



Cambridge International A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

9093/31

Paper 1 Text Analysis

May/June 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

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

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 7 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)	Notes on areas of likely features of style and content <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> 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 and style of online feedback.	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)	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 the following: - the presenter's introductory comments which outline the programme and include superlatives (<i>greatest; worst</i>) to suggest the importance of the topic - the use of a question and answer structure, along with the presenter making observations for the benefit of the listeners - a relatively high degree of fluency, suitable for a radio programme - the use of stress for emphasis - the use of deictic terms: <i>this; here</i> - some use of hedges and vague language as is characteristic of informal conversation: <i>this kind of thing; just kind of bored</i> - some clichéd metaphorical language: <i>the worst nightmare; a world of engagement</i> Weaker answers may show only partial understanding or vague awareness of such features.	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	Notes on areas of likely features of style and content <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> In Text A, candidates may identify and comment on: - the use of headings, some of which are questions, to split the text into sections - the use of parallel clauses within sentences: <i>Now you see it, now you don’t; It’s hard enough... but ...; It’s made from ... yet...</i> - the use of features which seem to be conversational in tone, such as starting a sentence with ‘And’ and using ellipses to suggest pauses. Exclamation marks are also used to give emphasis to some sentences. - the use of the second person pronoun ‘you’ to directly refer to the reader - the use of the plural pronoun in the imperative sentence <i>Let’s find out...</i> - the use of scientific language which is placed along with more everyday lexis: <i>soda ash (sodium, carbonate); limestone (calcium carbonate)</i> In Text B candidates may identify and comment on features including the following: - the use of headings which help to structure the text chronologically - the use of the second person pronoun ‘you’ to directly refer to the reader - the use of metaphor. Some of this is clichéd such as: <i>push back the frontiers; learning the ropes; dig into</i>. There is also the more unusual ‘<i>boatload of tenacity</i>’ and the personification of the colours which ‘<i>hit the daylight</i>’ and the ‘<i>pieces</i>’ which ‘<i>demand</i>’ attention - the use of a pun: <i>clear-cut reality</i> - the use of specialised lexis: <i>dichroic; cold-working lathe</i> - Juxtaposition of the past with the present tense: <i>he’d; he realized to he cuts; he inserts...</i> and then the present continuous ‘<i>Jack’s business is running full swing.</i>’ - Many fronted adverbials: <i>During his junior year...; Fascinated by...; After mustering...; Looking closely...</i> - the use of conjunctions to start some sentences (<i>But to Jack; And it all starts...</i>), giving the impression of speech	25