
A-level ENGLISH LANGUAGE 7702/2

Paper 2 Language diversity and change

Mark scheme

June 2020

Version: 1.0 Final Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

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English Language Mark Scheme

How to Mark

Aims

When you are marking your allocation of scripts your main aims should be to:

- recognise and identify the achievements of students
- place students in the appropriate mark band and in the appropriate part of that mark band (high, low, middle) for **each** Assessment Objective
- record your judgements with brief annotations and comments that are relevant to the mark scheme and make it clear to other examiners how you have arrived at the numerical mark awarded for each Assessment Objective
- put into a rank order the achievements of students (not to grade them – that is done later using the rank order that your marking has produced)
- ensure comparability of assessment for all students, regardless of question or examiner.

Approach

It is important to be **open minded** and **positive** when marking scripts.

The specification recognises the variety of experiences and knowledge that students will have. It encourages them to study language in a way that is relevant to them. The questions have been designed to give them opportunities to discuss what they have found out about language. It is important to assess the quality of **what the student offers**.

Do not mark scripts as though they were mere shadows of some Platonic ideal (or the answer **you** would have written). The mark schemes have been composed to assess **quality of response** and not to identify expected items of knowledge.

Assessment Objectives

This component requires students to:

- AO1:** Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression
- AO2:** Demonstrate critical understanding of concepts and issues relevant to language use
- AO3:** Analyse and evaluate how contextual factors and language features are associated with the construction of meaning
- AO4:** Explore connections across texts, informed by linguistic concepts and methods
- AO5:** Demonstrate expertise and creativity in the use of English to communicate in different ways.

The marking grids

The specification has generic marking grids with a hierarchy of performance characteristics for each Assessment Objective that are customised with indicative content for individual tasks. These have been designed to allow consistent assessment of the range of knowledge, understanding and skills that the specification demands across all tasks.

Within each Assessment Objective there are five broad levels representing different levels of achievement. Do not think of levels equalling grade boundaries.

You will be giving a mark to each separate Assessment Objective tested by a task.

Depending on the question, the levels will have different mark ranges assigned to them. This will reflect the different weighting of Assessment Objectives in particular tasks and across the examination as a whole. You may be required to give different marks to bands for different Assessment Objectives.

There is the same number of marks in each level for an individual Assessment Objective. The number of marks per level will vary from two to four across different Assessment Objectives depending upon the number of marks allocated to the Assessment Objective in a particular question.

Step 1 Using the grids and annotating scripts

These levels of response mark schemes are broken down into five levels, each of which has descriptors.

On the left-hand side of the mark scheme, in bold, are the **generic descriptors** that identify the **performance characteristics** at five distinct levels. These are designed to identify clearly different levels and types of performance.

On the right-hand side are statements of **indicative content**. These give examples of the kind of things students might do that would exemplify the level. They are neither exhaustive nor required – they are simply indicative of what would appear at this level.

Having familiarised yourself with the descriptors and indicative content, read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed below) to identify the qualities that are being looked for and that it shows.

As you mark a script, use annotations to identify exactly where the student does the performance characteristics noted in the mark scheme. You should note where they give evidence of the indicative content you have been given.

Remember they may do things not mentioned in the indicative content but of similar quality – reward these too.

You can now check the levels and award a mark.

Step 2 Writing a comment to determine a level

Look back at the script. If you have made precise, full and accurate annotations it should be easy to work out what level to award the answer.

When assigning a level, you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest.

When you first look at some answers, it is useful to start with the lowest level of the mark scheme and use the mark scheme as a ladder to see how far the answer can go up the scale.

The descriptors for a level indicate the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level.

Good answers will not necessarily be characterised by the descriptors in lower bands because they will be doing better things. You may find yourself thinking: no, it's better than that. If so, look to the next level to see if that begins to describe what the answer does.

As you go up through the levels with good answers you will find they do the things characterised by the descriptors.

If an answer meets all the descriptors for a level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptors and the answer. With practice and familiarity, you will find that for better answers you will be able to skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme quickly.

You need to keep going up through the levels to see which descriptors capture what the script has done. Keep checking up through the levels in case it does some of a higher level beyond its typical ceiling.

If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best-fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level; ie if the response fulfils most but not all of level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material, it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

Step 3 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark.

It is often best to start in the middle of the level's mark range and then check and adjust.

If there is a lot of indicative content fully identifiable in the work, you need to give the highest mark in the level. If only some is identifiable or it is only partially fulfilled, then give the lower mark.

The exemplar materials used during standardisation will also help. These scripts will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the exemplar to determine if it is of the same standard, better or worse. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the exemplar.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Annotating scripts

It is vital that the way you arrive at a mark should be recorded on the script. This will help you with making accurate judgements and it will help any subsequent markers to identify how you are thinking, should adjustment need to be made.

Where?

- In the left-hand margin.
- In the body of the script.
- At the end of the answer.

What annotations?

1 Ticks

- Used for **AO1** and **AO5**.
- Placed **in the body of the script**.
- **At a point of credit**.
- **Single** for **up to Level 3** credit – ✓
- **Double** for **Level 4** credit – ✓✓
- **Triple** for **Level 5** credit – ✓✓✓

2 Stamps

- L1 L2 L3 L4 L5.
- Used for **AO2** and **AO3** in the **body of the script**.
- Used for **AO4** in the **left-hand margin**.
- **At a point of credit**.

3 Question marks

- Used in the **body of the script**.
- To indicate questionable points.

4 Written comments

- A **comment box** at the end of the answer for each Assessment Objective.
- Choose the right colour:
 - **AO1 red**
 - **AO2 blue**
 - **AO3 green**
 - **AO4 purple**
 - **AO5 red**.
- Begin by writing AO1, AO2 etc to identify further.
- Don't just copy out grid statements – interpret them in the light of what the script does.

Please do not write negative comments about students' work or their alleged aptitudes. This is unprofessional and it impedes a positive marking approach.

Distribution of Assessment Objectives and Weightings

The table below is a reminder of which Assessment Objectives will be tested by the questions and tasks completed by students and the marks available for them.

Assessment Objective	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4	AO5	Total
Question 1/2	10	20				30
Question 3	10		15	15		40
Question 4		20			10	30
						100

Section A – Diversity and change**Questions 1 and 2**

- Award a mark out of 10 for AO1, place in the left-hand mark box.
- Award a mark out of 20 for AO2, place in the left-hand mark box.

Section B – Language discourses**Question 3**

- Award a mark out of 10 for AO1, place in the left-hand mark box.
- Award a mark out of 15 for AO3, place in the left-hand mark box.
- Award a mark out of 15 for AO4, place in the left-hand mark box.

Question 4

- Award a mark out of 20 for AO2, place in the left-hand mark box.
- Award a mark out of 10 for AO5, place in the left-hand mark box.

E-marker2 will total the marks for you and submit them when you have saved your work.

Section A: Diversity and change

0	1
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Evaluate the idea that women and men speak different varieties of English.

[30 marks]

AO1: Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression	
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
Level 5 9–10	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology, identifying patterns and complexities • guide the reader.
Level 4 7–8	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology with precision and detail • develop a line of argument.
Level 3 5–6	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology consistently and appropriately • communicate with clear topics and paragraphs.
Level 2 3–4	Students will: • use linguistic methods and terminology inappropriately and / or inconsistently • express ideas with organisation emerging.
Level 1 1–2	Students will: • quote or identify features of language without linguistic description • present material with limited organisation.
0	Nothing written about the text or topic

AO2: Demonstrate critical understanding of concepts and issues relevant to language use		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 17–20	Students will: • demonstrate a synthesised, conceptualised and individual overview of issues • evaluate and challenge views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues.	Students are likely to: • evaluate dominance approaches • evaluate difference, 'genderlect' and miscommunication approaches • explore diversity approaches • explore ideas of gender performativity.
Level 4 13–16	Students will: • identify and comment on different views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues.	Students are likely to: • identify and explain deficit / dominance views • identify and explain difference views • explain different interpretations of female and male speech • explain research on / effect of other variables: status, context, age, ethnicity etc.
Level 3 9–12	Students will: • show detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research.	Students are likely to: • explain research on gender and interaction • illustrate ideas of women's language as different from men's • illustrate ideas of women's language as lacking in power • explain research findings in detail.
Level 2 5–8	Students will: • show familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research.	Students are likely to: • identify researchers by name • make general or confused reference to research • identify specific features of female and male speech • label and illustrate use of particular features.
Level 1 1–4	Students will: • discuss issues anecdotally without specialist linguistic knowledge.	Students are likely to: • discuss examples of women's and men's speech without linguistic comment (4) • give examples of women's and men's speech (3) • discuss women's and men's speech without examples (2) • discuss female / male behaviour with no language focus (1).
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	

0	2
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Evaluate the idea that we should create a national organisation to control the use and development of English.

[30 marks]

AO1: Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression	
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
Level 5 9–10	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology, identifying patterns and complexities • guide the reader.
Level 4 7–8	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology with precision and detail • develop a line of argument.
Level 3 5–6	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology consistently and appropriately • communicate with clear topics and paragraphs.
Level 2 3–4	Students will: • use linguistic methods and terminology inappropriately and / or inconsistently • express ideas with organisation emerging.
Level 1 1–2	Students will: • quote or identify features of language without linguistic description • present material with limited organisation.
0	Nothing written about the text or topic

AO2: Demonstrate critical understanding of concepts and issues relevant to language use		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 17–20	Students will: • demonstrate a synthesised, conceptualised and individual overview of issues • evaluate and challenge views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues.	Students are likely to: • evaluate examples of attempts to control use and development of language • conceptualise nature and causes of language diversity and change • explore ideas and concepts such as gate-keeping, change from above / below • evaluate and challenge prescriptivist and descriptivist stances.
Level 4 13–16	Students will: • identify and comment on different views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues.	Students are likely to: • identify negative views of change and diversity and comment on their implications, eg laziness, decay • identify descriptive views of change and diversity comment on their implications, eg functional theory, analogy, economy • identify ameliorative views of change and comment on their implications, eg benign prescriptivism, language reform, PC • discuss the value of change and diversity.
Level 3 9–12	Students will: • show detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research.	Students are likely to: • discuss the value of standardisation • show knowledge of theories about how language changes, eg potential, implementation, diffusion • show knowledge of research about how language varies, eg standard and non-standard varieties and use • illustrate agencies of language control, eg dictionaries, academies, guides, language reform.
Level 2 5–8	Students will: • show familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research.	Students are likely to: • outline a view of why control might be needed • identify examples of language change • identify examples of language diversity • identify researchers and ideas by name only and general or confused reference.
Level 1 1–4	Students will: • discuss issues anecdotally without specialist linguistic knowledge.	Students are likely to: • discuss examples without linguistic comment (4) • give general examples of language change / use (3) • discuss language change without examples (2) • discuss social change with no language focus (1).
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	

Section B: Language discourses

0	3
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Analyse how language is used in **Text A** and **Text B** to present views about emojis and language change.

In your answer you should:

- examine any similarities and differences you find between the two texts
- explore how effectively the texts present their views.

[40 marks]

AO1: Apply appropriate methods of language analysis, using associated terminology and coherent written expression		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 9–10	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology, identifying patterns and complexities • apply different levels of language analysis in an integrated way, recognising how they are connected • apply levels of language analysis with rare errors • guide the reader.	Students are likely to describe features such as: • semantic patterns • pragmatic features • sentence and clause types, elements and linking • cohesion and textual structure.
Level 4 7–8	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology with precision and detail • apply two or more levels of language analysis • apply levels of language analysis with occasional errors • develop a line of argument.	Students are likely to describe features such as: • metaphors and similes • word classes in detail • verb tenses, voice, aspect, modals • phrases.
Level 3 5–6	Students will: • apply linguistic methods and terminology consistently and appropriately • label features that have value for the task • label features with more accuracy than inaccuracy • communicate with clear topics and paragraphs.	Students are likely to describe features such as: • connotations • semantic fields • word classes • verb moods • graphology.
Level 2 3–4	Students will: • use linguistic methods and terminology inconsistently and sometimes without value for the task • generalise about language use with limited / unclear evidence • label features with more inaccuracy than accuracy • express ideas with organisation emerging.	Students are likely to: • discuss formality and/or complexity (4) • offer only one or two descriptions, eg a word class, a sentence function (4) • make unsupported generalisations about language used (3) • use a linguistic register of very general terms eg sentence and word (3) • quote imprecisely to illustrate descriptions (3).

Level 1 1–2	Students will: • quote or identify features of language without linguistic description • present material with limited organisation.	Students are likely to: • quote relevant examples without any linguistic terminology.
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	

AO3: Analyse and evaluate how contextual factors and language features are associated with the construction of meaning		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 13–15	Students will: • evaluate use of language and representations according to context • explore analysis within wider social and cultural contexts.	Students are likely to: • evaluate persuasiveness, self-presentation of writers, creation of authority • evaluate modality, positioning of audience, shaping of responses • explore discourses of decay, laziness, blame, correctness.
Level 4 10–12	Students will: • analyse how a range of language choices create meanings and representations • analyse how aspects of context work together to affect language use.	Students are likely to: • analyse language used to represent technology and users of emojis • analyse how language is used to represent researchers • analyse how language is used to represent language change.
Level 3 7–9	Students will: • interpret significance of specific choices of language according to context • link specific language choices with an aspect of context.	Students are likely to: • interpret vocabulary to represent emojis and their effects • interpret vocabulary to represent communication of meaning • interpret 1st and 2nd person address to audience.
Level 2 4–6	Students will: • identify distinctive features of language and significant aspects of context.	Students are likely to: • identify, by quoting, words indicating views of emojis / address to the audience • identify significant features of audiences • identify and exemplify purposes of texts: to argue, persuade, to inform.
Level 1 1–3	Students will: • paraphrase or describe content of texts • misunderstand text or context.	Students are likely to: • show literal understanding of passages: explain focus on emojis / technology • summarise information / rely on lengthy quotation • misread attitudes and ideas.
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	

AO4: Explore connections across texts, informed by linguistic concepts and methods		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 13–15	Students will: • evaluate the importance / significance / effect of connections found across texts.	Students are likely to: • evaluate discourses and representations of language change • evaluate effects of genre, purpose and audiences on representation • evaluate strategies of argument, persuasion and authority.
Level 4 10–12	Students will: • explore connections between texts by linking language and context.	Students are likely to: • place examples of texts' language within a discourse about language decay • place examples of texts' language within a discourse about laziness • place examples of texts' language within discourses about correctness.
Level 3 7–9	Students will: • make connections across texts by identifying similar or different uses of language / content / context.	Students are likely to: • compare and contrast any uses of language, eg word classes, address pronouns, sentence functions • compare and contrast views of emojis, technology and language change • compare and contrast the purposes of the two texts.
Level 2 4–6	Students will: • make connections at a literal level.	Students are likely to: • compare and label audiences • compare and label genres • compare shared focus on emojis / technology and language change.
Level 1 1–3	Students will: • discuss relevant aspects of texts without making connections explicitly.	Students are likely to: • make implicit connections by using similar topics for paragraphs on each text (3) • write about both texts separately (2) • write about one text only (1).
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	

0	4
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Write an opinion article on views about the effects of technology on language.

In your article you should:

- assess the ideas and issues raised in **Text A** and **Text B**
- refer to ideas from language study
- argue your own views.

[30 marks]

AO2: Demonstrate critical understanding of concepts and issues relevant to language use		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 17–20	Students will: • demonstrate a synthesised, conceptualised and individual overview of issues • evaluate and challenge views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues.	Students are likely to: • conceptualise the nature and causes of language change as a process • evaluate views of language change using specific examples of the effect of technology • evaluate and challenge evolution, progress and technological determinism views • evaluate and challenge incorrectness, laziness and decay views.
Level 4 13–16	Students will: • identify and comment on different views, approaches and interpretations of linguistic issues.	Students are likely to: • identify and explore different negative explanations of change, eg laziness, decay • identify and explore different descriptive explanations of change, eg functional theory, economy, technological determinism • explore examples of change using different explanations • argue for and against effects of technology.
Level 3 9–12	Students will: • show detailed knowledge of linguistic ideas, concepts and research.	Students are likely to: • show knowledge of ideas about why language changes, eg potential / affordances and limitations • show knowledge of how changes are implemented, eg word formation processes • show knowledge of how language changes spread • show knowledge of research on effects of technology.
Level 2 5–8	Students will: • show familiarity with linguistic ideas, concepts and research.	Students are likely to: • outline a view of effect of technology as damaging • identify several areas of change because of technology, eg social media, the media, the internet, printing • identify a range of linguistic changes, eg vocabulary, graphology, spelling, punctuation • identify researchers and ideas by name only and general or confused reference.
Level 1 1–4	Students will: • discuss issues anecdotally without specialist linguistic knowledge.	Students are likely to: • discuss effect of technology on language without linguistic comment (4) • give examples of language change caused by technology (3) • discuss language change without examples (2) • discuss technological change with no language focus (1).

0	Nothing written about the text or topic
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AO5: Demonstrate expertise and creativity in the use of English to communicate in different ways		
Level/ Marks	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	INDICATIVE CONTENT These are examples of ways students' work might exemplify the performance characteristics in the question above. They indicate possible content and how it can be treated at different levels.
Level 5 9–10	Students will: • use form creatively and innovatively • use register creatively for context • write accurately.	Students are likely to: • use a range of cohesion strategies to guide the reader • transform and explore ideas relevantly and interestingly for audience, showing their significance to the reader • show close control of sentence effects.
Level 4 7–8	Students will: • use form convincingly • show close attention to register, effective for context • show strong control of accuracy.	Students are likely to: • produce an effective opening and conclusion • argue well-documented viewpoints, that provide information accessibly • use an engaging and entertaining style.
Level 3 5–6	Students will: • use form competently • use and sustain register, effective for context • show firm control of accuracy.	Students are likely to: • produce an effective opening and lively sub-editorial material • write accessibly and transform linguistic ideas for audience • write for context of a non-specialist audience, recognising entertainment and informative functions.
Level 2 3–4	Students will: • use form appropriately • use appropriate language for context • make occasional errors.	Students are likely to: • use article format eg a functional headline, sub-editorial material • use a linguistic register but be overly academic • address the audience but be overly informal.
Level 1 1–2	Students will: • use form limited to simple elements • shape language broadly for context • make intrusive errors.	Students are likely to: • write essay-like response • use paragraphs.
0	Nothing written about the text or topic	