



General Certificate of Education

English Language and Literature 6721 *Specification A*

NTA6 Language in Context

Mark Scheme

2005 examination – June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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 standardisation 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 the front of the 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 the mark out of 50 and transfer it to the front of the script.

Marking notations for English Language and Literature

Use 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 specification.

Points that are correct:

✓ (tick)	to indicate a positive point (but not rhythmical ticks)
straight underline/vertical line	to indicate a good passage
expl	candidate explains
pr	candidate makes personal response

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 made
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
pnm	point not made (if idea is not explained)

Unit-specific notations for Unit 6:

Q1

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

Q2

eval	candidate evaluates
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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 and linguistic study. Possibly conceptual in use of framework/s. 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 the 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, possibly 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 under-developed 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. May compare two texts, at expense of third text.	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 on 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, possibly 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.
	0-3	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 Texts A, B and C, exploring how the writers or speakers communicate their views on relationships and marriage.

In your analysis you should consider the following:

- the writers' or speakers' choices of vocabulary, grammar and style
- the ways in which attitudes and values are conveyed to the intended audiences
- any other aspects which you consider important in your reading of these texts.

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

Some possible content/stylistic points candidates may refer to:

- Contrast in the texts' purposes
- The difference in intended audiences noted
- The way that topicality is dealt with by the different attitudes of speakers, writers, characters etc
- The difference in the way that texts are bounded by the mores of their times
- The differences in structure and address
- The contrasts in formality
- The use of speech as a vehicle for the attitudes of the characters contrasted to the attitudes of the speakers/writers
- Stylistic issues
- Contrasts in lexical density
- Contrast in use of questions and statements

Examiner Notes

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

2. What approaches have you used in analysing and comparing these texts and how have these approaches helped you to appreciate the texts?

		AO3ii (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.
	0 – 3	No study of literary and linguistic interrelations; very brief account. No relation seen between literary and linguistic study.