

General Certificate of Secondary Education

English 3702 Specification A Paper 1H

Mark Scheme Post-Standardisation

2009 examination - November 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.

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Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

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GCSE English 2009

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 ranges 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 range 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 range. **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 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 2009

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 newspaper article A pain in the ear by Brendan O'Neill.

What does Brendan O'Neill think about the ways in which the youth of Britain are being policed? (7 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	nothing relevant written	The ways youth are policed:
1 mark 'some simple comment'	 some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some reasons put forward 	 biometric finger-scanning in pubs and clubs blinding young people with bright lights the Mosquito "anti-youth gadget
2/3 marks 'attempts to engage'	 some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of main points and some views attempts to engage with task 	which emits a high-pitched squeal" general point about it being "Orwellian" expect generalised points about not being treated very well etc.
4/5 marks 'clear attempt'	 clear and effective attempt to engage with the task structured response selects & comments on O'Neill's views a variety of points put forward 	 What O'Neill thinks: this does not discriminate amongst the youth of today it is bad such measures will further
6/7 marks 'detailed/ shaped & absorbed '	 a full understanding of the reasons put forward material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument a detailed and conceptualised response 	 alienate youth it will only "heighten their sense of being outsiders" fear of youth is driving the policy in policing etc.

√ = What he thinks

Now read Item 2, Imagine if the only people who ever wanted to talk to you were the Police.

How are facts and opinions used in **Item 2** to give an alternative view about how young people should be treated?

(6 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	nothing relevant written	Facts:
1 mark	some simple supported comment	the mission statement of the Prince's Trust
'some simple comment'	 mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some facts and opinions alluded to 	 they offer support, guidance and training etc. Uses:
2 marks	some extended supported comments	to persuade the reader that the Prince's Trust is doing a good
'attempts to engage'	 unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of facts and opinions 	jobto try to explain what they doetc.
	attempts to engage with task	Opinions:
3/4 marks 'clear attempt'	 clear and effective attempt to engage with task structured response selects & comments on fact and opinion at least one fact and one opinion put forward 	 that lots of people feel confused and worried many people leave care with no idea of what to do that is why the Prince's Trust exists etc.
5/6 marks 'detailed/ shaped & absorbed'	 a full understanding of the use(s) of facts and opinions and how they are used to give an alternative view material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument a detailed and conceptualised response 	 Uses: to show what the Prince's Trust does to give an alternative view of youth and how they should be treated etc.

f = facts o = opinion ✓ = how

How is language used in Item 2 to influence the reader? 03

(7 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	nothing relevant written	Language & uses
1 mark 'some simple comment'	 some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate detail some reference to language used 	 dramatic header – to engage the reader enough to make them want to read on repetition of 'imagine – rhetorical repetition to reinforce the point
2/3 marks 'attempts to engage'	some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of language used attempts to engage with task and to explain how language is used	 short, sharp sentence – to make it look factual and straightforward repetition of 'Or' as above and to reinforce the relentlessness of the problems faced by these youngsters 'So' – inevitability 'We' – first person used to stress that they understand and
4/5 marks 'clear attempt'	 clear and effective attempt to engage with task structured response selects and comments on some language a clear attempt to explain how language is used 	 empathise repetition of 'It's' as above staccato sentences – inevitability and size of the problem with the quick-fire questions of the police etc.
6/7 marks 'detailed/ shaped & absorbed'	 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 	

L = language ✓ = how used

Now read Item 3 the web page Could You? Police.

- **Compare** Items 2 and 3. You should write about the effectiveness of:
 - layout
 - presentation.

(7 marks)

Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
0	 nothing relevant written 	Layout in Item 2
1 mark	 some simple supported comment mainly narrative description refers to some appropriate devices 	 central images text is off-centre and in a column heading is too long
comment'	some reference to layout and presentation	 mise-en-scene long picture looks isolated
2/3 marks 'attempts to engage'	 some extended supported comments unstructured response and tends to paraphrase some identification of main layout and presentational devices used attempts to compare 	 Presentation in Item 2 trendy black and white/grey-scale images image tells the story of a teenager white on black writing
4/5 marks	clear and effective attempt to engage with the taskstructured response	logos are given prominencefont is informal and 'attractive'policeman looking down on
'clear attempt'	 selects & comments using some appropriate terminology a variety of examples given with clear attempt to compare 	teenager • etc. Layout of Item 3
6/7 marks 'detailed/ shaped & absorbed'	 a full understanding of what is being asked material fully absorbed and shaped for purpose references integrated into argument with a convincing use 	 less busy, but not necessarily 'better' mise-en-scene hyper-links heading is effective
	 of media terminology a detailed and conceptualised response which compares how layout and presentation are used 	 Presentation of Item 3 colours are muted and pastel to reassure reassuringly solid font for POLICE, etc. image is reassuring list leads the reader etc.

p2 = presentation/layout in Item 2

p3 = presentation/layout in Item 3

c = comparison

√ = effectiveness

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, 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 range, 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 range the mark should be. Remember that to be placed in a particular range 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.

Write a letter to the leader of your local council **arguing** that more should be done for young people in your area. (27 marks)

	AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation			
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors		
1-2	communicates some meaningsome simple sequencing of ideas	some words in appropriate orderone or more points made		
3-4	communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience	 makes one or more direct reference to a letter to the leader of a local council an indication of awareness of need for formality may express personal feelings 		
	ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately	strongly but with little or no use of supportive detail some attempt to shape points into an article		
5-6	clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience	 a number of arguments put forward uses isolated points from stimulus material or copies some points in detail shows awareness of audience at different points either by use of second person or by occasional use of a more formal register 		
	uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words	 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	sustained awareness of purpose and audience	 linked arguments put forward which may be developed in a generalised way addresses leader of council 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 		
	 more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect 	 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	 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 	 presents argument with a variety of reasons evidence 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	clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response	 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 confident use of devices such as anecdote in context and rhetorical questions
	evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect	 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	form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience	 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
	well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice and phrasing	 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	form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience	 argues successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt tone to manipulate reader
	coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting	 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	form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective	 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
	controlled and sustained crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices	 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
4	some sentences	
1	 some accuracy in spelling of simple words 	 some monosyllabic words spelt correctly
	random punctuation	correctly
2-3	in sentences	 may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way
	generally accurate basic spelling	simple words spelt correctly
	evidence of conscious punctuation	occasional accurate full stops
4-5	uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures	some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentences with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand
	some accurate spelling of more complex words	commonly used words spelt correctly
	 starts to use a range of punctuation 	 general accuracy in use of more than commas and full stops
6-7	uses sentence forms for effect	 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 in spelling	 generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words
	generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose	 generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	uses full range of appropriate sentence structures	 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
	achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling	accurate spelling
	achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation	 range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi- colons used correctly when appropriate

You have been asked to give a speech to the Governors of your school or college **persuading** them that it should be open in the evenings. Write the text for this speech in full, rather than note form.

(27 marks)

AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication and Organisation			
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors	
1-2	communicates some meaning	some words in appropriate order	
	some simple sequencing of ideas	one or more points made	
3-4	communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience	 makes one or more direct references to trying to persuade Governors to open your school in the evenings 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 	
	ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriets.	some attempt to shape points into the form of a proper	
5-6	generally appropriate clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words	 the form of a speech a number of points of persuasion put forward uses isolated points from stimulus material or copies some points in detail shows awareness of 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 	
7-8	a guetained awareness of purpose and	 some attempt to link ideas using connectives e.g. because, so occasional attempt to use linguistic/ presentational devices e.g. repetition, capitals, bold 	
7-0	sustained awareness of purpose and audience	 developed in a generalised way addresses adult 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 	
	more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect	 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	conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response	 persuades by variety of means evidence 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.
	clear, if mechanical, paragraphing with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect	 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	clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response	 persuasion is starting to become more detailed with a clear awareness of the features likely to persuade governors some sense of varying emphasis for effect with conscious use of a chosen tone paragraphs are competently linked by content and language
	evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect	 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	form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience	 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
	well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice and phrasing	 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

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15-16	form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience	 persuades successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt tone to manipulate reader
	coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting	 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	 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 	 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	 some sentences some accuracy in spelling of simple words random punctuation 	some monosyllabic words spelt correctly
2-3	in sentences	may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way
	generally accurate basic spellingevidence of conscious punctuation	simple words spelt correctlyoccasional accurate full stops
4-5	uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structure	some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentences with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand
	 some accurate spelling of more complex words starts to use a range of punctuation 	 commonly used words spelt correctly general accuracy in use of more than commas and full stops
6-7	uses sentence forms for effect	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 in spelling generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and 	 generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas,
8-9	uses full range of appropriate sentence structures	 question marks etc. 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
	 achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	 accurate spelling range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate

Write the text for a leaflet in which you **advise** young people how to get the most out of work experience.

(27 marks)

	AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication	and Organisation
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1-2	communicates some meaning	 some words in appropriate order
	some simple sequencing of ideas	one or more points made
3-4	communicates some meaning with	 makes one or more direct
	occasional sense of purpose and	references to giving advice to young
	audience	people about how to get the most
		out of work experiencean indication of awareness of need
		for formality
		 may express personal feelings
		strongly but with little or no use of
		supportive detail
	ideas are sequenced simply, but	 some attempt to shape points into
	generally appropriately	the text for a leaflet
5-6	clear communication of ideas with	 a number of points made
	more sense of purpose and	uses isolated points from stimulus
	audience	material or copies some points in
		detail
		 shows awareness of general audience at different points in the
		article either by use of second
		person or by occasional use of a
		more appropriate register
	uses some organisational devices	 may demonstrate occasional
	appropriately with occasional	attempt to paragraph though likely
	conscious selection of words	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	sustained awareness of purpose	linked advice put forward which may
	and audience	be developed in a generalised way
		addresses general 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
	more conscious attempt to organise	discursive markers e.g. the first
	sentences into paragraphs with	point, where used, are
	some attempt to use vocabulary for effect	mechanical and obviousmore frequent use of linguistic/
	Check	presentational devices e.g.
		repetition for effect
		1 Specialist for effect

9-10	 conscious attempt to suit the needs of purpose and audience and begins to engage reader's response clear, if mechanical, paragraphing 	 presents advice with a variety of reasons evidence 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
	with more conscious use of vocabulary for effect	 marking some stages in advice more appropriate use of wider range of rhetorical devices and discursive markers though still mechanical and superimposed
11-12	 clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain reader's response 	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
	evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect	 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
13-14	form, content and style are generally matched to purpose and audience	 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
	 well structured, starting to use paragraphs to enhance meaning and with increasing sophistication in vocabulary choice and phrasing 	 range of paragraph structures coherently linked vocabulary range successfully reflects more sophisticated level of advice and attempt to influence readers discursive markers are now coherently integrated

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15-16	form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience	 advises successfully and convincingly; well informed, drawing on a range of sources growing subtlety of purpose and ability to adapt tone to manipulate reader
	coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting	 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	form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective	 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
	controlled and sustained crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices	 discursive markers, rhetorical devices etc. are integrated into whole seamlessly and persuasively may use some inventive structural and/or linguistic devices

	AO3 (iii) Sentence Structure	s, Punctuation and Spelling
Mark	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	some sentencessome accuracy in spelling of simple wordsrandom punctuation	some monosyllabic words spelt correctly
2-3	in sentences	 may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way
	generally accurate basic spelling	simple words spelt correctly
	evidence of conscious punctuation	occasional accurate full stops
4-5	uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures	 some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentences with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand
	some accurate spelling of more complex words	commonly used words spelt correctly
	starts to use a range of punctuation	 general accuracy in use of more than commas and full stops
6-7	uses sentence forms for effect	 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 in spelling	 generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words
	 generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	 generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	uses full range of appropriate sentence structures	 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
	 achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	 accurate spelling range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi- colons used correctly when appropriate

It has been reported that some old people are frightened of teenagers. Write an article for a magazine for old people **persuading** them that their fears are unnecessary and **arguing** that teenagers are worth getting to know.

(27 marks)

	AO3 (i)/(ii) Communication	and Organisation
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1-2	communicates some meaning	some words in appropriate order
	some simple sequencing of ideas	one or more points made
3-4	communicates some meaning with occasional sense of purpose and audience	 makes one or more direct reference to the different generations and old people being frightened of teenagers an indication of awareness of need for formality may express personal feelings
		strongly but with little or no use of supportive detail
	ideas are sequenced simply, but generally appropriately	some attempt to shape points into format appropriate for an article
5-6	clear communication of ideas with more sense of purpose and audience	 a number of arguments put forward along with some persuasion uses isolated points from stimulus material or copies some points in detail
	uses some organisational devices appropriately with occasional conscious selection of words	 shows awareness of the issues involved and audience of old people 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	 sustained awareness of purpose and audience more conscious attempt to organise sentences into paragraphs with some attempt to use vocabulary for effect 	 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	 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 	 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	clear identification with purpose and audience; begins to sustain audience response	 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
	evidence of structure with usually coherent paragraphs and clear selection of vocabulary for effect	 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	 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 and phrasing 	 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 counterargument with competence range of paragraph structures coherently linked vocabulary range successfully reflects more sophisticated level of argument and porsuasion and
		 argument and persuasion and attempt to influence reader discursive markers are now coherently integrated
15-16	form, content and style are consistently matched to purpose and audience	 advises 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
	coherently structured with fluently linked sentence structures and paragraphs and evidence of conscious crafting	 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	form, content and style are assuredly matched to purpose and audience; distinctive and consistently effective	 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
	controlled and sustained crafting with highly effective and delightful vocabulary choices	 discursive markers, rhetorical devices etc. are integrated into whole seamlessly and persuasively may use some inventive structural and/or linguistic devices

AO3 (iii) Sentence Structu		ctures, Punctuation and Spelling
Marks	Skills Descriptors	Content Descriptors
1	 some sentences some accuracy in spelling of simple words random punctuation 	some monosyllabic words spelt correctly
2-3	in sentencesgenerally accurate basic	 may use mainly simple and compound sentences, with occasional complex sentences; may use discourse markers in an enhanced way simple words spelt correctly
	spellingevidence of conscious punctuation	occasional accurate full stops
4-5	 uses a range of securely demarcated sentence structures some accurate spelling of more complex words starts to use a range of 	 some conscious variation of syntax though not always grammatically secure; may use complex sentences with appropriate discourse markers e.g. because, on the other hand commonly used words spelt correctly general accuracy in use of more than commas
	punctuation	and full stops
6-7	uses sentence forms for effect	 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 in spelling generally secure in punctuation which clarifies meaning and purpose 	 generally secure spelling of irregular, latinate, complex words generally accurate in sentence demarcation, use of commas, question marks etc.
8-9	uses full range of appropriate sentence structures	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
	 achieves a high level of technical accuracy in spelling 	accurate spelling
	 achieves a high level of technical accuracy in punctuation 	 range of punctuation used in a sophisticated manner; colons and semi-colons used correctly when appropriate