



**General Certificate of Education (A-level)
January 2013**

**English Language and Literature A ELLA3
(Specification 2720)**

**Unit 3: Comparative Analysis and Text
Adaptation**

Mark Scheme

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 events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised 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 students' 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.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from: aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2013 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

Copyright

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools/colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools/colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the school/college.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES AND WEIGHTINGS

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

Unit 3

Question	Weight	Raw Marks	AO	Approx. Timing
Section A Unseen Analysis	27	45	AO2	90 mins
	9	15	AO3	
Section B Production Task	15	25	AO4	60 mins
	9	15	AO1	

SECTION A

Question 1

Marking Procedure

1. Refer to question-specific mark scheme initially to ascertain overall band.
2. Assess each AO separately, using grid to ascertain the relevant sub band and then individual mark for each AO.
3. Additional points and ideas will be added during standardisation.

MARKING GRID FOR A2 ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: QUESTION 1

		Demonstrate detailed critical understanding in analysing the ways in which structure, form and language shape meanings in a range of spoken and written texts AO2 (Marks out of 45)		Use integrated approaches to explore relationships between texts, analysing and evaluating the significance of contextual factors in their production and reception AO3 (Marks out of 15)
Band 4	39 – 45	Profound analysis of literary or linguistic texts; sense of overview; illuminating reading of text. Possibly conceptualised or individualistic in approach. Conceptual comment on cohesion and textual structure. Cogent comments on features of speech and how speech works.	13 – 15	Assimilates and contextualises references with originality. Total overview that may offer observations on wider contexts. Exploratory. Significant similarities and differences are analysed in an original/personal, possibly conceptual, manner. All texts effortlessly integrated in to cogent comparison.
	34 – 38	Secure and coherent reading underpinned by good textual evidence; textual grasp very evident. Close focus on details with a range of examples discussed. Coherent comment on form and structure; thoughtful points made on speech and how it works.	11 – 12	Skilful and secure analysis and commentary; clear sense of context/variation/contextual influences underpins reading. Close focus on texts. Coherently/systematically compares and contrasts writer's choice of form, structure, mode, language. Confident comparison.
Band 3	29 – 33	Close reading becomes obvious; some exploration. Growing confidence of interpretation. Careful use of illustrated points. Explains form and structure accurately with significant points about speech features; some comment on how speech works.	9 – 10	Expresses clearly comparisons and contrasts between two texts, clear interplay between text and context/sense of contextual variation; comments clearly on a variety of points/areas. Analysis may be imbalanced; may use anchor text; possibly imbalance in text coverage.
	24 – 28	Responds with growing confidence; appreciation of style, structure and form becoming apparent. May concentrate on one area at expense of others. Some distinguishing features commented upon; speech features are commented upon but may lack contextual understanding.	7 – 8	Context commented on; points are made but implicit meanings are probably shown; analysis may show implicit meanings; some comment on language use in texts. Imbalance in coverage or only two contexts compared.

Band 2	20 – 23	Some recognition of implied meaning; at least two illustrated points are made. Possibly lacks evidence in places; broader, list-like comments may feature. Speech comments will feature but will be made simply and may concentrate on straightforward mode differences. Very little contextual comment made.	5 – 6	Comparative framework used but may be partial/simplistic; develops a line of argument underpinned by comment on overall context; probably list-like in construction. Imbalance in coverage of texts; lacks evidence in places.
	16 – 19	Basic and generalised; responds to surface features in a broad fashion. May take a narrative approach with occasional simplistic comments. Lacks details or engagement and very few speech features, not related to the context at all.	4	May see how context influences language use; general awareness of writer's techniques and impact on meaning. Responds to obvious or broad links or comparisons. Sometimes comments on less important links. May lack details and evidence.
Band 1	11 – 15	A little understanding; sometimes responds to surface features/odd textual references but main focus is on textual narrative or general points. Speech points are totally general.	3	Superficial idea of context. Occasional insight but not sustained; one area of study noted, others are ignored. Lacks details and probably little evidence used.
	1 – 10	A little awareness of text but form and structure are ignored. Erroneous use of speech terms. Skimpy reading; no analysis; no engagement with meaning of text.	1 – 2	Very little awareness of context; very limited ideas. Very superficial Contextual features identified erroneously/misreads. Weak ideas.

SECTION A

Question 1

- 01** Read the three texts printed on the following pages. These texts are linked by the fact that they are all to do with names.

Text A is a part of a conversation.

Text B is an article from the BBC website.

Text C is a poem written by Philip Larkin.

Compare Texts A, B and C, showing how the writers or speakers convey their ideas and feelings about the subject matter.

Your analysis should include consideration of the following:

- the writers' or speakers' choices of vocabulary, grammar and style
 - the relationship between texts and the significance of context on language use.
- (60 marks)

Assessment Objectives tested on this question: AO2 (45 marks), AO3 (15 marks).

Some possible content/stylistic points students may refer to:

- difference in attitudes of speakers and writers, eg information gathering, entertaining, satirising might be a good starting point for the purpose of each text
- use of various linguistic choices to reflect the details and underpin the different purposes of each text of the situation: eg proper noun usage in Text A (*John, William*) and Text B (*Doug Hole, Terry Bull*), whereas no proper nouns used in Text C, possibly deliberately in order to anonymise
- focus on specific differences of context and variation of content: names of people in different situations; also the difference between public and private ideas and different traditions
- lexical issues: different frequency words with low frequency mainly in Text C, higher frequency words in Texts A and B to reflect purpose and audience; speech content and loose choice of words as opposed to carefully chosen words of published texts
- focus on information gathering in Text A and being part of a larger text; sharing humour of names in Text B; Text C's more serious purpose
- structural differences in the texts: Text A uses adjacency pairs; Text B uses paragraphs to convey the information; Text C uses carefully rhyming stanzas
- genre differences to reflect purpose: possibly more "serious" message of Text C, journalistic humour in Text B, genuine information seeking in Text A
- the notion of speaker "talking" to an audience in Texts B and C compared with turn taking in Text A.

Examiner notes

SECTION B

Questions 2 – 9

Marking Procedure

1. Refer to question-specific mark scheme initially to ascertain overall band.
2. Assess each AO separately, using grid to ascertain the relevant sub band and then individual mark for each AO.
3. Additional points and ideas will be added during standardisation.

MARKING GRID FOR A2 ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: QUESTION 2, 4, 6 and 8

		<p>Demonstrate expertise and creativity in using language appropriately for a variety of purposes and audiences, drawing on insights from linguistic and literary studies</p> <p>AO4 (Marks out of 25)</p>
Band 4	22 – 25	Responds confidently and at top of band with originality and flair. Skilfully handled writing which is completely fit for purpose. Sophisticated use of language at top end. Cohesive writing that works at bottom end. Engaging style with very clear and convincing ideas of audience and purpose. Firm control of technical aspects. Range of appropriate material from source which works entirely within new text.
	19 – 21	Confident adaptation. Sustained use of appropriate style. Approaching fulfilment of aim. Content and style confidently selected for audience. Convincing use of form with sustained evidence of audience and purpose being addressed. Technically accurate. Confident choice of source material which is convincingly used.
Band 3	16 – 18	Clear grasp of task with clear stylistic shaping evident. Successful language use for audience and purpose approaching a sense of style. Competent writing with few technical flaws. Effective register with clear choice of language to address audience and purpose. Occasional stylistic lapses. Source material is carefully selected but may be off-beam.
	13 – 15	Expression generally clear and controlled. Definite if inconsistent use of register. Suitable style adopted for task/genre. Some minor technical flaws. Awareness of audience and purpose but may not be totally consistent. Some stylistic lapses occur. Source material utilised competently but may miss some material in adaptation.
Band 2	10 – 12	Expression communicates ideas but lacks sophistication and flexibility. Some uncertainty about style; conscious if obvious shaping with a tendency to the simplistic at times. Some technical flaws but few basic errors. Audience and purpose not always wholly evident; reflected in choice of source material which may be partial or lacking in discrimination.
	7 – 9	Style and approach not entirely convincing but there may be broad shaping for audience. Flaws in expression occur and there are likely to be frequent technical errors. May opt for over general approach which is not necessarily appropriate. Source material may be indiscriminately used.
Band 1	4 – 6	Superficial grasp of task; not secure and weak focus on audience and purpose. Details are not thought through. Intrusive errors with naïve expression likely to be evident; vocabulary may well be limited. Source material poorly used.
	1 – 3	Occasional glimpses of appropriate style. Intrusive basic errors. Short and unsuitable answer with occasional use of source material. Frequent weaknesses of expression; major technical flaws. Brief writing with puzzling use of material or no use of source material.

MARKING GRID FOR A2 ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: QUESTION 3, 5, 7 and 9

		<p>Select and apply relevant concepts and approaches from integrated linguistic and literary study, using appropriate terminology and accurate, coherent written expression</p> <p>AO1 (Marks out of 15)</p>
Band 4	13 – 15	Use of framework(s) enhances and illuminates textual interpretation. Has a possible overview of the text through the framework(s). Engages closely with the purpose/ audience/meaning of the text; patterns fully appreciated. Possibly conceptual in use of framework(s). Fluent, cohesive writing.
	11 – 12	Coherent analysis through the framework(s); some thoughtful probing of features and patterns. Thoughtful engagement with text through framework(s) and details. Clear awareness of crafting evident through approach taken/framework(s) used. Fluent writing
Band 3	9 – 10	Uses framework(s) to highlight reading. Describes significant features/patterns. Awareness of stylistic and linguistic features. Engages with text through explanation of features; possibly under-developed in places. Clear and appropriate writing.
	7 – 8	Uses a suitable framework(s). Evidence of some range. Sense of patterns may emerge in places; likely to be under-developed. May use different approaches for literary/linguistic study; able to distinguish between different features fairly accurately but may be unable to comment on effect of features. Sound writing.
Band 2	5 – 6	Identification through framework(s) shows some of writer's choices within the text. List-like but sound ideas. Broad comments on effects and stylistic points. Shows awareness of shaping of material but may do so in simplistic fashion. Broad comments.
	4	Simplistic. Attempts to use framework(s) but likely to be limited; identifies some points; limited appreciation of features and/or patterns; some awareness of the focus of the text, descriptive approach that does not discuss how language works. Limited writing.
Band 1	3	Lack of coherence in selection of ideas; little apparent planning with probably no use of framework(s). Implicit views of language use; Very few relevant ideas. Writing contains many flaws. Ideas and expression likely to be naïve and vocabulary limited.
	1 – 2	<p>Little awareness. Possible framework misconceptions. Weak writing.</p> <p>No apparent direction. Very basic. Persistent misuse of terms. Frequent technical weaknesses.</p>

SECTION B

EITHER *Cupcakes and Kalashnikovs* – Eleanor Mills (Ed.)

Read the source material which follows and answer **both** questions.

Text D is from 'The Social Aspects of Birth Control' by Emma Goldman.

Question 2

02 Imagine that you are a journalist who writes for a Sunday newspaper and you are part of a team contributing to a series of articles on birth control. Your task is to write an article which deals with the changing attitudes to birth control in the early twentieth century. Using the ideas found in Goldman's piece, write an article presenting the main issues.

You should give your article an appropriate headline.

You should adapt the source material, using your own words as far as possible, without using direct quotations from the original text. Your article should be approximately 300-400 words in length.

In your adaptation you should:

- use language appropriately to address purpose and audience
- write accurately and coherently, applying relevant ideas and concepts.

(25 marks)

Assessment Objective tested on this question: AO4 (25 marks)

Why has the passage been selected for use in this question?

- Interesting ideas that have relevance today
- Focus on "attitudes" and "birth control"
- To help assess candidates' technical accuracy.

What you might expect to see in students' answers:

- selection of material directly relating to the subject matter and to the attitudes seen (or hinted at)
- some creative use of the written form to convey the facts: be open to interesting and original ideas/approaches here
- sense of context – some stylistic features and perhaps a clear sense of using the written mode and notion of being part of a larger document
- conversion of first person narrative of source material; use of third person narrative
- convincing sense of written mode; fluency and own register adopted.

Some possible stylistic points students may use:

- appropriate use of register and tone for informative section with a range of source material to help to convey the purpose (inform) of the piece
- clearly structured piece which deals with the material in a logical fashion, not necessarily following the order of the source material
- possible use of emotive language for specific effects.

AND

Question 3

03 Write a commentary which explains the choices you made when writing your article, commenting on the following:

- how language and form have been used to suit audience and purpose
- how vocabulary and other stylistic features have been used to shape meaning and to achieve particular effects.

You should aim to write about 150 – 250 words in this commentary.

(15 marks)

Assessment Objective tested on this question: AO1 (15 marks)

Some possible analytical points students may refer to:

- comment on register and tone of address
- three or four features from document commented on, eg use of lexis, informative and entertaining language, use of stylistic features, possible use of value laden adjectives
- use of third person narrative
- comment on title
- comment on structure expected for top band.

Examiner notes

OR *A House Somewhere: Tales of Life Abroad* – Don George and Anthony Sattin (Ed.)

Read the source material which follows and answer **both** questions.

Text E is from 'La Bella Vita' by Vida Adamoli

Question 4

- 04** Imagine that you are a journalist who writes for a newspaper aimed at English visitors to Italy. You write a regular feature on the impact of tourism on local communities. Your task is to write an article about Brunetto il Piccolo and the way his life has been affected by tourism.

You should give your article an appropriate headline.

You should adapt the source material, using your own words as far as possible, without using direct quotations from the original text. Your article should be approximately 300 – 400 words in length.

In your adaptation you should:

- use language appropriately to address purpose and audience
- write accurately and coherently, applying relevant ideas and concepts.

(25 marks)

Assessment Objective tested on this question: AO4 (25 marks)

Why has the passage been selected for use in this question?

- Interesting character who has taken advantage of his situation
- Focus on "Brunetto" and "his changing life"
- To help assess candidates' technical accuracy.

What you might expect to see in students' answers:

- selection of material directly relating to the character's life and to his attitudes
- some creative use of the journalistic genre to convey the facts about him: be open to interesting approaches to how he is written about
- sense of context – perhaps a clear sense of using a journalistic approach
- conversion of first person narrative of source material; use of third person narrative
- convincing sense of written mode; fluency and appropriate style adopted.

Some possible stylistic points students may use:

- appropriate use of register and tone for informative and entertaining article with a range of source material to help to convey the purpose (entertain and inform) of the piece
- clearly structured piece which deals with the material in a logical fashion, not necessarily following the order of the source material
- sense of context – some stylistic features and perhaps a clear sense of using the written mode
- possible stylistic tools used: metaphor and imagery.

AND

Question 5

05 Write a commentary which explains the choices you made when writing your article, commenting on the following:

- how language and form have been used to suit audience and purpose
- how vocabulary and other stylistic features have been used to shape meaning and to achieve particular effects.

You should aim to write about 150 – 250 words in this commentary.

(15 marks)

Assessment Objective tested on this question: AO1 (15 marks)

Some possible analytical points students may refer to:

- comment on register and tone of address
- three or four features from the article commented on, eg use of lexis, informative and entertaining language, use of stylistic features, possible use of value laden adjectives
- use of third person narrative
- comment on headline
- comment on article's structure expected for top band.

Examiner notes

Re-sit Questions

EITHER *Cupcakes and Kalashnikovs* – Eleanor Mills (Ed.)

Read the source material which follows and answer **both** questions.

Text F is from 'Why I Want a Wife' by Judy Syfers.

Re-sit Question

- 06** Imagine that you are speaking to an audience of A level students as part of a series of introductory talks for General Studies on relevant contemporary issues. You have been asked to give a talk which conveys the main ideas of sexual equality as seen by feminists in the 1970s.

Write the text of your talk.

You should adapt the source material, using your own words as far as possible, without using direct quotations from the original text. Your talk should be approximately 300–400 words in length.

In your adaptation you should:

- use language appropriately to address purpose and audience
- write accurately and coherently, applying relevant ideas and concepts.

(25 marks)

Assessment Objective tested on this question: **AO4 (25 marks)**

Some possible stylistic points students may use:

- appropriate use of register and tone for informative and interesting talk with a range of source material to help to convey the purpose of the talk
- sense of context – some rhetorical features and perhaps a clear sense of using the spoken mode
- conversion of first person narrative of source material; some use of second person, more likely use of third person narrative
- convincing sense of spoken mode
- clearly structured piece which deals with the material in a logical fashion, not necessarily following the order of the source material
- technical accuracy.

Examiner notes

AND

Re-sit Question

07 Write a commentary which explains the choices you made when writing your talk, commenting on the following:

- how language and form have been used to suit audience and purpose
- how vocabulary and other stylistic features have been used to shape meaning and to achieve particular effects.

You should aim to write about 150 – 250 words in this commentary.

(15 marks)

Assessment Objective tested on this question: AO1 (15 marks)

Some possible analytical points students may refer to:

- comment on register and tone of address
- three or four features from talk commented on, eg use of use of mode features, informative language, use of address, rhetorical questions
- use of third person address
- comment on talk's structure expected for top band.

Examiner notes

OR *A House Somewhere: Tales of Life Abroad* – Don George and Anthony Sattin (Ed.)

Read the source material which follows and answer **both** questions.

Text G is from ‘Dinner of Herbs’ by Carla Grissman.

Re-sit Question

- 08** Imagine that you are speaking to an audience of A level students as part of a series of introductory talks for General Studies on relevant contemporary issues. You have been asked to give a talk on the traditions of eating in Muslim Turkish households.

Write the text of your talk.

You should adapt the source material, using your own words as far as possible, without using direct quotations from the original text. Your talk should be approximately 300 – 400 words in length.

In your adaptation you should:

- use language appropriately to address purpose and audience
- write accurately and coherently, applying relevant ideas and concepts.

(25 marks)

Assessment Objective tested on this question: AO4 (25 marks)

Some possible stylistic points students may use:

- appropriate use of register and tone for informative and interesting talk with a range of source material to help to convey the purpose of the talk
- sense of context – some rhetorical features and perhaps a clear sense of using the spoken mode
- conversion of first person narrative of source material; some use of second person, more likely use of third person narrative
- convincing sense of spoken mode
- clearly structured piece which deals with the material in a logical fashion, not necessarily following the order of the source material
- technical accuracy.

Examiner notes

AND

Re-sit Question

09 Write a commentary which explains the choices you made when writing your talk, commenting on the following:

- how language and form have been used to suit audience and purpose
- how vocabulary and other stylistic features have been used to shape meaning and to achieve particular effects.

You should aim to write about 150 – 250 words in this commentary.

(15 marks)

Assessment Objective tested on this question: AO1 (15 marks)

Some possible analytical points students may refer to:

- comment on register and tone of address
- three or four features from talk commented on, eg use of mode features, informative language, use of address, rhetorical questions
- use of third person address
- comment on talk's structure expected for top band.

Examiner notes