



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International Advanced Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

9093/31

Paper 3 Text Analysis

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This document consists of **8** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Generic marking instructions for Question 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)**.

1(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. |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1(a) | <p data-bbox="288 248 1031 282">Notes on areas of likely features of style and content</p> <p data-bbox="288 315 1334 416"><i>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.</i></p> <p data-bbox="288 450 1278 517">Candidates should write clearly, accurately, creatively and effectively for the prescribed purpose and audience.</p> <p data-bbox="288 551 643 584">Their writing should reveal:</p> <ul data-bbox="288 589 983 656" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="288 589 927 622">• Sound understanding of the original material<li data-bbox="288 622 983 656">• An understanding of the conventions of a debate | 10 |

1(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. |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1(b) | <p>Candidates should select and analyse specific textual detail in both the original text and the directed writing.</p> <p>From the original text this may include the use of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of the second person• Use of rhetorical questions• Use of lexis which is field specific such as <i>Warbler</i> and <i>Chat</i>• Informal abbreviations: <i>'nocs</i> and the more standard: <i>apps</i>• The use of numbered items• The repeated use of imperatives• The use of upper case for emphasis <p>Weaker answers may show only partial understanding or vague awareness of such features.</p> | 15 |

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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. |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 2 | <p>Notes on areas of likely features of style and content</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>In Text A, candidates may identify and comment on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of imperative verbs: <i>Check this by...; Ask a friend; Do contour drawings</i> • The use of similes: <i>as lovely as shells; as grotesque as cauliflowers</i> • Specialised art lexis: <i>tonal; contour; three-dimensional</i> • Vague lexis: <i>at some distance; quite complicated; squarish</i> • Verb choices: <i>the ear springs; the ear grows out of...; the wrist from which it springs</i> • The use of the plural first person (<i>we can see...</i>); singular first person (<i>I love...</i>) and the second person (<i>you</i>) • Comparative adjectives: <i>broader; flatter; shorter</i> <p>In Text B candidates may identify and comment on features including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nick's use of hedges and tentative language: <i>I think perhaps; maybe you'll get some tips; I just find...; you might</i> • Some non-fluency features are used by Nick such as repetition (<i>lets lets</i>) and false starts (<i>have you all done your</i>), perhaps because he is drawing at the same time as speaking, although the speech is relatively fluent overall • Nick's use of the plural first person such as <i>we can add</i> and <i>lets</i>, alongside singular first person (<i>I know...</i>) and second person (<i>maybe you'll get some tips</i>) • Nick's use of questions: <i>how are you getting on; do you know what</i> • Ricky and Michelle's roles in speaking directly to the audience. Michelle uses simple language perhaps suited to their age (<i>good; nice</i>) and both presenters use rhetorical questions including tag questions (<i>are they looking good guys; good tip isn't it; isn't it guys</i>). Both presenters also use the noun '<i>guys</i>' to refer to the (mixed gender) teenage audience. Both presenters thus help encourage and engage the audience • Ricky seems to have more authority than Michelle as he also asks questions directly of Nick (<i>why do you start...</i>) and advises the audience (<i>you guys should be ... make sure you've got.</i>) He also hesitantly prompts Nick to move on: <i>I think we should move on to maybe doing a bit of emotion ...</i> • Some of Nick's adjectives and an adverb are emphasised through stressed syllables | 25 |