
A-level
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(7702/1)

Paper 1 Language, the Individual and Society

Mark scheme

Specimen Material

Final Version

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer 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 associates 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 associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate 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, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

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

English Language Mark Scheme

How to Mark

Aims

When you are marking your allocation of scripts your main aims should be to:

- recognise and identify the achievements of students
- place students in the appropriate mark band and in the appropriate part of that mark band (high, low, middle) for **each** Assessment Objective
- record your judgements with brief notes, annotations and comments that are relevant to the mark scheme and make it clear to other examiners how you have arrived at the numerical mark awarded for each Assessment Objective
- put into a rank order the achievements of students (not to grade them – that is done later using the rank order that your marking has produced)
- ensure comparability of assessment for all students, regardless of question or examiner.

Approach

It is important to be **open minded** and **positive** when marking scripts.

The specification recognises the variety of experiences and knowledge that students will have. It encourages them to study language in a way that is relevant to them. The questions have been designed to give them opportunities to discuss what they have found out about language. It is important to assess the quality of **what the student offers**.

Do not mark scripts as though they were mere shadows of some Platonic ideal (or the answer **you** would have written). The mark schemes have been composed to assess **quality of response** and not to identify expected items of knowledge.

Assessment Objectives

This component requires students to:

- AO1:** Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression
- AO2:** Demonstrate critical understanding of concepts and issues relevant to language use
- AO3:** Analyse and evaluate how contextual factors and language features are associated with the construction of meaning
- AO4:** Explore connections across texts, informed by linguistic concepts and methods.

The Marking Grids

The specification has generic marking grids for each Assessment Objective that are customised with indicative content for individual tasks. These have been designed to allow assessment of the range of knowledge, understanding and skills that the specification demands.

Within each Assessment Objective there are five broad levels representing different levels of achievement. Do not think of levels equalling grade boundaries.

On the left hand-side of the mark scheme, in bold, are the generic descriptors that identify the performance characteristics at 5 distinct levels.

On the right hand side are statements of indicative content. These give examples of the kind of things students might do that would exemplify the level. They are neither exhaustive nor required – they are simply indicative of what would appear at this level. You will find that they sometimes indicate areas of content that can be handled with increasing sophistication and subtlety. You will also find statements which only characterise work at the bottom or top of the range.

Depending on the part of the examination, the levels will have different mark ranges assigned to them. This will reflect the different weighting of Assessment Objectives in particular tasks and across the examination as a whole. You may be required to give different marks to bands for different Assessment Objectives.

Using the Grids

These levels of response mark schemes are broken down into five levels, each of which has descriptors. The descriptors for the level show the performance characteristics of the level. There is the same number of marks in each level for an individual Assessment Objective. The number of marks per level will vary from two to four between different Assessment Objectives depending upon the number of marks allocated to the various Assessment Objectives covered by a particular question.

Having familiarised yourself with the descriptors and indicative content, read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed below) to identify the qualities that are being looked for and that it shows. You can now check the levels and award a mark.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptors for that level. The descriptors for the level indicate the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets all the descriptors for the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptors and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme quickly.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best-fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level; ie if the response fulfils most but not all of level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material, it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark.

It is often best to start in the middle of the level's mark range and then check and adjust. If there is a lot of indicative content fully identifiable in the work you need to give the highest mark in the level. If only some is identifiable or it is only partially fulfilled, then give the lower mark.

The exemplar materials used during standardisation will also help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials that will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will

have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student’s answer with the example to determine if it is of the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner’s mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

In addition to the generic descriptors (presented in bold text), paper-specific indicative descriptors (presented in plain text) are provided as a guide for examiners. These are not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points.

An answer that contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

Annotating scripts

It is vital that the way you arrive at a mark should be recorded on the script. This will help you with making accurate judgements and it will help any subsequent markers to identify how you are thinking, should adjustment need to be made.

To this end you should:

- identify points of merit with ✓ or ✓✓ if they are from the top 2 levels (ensure that you don’t go into automatic ticking mode where you tick rhythmically every 10 lines – ticks should engage with the detail of a student’s thinking and analysis)
- write notes in the margin commenting on the answer’s relationship to the AOs/grid/key words/focus
- indicate extended irrelevance with a vertical line
- identify errors of factual accuracy, or where clarity is in doubt, with a question mark
- identify errors of spelling or punctuation by underlining, eg sentance
- write a summative comment at the end for each Assessment Objective
- indicate the marks for each Assessment Objective being tested at the end of the answer in the margin in sequence.

Please do not write negative comments about students’ work or their alleged aptitudes; this is unprofessional and it impedes a positive marking approach.

Distribution of Assessment Objectives and Weightings

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

Assessment Objective	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4	Total
Question 1	10		15		25
Question 2	10		15		25
Question 3				20	20
Questions 4/5	15	15			30
					100

Section A – Textual Variations and Representations**Questions 1 and 2**

- Award a mark out of 10 for AO1, place in the right-hand margin and ring.
- Award a mark out of 15 for AO3, place in the right-hand margin and ring.

eg

AO1 Summative Comment

⑦

AO3 Summative Comment

⑪

Question 3

- Award a mark out of 20 for AO4, place in the right-hand margin and ring.

eg

AO4 Summative Comment

⑯

Section B – Children’s Language Development**Questions 4 and 5**

- Award a mark out of 15 for AO1, place in the right-hand margin and ring.
- Award a mark out of 15 for AO2, place in the right-hand margin and ring.

Eg

AO1 Summative Comment

⑦

AO2 Summative Comment

⑪

Transfer each ringed mark to the box on the front of the answer booklet. Add together and put the total mark in the box in the top right-hand corner. Initial your mark.

Section A: Textual Variations and Representations

01	Analyse how Text A uses language to create meanings and representations	
AO1: Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 9–10	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology, identifying patterns and complexities • apply different levels of language analysis in an integrated way, recognising how they are connected • apply levels of language analysis with rare errors • guide the reader 	Students are likely to describe features such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parallel clauses • clause types • clause order • clause linking • cohesion and guiding the reader • visual design, structure and webpage navigation
Level 4 7–8	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology with precision and detail • apply two or more levels of language analysis • apply levels of language analysis with occasional errors • develop a line of argument 	Students are likely to describe features such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tenses: past • aspect: progressive • superlative adjectives • ellipsis • noun phrases • noun types • adverb types: manner, time, degree • sentence types: simple, compound-complex • semantic fields • euphemism • discourse markers
Level 3 5–6	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology consistently and appropriately • label features that have value for the task • label features with more accuracy than inaccuracy • communicate with clear topics and paragraphs 	Students are likely to describe features such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • word classes: verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns • pronouns • interrogatives/questions • imperatives • declaratives • connotations • hyperlinks • colloquialisms • graphological features: emoticons, bold font
Level 2 3–4	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use linguistic methods and terminology inconsistently and sometimes without value for the task • generalise about language use with limited/unclear evidence • label features with more inaccuracy 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refer to elements of language that do not illuminate the analysis • make unsupported generalisations about nature of sentences • use a linguistic register of very general terms eg sentence and word

	<p>than accuracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • express ideas with organisation emerging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote imprecisely to illustrate descriptions • mislabel word classes and sentences • discuss formality, complexity at a generalised level
Level 1 1–2	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote or identify features of language without linguistic description • present material with limited organisation 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote relevant examples without any linguistic examples
0	Nothing written	Nothing written

01	Analyse how Text A uses language to create meanings and representations.	
AO3: Analyse and evaluate how contextual factors and language features are associated with the construction of meaning in Text A		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 13–15	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate use of language and representations according to context • explore analysis within wider social and cultural contexts 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore technological dimensions of language use: syntax, grammar, interactivity, genre • evaluate how values and attitudes are conveyed eg “Never take instructions too literally” • evaluate the representation of The Student Room site as helpful and authoritative eg “Study resources”, “Useful resources” • evaluate the representation of The Student Room community
Level 4 10–12	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse how language choices create meanings and representations • analyse how aspects of context work together to affect language use 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine how audience is addressed and positioned eg “! wondered if you guys had any funny or horrific stories ...” • analyse how language is used to represent driving incidents: personal, humorous eg “Being stuck behind one ...” • analyse self-representations of message board users eg “Left Hand Drive” + icon
Level 3 7–9	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpret significance of specific choices of language according to context • link specific language choices with an aspect of context 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpret vocabulary used to describe driving incidents eg “drifted helplessly ...” • examine use of first and third person narratives • describe use of interactive features eg “reply”, tabs
Level 2 4–6	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify distinctive features of language and significant aspects of context 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify language reflecting student users eg “Postgraduate Study” • identify language about driving eg “mirror, signal ..” • identify message board features eg icons, emoticons, shortenings
Level 1 1–3	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paraphrase or describe content of texts • misunderstand text or context 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give factual information about message board, producers and users • show literal understanding of information • rely on lengthy quotations
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	

02	Analyse how Text B uses language to create meanings and representations	
AO1: Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 9–10	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology, identifying patterns and complexities • apply different levels of language analysis in an integrated way, recognising how they are connected • apply levels of language analysis with rare errors • guide the reader 	Students are likely to describe features such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clause types: appositional • clause order • clause linking • cohesion and guiding the reader • metonymy
Level 4 7–8	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology with precision and detail • apply two or more levels of language analysis • apply levels of language analysis with occasional errors • develop a line of argument 	Students are likely to describe features such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tenses: past • aspect: progressive • noun phrases • noun types • adverb types: manner, time, degree • sentence types: simple, compound-complex • semantic fields • archaic usage • hyperbole
Level 3 5–6	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology consistently and appropriately • label features that have value for the task • label features with more accuracy than inaccuracy • communicate with clear topics and paragraphs 	Students are likely to describe features such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • word classes: verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns • pronouns • declaratives • connotations • graphological features: headline
Level 2 3–4	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use linguistic methods and terminology inconsistently and sometimes without value for the task • generalise about language use with limited/unclear evidence • label features with more inaccuracy than accuracy • express ideas with organisation emerging 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refer to elements of language that do not illuminate the analysis • make unsupported generalisations about nature of sentences • use a linguistic register of very general terms eg sentence and word • quote imprecisely to illustrate descriptions • mislabel word classes and sentences • discuss formality, complexity at a generalised level
Level 1	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote or identify features of 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote relevant examples without any linguistic

1–2	<p>language without linguistic description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present material with limited organisation 	examples
0	Nothing written	

02	Analyse how Text B uses language to create meanings and representations.	
AO3: Analyse and evaluate how contextual factors and language features are associated with the construction of meaning in Text B		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 13–15	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate use of language and representations according to context • explore analysis within wider social and cultural contexts 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore historical dimensions of language use eg grammar, genre, syntax such as inversion "This speed he kept up", • evaluate values and attitudes are conveyed eg "driving furiously", "increased his speed to about 15 miles an hour" • evaluate the construction and representation of authority eg metonymy "The Bench considered the case proved"
Level 4 10–12	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse how language choices create meanings and representations • analyse how aspects of context work together to affect language use 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine how the writer asserts authority eg "Leonard Wiliey, electrical engineer, of 12, Oxford-road, was summoned ..." • analyse how language is used to represent the speeding offence by different participants eg "he was doing less than his second speed" • analyse how language is used to represent driver and witnesses eg "Miss Theenwisson, a young lady ..."
Level 3 7–9	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpret significance of specific choices of language according to context • link specific language choices with an aspect of context 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine how period affects vocabulary eg "slackening a little" • examine use of third-person narrative • examine how language is used to describe court proceeding eg "Defendant denied the offence"
Level 2 4–6	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify distinctive features of language and significant aspects of context 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and exemplify purposes of the article • identify language from local context eg "near St Olave's Church" • describe potential audience as local newspaper readers or local historians
Level 1 1–3	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paraphrase or describe content of texts • misunderstand text or context 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give factual information the events described • show literal understanding of information • rely on lengthy quotations
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	

03	Explore the similarities and differences in the ways that Text A and Text B use language.	
AO4: Explore connections across texts, informed by linguistic concepts and methods		
Level/Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 17-20	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the significance of connections found across texts 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the various discourses about drivers and driving incidents • evaluate effects of contemporary/historical contexts on language use, representations and meanings • evaluate effects of technological contexts on language use, representations and meanings • evaluate effects of social contexts on language use, representations and meanings
Level 4 13-16	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore connections between texts by linking language and context 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore media contexts: web-based forum/newspaper report and language use • explore historical contexts and language use • explore technological contexts and language use • explore social contexts and language use
Level 3 9-12	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make connections across texts by identifying similar or different uses of language/content/context 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contrast use of first- and third-person pronouns • contrast use of sentence types and functions • compare and contrast vocabulary used to describe driving experiences • compare and contrast use of standard and non-standard English • compare and contrast other uses of language
Level 2 5-8	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make connections at a literal level 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare topics • compare purposes to inform and entertain • contrast audiences/users • contrast writers/producers • contrast genres
Level 1 1-4	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss relevant aspects of texts without making connections explicitly 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make one/two explicit connections (4) • make implicit connections by using similar topics for paragraphs (3) • write about each text separately (2) • write about one text only (1)
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	

Section B: Children’s Language Development

04	“Interaction with caregivers is the most important influence on a child’s language development.” Referring to Data Set 1 in detail, and to relevant ideas from language study, evaluate this view of children’s language development. [30 marks]	
AO1: Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students’ work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 13–15	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology, identifying patterns and complexities • apply different levels of language analysis in an integrated way, recognising how they are connected • apply levels of language analysis with rare errors • guide the reader 	Students are likely to describe features such as for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patterns in clauses, order and elements • post-telegraphic stage elements • regression • overgeneralisation • grammatical vs lexical words • patterns of grammatical use • patterns of semantic use • multiple/contradictory patterns eg simultaneous use of standard and non-standard features
Level 4 10–12	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology with precision and detail • apply two or more levels of language analysis • apply levels of language analysis with occasional errors • develop a line of argument 	Students are likely to describe features such as for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regression • types of overextension eg categorical • noun types: abstract, concrete, proper • seriation • types of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns • negation • question formation • plurality • tense • semantic fields • meaning relations
Level 3 7–9	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology consistently and appropriately • label features that have value for the task • label features with more accuracy than inaccuracy • communicate with clear topics and paragraphs 	Students are likely to describe features such as for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • word classes: verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns • word order • stages eg one word, two word, telegraphic • overextension • pronouns • interrogatives/questions • declaratives • imperatives
Level 2 4–6	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use linguistic methods and terminology inconsistently and sometimes without value for the task • generalise about language 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refer to elements of language that do not illuminate the analysis • make unsupported generalisations about nature of sentences • use a linguistic register of very general terms like sentence and word • quote imprecisely to illustrate descriptions

	<p>use with limited/unclear evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • label features with more inaccuracy than accuracy • express ideas with organisation emerging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mislabel word classes and sentences
Level 1 1–3	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote or identify features of language without linguistic description • present material with limited organisation 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote relevant examples without any linguistic examples
0	Nothing written	

04	<p>“Interaction with caregivers is the most important influence on a child’s language development.”</p> <p>Referring to Data Set 1 in detail and to relevant ideas from language study, evaluate this view of children’s language development. [30 marks]</p>	
<p>AO2: Demonstrate critical understanding of concepts and issues relevant to language use</p>		
Level/Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT
		<p>These are examples of ways students’ work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.</p>
Level 5 13–15	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate a synthesised, conceptualised and individual overview of issues • evaluate and challenge views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate and challenge different ways of explaining children’s language development • synthesise ideas and conceptualise a view of the process • integrate a range of well-selected examples to support/challenge a model of language development as wholly interactive • evaluate the nature and effect of reformulation and correction eg “Joey what did you say (.) crawns Adult no (.) not crawns (.) prawns Joey crawns (.) you said crawns” • explore a range of different contexts such as bi-lingualism, digital media, genres of talk, gender roles, interaction with people and toys
Level 4 10–12	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and comment on different views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and discuss significance of cognitive development eg semantic understanding eg Joey’s cookery play eg “medium”, “bake”, “cooker book” • identify and discuss evidence for innateness theories eg Wugs/plurality, regression • examine the importance of input, usage, correction and reformulation eg “Joey you have to (.) you have to crawl Adult I have to crawl up the stairs as well (.) do I”
Level 3 7–9	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain views about importance of interaction, eg Child Directed Speech, LASS • classify functions of Child Directed Speech • label features of Child Directed Speech • illustrate and label features from data eg tag questions “do I”
Level 2 4–6	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show awareness of research by outlining theories without reference to task • identify salient examples from data eg “put milk in it and mix it up” • explain their purpose/significance

Level 1 1–3	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss issues anecdotally without specialist linguistic knowledge	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss examples of children’s language development without linguistic comment (3)• give examples of children’s language development (2)• discuss children’s development without specific focus on language (1)
0	Nothing written about language concepts or issues	

05	<p>“Accuracy is more important than creativity.”</p> <p>Referring to Data Set 2 and Data Set 3 in detail, and to relevant ideas from language study, evaluate this view of children’s language development. [30 marks]</p>	
<p>AO1: Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression</p>		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT
		<p>These are examples of ways students’ work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.</p>
Level 5 13–15	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology, identifying patterns and complexities • apply different levels of language analysis in an integrated way, recognising how they are connected • apply levels of language analysis with rare errors • guide the reader 	<p>Students are likely to describe features such as for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patterns in clauses, order and elements • grammatical function vs lexical words • grammatical agreement eg singular/plural, nominative/accusative • patterns of grammatical use • patterns of semantic use • multiple/contradictory patterns eg simultaneous use of standard and non-standard features
Level 4 10–12	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology with precision and detail • apply two or more levels of language analysis • apply levels of language analysis with occasional errors • develop a line of argument 	<p>Students are likely to describe features such as for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noun types: abstract, concrete, proper • seriation • types of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns • plurality • modality • tense, aspect • word order • sentence types: simple, compound-complex • clause types
Level 3 7–9	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply linguistic methods and terminology consistently and appropriately • label features that have value for the task • label features with more accuracy than inaccuracy • communicate with clear topics and paragraphs 	<p>Students are likely to describe features such as for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • word classes: verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns • grapheme/phoneme relation • pronouns • orthography • punctuation • semantic fields • interrogatives/questions • sentence functions
Level 2 4–6	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use linguistic methods and terminology inconsistently and sometimes without value for the task • generalise about language use with limited/unclear evidence 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refer to elements of language that do not illuminate the analysis • make unsupported generalisations about nature of sentences • use a linguistic register of very general terms like sentence and word • quote imprecisely to illustrate descriptions • mislabel word classes and sentences

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • label features with more inaccuracy than accuracy • express ideas with organisation emerging 	
Level 1 1–3	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote or identify features of language without linguistic description • present material with limited organisation 	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quote relevant examples without any linguistic examples
0	Nothing written	

05	<p>“Accuracy is more important than creativity.”</p> <p>Referring to Data Set 2 and Data Set 3 in detail, and to relevant ideas from language study, evaluate this view of children’s language development. [30 marks]</p>	
<p>AO2: Demonstrate critical understanding of concepts and issues relevant to language use</p>		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT
		<p>These are examples of ways students’ work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.</p>
Level 5 13–15	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate a synthesised, conceptualised and individual overview of issues • evaluate and challenge views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate and challenge different ways of explaining children’s language development • evaluate different views of written language development eg national literacy strategy • synthesise ideas and conceptualise a view of the process of written language development • integrate a range of well-selected examples to support/challenge importance of accuracy/creativity • evaluate the nature and effects of correction, reformulation and feedback eg “good full stops” • evaluate a range of different contexts and literary practices, such as exposure to a range of writing models, writing technology, learning styles
Level 4 10–12	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and comment on different views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore issues concerning genres using the data eg domestic narrative, exotic narrative • explore first person narrative structure eg “I had a time machine” • explore third person narrative structure eg “he was also an extremely fast runner” • explore narrative conventions eg “WONDER DOG”, “Once upon a time ...” • explore examples of creativity in the data eg “I had a time machine”, drawings
Level 3 7–9	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss importance of accuracy • examine examples of presentation, handwriting, formation of letter symbols, punctuation in data • discuss spellings used in data eg standard “ordinary”, non-standard “theire” • explain detailed research ideas about stages of development
Level 2 4–6	<p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research 	<p>Students are likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show awareness of research by outlining theories without reference to task • identify salient examples from data eg semantic field of the desert eg “camels”, “Jack rabbits” • label features of mechanical accuracy

Level 1 1–3	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss issues anecdotally without specialist linguistic knowledge	Students are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• discuss examples of children’s language development without linguistic comment (3)• give examples of children’s language development (2)• discuss children’s development without specific focus on language (1)
0	Nothing written about language concepts or issues	

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