

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H470
Candidate No :	Component Code :	02
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks : 40 / 80

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	H470/02
Paper	40 / 80
Total:	
Question	Total / Max
	Mark Mark
1AO1	3 / 10
1AO2	3 / 10
2AO2	6 / 12
2AO3	6 / 12
3AO1	7 / 12
3AO3	8 / 12
3AO4	7 / 12

Question Part

1		Rob was can fully construct sentences, however
1	~~~~~	repeated his 'gaze' of pronouns along "you can't see me now"
2		demonstrates his abilities and characteristics
2		of the telegraphic stage. The way in which
2		he responds to his grandfather's utterances
2		with just as complex utterances supports Bruner's
2		theory that we learn language 'from those around
2		us.
1	~~~~~	Rob's inability to correctly pronounce word such
2		'balloons' and 'three' are support Bruner's phoneme
2		grid that suggests that children are only
2		able to pronounce certain consonants and
2		different development stages. His use of
1		verbs is 'I caught' in response to verbs
1		used by his grandfather is also reflective
1		of Bruner's ^{the} theory that we use the language
1		the ability to learn language is innate.
2	~~~~~	Halliday's seven functions are also demonstrated
2		in text A, "I want it."
1		Rob's emphasis on verbs such as 'go' and 'look'
1		are also representative of his familiarity
1		with the one word stage, however, paired with
1		his correct use of syntax his language
1		development stage is quite evident.
1		
1		



Question Part

2	<p>a range of linguistic features Texts In Text B imperatives are used in an attempt to initiate influential power. The article consists of specialised high frequency lexis, 'overt functionality', in order to create a semantic field of technology. This is also done in attempt to examine create the impression that the authors of the article are experts resulting in the likelihood of the reader doing following the instructions given within the article.</p>
2	
2	
2	
3	
2	<p>The second person personal pronoun 'you' is repeatedly used in order to create a relationship between the author and reader and to make the reader feel that the article is directly relative to them, further increasing the potential of influential power. This relates to Norman Fairclough's theory of synthetic personalisation that suggests, by speaking in a similar manner to or creating a relationship with the readership etc, you are exercising ^{asserting} power.</p>
3	
2	
3	<p>The discourse of the text is also representative of this writer's need to assert power. The bold subheadings are used in an attempt to stand out, along with the wording of the subheading it is assumed that the purpose of this is to scare readers into following the instructions given in the text. The use of imperatives in the subheadings 'Beware dangerous imposters'</p>
2	
3	
2	



Question Part

2		<p>material pass into the readers, however paired with the writer's personal ^{the writer's personal} the writer's suggestions ^{the writer's suggestions} opinions, "so it's a good idea to download" it is then assumed that done as a result of the relationship formed between the writer author and reader, the sole purpose of the article is to protect you ^{the reader} and explains ^{explains} you ^{them} in taking the desired actions against spyware, again trying to further assert informational power.</p>
2		<p>The use of declaratives stated as facts earns the trust of the reader, along with the fact that the BBC is owned ^{owned} funded by the taxpayer therefore they are broadcast news providers,</p>
3		<p>thus it is assumed that the news they report is to protect or inform and not mislead the ^{the} taxpayer. The mention of protecting children suggests that the argument is and focused as it sets the tone of the article together with imperatives such as,</p>
3		<p>"never trust an unsolicited offer of anti-virus tools or anti-spyware", similar to imperatives used by parents who are scolding their children.</p>
2		



Question Part

3 4	Text C and D are both discussing the same topics, the Sioux Native American Indians; however Text C is a treaty written in 1868.
1	The archaic lexis used in the Text C, 'duly', 'annuitias' are highly representative representative of the time in which it was written. Similarly in Text D, the
4	writer uses abbreviations ('et' which is also
1	representative of the modern time in which the text was written. The use of these features
4	are an attempt to demonstrate the diachronic language change evident in both texts.
3	Although text C is a legally binding document, its discourse, similarly to text D is typical of an online article; however the register of text
4	C reflects the implied formality of the text.
1	Texts The informal register of text C is furthered by the complexity of the sentence structure, a feature used in the 19th century to ^{reflect} imply the
3	intellect and intelligence of the writer, suggesting that the text ^{has been} is ^{has been} a legal document of
3	written by someone who possesses power.
4	Even though Although the discourse in text D is somewhat similar to text C, the date at the beginning of the text, that is in a way similar to the structure of a diary entry or blog, suggests that the topic of the article is of some importance,



Question Part

4	however still lacks the formality evident in text C.
1	<p>Advancing like text C the author of text D uses sentence structure in order to imply that she is passionate and as evidence of her intellect. The use of minor sentences 'and they won' are done in an attempt to place emphasis on the topic of the text and refocus the reader. The author uses a range of high frequency lexis in order to create a lexical field entirely in relation to the Native Americans.</p>
4	<p>The semantic change between the two texts is also evident through the way in which both authors refer to the same group of people. In text C they are referred to as 'Sioux Native Americans Indians' whereas in text D they are referred to as simply 'Native Americans', in this is evidence of the more increase of inclusivity that has taken place in society over time.</p>
1	<p>The orthography in text C is also telling of the time in which it was written, the words 'therewith', 'hereto', however the use of these words also further the formality of the document</p>



Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
3AO4	The response outlines patterns of language use with relevant evidence but lacks depth. The response includes some valid points about contextual factors of production/reception. The response demonstrates sound conclusions about the effect of context on different uses of language The response includes some valid points about contextual factors of production/reception. The response demonstrates sound conclusions about the effect of context on different uses of language
2AO2	The response shows largely accurate knowledge and understanding of language concepts and issues but lacks depth/development. General comment on text's language is made. There is some attempt to respond to a range of contextual factors/language features and how they are associated with construction of meaning. General comments on how contextual features contribute to the construction of meaning are made.
1AO1	There is some accurate use of terminology with limited written expression. The response connects theories/concepts with language usage in a way that is mostly relevant.