OXFORD

INTERNATIONAL
AQA EXAMINATIONS

INTERNATIONAL AS
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
EN02

Unit 2 Language and society

Mark scheme

January 2023

Version: 0.1 Final

2 3 1 X E N 0 2 / M S

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 Examiner.

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

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from oxfordaqaexams.org.uk

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International 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: Demonstrate understanding of methods, terminology, concepts and issues in English language.
AO2: Analyse how meanings are shaped in a range of texts and data.
AO3: Demonstrate ability to use English in different ways.

The marking grids

The specification has generic marking grids for each assessment objective that is 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 five 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 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.

Where?

- in the body of the script
- in the margin
- at the end of each answer.

What annotations?

Section A

AO1

Green ticks placed in the body of the script at the point of credit:

- single tick for Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 credit – ✓
- double tick for Level 4 credit – ✓✓
- triple tick for Level 5 credit – ✓✓✓
- ? to indicate questionable application of terminology

AO2

Stamps placed in the margin at the point of credit:

- L1, L2, L3, L4, L5 to indicate level of attainment and

G to indicate general discussion

ID to indicate identification of a relevant point

EG to indicate a linguistic example

AN to indicate an analytical point

DP to indicate a developed point.

Written comments

A comment box at the end of each answer for each AO:

- green comment box for AO1
- red comment box for AO2.

Section B

AO1:

Stamps placed in the margin at the point of credit:

- L1, L2, L3, L4, L5 to indicate level of attainment and



to indicate general discussion



to indicate identification



to indicate a linguistic example



to indicate an analytical point



to indicate a developed point.

AO3:

Blue ticks placed in the body of the script at the point of comment:
- single tick for Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 credit – ✓
- double tick for Level 4 credit – ✓✓
- triple tick for Level 5 credit – ✓✓✓

Written comments:

A comment box at the end of each answer for each AO:
- green comment box for AO1
- blue comment box for AO3.

You should write a summative comment at the end for each assessment objective.

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

0 1 **Text A**, on page 3, is a notice that was attached to a fence post in a field with horses in it. Elvaston Castle Country Park is a tourist location in Derbyshire, UK.

Examine how the writer of **Text A** uses language to:

- achieve different purposes
- be playful
- present identities
- express power.

[25 marks]

AO1: Demonstrate understanding of methods, terminology, concepts and issues in International English Language AO1 in the context of this question focuses on relevant methods and terminology.		
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:** • **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.**	Students are likely to describe features such as: • discourse structure of notice, eg direct appeal to audience, question answered in bullet points • different voices and registers, eg 'horses', Elvaston Castle Country Park, Derbyshire County Council • pragmatics, eg politeness features, mitigated imperatives, assumed audience compliance • verb tense, mood and aspect, eg present tense, modal and conditional verbs.
Level 4 7–8	**Students will:** • **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.**	Students are likely to describe features such as: • semantic fields associated with food/diet, aggressive behaviour, safety • emotive language choices, eg direct address to audience, intensifiers • warnings and directives, eg 'will make us ill', 'be aware' • humorous and figurative language, eg anthropomorphism.

Level 3 5–6	**Students will:** • **apply linguistic methods and terminology consistently and appropriately** • **label features that have value for the task** • **label features with more accuracy than inaccuracy.**	Students are likely to describe features such as: • informative language choices, eg behaviour of horses, use of parenthesis • sentence function, eg exclamatory, interrogative, declarative, imperative • pronoun use, eg first person singular and plural, second person, third person.
Level 2 3–4	**Students will:** • **use linguistic methods and terminology inconsistently and sometimes without value for the task** • **generalise about language use with limited/unclear evidence.**	Students are likely to: • make refererence to words and phrases about the topic • refer to textual features, eg bold font, bullet points, use of colour • quote imprecisely to illustrate descriptions.
Level 1 1–2	**Students will:** • **quote or identify features of language without linguistic description** • **present material with limited organisation.**	Students are likely to: • quote examples without any comment • paraphrase the text.
0	**Nothing relevant written.**	Nothing relevant written.

AO2: Analyse how meanings are created in a range of texts and data.		
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:** • **explore use of language and representations according to context.**	Students are likely to: • explore ideas about the presentation of three distinct identities: horses/horse owners, Elvaston Castle Country Park and Derbyshire County Council • explore how the text producers present themselves and their power to influence the audience's actions • explore ideas about the roles and responsibilites of horse owners and their need to keep their horses safe • explore ideas about the positioning of a warning notice directly on a fence post in a field.
Level 4 10–12	**Students will:** • **analyse how language choices create meanings and representations** • **analyse how aspects of context work together to affect language use.**	Students are likely to: • analyse ideas about the role and status of Elvaston Castle Country Park and Derbyshire County Council • analyse ideas about the presentation of horses as requiring specialist care • analyse positioning of audience as tourists with an interest in horses and their welfare and in visiting country parks • analyse ideas about the creation of horses' identities and personas to appeal to the audience.
Level 3 7–9	**Students will:** • **interpret significance of specific choices of language according to context** • **link specific language choices with an aspect of context.**	Students are likely to: • interpret ideas about the purposes of the notice as a warning • interpret informative and persuasive language choices • interpret ideas about audiences as horse lovers • interpret language choices in a linear or sequential way.
Level 2 4–6	**Students will:** • **identify distinctive features of language and significant aspects of context.**	Students are likely to: • offer a personal response to the text • identify the broad purpose of the text • identify text producer(s) in general terms • identify audience in broad terms.
Level 1 1–3	**Students will:** • **paraphrase or describe content of texts** • **misunderstand text or context.**	Students are likely to: • give factual information about the text • show literal understanding of information • rely on lengthy quotations.

0	**Nothing relevant written.**	Nothing relevant written.

0 2 How far is language shaped by the context in which it is used?

In your answer you should refer to relevant ideas from language study, such as:

- how language is understood in its surroundings
- how wider social contexts might shape language use
- other aspects of context which might influence language use.

[25 marks]

AO1: Demonstrate understanding of methods, terminology, concepts and issues in International English Language AO1 in the context of this question focuses on relevant concepts and issues.		
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:** • **demonstrate an overview of issues** • **explore different views, approaches and interpretations.**	Students are likely to: • explore reasons why different physical, social or cultural contexts might influence language use, eg for ease of communication, to signal solidarity, to meet social or cultural codes and expectations etc • offer perceptive, relevant and specific examples of language use • refer to scholarship accurately and specifically • use terminology accurately, with understanding.
Level 4 10–12	**Students will:** • **identify different views, approaches and interpretations.**	Students are likely to: • explain how language use is connected to ideas about context, eg physical or social contexts that might require specific language choices • offer relevant and specific examples of language use • refer to scholarship accurately • use terminology, mostly accurately, showing understanding.

Level 3 7–9	**Students will:** • **show knowledge of relevant concepts and issues.**	Students are likely to: • recognise that different contexts may influence language choices, eg purposes, audiences, physical environment • offer a relevant but straightforward account of how context may influence language use • give relevant examples of language use at a general level • refer to scholarship in general ways • use terminology with partial accuracy and partial understanding.
Level 2 4–6	**Students will:** • **show familiarity with the area of study.**	Students are likely to: • discuss the idea of context very generally, with some reference to language • give limited, or very generalised examples of language use • attempt reference to scholarship, but with limited accuracy or relevance • attempt to use terminology, but with limited accuracy and understanding.
Level 1 1–3	**Students will:** • **discuss issues anecdotally without specialist knowledge.**	Students are likely to: • discuss the idea of context generally or anecdotally, with no reference to language • exemplify language use with little or no discussion about context • use terminology rarely or inaccurately.
0	**Nothing relevant written.**	Nothing relevant written.

AO3: Demonstrate ability to use English in different ways		
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:** • **use form expertly** • **use and sustain register, effective for context** • **show outstanding technical control.**	Students are likely to: • guide the reader through a line of argument by using clear signposting • make effective connections between points and paragraphs • write with clarity and accuracy throughout.
Level 4 7–8	**Students will:** • **use form convincingly** • **use register, effective for context** • **show skilful technical control.**	Students are likely to: • demonstrate a line of argument • cover points in a well-organised way • write with clarity and accuracy, showing only occasional errors.
Level 3 5–6	**Students will:** • **use form competently** • **use register, mainly effectively, for context** • **show competent technical control.**	Students are likely to: • communicate with clear topics and paragraphs • group points in a logical way • write with general clarity and accuracy.
Level 2 3–4	**Students will:** • **use form with some lack of control** • **use register appropriate for context at times** • **show basic technical control.**	Students are likely to: • attempt an essay format, with an uneven result • achieve a formal style but inconsistently • show lapses in clarity and accuracy.
Level 1 1–2	**Students will:** • **use form limited to simple elements** • **shape language broadly for context** • **show limited technical control.**	Students are likely to: • make some points but with little or no organisation • attempt a formal style, with limited success • lack clarity and accuracy, impeding communication.
0	**Nothing relevant written.**	Nothing relevant written.