



General Certificate of Secondary Education

English 3702 *Specification A*

3702/1F Paper 1 Tier F

Mark Scheme

2005 examination - June 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.

GCSE English June 2005

Paper 1 Tier F Mark Scheme

INTRODUCTION

Examiners will be expected to read the scripts in their allocation carefully and to make every effort to look positively for achievement throughout the ability range. They will be expected to annotate the scripts in order to show subsequent readers what evidence they have found for the achievement of the particular descriptors in the mark bands and will be expected to give a mark for each answer in the right hand margin at the end of the answer.

There is a common marking spine which runs across all components. In this way the whole examination can be integrated by using a common grade related system for all components.

There are some rules, however, about the mark ranges that can be given.

TIER F

On Tier F, the questions are targeted at Grades C to G. However, it is quite possible that on an individual essay or component candidates may perform above grade C and so there are also descriptors for grades above C.

DECIDING ON A MARK

Examiners must use the full range of marks. Work exhibiting the highest skills should be considered for full marks.

Marking throughout must be on a ‘best-fit’ principle. Where there are both strengths and weaknesses in a particular answer, examiners should consider carefully which band is the best fit for the performance overall.

The descriptors are an attempt to guide examiners to an understanding of the qualities normally expected of, or ‘typical’ of, work in the band. **They must not be interpreted as hurdle statements.**

Once the mark has been decided upon, by the identification in the body of the script where the descriptor has been met, then the mark should be placed, circled, in the right-hand margin.

ANNOTATION OF SCRIPTS

It is important that while they are marking in red, examiners note on the script where they have found specific evidence of candidates having achieved a descriptor. It is likely that examiners will be making more extensive annotations at the beginning of the marking period than at the end, but every mark must be justified by a written comment. Ticks should be used to identify evidence of particular skills. Random ticking is extremely unhelpful.

The best kinds of comments are where a particular element of the descriptors is identified clearly and concisely. The point of making such comments is to allow subsequent readers to understand what you are identifying as positive achievement and where you are seeing material which gains credit. It is to share your marking process with those reading your scripts later (Team Leaders, Assistant Principals, Principals, the Chief, Awarders, QCA, scrutineers etc.).

Examiners are asked to number the scripts in their allocation in the order in which they mark them. The first script marked is '1'. Go right through the allocation. Number the script in the top left-hand corner of the front cover of the script. If you do extra scripts just keep numbering through.

PROBLEMS

Where an examiner has great difficulty in assessing a script, (s)he can draw it to the attention of the Principal Examiner at the end of the marking season by placing RSE (Refer to Senior Examiner) on the script and attaching the relevant Form EX/SRF. This means that it will be sent to the final meeting of examiners, the occasion where all the problems are looked at and a decision arrived at. Very occasionally a script is very hard to read or illegible. If you have one of these, you should give the mark you think it deserves, but you must also mark it RSE and complete Form EX/SRF so that it can be deciphered fully later on.

RUBRIC INFRINGEMENTS

There may well be a few candidates who answer the wrong number of questions. If so, mark them all and count the highest score for the three eligible under the terms of the rubric. Thus the marks should be entered which are the highest according to the allowable rubric.

RECORDING

When the mark for each question has been recorded at the end of the answer, examiners should enter the marks for each question against the appropriate question number in the e-marker programme. When the total mark is calculated by the software, this should be recorded on the front cover of the script. There is no requirement to record any other marks, such as marks for individual questions, on the front of the script.

Put the total mark for the paper in the box on the top right-hand corner of the cover marked 'For Office Use Only'. Put your initials underneath this total.

GCSE English 2005

Paper 1 Tier F

Section A: Reading

This section covers the following Assessment Objectives:

AO2 Reading (En2)

Candidates are required to demonstrate their ability to:

- (i) read, with insight and engagement, making appropriate references to texts and developing and sustaining interpretations of them;
- (ii) distinguish between fact and opinion and evaluate how information is presented;
- (iii) follow an argument, identifying implications and recognising inconsistencies;
- (iv) select material appropriate to their purpose, collate material from different sources, and make cross references;
- (v) understand and evaluate how writers use linguistic, structural and presentational devices to achieve their effects, and comment on ways language varies and changes.

Specification A Paper 1F Assessment Grids

Assessment Objectives	1a	1b	1c	2
(i)	✓	✓	✓	✓
(ii)			✓	
(iii)	✓	✓	✓	
(iv)	✓		✓	
(v)				✓

1(a) Read **Item 1**, the advertisement called *Gadgets for the Girls*.

Select and write down four points which support the argument that this car would suit ‘the girls’.
(4 marks)

Give one mark for each point identified:

rear sliding seat to enlarge boot/space for shopping
slide the seat back for cruising with leggie mates
‘Intelligent’ key for opening the car/starting the engine
easy car parking saves walking in dancing shoes/rear sensor
extra storage space for leaving work things while out on the town
headlamps stay on when returning home late at night
driver computer reminds you of crucial dates/fuel
stereo button on wheel make easy switching between CDs and radio
power steering good in cities
ignition can be started with a twist of a switch
curvy/retro/cutting edge in all the right places/appearance

1(b) Now read **Item 2** the extract called *Why No One Walks* from a book by Bill Bryson.

What does the extract show you:

- about American attitudes to walking
- about Bill Bryson’s attitude to walking?

(8 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nothing relevant written 	
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little content • answer may be obscured by extra detail and mainly narrative • general/descriptive comment • little evidence of the candidate understanding the main argument 	<p>What does Bill Bryson show you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about American attitudes to walking • about his own attitude to walking <p>American Attitude</p>
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tends to paraphrase • unstructured response and largely descriptive • identification of several attitudes/opinions • attempts to engage with task 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neighbours drive short distances • nobody walks anywhere • average American walks less than 75 miles per year • people amazed to see others walking to shops etc
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear attempt to engage with the question • structured response which selects and comments on different aspects • some explanation of writer’s viewpoint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people get out of their cars and leave the engine running while they shop • always offering Bill Bryson a lift • keep fit but don’t walk • prefer to exercise in gym rather than walk
7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analytical engagement with argument • clear evaluation of the writer’s point of view/standpoint/opinions • clear comment on the view expressed 	<p>His own attitudes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enjoys walking • chooses to live within walking distance of shops • walks to town almost every day • amazed by American attitude.

Now look at **Item 1** and **Item 2** together.

1(c) Compare the views about cars in the Item 1 with the views about cars in Item 2. (5 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nothing relevant written 	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little content • answer may be obscured by extra detail, and mainly narrative • general comparison of purpose • little evidence of the candidate understanding differences 	<p>Compare the views about cars which are shown in each item</p> <p>Difference in purpose</p> <p>Difference in expected audience</p>
2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tends to paraphrase • unstructured response and largely descriptive • some identification of the different approaches • attempts to engage with task 	<p>Difference in tone/voice</p> <p>Item 1 – car as friendly and protective necessity</p>
4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear/competent attempt to compare purpose and approach • structured response which selects and comments on different aspects • clear comparison of language • demonstrates clear understanding of main differences 	<p>Item 2 – car as unnecessary, intrusive</p>

2 Now look again at **Item 1**.

How effective is this advertisement in making the car seem attractive?

Write about the effectiveness of:

- the layout of the page
- the pictures
- the uses of language.

(10 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nothing relevant written 	<p>Layout</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dominated by main picture • positioning of small picture • use and placing of smaller pictures • placing of logo • balance of text with pictures • different print size • logos <p>Pictures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contrast of pale and dark • use of heavy shading/shadow • brightness of car • dark figure of girl • colour enhances message of car's safety/protection/solidness • variety of small pictures • figure of girl against car <p>Uses of language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chatty/familiar • slightly facetious – 'low down', 'out on the town', 'dancing shoes', 'mates' etc • slang – 'leggie' 'a breeze' etc • made up words • other relevant observations
1 – 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little content • answer may be obscured by extra detail • answer mainly copied or may be short and mainly on pictures • a little evidence that the candidate has processed the information 	
3 – 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies some relevant points • unstructured response and largely descriptive • attempts to engage with task but little explanation of effectiveness 	
6 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear attempt to engage with task • some understanding of purpose of the picture and colour used • structured response on all 3 bullet points • some observation of detail and attempt to explain its use • attempt to evaluate success • media terminology used if appropriate 	
9 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear explanation of reasons for use of layout, colour in picture and language • appropriate selection of material • extra detail may be included • clear comment on overall intention • thoughtful and sustained evaluation of effectiveness 	

Specification A Paper 1, Higher and Foundation, Section B: Writing to Argue, Persuade or Advise

Assessment Objectives

AO3 (i) communicate clearly and imaginatively, using and adapting forms for different readers and purposes

AO3 (ii) organise ideas into sentences, paragraphs and whole texts using a variety of linguistic and structural features

AO3 (iii) use a range of sentence structures effectively with accurate punctuation and spelling

Descriptors have been included for performance from U to A*. The skills descriptors represent the base line generic expectations whilst the content descriptors offer guidance on how those expectations are likely to be demonstrated in a response.

For each question, examiners are to record one mark out of 18 for AO3 (i) and (ii) combined and a **separate** mark out of 9 for AO3 (iii). The total available marks for Section B questions is therefore 27.

For AO3 (i)/(ii), assess answers in terms of the levels below, i.e. the Communication and Organisation descriptors. For AO3 (iii), use the separate set of levels which follow. Ring the marks in the margin at the end of the answer, with the AO3 (i)/(ii) total above the AO3 (iii) total. Note that two marks will be awarded which must be added together.

The Skills descriptors embody the two equally weighted Assessment Objectives in the Communication and Organisation Mark Schemes. These are amplified and customised for the question in the Content Descriptors. Examiners will need to look closely at the Content Descriptors in order to find the appropriate band, and then to check across to the Skills Descriptors to confirm or modify the preliminary judgement. Taking both Skills and Content Descriptors together will determine how high or low in the band the mark should be. Remember that to be placed in a particular band the work will satisfy some (but not necessary all) of the criteria at that level. The precise mark awarded will be determined by the extent to which the answer matches the descriptors set out in the appropriate level.

The one Assessment Objective tested in the Sentence Structures, Punctuation and Spelling Mark Scheme has been split into its three constituent parts. These are amplified and customised in the Content Descriptors. The same process should be followed as in the previous Mark Scheme to determine the mark to be awarded.

In each case, a best fit principle may need to be applied where performance in response to the Assessment Objectives or parts of Assessment Objectives is uneven.

Any valid responses should be rewarded. Remember that candidates are writing in timed conditions.

3 Write an article for a magazine aimed at teenagers in which you **argue** that students should be taught to drive at school.

You might write about:

- why it would be good for them
- the advantages of learning while young
- why teenagers would be keen to learn.

Remember to:

- choose the right language for teenagers to read
- argue your case.

(27 marks)

AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates some meaning • some simple sequencing of ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some words in appropriate order • one or more points made
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience • ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes one or more direct reference to young people being taught to drive • an indication of awareness of need for formality • may express personal feelings strongly but with little or no use of supportive detail • some attempt to shape points into an article
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience • uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a number of arguments put forward • uses isolated points from stimulus material or copies some points in detail • shows awareness of wide audience at different points either by use of second person or by occasional use of a more formal register • may demonstrate occasional attempt to paragraph though likely to be random • some attempt to link ideas using casual connectives e.g. because, so • occasional attempt to use linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold

7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustained awareness of purpose and audience • more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linked arguments put forward which may be developed in a generalised way • addresses wide audience directly and/or starts consciously to use a more formal register, though still evidence of colloquial language • begins to use rhetorical devices, for example, rhetorical questions with occasional evidence of language being used emotively • discursive markers e.g. the first point ..., where used, are mechanical and obvious • more frequent use of linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition for effect
9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response • clear, if mechanical, paragraphing with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presents argument with a variety of reasons • evidence which may be drawn from personal experience and stimulus material may be used to support argument • register almost wholly formal with some attempt to control tone e.g. to be judgemental, indignant etc. • organized points with paragraphing marking some shift in argument • more appropriate use of wider range of rhetorical devices and discursive markers though still mechanical and superimposed
11-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response • evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • argument is starting to become more detailed with a clear awareness of alternative viewpoints and some second guessing • some sense of varying emphasis for effect with conscious use of a chosen tone e.g. confrontational or placatory • paragraphs are competently linked by content and language • confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions • discursive markers are becoming more integrated and are used to enhance the argument; may mark both cause and effect e.g. as a result of this ... consequently ...

<p>13-14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience • well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed and well developed; starting to use and support abstract argument, though not always convincingly carried through • begins to anticipate and evaluate potential audience response • may use argument and counter-argument with competence • range of paragraph structures coherently linked • vocabulary range successfully reflects more sophisticated level of argument and attempt to influence reader • discursive markers are now coherently integrated
<p>15-16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience • coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • argues successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources • growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt tone to manipulate reader • controls a range of means to gain emphasis (e.g. one sentence paragraph) and demonstrate alternative points of view (e.g. anecdote, reference) • fluent control of range of devices and discursive markers with an extensive vocabulary range
<p>17-18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective • controlled and sustained crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may use satire, irony etc but always fittingly and in context • demonstrates intellectual rigour and the ability to integrate a range of complex details from varied sources • discursive markers, rhetorical devices etc. are integrated into whole seamlessly and persuasively • may use some inventive structural and/or linguistic devices

AO3 (iii) Sentence Structures, Punctuation and Spelling		
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some sentences • some accuracy in spelling of simple words • random punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some monosyllabic words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in sentences • generally accurate basic spelling • evidence of conscious punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way • some monosyllabic words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures • some accurate spelling of more complex words • starts to use a range of punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentences with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand • commonly used words spelt correctly • general accuracy in use of capital letters and full stops
6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses sentence forms for effect • generally secure in spelling • generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • constructions linked securely to discourse markers; may use rhetorical devices, first person, imperatives, modal verbs, repetition, short sentences, rhetorical questions and/or exclamations for effect • generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words • generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses full range of appropriate sentence structures • achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling • achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear and controlled, manipulation of sentence structures for effect; may use a wide range of appropriate discourse markers linked to syntactical choice; may use syntactical variety to build rhetorical power throughout sections of speech • accurate spelling • range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate

4 Write the text for an advertisement for a car which aims to **persuade** young men to buy the car.

You might write about:

- the car’s looks
- its performance
- its gadgets
- what young men would feel like driving it.

Remember to:

- use a variety of persuasive arguments
- use a variety of persuasive techniques
- choose the right language to persuade young men
- choose suitable language for an advertisement.

(27 marks)

AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates some meaning • some simple sequencing of ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some words in appropriate order • one or more points made
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience • ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes one or more direct reference to trying to persuade young men to buy a car • an indication of awareness of need for a sense of audience • may express personal feelings strongly but with little or no use of supportive detail • some attempt to shape points into the text for an advertisement
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience • uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a number of points of persuasion put forward • uses isolated points from stimulus material or copies some points in detail • shows awareness of boy audience at different points either by use of second person or by occasional use of an appropriate register • may demonstrate occasional attempt to paragraph though likely to be random • some attempt to link ideas using connectives e.g. because, so • occasional attempt to use linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold

7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustained awareness of purpose and audience • more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linked material which may be developed in generalized way • addresses boy audience directly and/or starts consciously to use a more appropriate register, with evidence of colloquial language • begins to use rhetorical devices, for example, rhetorical questions with occasional evidence of language being used emotively • discursive markers e.g. the first point ..., where used, are mechanical and obvious • more frequent use of linguistic/ presentational devices e.g. repetition for effect
9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response • clear, if mechanical, paragraphing with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persuades by variety of means • evidence which may be drawn from personal experience and stimulus material used to persuade • register mainly appropriate with some attempt to control tone e.g. to be persuasive, funny, serious etc. • organised points with paragraphing marking some stages of persuasion • more appropriate use of wider range of rhetorical devices and discursive markers though still mechanical and superimposed
11-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response • evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persuasion is starting to become more detailed with a clear awareness of the features likely to persuade young men • some sense of varying emphasis for effect with conscious use of a chosen tone • paragraphs are competently linked by content and language • confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions • discursive markers are becoming more integrated and are used to persuade

13-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience • well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed and well developed; starting to use and support persuasion though not always convincingly carried through • begins to anticipate and evaluate potential audience response • may use variety of rhetorical devices with competence • range of speech sections coherently linked • vocabulary range successfully reflects more sophisticated level of persuasion and attempt to influence listener • discursive markers with an extensive vocabulary range
15-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience • coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persuades successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources • growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt tone to manipulate reader • controls a range of means to gain emphasis (e.g. one sentence paragraph) and demonstrate variety of possible consequences • fluent control of range of devices and discursive markers with an extensive vocabulary range
17-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective • controlled and sustained crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may use satire, irony etc but always fittingly and in context • demonstrates intellectual rigour and the ability to integrate a range of persuasive techniques • discursive markers, rhetorical devices etc. are integrated into whole seamlessly and persuasively • may use some inventive structural and/or linguistic devices

AO3 (iii) Sentence Structures, Punctuation and Spelling		
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some sentences • some accuracy in spelling of simple words • random punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some monosyllabic words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in sentences • generally accurate basic spelling • evidence of conscious punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way • some monosyllabic words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures • some accurate spelling of more complex words • starts to use a range of punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentences with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand • commonly used words spelt correctly • general accuracy in use of capital letters and full stops
6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses sentence forms for effect • generally secure in spelling • generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • constructions linked securely to discourse markers; may use rhetorical devices, first person, imperatives, modal verbs, repetition, short sentences, rhetorical questions and/or exclamations for effect • generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words • generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses full range of appropriate sentence structures • achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling • achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear and controlled, manipulation of sentence structures for effect; may use a wide range of appropriate discourse markers linked to syntactical choice; may use syntactical variety to build rhetorical power throughout sections of speech • accurate spelling • range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate

5 Write an **advice** sheet for young people who are newcomers to your area.

You might write about:

- places to go
- things to do
- how to meet people.

Remember to:

- write for young people to read
- choose the right language to advise.

(27 marks)

AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates some meaning • some simple sequencing of ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some words in appropriate order • one or more points made
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience • ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes one or more direct reference to giving advice about going out at night • an indication of awareness of need for formality • may express personal feelings strongly but with little or no use of supportive detail • some attempt to shape points into an advice sheet
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience • uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a number of points made • uses isolated points from stimulus material or copies some points in detail • shows awareness of young audience at different points in the advice sheet either by use of second person or by occasional use of a more appropriate register • may demonstrate occasional attempt to paragraph though likely to be random • some attempt to link ideas using casual connectives e.g. because, so • occasional attempt to use linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold

7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustained awareness of purpose and audience more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> linked advice put forward which may be developed in a generalised way addresses general audience directly and/or starts consciously to use a more formal register, plus evidence of colloquial language begins to use rhetorical devices, for example, rhetorical questions with occasional evidence of language being used emotively discursive markers e.g. the first point ..., where used, are mechanical and obvious more frequent use of linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition for effect
9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response clear, if mechanical, paragraphing with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> presents advice with a variety of reasons evidence which may be drawn from personal experience and stimulus material is used to support argument register almost wholly formal with some attempt to control tone organised points with paragraphing marking some stages in advice more appropriate use of wider range of rhetorical devices and discursive markers though still mechanical and superimposed
11-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> advice is starting to become more detailed with a clear awareness of the potential problems when someone is new to an area some sense of varying emphasis for effect with conscious use of a chosen tone paragraphs are competently linked by content and language confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions discursive markers are becoming more integrated and are used to enhance the advice; may mark both cause and effect e.g. as a result of this ... consequently ...

<p>13-14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience • well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed and well developed; starting to use and support advice, though not always convincingly carried through • begins to anticipate and evaluate potential response of newcomers • may use conditional(s) with competence • range of paragraph structures coherently linked • vocabulary range successfully reflects more sophisticated level of advice and attempt to influence teenagers • discursive markers are now coherently integrated
<p>15-16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience • coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advises successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources • growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt tone to manipulate reader • controls a range of means to gain emphasis (e.g. one sentence paragraph) and demonstrate possible consequences • fluent control of range of devices and discursive markers with an extensive vocabulary range
<p>17-18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective • controlled and sustained crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may use exaggeration, irony etc but always fittingly and in context • demonstrates intellectual rigour and the ability to integrate a range of complex details from varied sources • discursive markers, rhetorical devices etc. are integrated into whole seamlessly and persuasively • may use some inventive structural and/or linguistic devices

AO3 (iii) Sentence Structures, Punctuation and Spelling		
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some sentences • some accuracy in spelling of simple words • random punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some monosyllabic words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in sentences • generally accurate basic spelling • evidence of conscious punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way • some monosyllabic words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures • some accurate spelling of more complex words • starts to use a range of punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentences with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand • commonly used words spelt correctly • general accuracy in use of capital letters and full stops
6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses sentence forms for effect • generally secure in spelling • generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • constructions linked securely to discourse markers; may use rhetorical devices, first person, imperatives, modal verbs, repetition, short sentences, rhetorical questions and/or exclamations for effect • generally secure spelling of irregular, latinise, complex words • generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses full range of appropriate sentence structures • achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling • achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear and controlled, manipulation of sentence structures for effect; may use a wide range of appropriate discourse markers linked to syntactical choice; may use syntactical variety to build rhetorical power throughout sections of speech • accurate spelling • range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate

6 Write the text for a local radio programme on physical fitness. Aim to **persuade** people to get fitter and **advise** them how to do this.

You might write about:

- why they should be fit
- how to get fit.

Remember to:

- choose the right language to persuade
- choose the right language to advise.

(27 marks)

AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates some meaning • some simple sequencing of ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some words in appropriate order • one or more points made
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience • ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes one or more direct reference to the local radio programme and its nature • an indication of awareness of need for formality • may express personal feelings strongly but with little or no use of supportive detail • some attempt to shape points into format appropriate for a formal letter
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience • uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a number of persuasive reasons put forward along with some advice • uses isolated points from stimulus material or copies some points in detail • shows awareness of the issues involved and wider audience at different points either by use of second person or by occasional use of a more formal register • may demonstrate occasional attempt to paragraph though likely to be random • some attempt to link ideas using casual connectives e.g. because, so • occasional attempt to use linguistic/ presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold

7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustained awareness of purpose and audience • more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linked arguments put forward which may be developed in a generalised way and an attempt to persuade and advise • addresses listeners directly and/or starts to consciously use an appropriate register • begins to use rhetorical devices, for example, rhetorical questions with occasional evidence of language being used emotively • discursive markers e.g. the first point ..., when used, are mechanical and obvious • more frequent use of linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition for effect
9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response • clear, if mechanical, paragraphing with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presents advice and persuasion with a variety of reasons • evidence which may be drawn from personal experience and stimulus material is used to support argument • register mainly consistent formal with some attempt to control tone e.g. to be cajoling, indignant etc. • organised points with paragraphing marking some shift in argument and persuasion • more appropriate use of wider range of rhetorical devices and discursive markers though still mechanical and superimposed
11-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response • evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advice and persuasion are starting to become more detailed with a clear view awareness of alternative viewpoints and some second guessing • some sense of varying emphasis for effect with conscious use of a chosen tone e.g. confrontational or placatory • paragraphs are competently linked by content and language • confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions • discursive markers are becoming more integrated and are used to enhance the argument; may mark both cause and effect e.g. as a result of this so

<p>13-14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience • well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed and well developed; starting to use and support persuasion and advice, though not always convincingly carried through • begins to anticipate and evaluate potential response • may use argument and counter-argument with competence • range of paragraph structures coherently linked • vocabulary range successfully reflects more sophisticated level of persuasion and advice and attempt to influence reader • discursive markers are now coherently integrated
<p>15-16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience • coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advises and persuades successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources • growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt tone to manipulate reader • controls a range of means to gain emphasis (e.g. one sentence paragraph) and demonstrate alternative points of view (e.g. anecdote, reference) • fluent control of range of devices and discursive markers with an extensive vocabulary range
<p>17-18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective • controlled and sustained crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may use satire, irony etc. but always fittingly and in context • demonstrates intellectual rigour and the ability to integrate a range of complex details from varied sources • discursive markers, rhetorical devices etc. are integrated into whole seamlessly and persuasively • may use some inventive structural and/or linguistic devices

AO3 (iii) Sentence Structures, Punctuation and Spelling		
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some sentences • some accuracy in spelling of simple words • random punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some monosyllabic words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in sentences • generally accurate basic spelling • evidence of conscious punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way • some monosyllabic words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures • some accurate spelling of more complex words • starts to use a range of punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentences with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand • commonly used words spelt correctly • general accuracy in use of capital letters and full stops
6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses sentence forms for effect • generally secure in spelling • generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • constructions linked securely to discourse markers; may use rhetorical devices, first person, imperatives, modal verbs, repetition, short sentences, rhetorical questions and/or exclamations for effect • generally secure spelling of irregular, latinise, complex words • generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses full range of appropriate sentence structures • achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling • achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear and controlled, manipulation of sentence structures for effect; may use a wide range of appropriate discourse markers linked to syntactical choice; may use syntactical variety to build rhetorical power throughout sections of speech • accurate spelling • range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate