contexts, e.g. attitudes to PC language, processes of language change. Argues a case about the significance of language.
11-15	 Depth/Range of knowledge of linguistic ideas/concepts/research. Develops views on linguistic issues. Makes detailed linguistic analysis of words and examples showing representations in language. Understands and knows a range of concepts: e.g. generics, lexical gaps, over-representation. Understands the issues of representation and social prejudices. Makes some comments on the significance of language.
9-10	 Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Outlines views on linguistic issues. Discusses some words linguistically e.g. metaphors, suffixes. Outlines some researchers' ideas without close link to task. Offers some limited comment about the social representations 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, origin. 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. Gives a limited range of examples/reliant on Text B. 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.
	• Makes broad or lay assertions – e.g. words are offensive.
1-2	 Little focus on linguistic issues. Makes generalised discussions of sexism or racism or other issues without focussing on language.
0	• No understanding of anything concerned with the study of language.

Q3	Key Words : What have you discovered about the nature of language acquisition from the ways children develop their grammatical skills ?		
	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.		
16-20	 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 syntax, semantic relations, negation. Articulates explicit understanding of active and deductive process. Comments critically on theories of acquisition: uses evidence to evaluate theories. Explains links between cognitive theory and grammatical development. Sees the place of imitation and input. Evaluates correction. 		
11-15	 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 deduction/rules, e.g. LAD. Expresses a developed view of the nature of the acquisition process. Rejects simple behaviourist views. Explains some rules and principles applied by children, e.g. plurality, tense. Comments on correction issues. 		
9-10	 Detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Outlines views on linguistic issues. Makes comments about nature of the telegraphic stage and word classes. Explains some theories in detail and with understanding, but without relating closely to grammar. Outlines some view of nature of acquisition: broad rejection of imitation; notes correction problems. 		
7-8	 Familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research. Makes sustained explanations. <i>Identifies and describes some features of children's grammar, e.g. one word and two word stages.</i> <i>Makes undeveloped references to theories – name-dropping/partial understanding.</i> <i>Shows broad/implicit understanding of the nature of the acquisition process.</i> 		
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 features of children's language with occasional linguistic insight. 		

3-4	Anecdotal/descriptive with implicit relevance.
	• Uncertain about how to carry out linguistic study.
	• Identifies some features of children's language without comment/does not convey the issues clearly.
	• Gives generalised/lay discussions of children's language/makes broad assertions.
1-2	Little focus on linguistic issues.
	• <i>Gives generalised discussions of children's development without language focus.</i>
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U	No understanding of anything concerned with the study of language.

Q1 a	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.