

GCE 2005
January Series



Mark Scheme

English Language and Literature A

NTA6

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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Dr Michael Cresswell Director General

January 2005**NTA6****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 for them.

Unit 6

Assessment Objective	AO2ii	AO3ii	AO5
Question 1	25 (x2)	25 (x2)	25 (x2)
Question 2		25 (x2)	

Question 1**Marking Procedure**

1. Assess each AO equally; use the grid to ascertain the relevant band, sub-band and then mark.
2. Additional points and ideas will be added to the question specific mark schemes at the co-ordination meeting.
3. Award 25 marks for each AO, multiply each by 2, record at the end of the script and add together to arrive at a mark out of 150. Ring mark out of 150 and transfer to front of script.

Question 2**Marking Procedure**

1. Assess AO3ii, using the grid to ascertain the relevant band, sub-band and then individual mark for AO3ii.
2. Award 25 marks for AO3ii, multiply it by 2 to arrive at a mark out of 50. Ring mark out of 50 and transfer to front of script.

Marking notations for English Language and Literature

Use the guidelines in the assistant examiner's handbook as the basis of your marking, but supplement with these specific notations used across all units of the new specification.

Points that are correct:

✓ (tick):	to indicate a positive point (but not rhythmical ticks)
straight underline/ vertical line at side:	to indicate a good passage
expl:	candidate explains
pr:	candidate makes personal response
pnm:	point not made (if idea is not explained)

Errors:

BE:	basic error
Mistakes:	ringed or marked with S
Squiggly underline:	for poor/wrong idea
x (cross):	to indicate a point is wrong

Marginal annotation:

voc:	for a vocabulary point made
gr:	for a grammatical point made
phono/ style:	for a phonological/stylistic point
coh:	for a cohesive/structural point made
aud:	for a point made about audience
purp:	for a point made about purpose
con:	context understood, commented upon

Unit-specific notations for Unit 6:

Q1

comp:	candidate compares
att:	attitudes and values commented upon
fos:	feature of speech noted, commented upon

Q2

eval:	candidate evaluates
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These notations in no way supersede the marginal comments made by examiners, and you should seek to make meaningful but economic comments to show how your marks have been arrived at.

Generic marking grid for A2 English Language and Literature Unit 6 Question 1

		<u>Responding to different types of text; exploring and commenting on relationships and comparisons</u> AO 2ii (25 marks x 2)	<u>Use of literary and linguistic approaches to written and spoken texts; use of frameworks</u> AO 3ii (25 marks x 2)	<u>Identifying and considering the ways attitudes and values are conveyed in speech and writing</u> AO 5 (25 marks x 2)
Band 5	21-25	Exploratory. Significant similarities and differences are analysed in an original/personal, possibly conceptual, manner. All texts effortlessly integrated.	Conceptualised use of frameworks to highlight literary /linguistic study. Possibly conceptual in use of frameworks. Engages closely with meaning.	Responds confidently, making explicit reference to attitudes and values and how/why occur. Skilfully handled interpretation with original and thoughtful insights developed.
Band 4	18-20	Coherently compares and contrasts writer's choices of form/structure/mode/language. Close focus on texts; integrated and thoughtful.	Detailed and thoughtful engagement with texts through frameworks. Interpretation evident through approach taken/frameworks used. Close focus on details.	Explicitly interprets/comments on how the writer's choice of form/structure/language relate to attitudes and values. Significant number of examples from all texts.
	16-17	Expresses clearly comparisons and contrasts between two texts, but analyses all texts. Carefully illustrated points. May use anchor text; possibly some imbalance in coverage.	Uses/explains/comments through use of frameworks/identification of features/parts of speech. Engages with texts through explanation of features, possible of different modes. Possibly under-developed in places.	Comments on how use of lexical patterns and structure link to values and/or attitude. Meaning of each text grasped. Comments may be implicit and underdeveloped in places.
Band 3	14-15	Makes links/comparisons between two texts at a time. Some comment on language use in texts. Imbalance in coverage. Imbalance in coverage. May compare 2 contexts.	Can use different approaches for literary/linguistic study; is able to distinguish between different features/parts of speech fairly accurately but may be unable to comment of effect of features/impact on audience.	Some awareness of how lexis and structure help convey attitude; implicit meaning understood. May have to dig to find attitudes and values, especially with regard to textual form. Imbalance in coverage.
	11-13	Comparative framework used but may be partial/simplistic. Imbalance in coverage of texts; possible lacks supporting evidence in places.	Guiding principles present; can identify features mostly accurately. Aware different modes need approaching in different ways but may do so in simplistic fashion. Broad comments on effects.	A little awareness of why writer's lexical choices shape meaning; possible comment on why form and structure are relevant. Probably relates attitudes and values to 2 texts only.
Band 2	8-10	Responds to obvious/broad links/comparisons. Sometimes comments on less important links. May lack detail.	General, perhaps vague, explanation; some awareness of the focus of a text; common sense approach but does not discuss how language works. Few examples.	Occasional points made but may lack evidence from texts; some unfounded assertions.
	6-7	Occasional insight but not sustained; one area of study noted.	Implicit views of language use; superficial ideas, probably no use of frameworks.	Weak ideas on values and attitudes. May attempt explanation but tendency to obliqueness.
Band 1	4-5	Superficial points without relevance to both/all texts.	Little awareness of study of the task. Possible misconceptions regarding frameworks.	Face value reading; no comments made on values and/or attitudes
	1-3	Few if any connections noted or seen. Weak ideas.	No study of literary and linguistic interrelations. Persistent misuse of terms.	Misreads writer's/speaker's attitude.

1 Compare all three texts, exploring how the experiences concerning mining are conveyed to the intended audiences.

Assessment Objectives tested on this question: **2ii, 3ii and 5 (50 marks for each)**

Some possible content/stylistic points students may refer to:

- Contrast in the texts' purposes
- The difference in intended audiences noted
- The way that topicality is dealt with differently
- The planned nature of the literary and non-literary texts as opposed to the unplanned nature of the spoken text
- The differences in structure
- The way that field specific lexis is used in each text
- The use of adjectives to enhance description
- Stylistic matters in the two written texts
- Contrasts in lexical density
- Contrast in use of pronoun forms and the resultant effects

Examiners notes:

Marking grid for A2 English Language and Literature Unit 6 Question 2

		AO 3ii (25 marks x 2)
Band 5	21-25	Conceptualised and effective evaluation; clearly comments on different approaches to literary and linguistic study/makes use of theoretical framework. Challenges assumptions.
Band 4	18-20	Detailed and coherent commentary; makes reference to varying approaches. Detailed and thoughtful interpretation evident through approach adopted.
	16-17	Explains and comments upon approach through reference to literary/linguistic frameworks in a clear manner. Engages with meaning of texts through a particular approach. May be underdeveloped in places.
Band 3	14-15	Uses and makes some comments upon approach taken to literary/linguistic study; is able to distinguish between different approaches, probably to do with mode differences.
	11-13	Guiding principles present; aware of the need for particular approaches to textual study but may be limited in evaluation and explanation. Broad comments probable when explaining nature of comparison.
Band 2	8-10	General explanation; some awareness of the focus of a text; descriptive rather than explanatory approach. Ideas are generally accurate but do not necessarily help the reading and analysis.
	6-7	Implicit views of language use; superficial ideas; partial answer with some comment Sees some rudimentary relationships between language and literature and approaches to its integrated study.
Band 1	4-5	Little awareness of study of the task. Little appreciation of literary and linguistic interplay Short and undeveloped answer.
	1-3	No study of literary and linguistic interrelations; very brief account No relation seen between literary and linguistic study.