

...day June 20XX - Morning/Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) English Language J351/01 Communicating information and ideas

SAMPLE MARK SCHEME

Duration: 2 hours

MAXIMUM MARK 80

This document consists of 24 pages

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING SCORIS

- 1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: scoris assessor Online Training; OCR Essential Guide to Marking.
- 2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal http://www.rm.com/support/ca
- 3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

TRADITIONAL

Before the Standardisation meeting you must mark at least 10 scripts from several centres. For this preliminary marking you should use **pencil** and follow the **mark scheme**. Bring these **marked scripts** to the meeting.

MARKING

- 1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
- 2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
- 3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 50% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
- 4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the scoris messaging system.

- Work crossed out:
 - a. where a candidate crosses out an answer and provides an alternative response, the crossed out response is not marked and gains no marks
 - b. if a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question and makes no second attempt, and if the inclusion of the answer does not cause a rubric infringement, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer and award marks appropriately.
- 6. Always check the additional pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
- 7. There is a NR (No Response) option. Award NR (No Response):
 - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
 - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
 - OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark) which isn't an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

- 8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**If you have any questions or comments for your Team Leader, use the telephone, email, or the scoris messaging system.
- 9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
- 10. For answers marked by levels of response:
 - a. To determine the level start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning

12. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

INTRODUCTION

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. This material includes:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper and its rubrics
- the unseen texts
- the mark scheme.

You should ensure that you have copies of these materials.

You should ensure also that you are familiar with the administrative procedures related to the marking process. These are set out in the OCR booklet **Instructions for Examiners**. If you are examining for the first time, please read carefully **Appendix 5 Introduction to Script Marking: Notes for New Examiners**.

Please ask for help or guidance whenever you need it. Your first point of contact is your Team Leader.

Rubric Infringement

Candidates may infringe the rubric in the following way:

answering two questions from Section B.

If a candidate has written two answers for Section B, mark both answers and award the highest mark achieved.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Candidates are expected to demonstrate the following in the context of the content described:

AO1	Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas. Select and synthesise evidence from different texts.
AO2	Explain, comment on and analyse how writers use language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views.
AO3	Compare writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts.
AO4	Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references.
AO5	Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences. Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts.
AO6	Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.

WEIGHTING OF ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The relationship between the components and the assessment objectives of the scheme of assessment is shown in the following grid:

		% of GCSE (9–1)						
	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4	AO5	AO6	Total	
J351/01 Communicating Information and Ideas	6.25	7.5	3.75	7.5	15	10	50%	
J351/02 Exploring Effects and Impact	2.5	11.25	3.75	7.5	15	10	50%	
Total	8.75	18.75	7.5	15	30	20	100%	

USING THE MARK SCHEME

Please study this Mark Scheme carefully. The Mark Scheme is an integral part of the process that begins with the setting of the question paper and ends with the awarding of grades. Question papers and Mark Schemes are developed in association with each other so that issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed from the very start.

This Mark Scheme is a working document; it is not exhaustive; it does not provide 'correct' answers. The Mark Scheme can only provide 'best guesses' about how the question will work out, and it is subject to revision after we have looked at a wide range of scripts.

The Examiners' Standardisation Meeting will ensure that the Mark Scheme covers the range of candidates' responses to the questions, and that all Examiners understand and apply the Mark Scheme in the same way. The Mark Scheme will be discussed and amended at the meeting, and administrative procedures will be confirmed. Co-ordination scripts will be issued at the meeting to exemplify aspects of candidates' responses and achievements; the co-ordination scripts then become part of this Mark Scheme.

Before the Standardisation Meeting, you should read and mark in pencil a number of scripts, in order to gain an impression of the range of responses and achievement that may be expected.

In your marking, you will encounter valid responses which are not covered by the Mark Scheme: these responses must be credited. You will

encounter answers which fall outside the 'target range' of Level of Response Bands for the paper which you are marking. Please mark these answers according to the marking criteria.

Please read carefully all the scripts in your allocation and make every effort to look positively for achievement throughout the ability range. Always be prepared to use the full range of marks.

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXAMINERS

- The co-ordination scripts provide you with *examples* of the standard of each band. The marks awarded for these scripts will have been agreed by the Team Leaders and will be discussed fully at the Examiners' Co-ordination Meeting.
- The specific task-related notes on each question will help you to understand how the band descriptors may be applied. However, these comments do not constitute the mark scheme. They are some thoughts on what was in the setter's mind when the question was formulated. It is hoped that candidates will respond to questions in a variety of ways and will give original and at times unexpected interpretations of texts. Rigid demands for 'what must be a good answer' would lead to a distorted assessment.
- Candidates' answers must be relevant to the question. Beware of prepared answers that do not show the candidate's thought and which have not been adapted to the thrust of the question. Beware also of answers where candidates attempt to reproduce interpretations and concepts that they have been taught but have only partially understood.
- 4 Candidates' answers should demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the texts. This knowledge will be shown in the range and detail of their references to the text. Re-telling sections of the text without commentary is of little or no value.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS:

A INDIVIDUAL ANSWERS

- 1 The indicative content indicates the expected parameters for candidates' answers, but be prepared to recognise and credit unexpected approaches where they show relevance.
- Using 'best-fit', decide first which set of Level of Response Band Descriptors best describes the overall quality of the answer. Once the band is located, adjust the mark concentrating on features of the answer which make it stronger or weaker following the guidelines for refinement.
 - **Highest mark**: If clear evidence of all the qualities in the band descriptors is shown, the HIGHEST Mark should be awarded.
 - **Lowest mark**: If the answer shows the candidate to be borderline (i.e. they have achieved all the qualities of the bands below and show limited evidence of meeting the criteria of the band in question) the LOWEST mark should be awarded.
 - **Middle mark**: This mark should be used for candidates who are secure in the band. They are not 'borderline' but they have only achieved some of the qualities in the band descriptors.
- 3 Be prepared to use the full range of marks. Do not reserve (e.g.) high Level 6 marks 'in case' something turns up of a quality you have not yet seen. If an answer gives clear evidence of the qualities described in the band descriptors, reward appropriately.

- B TOTAL MARKS
- 1 Transfer the mark awarded to the front of the script.
- 2 The maximum mark for the paper is **80**.

PMT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1 a	SKILLS: AO1i: Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas. Award one mark each for any of the following, up to a maximum of two marks: "I gave a sudden spring" "I resolved to fight" "I seized Covey hard by the throat"	2	Give two quotations which show Douglass' reactions to what Mr Covey does. Accept minor slips in quotations and quotations provided without quotation marks. Candidates must show that each quotation has been separately identified. Do not accept indiscriminate copying of longer quotations with the correct answer/s embedded. Award one mark if a candidate identifies two correct quotations as one answer. For example, if a candidate writes "I resolved to fight, and, suiting my action to the resolution, I seized Covey hard by the throat" as one answer, award one mark.
1 b	SKILLS: AO1i: Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas. Award two marks for an explanation which shows understanding of how Mr Covey's attitude towards Douglass changes, e.g. At first Mr Covey thinks / is confident that he can control / dominate / beat / is in charge of Douglass but then he is surprised at Douglass' resistance / scared of him / has to ask for help to control him / is less sure of his position as master over Douglass. Award one mark for an answer which addresses one aspect of Mr Covey's attitude, e.g. He is scared of Douglass Or provides one relevant quotation: "Covey seemed all taken aback".	2	Explain the way Mr Covey's attitude towards Douglass changes in lines 1–18. Award one mark for answers which provide relevant quotations without an explanation of how Covey's attitude towards Douglass changes, e.g. At first Covey thinks "he had him" but later "he trembled like a leaf".

Question SKILLS: AO1ii: Select	Answer	Marks	Guidance
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Level 3 (5–6 in the higher man between the higher man between the synthetic texts, between ideas between texts, between texts, bought selection between texts, between texts, bought selection between texts, between texts, between texts, between texts, bought selection between texts, bought selection between texts, bought selection between texts, bought selection between texts, bought selection between texts, between texts, bought selection between texts, betwe	ailed response which shows a secure ability to esise appropriate ideas and evidence from both showing perceptive understanding of similarities een Douglass and Mandela, including conceptual. marks) ponse which shows some ability to make ections between ideas and evidence from both showing clear awareness of similarities between lass and Mandela. The ideas and evidence ted may not be equal across both texts.	6	Frederick Douglass and Nelson Mandela were both respected for their strength of character. What other similarities do Frederick Douglass and Nelson Mandela share in these texts? Draw on evidence from both texts to support your answer. Give credit for answers that synthesise evidence from both texts. Higher level responses will draw together and synthesise perceptive ideas, using appropriate evidence from both texts. Lower level responses will make straightforward connections between points and use some relevant evidence. Give credit for the quality of the response and the skill shown in the ability to synthesise appropriate ideas and evidence. Higher level responses will draw on conceptual ideas, such as 'courage' and 'dignity' whereas lower level responses will select and comment on more obvious features, such as 'both men have a hard life'. Candidates may refer to some of the following points: • Both Douglass and Mandela have experienced discrimination / harsh treatment: Examples of supporting evidence: Douglass: "he had used me like a brute for six months" Mandela: "his journey from a prisoner" • Both men have fought against slavery / the domination of one race: Examples of supporting evidence: Douglass: "I was determined to be used so no longer" Mandela: "I have fought against white domination"

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	SKILLS: AO2: Explain, comment on and analyse how writers use language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views. Where the candidate's answer consistently meets the criteria, the higher mark should be awarded.	12	Explore how Obama uses language and structure in this speech to present his feelings about Nelson Mandela. Support your ideas by referring to the text, using relevant subject terminology. Give credit for answers that link aspects of language and structure with how they are used to convey Obama's feelings about Mandela, supported by close and relevant reference to the text.
	 A skilled analysis which demonstrates a sophisticated appreciation of how the writer has used language and structure to achieve effects and influence the reader. Candidates' analysis of both language and structure is consistent and detailed. Precisely—selected and integrated subject terminology deployed to enhance the response. 		Give credit for accurate use of relevant terminology integrated into responses, which shows a precise understanding of features and their effect in this text. Candidates must refer to the use of language and structure in their response. A response which does not achieve a reasonable balance between references to language and to structure cannot achieve the higher levels, as indicated in the level descriptors.
	 An analysis which demonstrates a perceptive understanding of how the writer has used language and structure to achieve effects and influence the reader. Candidates' analysis of both language and structure is reasonably detailed and balanced. Well-chosen subject terminology integrated into explanations. 		 Candidates may refer to some of the following points: the repeated use of <i>I</i> and <i>we</i> to show the importance of Mandela to Obama personally and also to society as a whole the use of "<i>Madiba</i>" to refer to Mandela which emphasises the personal relationship / affection Obama feels towards him
	A developed explanation which shows a secure understanding of how the writer has used language and structure to achieve effects and influence the reader. Candidates comment on the effects of both language and structure, but the explanation may not be entirely		 the use of tricolons (series of three words or phrases) for emphasis and rhetorical impact e.g. "the most influential, courageous and profoundly good" the use of antithesis / balanced sentences for contrast and emphasis, e.g. "He no longer belongs to us – he belongs to the ages"

PMT

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	 balanced. Relevant terminology should be used to develop ideas. Level 3 (5–6 marks) A clear explanation which shows a general understanding of how the writer has used language and structure to achieve effects and influence the reader. Candidates refer to language and structure but may not give a full explanation of the effects of both. Some use of relevant subject terminology to support ideas. Level 2 (3–4 marks) A straightforward commentary which shows some understanding of how the writer has used language and structure to achieve effects and influence the reader. Candidates are likely to refer more fully to either language or structure and note some features without explaining the effects. Some use of subject terminology, though it may not always be relevant. Level 1 (1–2 marks) A descriptive response which shows limited awareness of how the writer has used language and structure to achieve effects and influence the reader. Little or no use of subject terminology. 0 marks No response or no response worthy of credit. 		 the use of different sentence lengths and structures e.g. "Today he has gone home" is deliberately short and stark to convey Obama's grief at the end of Mandela's life the use of abstract nouns / high flown language to create an elevated tone, and demonstrate Obama's respect for Mandela, e.g. "freedom", "hopes", "fears", "reconciliation" etc. the deliberate use of Mandela's own words to begin the speech, allowing him to speak for himself / foregrounding what Mandela himself said the presentation of Mandela's exceptional achievements and the universal sense of loss experienced at his death, summed up in the second paragraph the summary of Mandela's life and what he did, "his journey from a prisoner to a president" in paragraphs 3 and 4 the balanced presentation of Mandela as "an example that all humanity should aspire to" with recognition that he also had an "ability to acknowledge his own imperfections" the shift in the penultimate paragraph to focus to the personal inspiration Obama derived from Mandela, a feeling which he sees as being shared worldwide the way the ending refers to Mandela's legacy to the world, and links back to the opening of the speech.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	SKILLS: Mark the response out of 12 marks (AO4) and out of 6 marks (AO3) using the two sets of level descriptors below; add the two marks together to award a total mark out of 18. AO4 (12 marks) Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references. Where the candidate's answer consistently meets the criteria, the higher mark should be awarded. Level 6 (11–12 marks) A sustained critical evaluation demonstrating a perceptive and considered response to the statement and a full explanation of the impact of the texts on the reader. Comments are supported by apt, skilfully selected and integrated textual references. Level 5 (9–10 marks) An informed critical evaluation showing a thoughtful response to the statement and clear consideration of the impact of the texts on the reader. Comments are supported by persuasive textual references. Level 4 (7–8 marks) A response with developed evaluative comments addressing the statement and some comments about the impact on the reader. Comments are supported by well–chosen textual references.	12 (AO4) 6 (AO3) 18 (total)	'These texts are powerful because they show the importance of having freedom and strong personal beliefs.' How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer you should: discuss what you learn about the importance of having freedom and strong personal beliefs explain the impact of these ideas on you as a reader compare the ways ideas about freedom and personal beliefs are presented. Support your response with quotations from both texts. This question assesses AO4 and AO3. AO4 is worth 12 marks and AO3 is worth 6 marks. The first two bullet points of the question prompt candidates to evaluate the text (AO4) and the third bullet point prompts candidates to compare the texts (AO3). Candidates may construct their answer in response to the bullet points in combination, and integrate their evaluative and comparative commentary throughout; this is a valid approach which may achieve the highest levels for AO4 and AO3. Give credit for critical evaluation of 'how far' the candidate agrees with the statement that the texts are powerful. Accept all valid evaluations which are supported by appropriate, integrated references to both texts. For example, some candidates may consider one text to be more powerful than the other.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	Level 3 (5–6 marks)		Candidates may evaluate these ideas in response to AO4:
	 A response with clear evaluative comments and some awareness of the impact on the reader. Comments are supported by appropriate textual references. Level 2 (3–4 marks)		 the emotive, personal and inspirational impact of the texts, presenting ideas which have historical importance and universal resonance the courage and determination of Douglass and Mandela, even when facing death
	 A response with straightforward evaluative comments and a little awareness of the impact on the reader. Comments are supported by some appropriate textual references. Level 1 (1–2 marks) A limited description of content. Comments are supported by copying or paraphrase. O marks No response or no response worthy of credit. 		 the idea that one can be a slave in "form" but not in "fact" if you hold strong beliefs is a powerful one the evidence that man can rise above the most harsh and inhumane treatment when "guided by their hopes and not their fears" has an impact on the reader as they may relate it to their own or others' experiences Mandela's commitment to reconciliation and humanity is inspiring, as is his ability to "acknowledge his own imperfections" Mandela's "unbending will to sacrifice his own freedom
	AO3 (6 marks) Compare writers' ideas and perspectives as well as how these are conveyed across two or more texts. Level 6 (6 marks) A detailed, interwoven comparison which explores writers' ideas and perspectives and how they are conveyed. Level 5 (5 marks) A sustained comparison of writers' ideas and perspectives and how they are conveyed.		 for the freedom of others" is powerful as it shows the struggle for freedom is for everyone, not just some individuals the importance of heroic / inspirational figures and the necessity of fighting for individual beliefs and principles is shown by the long struggle both men endure the violence involved in fighting slavery, literal and metaphorical has a strong impact on the reader; in the first text it is an ongoing battle and in the second text the emphasis is on the benefits of having won this battle with reference to "reconciliation" and "peace"

Question	Answer		Guidance		
5/6 *	SKILLS: AO5: Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences. AO5: Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts. Where the candidate's answer consistently meets the criteria, the higher mark should be awarded. Level 6 (21–24 marks) • The form is deliberately adapted to position the reader, showing a sophisticated control of purpose and effect. (AO5) • Tone, style and register are ambitiously selected and deployed to enhance the purpose of the task. (AO5) • There is a skilfully controlled overall structure, with paragraphs and grammatical features used to support coherence and cohesion and achieve a range of effects. (AO5)	24 (AO5) 16 (AO6) 40 (total)	section on freedom from slavery, and the movement from Mandela's own words to Obama's tribute to him and recognition of his legacy • the narrative style of much of the first text, "Long before daylight", contrasted with the rhetorical style of the second "And Nelson Mandela lived for that ideal, and he made it real" • the use of 19 th century words and phrases in the first text e.g. "thus", "about tying me", "from whence came the spirit" and the rhetorical features in the second: "My first political action, the first thing I ever did in politics". 5: Write a speech for your class in which you argue that violence is not the solution to conflict between people. In your speech you should: • explain why peaceful solutions are better than violent ones • give some examples to support your argument • convince your audience that violence does not solve conflict. OR 6: Write an article for a teenage magazine which gives advice to young people on how to cope with the pressures and stresses of modern life. You are not required to include any visual or presentational features. In your article you should: • identify some of the pressures and stresses that young people face • suggest why these issues may be difficult to deal with explain some of the ways in which these can be managed.		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance			
	 The form is confidently adapted and shows a secure understanding of purpose and audience. (AO5). There is a sustained use of tone, style and register to fulfil the purpose of the task. (AO5) There is a controlled overall structure, with paragraphs and grammatical features used to support coherence and cohesion and achieve particular effects. (AO5) Level 4 (13–16 marks) The form is adapted to show a clear understanding of purpose and audience. (AO5) Tone, style and register are chosen to match the task. (AO5) There is a well–managed overall structure, with paragraphs and grammatical features used to support coherence and cohesion, and sometimes for effect. (AO5) Level 3 (9–12 marks) The form is sustained and shows clear awareness of purpose and audience. (AO5) Tone, style and register is appropriate for the task, with some inconsistences. (AO5) There is a clear overall structure, with paragraphs and grammatical features used, mostly securely, to support coherence and cohesion. (AO5) Level 2 (5–8 marks) The form, which is mostly appropriate for purpose and audience, is generally maintained. (AO5) 					

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question	 There is an attempt to use a tone, style and register appropriate to the task. (AO5) There is some evidence of overall structure, with some use of paragraphs and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion. (AO5) Level 1 (1–4 marks) There is some attempt to use a form appropriate for purpose and audience. (AO5) There is a limited attempt to use a tone, style and register appropriate for the task. (AO5) There is some attempt to structure the response, with limited evidence of paragraphs or grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion. (AO5) marks No response or no response worthy of credit. SKILLS: AO6: Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation. Where the candidate's answer consistently meets the criteria, the higher mark should be awarded. 	Marks	Guidance
	Level 4 (13–16 marks)		
	 An ambitious range of sentence structures is used to shape meaning and create impact. Accurate punctuation is used to enhance clarity and achieve particular effects. (AO6) Vocabulary is precise and subtle, expressing complex ideas with clarity. Spelling of irregular and ambitious words is accurate, with very occasional lapses. (AO6) 		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance		
	Level 3 (9–12 marks) A wide range of sentence structures is used for deliberate purpose and effect. Punctuation is consistently accurate and is used to achieve clarity. (AO6) Vocabulary is sometimes ambitious and used convincingly for purpose and effect. Spelling, including complex regular words, is accurate; there may be occasional errors with irregular and ambitious words. (AO6) Level 2 (5–8 marks) A range of sentence structures is used, mostly securely, and sometimes for purpose and effect. Punctuation is generally accurate with occasional errors. (AO6) Vocabulary is appropriate and shows some evidence of being selected for deliberate effect. Spelling is generally accurate with occasional errors with common and more complex words. (AO6) Level 1 (1–4 marks) Simple sentences are used with some attempt to use more complex structures. Some punctuation is used but there is a lack of control and consistency. (AO6) Vocabulary is straightforward and relevant with mostly accurate spelling of simple words. (AO6)				

Mark Scheme Assessment Objectives (AO) Grid

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	A04	AO5	A06	Total
1a	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1b	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
3	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
4	0	0	6	12	0	0	18
5/6	0	0	0	0	24	16	40
Totals	10	12	6	12	24	16	80

