



Cambridge International A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

9093/31

Paper 3 Language Analysis

May/June 2022

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 **13** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**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.

PUBLISHED**English & Media subject specific general marking principles****(To be read in conjunction with the Generic Marking Principles (and requiring further guidance on how to place marks within levels))****Components using level descriptors:**

- We use level descriptors as a guide to broad understanding of the qualities normally expected of, or typical of, work in a level.
- Level descriptors are a means of general guidance, and should not be interpreted as hurdle statements.
- Where indicative content notes are supplied for a question, these are *not* a prescription of required content, and must not be treated as such. Alternative correct points and unexpected answers in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the knowledge and skills demonstrated.
- While we may have legitimate expectations as to the ground most answers may occupy, we must at all times be prepared to meet candidates on their chosen ground, provided it is relevant ground (e.g. clearly related to and derived from a relevant passage/text and meeting the mark scheme requirements for the question).

English Language specific marking instructions:**AO1 Read and demonstrate understanding of a wide variety of texts. (Understanding)**

- Marks should be awarded for the accuracy of the candidate's understanding of the text and its features, **not** for any analysis of them which is recognised under AO3.
- Where comparison is required, marks should be awarded for the candidate's recognition of similarities and differences between the texts and their features, **not** for any consequent analysis.
- When awarding a 'best-fit' mark within a Level for each AO, consider each bullet point equally.

AO2 Write effectively, creatively, accurately and appropriately, for a range of audiences and purposes. (Writing)

- Marks should be awarded equally on the basis of the level of the candidate's written expression (range of features used and accuracy) and the development of their writing (its organisation and relevance to task and audience).
- When awarding a 'best-fit' mark within a Level for each AO, consider each bullet point equally.

AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. (Conceptualisation)

- Marks should be awarded equally on the basis of the level of the candidate's understanding of the relevant issues, concepts, methods and approaches represented both in the text(s) and in their wider studies.
- When awarding a 'best-fit' mark within a Level for each AO, consider each bullet point equally.

AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. (Data handling)

- Marks should be awarded equally on the basis of the level of the candidate's selection, analysis and synthesis of language data.
- When awarding a 'best-fit' mark within a Level for each AO, consider each bullet point equally.

Higher marks should be awarded where candidates identify patterns and offer thoughtful and plausible explanations for the features they are discussing.

Weaker answers may spot features or describe individual cases of language change without reference to broader considerations or examples.

Section A: Language change

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Read <u>Texts A</u>, <u>B</u> and <u>C</u>. Analyse how <u>Text A</u> exemplifies the various ways in which the English language has changed over time. In your answer, you should refer to specific details from <u>Texts A</u>, <u>B</u> and <u>C</u>, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of language change. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria in Table A. Additional guidance: The comments below are illustrative and are not intended to be exhaustive. Candidates may make other valid comments that should be credited. Candidates may organise their response in any appropriate way. They are not required to focus on lexis, grammar and syntax, orthography and graphology in separate sections. Responses might feature the following: Lexis and semantics • The lexis <i>moment</i> used in a formal sense to mean ‘import’ or ‘importance’ is rarely used in today’s society. • Repetition of the word <i>danger</i> in <i>danger to the commonwealth</i>, <i>he is in grave danger</i>; and <i>truancy ... is the dangerous way...</i> makes the topic sound urgent and important, although possibly more emotive than a modern day report. • The words <i>wayward</i> and <i>incorrigible</i> have become less frequent in use, shown in Text C, which is probably demonstrative of cultural and societal changes over time. – Candidates may comment on the use of <i>wayward</i> to mean ‘disobedient, to resist control, or to turn away from what is desired or intended’: this is a shortening of the Middle English <i>away</i> + <i>ward</i> meaning ‘turn away’. The antonym of this - ‘toward’ meaning ‘willing, compliant or obliging’ – disappeared in the eighteenth century although ‘untoward’ meaning ‘difficult to deal with’ has been retained. – <i>Incorrigible</i> meaning ‘incapable of being corrected’ is derived from the Latin <i>correct</i> with the prefix ‘in’.	25

Question	Answer	Marks
1	- The use of the word <i>commonwealth</i> as a common noun is unusual today as it is usually used as a capitalised proper noun ‘Commonwealth’ to refer to a specific political unit – this could be seen as an example of lexical narrowing. - There is a brief acknowledgement that girls may also truant along with boys but the text otherwise solely refers to males, reflecting attitudes in society at the time. - Modal auxiliary verbs <i>ought</i> and <i>should</i> are used to present definite actions, whereas contemporary English might provide different levels of modality. - The collocates of <i>crime</i> shown in Text B suggest that earlier texts perhaps focused on more extreme and serious offences and the associated punishments, whereas the more recent collocates include <i>prevention</i> and a focus on types of crime (<i>corporate</i>, <i>car</i>). Grammar and syntax - Emotive structures are used that have the effect of rhetoric, along with imagery that could move the reader to action. This sort of language is not likely to be used in formal reports today. Examples include: - Triplets: <i>from his own waywardness, his parents’ neglect, or the willingness of teachers to be rid of a troublesome pupil and they must work steadily, behave well, and learn to cherish some worthy purpose in life</i> - Parallel sentences in : <i>Not until truancy ... ; Not until education ...</i> - The phrase <i>many a boy</i> to mean ‘many boys’ sounds formal and literary, as befits a report. - Today’s reports tend towards shorter sentences (possibly bulleted points) that communicate factual information as efficiently as possible whereas here we find long, complex sentences such as the opening sentence. - Candidates may comment on the inversion of the dummy subject (it) and verb phrase in the sentence <i>Little matters it</i>, and the placing of the object before the subject in <i>Restraint he certainly needs</i> which makes the report sound archaic and formal. - Use of the plural subject pronoun <i>we</i> (<i>this we may call our truancy problem</i> and <i>the boy knows this just as well as we do</i>) gives the text authority. Today, a report would more likely refer to the organisation carrying out the investigation in the third person. - There is repeated use of the passive voice: <i>be surrendered to; be handed over</i>. This seems to remove agency from the truanting boys, and is a feature that remains conventional in contemporary reports. Graphology - Indentation (to clarify text for the reader) and lack of line breaks between paragraphs no longer typical of formal report presentation. - Closed punctuation (e.g. full stop following Roman numerals) is no longer typically used. - Use of Roman numerals in the chapter heading is distinct from contemporary English, in which numerals are rarely used.	

Marking criteria for Section A Question 1**Table A**

Level	AO2: Write effectively, creatively, accurately and appropriately, for a range of audiences and purposes. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 5 marks	AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. 15 marks
5	- Sophisticated expression, with a high level of accuracy - Content is fully relevant; ideas are developed throughout in a sophisticated manner 5 marks	Sophisticated understanding of, and insightful reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 5 marks	- Insightful and fully appropriate selection of language data from all three sources - Sophisticated and insightful analysis of language data - Sophisticated synthesis of evidence from all three sources of language data 13–15 marks
4	- Effective expression, with a few minor errors which do not impede communication - Content is relevant; ideas are developed in an effective manner 4 marks	Detailed understanding of, and effective reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 4 marks	- Effective and appropriate selection of language data from all three sources - Detailed and effective analysis of language data - Effective synthesis of evidence from all three sources of language data 10–12 marks
3	- Clear expression, with occasional errors which do not impede communication - Content is relevant; ideas are developed clearly 3 marks	Clear understanding of, and appropriate reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 3 marks	- Clear and appropriate selection of language data from at least two sources - Clear analysis of language data - Clear synthesis of evidence from at least two sources of language data 7–9 marks
2	- Expression is clear but may not flow easily, with frequent errors which generally do not impede communication - Content is mostly relevant; ideas are developed in a limited manner 2 marks	Limited understanding of, but generally appropriate reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches 2 marks	- Limited and generally appropriate selection of language data; may be uneven coverage - Limited analysis of language data - Some attempt to synthesise evidence from sources of language data 4–6 marks

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Level	AO2: Write effectively, creatively, accurately and appropriately, for a range of audiences and purposes. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 5 marks	AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. 15 marks
1	- Basic expression, with frequent errors which impede communication - Content may lack relevance in parts; minimal development of ideas 1 mark	Basic understanding of, and minimal reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches 1 mark	- Basic and minimal selection of language data - Basic analysis of language data - Minimal attempt to synthesise evidence from sources of language data 1–3 marks
0	No creditable response 0 marks	No creditable response 0 marks	No creditable response 0 marks

Section B: Child language acquisition

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Read the following text, which is a transcription of three parts of a conversation between Tia, Jadzia and Lola (all age 4 years). The three girls are playing in the school playground with the teacher watching. Analyse ways in which Tia, Jadzia, Lola and their teacher are using language in this conversation. In your answer you should refer to specific details from the transcription, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of child language acquisition. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria in Table B. Additional guidance: The comments below are illustrative and are not intended to be exhaustive. Candidates may make other valid comments that should be credited. Candidates may organise their response in any appropriate way. They are not required to focus on child-directed speech and children's language features in separate sections. Responses might feature the following: Child-directed speech • The teacher asks questions as a way of directing the speech. • Rising intonation is added to questions e.g. <i>girls is it okay if she plays with you?</i> Children's language features • The girls generally use turn taking competently. • Tia is confident in using present continuous constructions in <i>im following</i>, <i>im coming</i> and <i>im going to play</i> for instance. Jadzia seems less confident with this, saying <i>i am play with you</i>. • The girls accurately use personal pronouns, as shown for example in Tia's utterance <i>you can't tell us we have to guess</i> which involves the second person pronoun <i>you</i>, and the first person plurals <i>us</i> in the object position and <i>we</i> in the subject position.	25

Question	Answer	Marks
2	- The girls sometimes seem to speak telegraphically, missing out some function words from utterances e.g. Jadzia says <i>come on you gonna help me</i> and <i>its important job</i>; Tia says <i>but you bossy</i>. - Tia is able to use compound sentence structures e.g. <i>you are and im going to play with my /nʌðə/ friend</i>. - Lola is able to use the subordinating conjunction 'because' in <i>we dont want her joining do we because she always says the same thing</i>. She also uses a tag question here in <i>do we</i> which shows she can invert the subject and verb from the previous clause to gain the listeners attention. - Tia introduces a conditional clause in <i>if she only doesnt be bossy</i> which is then refined by Lola in <i>if you dont be bossy to tia</i>. - Lola and Jadzia both use the imperative <i>come on</i>. - Jadzia uses the adverb of manner <i>quickly</i> competently in an effective position within an utterance to create a sense of urgency. - Lola competently uses an adverbial clause element in <i>i saw her being bossy a minute ago</i>. - Tia uses negation in <i>you can't tell us</i>; Lola also does this in <i>if you dont be bossy</i>. - Use of stress and increased volume for emphasis e.g. Lola's use of stress in <i>the <u>good</u> way is to <u>play</u></i> when speaking more carefully to the teacher (perhaps showing convergence / accommodation towards the teacher); Tia's emphasis in <i>im following <u>her</u></i>; and Jadzia's use of increased volume when excited (<i>UMBRELLA</i>) and frustrated (<i>TIA</i>). - Child phonological competence, e.g. missing a syllable in <i>/sku:z/</i> for 'excuse'. Tia also uses <i>/nʌðə/</i> which seems to be a blend of 'other' and 'another'. References to relevant theories and research should be integrated into the response and may include: - Halliday's functions of language. E.g. Representational – <i>im following <u>her</u> now</i> ; imaginative – <i>lets go and get some mud (1) come <u>on</u> its important job</i>; interactional – <i>youre my friend</i> ; personal – <i>but you bossy</i>; regulatory – <i>come on tia this way</i>. - Skinner (Behaviourism), e.g. imitation of adult speech may be seen in <i>chop chop girl</i> and in the formulaic <i>i spy something which begins with...</i> - Identification of the stage of acquisition, according to Piaget, as preoperational. - Candidates may identify the stage of linguistic competence as post-telegraphic, emerging into the continuing development stage.	

Marking criteria for Section B Question 2**Table B**

Level	AO1: Read and demonstrate understanding of a wide variety of texts. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 15 marks	AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. 5 marks
5	- Sophisticated understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Insightful reference to characteristic features 5 marks	- Sophisticated understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches - Insightful reference to wider study of linguistic issues and concepts - Insightful reference to linguistic methods and approaches taken by fully appropriate theorists 13–15 marks	Sophisticated selection, analysis and synthesis of language data 5 marks
4	- Detailed understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Effective reference to characteristic features 4 marks	- Detailed understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches - Effective reference to wider study of linguistic issues and concepts - Effective reference to linguistic methods and approaches taken by appropriate theorists 10–12 marks	Detailed selection, analysis and synthesis of language data 4 marks
3	- Clear understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Clear reference to characteristic features 3 marks	- Clear understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches - Clear reference to wider study of linguistic issues and concepts - Clear reference to linguistic methods and approaches taken by appropriate theorists 7–9 marks	Clear selection, analysis and synthesis of language data 3 marks
2	- Limited understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Limited reference to characteristic features 2 marks	- Limited understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches - Some limited reference to wider study of linguistic issues and/or concepts - Some limited reference to linguistic methods and/or approaches taken by generally appropriate theorists 4–6 marks	Limited selection, analysis and/or synthesis of language data 2 marks

Level	AO1: Read and demonstrate understanding of a wide variety of texts. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 15 marks	AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. 5 marks
1	- Basic understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Minimal reference to characteristic features 1 mark	- Basic understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches - Minimal reference to wider study of linguistic issues and/or concepts - Minimal reference to linguistic methods and/or approaches taken by theorists 1–3 marks	Basic selection, analysis and/or synthesis of language data 1 mark
0	No creditable response 0 marks	No creditable response 0 marks	No creditable response 0 marks