
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

9093/32

Paper 3 Text Analysis

May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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This document consists of **5** printed pages.

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- 1 Examiners need to be flexible in considering holistically what the candidates write in part (a) in relation to their analysis in part (b). What may at first appear to be inappropriate choices of lexis and register in (a) may turn out to be explained in (b).

There should be evidence that linguistic concepts have been understood and are being applied in helpful ways. Knowledge and understanding of spoken / written language should be made *explicit* in the comparative commentary (b), but there is likely to be evidence of its informed application in the directed writing task (a).

(a) Directed Writing

Band 1	9–10	Discriminating sense and understanding of audience, form, purpose, conventions and effects, underpinned by a fluent, highly accurate reworking of the material in a highly appropriate style.
Band 2	7–8	Proficient grasp and appreciation of audience, form, purpose, conventions and effects, supported by an informed and engaged reworking of the material in a consistent, appropriate and generally fluent style.
Band 3	5–6	Competent understanding of audience, form, purpose conventions and effects, supported by an adequately engaged reworking of the material in a measured style, perhaps containing a few lapses in accuracy and expression.
Band 4	3–4	Essentially sound but uneven sense and understanding of audience, form, purpose conventions and effects, supported by some engagement in reworking the material but marked by several lapses in accuracy and expression.
Band 5	1–2	Basic and limited sense and understanding of audience, form, purpose, conventions and effects; limited engagement with reworking the material, and marked by frequent lapses in accuracy and expression and/or an inappropriate grasp of intent and style.
Band 6	0–1	Wholly inappropriate sense of audience, form, purpose, conventions and effects; brief or confused work and / or marked by very limited accuracy and expression.

Notes on areas of likely features of style and content

Note: *These must not be seen as a prescriptive or 'finite' list. Candidates should be rewarded positively for any valid response to the task which relates to the Assessment Objectives.*

Candidates should write clearly, accurately, creatively and effectively for the prescribed purpose and audience.

Their writing should reveal:

- sound understanding of the original material
- an understanding of the conventions of an online comment.

(b) Commentary on language and style

Band 1	13–15	Discriminating, detailed and highly informed appreciation and awareness of spoken and / or written language; highly focused comparison of effects created by conventions, form and style, purpose; thoughtfully selective use of and close reference to texts.
Band 2	10–12	Proficient, consistent appreciation and awareness of spoken and / or written language; comparative analysis of texts with good degree of awareness of conventions, form and style, purpose; selective and relevant use of and reference to texts.
Band 3	8–9	Steady and mainly focused appreciation and awareness of spoken and / or written language; comparisons of and comments on texts are measured if at times not fully developed, and show understanding of conventions, form and style, purpose; some relevant use of and reference to texts.
Band 4	6–7	Some engagement and partial appreciation and awareness of spoken and / or written language; occasional but undeveloped comparisons / comments on some aspects of conventions, form and style, purpose; partial use of and reference to texts.
Band 5	3–5	Basic appreciation and awareness of spoken and / or written language; generalised and limited comparisons of conventions, form and style, purpose; listing of features without further comment; limited textual reference.
Band 6	0–2	Very limited appreciation and awareness of spoken and / or written language; tendency to focus on content or engage in unfocused, fragmented ideas; brief or confused work.

Notes on areas of likely features of style and content

Note: Candidates should be rewarded positively for any valid response to the task which relates to the Assessment Objectives.

Candidates should write with a degree of control and clarity. While it is important to strive for accuracy of terms, the effective application of relevant evaluative/analytical skills is more important than a mere surface correctness of terminology.

Candidates should select and analyse specific textual detail in both the original text and the directed writing.

From the original text this may include the use of informal lexis (*boffins*); direct quotations; sentences starting with conjunctions (*But the... And things...*) and imperatives (*get ready; treat any*). Candidates may also comment on the structure of the article which is signposted with phrases such as '*Which leads me on*'.

Weaker answers may show only partial understanding or vague awareness of such features.

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Band 1	22–25	Discriminating and sophisticated comparative appreciation of forms and conventions of texts, including spontaneous speech; detailed and incisive understanding of effects; highly sensitive to how purpose, context and audience shape meaning; highly perceptive grasp of voice and linguistic techniques.
Band 2	18–21	Engaged and consistent response, demonstrating very informed comparative appreciation of forms and conventions of texts, including spontaneous speech; proficient awareness of effects; focused grasp of how purpose, context and audience shape meaning; detailed appreciation of voice and linguistic techniques.
Band 3	14–17	Relevant and steady comparative awareness of forms and conventions of texts, including spontaneous speech; controlled and measured awareness of effects; generally informed understanding of how purpose, context and audience shape meaning; competent appreciation of voice and linguistic techniques.
Band 4	10–13	Sound, generally relevant and mainly comparative awareness of forms and conventions of texts, including spontaneous speech; adequate awareness of effects; generally steady understanding of how purpose, context and audience shape meaning; some appreciation of voice and linguistic techniques.
Band 5	6–9	Basic awareness of forms and conventions of texts, including spontaneous speech, but lacking a fully comparative approach; basic awareness of effects; some informed understanding of how purpose, context and audience shape meaning; limited appreciation of voice and linguistic techniques.
Band 6	2–5	Rather limited and partial awareness of forms and conventions of texts, including spontaneous speech; a small degree of awareness of effects; general understanding of how purpose, context and audience shape meaning; very limited appreciation of voice and linguistic techniques.
Below Band 6	0–1	Minimal awareness of forms and conventions of texts, including spontaneous speech; little awareness of effects; sparse understanding of how purpose, context and audience shape meaning; little appreciation of voice and linguistic technique; very brief / fragmented; very unfocused.

Notes on areas of likely features of style and content

Note: *These must not be seen as a prescriptive or 'finite' list. Candidates should be rewarded positively for any valid response to the task which relates to the Assessment Objectives.*

Candidates are likely to comment on differences between spoken and written language.

In Text A, candidates may identify and comment on:

- the frequent use of adjectives to convey age and/or poor quality (*worn; battered; ramshackle; makeshift; broken-down*)
- the use of adjectives to create a sense of wonder: *magical; irresistible; gleaming*
- the use of metaphor (*a carpet of dust; an enormous child*), simile (*like a praying mantis*) and personification (*crouched over*)
- the use of reported speech (*he told me*)
- verbs to emphasise the small, somewhat claustrophobic nature of the room (*filled; crouched*)
- the juxtaposition of adjectives referring to size: *tiny; great*
- the text being organised chronologically, with the initial use of the plural first person *We* followed by references to Dahl as he shows Sturrock around the room (*He opened; he told me; Finally, he pointed out*). This is all in the simple past tense except for the past continuous used in *An enormous child was showing me ...*, which adds a sense of immediacy.

In Text B, candidates may identify and comment on features of language and style related to the form and content of a radio programme, including the following:

- how the presenter speaks directly to the audience in the opening section, as she approaches and goes inside the hut. Details such as location (*in the garden*) are given to set the scene, along with precise descriptions of what is seen inside the hut (*faded winged back chair*). Pauses allow the listener time to take in the information
- the use of the second person *you* and the use of the imperative voice *have a listen* relate directly to the listener
- the direct speech in the recording of Roald Dahl, including the metaphors *it is my little nest (.) my womb*
- non-fluency features in Sophie Dahl's speech including repetition and false starts
- the question and answer structure of the conversation between the presenter and Sophie Dahl
- the use of adjectives by Sophie Dahl to highlight the fragility of the hut: *fragile; ancient; poor little*.