



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Secondary Education

English 3702 R

Specification A Paper 1H R

Mark Scheme

2008 examination – June (Replacement)

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 2008

Paper 1 Tier H 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 H

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

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 those eligible under the terms of the rubric. Thus the marks should be entered which are the highest according to the allowable rubric.

RECORDING

In addition to recording the mark for a question at the end of the answer, examiners must also fill in the marks on the front cover of the answer booklet.

The grid on the front of the answer booklet should look like this:

1a	5
1b	2
2a	4
2b	5
2c	5
3	14
	7

Then put the total mark for the paper in the box on the top right hand corner called 'For Office Use Only'.

Please make sure that you add your initials underneath the total for the paper.

GCSE English 2008

Paper 1 Tier H

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)	2(a)	2(b)
(i)	✓	✓	✓	✓
(ii)		✓		
(iii)	✓	✓	(✓)	✓
(iv)	✓	✓	✓	✓
(v)			✓	✓

Read **Item 1**, the article called 'The first greenies' by Michelle Hanson.

- 1(a)** According to Michele Hanson, what could 'today's green consumers' learn from 'Britain in the 40s and 50s'? (7 marks)

Grades and Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nothing relevant written 	<p>What today's green consumers could learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ethical living make do and mend not to waste resources to re-use everything to re-use brown paper not to waste food turn lights off housework use cloth nappies return bottles to shop re-cycle clothes re-use sheets mend ladders in stockings etc.
1 mark 'some simple comment'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some views put forward 	
2/3 marks 'attempts to engage'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of main points [and some views] attempts to engage with task 	
4/5 marks 'clear attempt'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear and effective attempt to engage with the task structured response selects [& comments] on Hanson's views a variety of points put forward 	
6/7 marks 'detailed/ shaped & absorbed'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a full understanding of the points put forward material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument a detailed and conceptualised response 	

✓ = what we learn

1(b) What criticisms does Michele Hanson make of other people's behaviour and attitudes?
(6 marks)

Grades and Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nothing relevant written 	Criticisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that today's generation is wasteful youngsters throwing food around Jennifer's children who leave lights on today's housewives for having it easy today's mothers for using disposable nappies today's youth for not re-cycling clothes and accessories today's 'pampered creatures expect generalised points etc.'
1 mark 'some simple comment'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some criticisms (facts and opinions) alluded to 	
2 marks 'attempts to engage'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of criticisms (facts and opinions) attempts to engage with task 	
3/4 marks 'clear attempt'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear and effective attempt to engage with task structured response selects [& comments on] some criticisms (facts and opinions and their use) a variety of criticisms/facts and opinions put forward 	
5/6 marks 'detailed/ shaped & absorbed'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a full understanding of the [uses of] criticisms (facts and opinions and how they are used) material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument a detailed and conceptualised response 	

✓ = criticism

Now Read **Item 2**, the front page from *The Independent* newspaper.

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

2(a) Write about the ways in which presentational devices are used in each item.

(8 marks)

Grades and Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nothing relevant written 	<p>Presentational devices & suggested uses in Item 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> old-fashioned colours – to conjure up the 40s and 50s old-fashioned images – same reason green headline – green issues clear font – to make it more formal headline – to attract attention by being coarse in columns - to make it more formally a newspaper etc. <p>Presentational devices & suggested uses in Item 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> image of a swede – a down to earth veg wrapped in cling film and it exemplifies the main message red text – to draw attention to the main issues formal font – to connote seriousness large fonts – to amplify the meaning colours – colours of the Swedish flag etc.
1/2 mark ‘some simple comment’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some reference to the presentational devices used 	
3/4 marks ‘attempts to engage’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of presentational devices used attempts to engage with task and to explain how the devices are used 	
5/6 marks ‘clear attempt’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear and effective attempt to engage with task structured response selects and comments on at least one device from each item a clear attempt to explain how the devices are used 	
7/8 marks ‘detailed/ shaped & absorbed’	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a full understanding of what is being asked material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument a detailed and conceptualised response with detailed reasons 	

P1

P2

✓ = how used

2(b) Compare the ways in which words are used for effect in each item.

(6 marks)

Grades and Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nothing relevant written 	<p>words in item 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the headlines old-fashioned words, like 'giblets' and 'darning' short sentences long sentences mixture of 1st. and 3rd. person repetition lots of short sentences in the final paragraph etc. <p>how they are used for effect in item 1 ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to attract attention to the article to give the article an historical truth for effect to make the most of the point to give personal examples and views and to give impersonal truth for rhetorical effect to hammer home the main personal opinion and point of the writer etc. <p>words in item 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrative sentences main words are highlighted full stops lead to the headline etc. <p>how they are used for effect in item 2 ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to make the article more bombastic for effect gives the headline an inevitability etc.
1 marks 'some simple comment'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some reference to words 	
2 marks 'attempts to engage'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of words used in each item attempts to compare 	
3/4 marks 'clear attempt'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear and effective attempt to engage with task structured response selects & comments using some appropriate terminology at least one example from each item given with clear attempt to compare 	
5/6 marks 'detailed/ shaped & absorbed'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a full understanding of what is being asked material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument with a convincing use of terminology a detailed and conceptualised response which compares how words are used for effect in each item 	

L1

L2

C

✓ = used for effect

Specification A Paper 1, Higher, 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 which follow, 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, circled, with the AO3 (i)/(ii) total above the AO3 (iii) total.

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** Older people often blame younger people for today's problems. Write an article in which you **argue** that older people are the ones to blame. (27 marks)

AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Marks	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 an article arguing that older people are to blame 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 causal 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. organised 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 confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions 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 ... consequently ...
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 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

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"> • 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	<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		
Marks	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
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 • simple 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. <i>because, on the other hand</i> • 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 paragraphs • accurate spelling • range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate

- 4 Write the text for a speech for an assembly **persuading** the school or college to start a campaign against waste.

(27 marks)

AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Marks	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 references to trying to persuade school or college to start a campaign against waste 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 form of a speech
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 mixed age 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 a generalised way addresses school 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 is 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 students 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 reader discursive markers are now coherently integrated

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
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 • simple words spelt correctly • occasional full stops
4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structure • 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. <i>because</i>, <i>on the other hand</i> • 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 article for a school magazine **advising** Year 11 students what to do with their lives after their GCSEs.

(27 marks)

AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Marks	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 references to giving advice about what to do with their lives after GCSEs 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 points made shows awareness of student audience at different points in the article 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
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 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

<p>9-10</p>	<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
<p>11-12</p>	<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 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 • 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 ...
<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 the readership • 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 teachers • discursive markers are now coherently integrated

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"> • 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
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 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
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 • simple 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. <i>because, on the other hand</i> • 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 paragraphs • accurate spelling • range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate

- 6 Your local community has been awarded a grant to build either a sports centre or a live music venue. Write a letter to your local paper **arguing** for the money to be spent on the one you prefer and **persuading** readers to support you. (27 marks)

A03 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation		
Marks	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 either a sports centre or live music venue 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 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 arguments put forward along with some persuasion 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 causal 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 argue and persuade 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 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 persuasion and argument 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 audience response evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> persuasion and argument 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 e.g. confrontational or placatory confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions 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
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 argument and persuasion, 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 argument and persuasion and attempt to influence reader discursive markers are now coherently integrated

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 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) 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	<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		
Marks	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
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 • simple 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. <i>because</i>, <i>on the other hand</i> • 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 paragraphs • accurate spelling • range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate