

General Certificate of Secondary Education

English 3702 Specification A Paper 1F

Mark Scheme

2009 examination - June series

This mark scheme uses the <u>new numbering system</u> which is being introduced for examinations from June 2010

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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GCSE English 2009

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 ranges 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.

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 range 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 range. **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 those 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 emarker programme. When the total mark is calculated by the software, this should be recorded on the front cover 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 2009

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.

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

Read Item 1 the extract from An Inconvenient Truth by Al Gore.

O1 Select and write down **two** catastrophes which Al Gore claims are likely to result from global warming. (2 marks)

Give one mark for each point up to a total of 2.

Possible points:

- stronger storms
- hurricanes
- North Pole ice cap melting
- mountain glaciers melting
- ice on Greenland melting
- ice on islands in West Antarctica melting
- rising sea levels
- more floods
- prevents formation of coral
- prevents formation of sea creature shells
- changing relationship of earth to sun
- extinction of living species of animals.
- In what ways does Al Gore think we are responsible for global warming?

(6 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	nothing relevant written	Possible points:
1 mark 'some simple comment'	 some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some points put forward 	 melting the North Polar ice cap destabilising the mound of ice on Greenland and West Antarctica dumping too much carbon dioxide
2-3 marks 'attempts to engage'	 some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase attempts to engage with task some identification of Al Gore's main arguments 	 cutting and burning forests causing loss of living species ignoring warnings
4-5 marks	clear and effective attempt to engage with task	
'clear	structured response	
attempt'	selects and comments on Al Gore's argumenta variety of reasons put forward	
6 marks 'detailed/ shaped and absorbed'	 a full understanding of the arguments put forward and how they are supported material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument a detailed and conceptualised 	

Now read all four sides of Item 2, the leaflet from Friends of the Earth, entitled *The Big Heat*.

How do the writers use opinions throughout Item 2 to persuade the reader to support Friends of the Earth? (6 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	 nothing relevant written 	This is about the use of opinions,
1 mark 'some simple comment'	 some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some opinions alluded to 	not about spotting the difference between facts and opinions. Most of the statements are opinions. Some candidates may pick on something which is (or is arguably) a fact, but
2-3 marks 'attempts to engage'	 some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of opinions attempts to engage with task 	will say something relevant to the question. They could be rewarded for that. The opinions are generally grouped around the following points:
4-5 marks 'clear and effective attempt'	 clear and effective attempt to engage with task structured response selects and comments on at least one opinion and their use(s) a variety of opinions may be put forward 	 quotes from famous people suggestions about the future Friends of the Earth achievements FOE campaign what can be done
6 marks 'detailed/ shaped and absorbed'	 a full understanding of how opinions are used to persuade material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument a detailed and conceptualised response 	Uses: to shock to make the reader join Friends of the Earth to frighten us into action to galvanise to save the earth creates a sense of urgency etc.

04 How do the designers of Item 2 use presentational devices to get their message across?

Write about:

- the pictures
- the layout the print styles.

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	nothing relevant written	Pictures:
1 'some simple comment'	 some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some references to presentational devices 	 use of colour variety of disasters pictures not really explained way they exemplify the situation intended to frighten
2-3 'attempts to engage'	 some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to generalise some identification of main features attempts to engage with presentational devices 	Layout: short paragraphs clear headings some bullet points Print styles: different styles sizzling main heading
4-5 marks 'clear attempt'	 clear and effective attempt to engage with presentational devices structured response selects and comments using appropriate terminology a variety of examples given with a clear attempt to explain how they are used 	 use of colour use of bold for emphasis type-written font on front and back white writing on dark background on front and back etc.
6-7 'detailed/ shaped and absorbed'	 a full understanding of what is being asked material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument with a convincing use of media terminology a detailed and conceptualised response which explains how the presentational devices are used 	

Now look at Item 1 and Item 2 together.

- **05** Compare how writers of the two items use language to:
 - engage the reader's interest
 - persuade the reader to their point of view.

(6 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	nothing relevant written	Item 1
1 mark 'some simple supported comment'	 some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some reference to both items 	 engaging the reader's interest grand vocabulary rhetorical questions repetition directly addresses the reader attempts alliterative flourishes
2-3 marks 'attempts to engage'	 some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of some language in each item attempts to engage with task and to compare the two items 	etc. persuading the reader use of personal pronouns (we, us, etc.) the weight of evidence dramatic phrases emotive vocabulary to frighten the reader rhetorical questions to impress
4-5 marks 'clear attempt to explain' 6 marks 'detailed/shaped and absorbed'	 clear and effective attempt to engage with task structured response selects and comments on the ability to engage and to persuade a clear attempt to compare a full understanding of what is being asked material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose 	etc. Item 2 engaging the reader's interest • rhetorical questions • repetition directly addresses the reader • fluent style • celebrity quotations • varied structure
	 range of points about language a detailed and conceptualised response range of effective comparisons clear and detailed evaluation 	etc. persuading the reader use of personal pronouns the over-use of unsubstantiated opinions appears simple, direct mixture of facts and opinions assurances that we can make a difference if we join emphasis on reader's involvement etc.

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. Place 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.

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 range, 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 range the mark should be. Remember that to be placed in a particular range 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.

"There's too much fuss made about global warming. Let's just enjoy the change in the climate!" Write an article for a magazine **arguing** for **or** against this view.

You might write about:

- · concerns about global warming
- how the change in climate might or might not be enjoyable
- how we should respond to what is said about global warming.

Remember to:

- argue for or against
- use the right language for a magazine.

	AO3 (i)/(ii) Communic	ation and Organisation		
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors		
1-2	 communicates some meaning 	 some words in appropriate order 		
marks	 some simple sequencing of ideas 	one or more points made		
3-4 marks	 communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately 	 makes one or more direct reference to an article in a magazine 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 marks	 clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words 	 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 causal connectives e.g. because, so occasional attempt to use linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold 		

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
7-8	 sustained awareness of purpose and audience more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect 	 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 use, are mechanical and obvious more frequent use of linguistic/presentational devices e.g.
9-10	 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 	 repetition for effect 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. organised points with paragraphing marking some shift in argument more appropriate use of wider range of rhetorical devices and discursive markers though still machanical and supprimposed.
11-12	 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 	 though still mechanical and superimposed 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

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
13-14	form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience	 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
	well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice and phrasing	 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
15-16	 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 	 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
17-18	 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 	 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				
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors			
1	 some sentences some accuracy in spelling of simple words random punctuation 	some monosyllabic words spelt correctly			
2-3	 in sentences generally accurate basic spelling 	 may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way simple words spelt correctly 			
4-5	 evidence of conscious punctuation uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures some accurate spelling of more 	 occasional full stops 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 			
	complex wordsstarts to use a range of punctuation	general accuracy in use of more than commas and full stops			
6-7	uses sentence forms for effect	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 in spelling	 generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words 			
	 generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	 generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc. 			
8-9	uses full range of appropriate sentence structures	 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 paragraphs 			
	 achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	 accurate spelling range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate 			

Write a letter **persuading** your Headteacher to find more ways to make your school or college environmentally friendly.

You might write about:

- what the ways might be
- how they could be put into practice
- why this would be a good thing to do.

Remember to:

- write a letter
- choose the right language to persuade.

	AO3 (i)/(ii) Communic	ation and Organisation
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1-2	communicates some meaningsome simple sequencing of ideas	some words in appropriate orderone or more points made
3-4	communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience	 makes one or more direct reference to trying to persuade Headteacher via letter 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
	 ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately 	some attempt to shape points into a letter
5-6	clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience	 a number of points of persuasion put forward uses isolated points from stimulus material or copies some points in detail shows awareness of Headteacher audience at different points either by use of second person or by occasional use of an appropriate register
	uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words	 may demonstrate occasional attempt to paragraph though likely to be random some attempt to link ideas using causal connectives e.g. because, so occasional attempt to use linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
7-8	sustained awareness of purpose and audience	 linked material which may be developed in a generalised way addresses Headteacher 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
	more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect	 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	conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response	 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.
	clear, if mechanical, paragraphing with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect	 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	clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response	 persuasion is starting to become more detailed with a clear awareness of the features likely to persuade Headteacher some sense of varying emphasis for effect with conscious use of a chosen tone
	evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect	 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

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
13-14	form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience	 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
	well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice and phrasing	 range of material coherently linked vocabulary range successfully reflects more sophisticated level of persuasion and attempt to influence reader discursive markers are now coherently integrated
15-16	form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience	 persuades successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt to tone to manipulate reader
	coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting	 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	form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective	 may use satire, irony etc. but always fittingly and in context demonstrates intellectual rigour and the ability to integrate a range of persuasive techniques
	controlled and sustained crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices	 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
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	 some sentences some accuracy in spelling of simple words random punctuation 	some monosyllabic words spelt correctly
2-3	 in sentences generally accurate basic spelling evidence of conscious punctuation 	 may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way simple words spelt correctly occasional full stops
4-5	 uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures some accurate spelling of more 	 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
	complex wordsstarts to use a range of punctuation	general accuracy in use of more than commas and full stops
6-7	uses sentence forms for effect	 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 in spelling	 generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words
	 generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	 generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	uses full range of appropriate sentence structures	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
	achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling	accurate spelling range of punctuation used in a
	 achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	 range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate

Write the text of an **advice** sheet for a newcomer to your school or college **advising** them on what to expect and how best to fit in.

You might write about:

- what the school or college is like
- how best to fit in.

Remember to:

- write the text for an advice sheet
- use the right language to advise.

	AO3 (i)/(ii) Communic	ation and Organisation
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1-2	communicates some meaningsome simple sequencing of ideas	some words in appropriate orderone or more points made
3-4	 communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately 	 makes one or more direct references to giving advice about what to expect and how to fit in 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 the text of an advice sheet
5-6	clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words	 a number of points made shows awareness of audience of newcomer to school 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 causal connectives e.g. because, so occasional attempt to use linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
7-8	sustained awareness of purpose and audience	 linked advice put forward which may be developed in a generalised way addresses audience directly and/or starts consciously to use an authoritative register, plus evidence of colloquial language begins to use rhetorical devices, for example, rhetorical questions with occasional evidence of language being used emotively
	 more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect 	 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	 conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response 	 presents advice with a variety of reasons evidence which may be drawn from personal experience is used to support argument register appropriate with some attempt to control tone
	 clear, if mechanical, paragraphing with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect 	 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	clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response	 advice is starting to become more detailed with a clear awareness of the type of advice which would be helpful some sense of varying emphasis for effect with conscious use of a chosen tone confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions
	 evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect 	 paragraphs are competently linked by content and language 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

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
13-14	form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience	 detailed and well developed; starting to use and support advice, though not always convincingly carried through begins to anticipate and evaluate potential response of the readership may use conditional(s) with competence
	well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice and phrasing	 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
15-16	form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience	 advises successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt tone to manipulate reader
	coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting	 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
17-18	 form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective controlled and sustained 	 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.
	crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices	 are integrated into whole seamlessly and persuasively may use some inventive structural and/or linguistic devices

	AO3 (iii) Sentence Structures,	Punctuation and Spelling
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	 some sentences some accuracy in spelling of simple words random punctuation 	some monosyllabic words spelt correctly
2-3	 in sentences generally accurate basic spelling evidence of conscious punctuation 	 may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way simple words spelt correctly occasional full stops
4-5	 uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures some accurate spelling of more 	 some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentence with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand commonly used words spelt correctly
	complex wordsstarts to use a range of punctuation	general accuracy in use of more than commas and full stops
6-7	uses sentence forms for effect	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 in spelling	generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words
	 generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	 generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	uses full range of appropriate sentence structures	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 paragraphs
	 achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	 accurate spelling range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate

Your local community wants to make an impact on the environment by banning the use of plastic bags in local shops. Write a letter to local shop owners where you **argue** for this ban and **advise** them on the best ways to make it work.

You might write about:

- why banning plastic bags would be a good idea
- what the difficulties would be
- how to make the ban effective.

Remember to:

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

	AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors	
1-2	communicates some meaningsome simple sequencing of ideas	some words in appropriate orderone or more points made	
3-4	communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience	 makes one or more direct references to shop owners and their possible banning of plastic bags an indication of awareness of need for formality may express personal feelings strongly but with little or no use of supportive detail 	
	ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately	some attempt to shape points into format appropriate for a letter	
5-6	clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience	 a number of arguments put forward along with some advice shows awareness of the issues involved and shop owner audience at different points either by use of second person or by occasional use of a more formal register 	
	uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words	 may demonstrate occasional attempt to paragraph though likely to be random some attempt to link ideas using causal connectives e.g. because, so occasional attempt to use linguistic/presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold 	

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
7-8	sustained awareness of purpose and audience	 linked arguments put forward which may be developed in a generalised way and an attempt to argue and advise addresses audience 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
	more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect	 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	conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response	 presents advice and arguments with a variety of reasons evidence which may be drawn from personal experience is used to support argument register mainly consistent formal with some attempt to control tone e.g. to be according indignant step.
	clear, if mechanical, paragraphing with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect	 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	clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response	 advice and arguments are 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 confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions
	evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect	 paragraphs are competently linked by content and language 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

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
13-14	form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience	 detailed and well developed; starting to use and support argument and advice, though not always convincingly carried through begins to anticipate and evaluate potential response may use argument and counter-argument
	well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice and phrasing	 with competence range of paragraph structures coherently linked vocabulary range successfully reflects more sophisticated level of argument and persuasion and attempt to influence reader discursive markers are now coherently integrated
15-16	 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 	 advises and 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) fluent control of range of devices and discursive markers with an extensive vocabulary range
17-18	 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 	 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
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	 some sentences some accuracy in spelling of simple words random punctuation 	some monosyllabic words spelt correctly
2-3	in sentencesgenerally accurate basic spelling	 may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way simple words spelt correctly
4-5	 evidence of conscious punctuation uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures some accurate spelling of more 	 occasional full stops some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentence with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand commonly used words spelt correctly
	complex wordsstarts to use a range of punctuation	general accuracy in use of more than commas and full stops
6-7	uses sentence forms for effect	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 in spelling	 generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words
	 generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	 generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	uses full range of appropriate sentence structures	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 paragraphs
	 achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	 accurate spelling range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate