



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

AUTUMN 2022

**GCSE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE – COMPONENT 2
C700U20-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2022 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE – COMPONENT 2

AUTUMN 2022 MARK SCHEME

Prior to on-screen marking

The first priority is for you to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the question paper is based. Examiners are asked to go carefully through the examination paper and mark scheme prior to the actual marking process and to consider all questions on the paper. You are also required to mark about ten of each item in training mode. In this mode, you will be able to practise using the on-screen comment bank.

Further guidance on the training process is issued separately.

Online marking

WJEC will be using a method of marking examination scripts known as e marker ® for this paper. Under this system, candidates' scripts are scanned and then transmitted to examiners electronically via the internet. Examiners mark on-screen; marked responses and marks are then submitted electronically.

Whilst the basic principles remain unchanged, this method entails some important changes to the way the system operates when examiners mark on paper:

- Examiners do not mark complete scripts. Instead scripts are divided into segments by question (item) and are transmitted to examiners in this form.

In terms of technical requirements, examiners participating will need a personal computer running on Windows Version 7/8/10 and a broadband internet connection. With an Apple Mac a Windows emulator is required.

For further details, please see the user guide available on e-marker ® when you log on. Details of how to log on to the system and your username and password have been sent separately.

Section A (40 marks)

General Instructions

Where banded levels of response are given, descriptors have to be applied using the notion of best fit. Fine tuning of the mark within a band will also be made on the basis of a 'best fit' procedure, weaknesses in some areas being compensated for by strengths in others.

Examiners should select one of the band descriptors that mostly describes the quality of the work being marked.

- Where the candidate's work convincingly meets the statement, the highest mark should be awarded.
- Where the candidate's work adequately meets the statement, the most appropriate mark in the middle range should be awarded.
- Where the candidate's work just meets the statement, the lowest mark should be awarded.

Examiners should use the full range of marks available to them and award full marks in any band for work that meets that descriptor. The marks on either side of the middle mark (s) for 'adequately met' should be used where the standard is lower or higher than 'adequate' but not the highest or lowest mark in the band.

Marking should be positive, rewarding achievement rather than penalising failure or omission. The awarding of marks must be directly related to the marking criteria.

This mark scheme instructs examiners to reward valid alternatives where indicative content is suggested for an answer. Indicative content outlines some areas of the text candidates may explore in their responses. This is not a checklist for expected content or a 'model answer', as responses must be marked in the banded levels of response provided for each question. Where a candidate provides a response that contains aspects or approaches not included in the indicative content, examiners should use their professional judgement as English specialists to determine the validity of the statement/interpretation in light of the text and reward credit as directed by the banded levels of response.

Use of Pronouns

Textual analysis: When discussing another individual in the third person where gender or gender preference is unknown or undisclosed, WJEC expects consistent application of the gender agreement of the candidate's choice, for example, the discussion of a writer's craft could make reference to 'him/her' or 'they'.

SECTION A: 40 MARKS

Read the newspaper article in the separate Resource Material.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|
| 1 | 1 | a) Where is the skeleton of Jumbo kept? | [1] |
| | | b) Why was Jumbo sold to the Barnum Circus? | [1] |
| | | c) Give one piece of evidence that showed people did not want Jumbo to go to America. | [1] |

(AO1 1a)

This question tests the ability to identify explicit information.

Award **one mark** for each correct response in a), b) and c).

- a) The American Museum of Natural History. (1)
- b) Because London Zoo was afraid that Jumbo would turn on Scott or even a child and cause a scandal.

OR

He was 'problematic' / they wanted to get rid of him

OR

They were offered a lot of money / offered £2000 (1)

- c) 100,000 children wrote to Queen Victoria begging her to intervene.

OR

There was an outcry

OR

Adults protested at the zoo. (1)

1 | 2

How does the writer, Alan Lee, try to show that Jumbo was a much-loved 'Victorian sensation'?

You should comment on:

- what he says
- his use of language, tone and structure
- other ways he tries to show Jumbo was a much-loved elephant. [10]

You must refer to the text to support your comments, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.

(AO2 1a, b, c and d)

This question tests the ability to explain, comment on and analyse how writers use language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using subject terminology to support their views.

Give 0 marks for responses where there is nothing worthy of credit.

Give 1-2 marks to those who identify one or two textual details the writer gives to show that Jumbo was a much-loved elephant. These responses will give one or two examples from the text but may struggle to engage with the text and/or the question. Responses are likely to be brief and limited and may lack clarity/precision.

Give 3-4 marks to those who identify some textual details the writer gives to show that Jumbo was a much-loved elephant. These responses give straightforward comments/explanation with some relevant selection of detail, although coverage across the whole text may be limited and there may be some imprecision / lack of clarity. These responses may simply identify subject terminology.

Give 5-6 marks to those who explain how a range of examples used in the text show that Jumbo was a much-loved elephant and begin to comment on how aspects such as language, tone and structure are used to achieve effects and influence the reader. These responses may begin to use relevant subject terminology accurately to support their comments, where appropriate.

Give 7-8 marks to those who make accurate comments about how a good range of different examples and comments given by the writer show that Jumbo was a much-loved elephant. These responses will begin to analyse how aspects such as language, tone and structure are used by Lee to emphasise the impact Jumbo had on the Victorian public. Relevant subject terminology is used accurately to support comments effectively, where appropriate.

Give 9-10 marks to those who make accurate and perceptive comments about how a wide range of different examples and comments given by the writer from across the text show that Jumbo was a much-loved elephant. These responses will provide detailed analysis of how aspects such as language, tone and structure are used by Lee to emphasise the impact Jumbo had on the Victorian public. Well-considered accurate use of subject terminology supports comments effectively, where appropriate.

Details candidates may explore or comment on could be:

- the subtitle/standfirst tells readers that Jumbo `outshone the biggest names of music hall and theatre` suggesting the enormous popularity of the elephant / calls him an `animal celebrity`
- the opening sentences immediately emphasise the popularity of the elephant
- he drew `millions of visitors`
- Lee uses expressions such as Jumbo being a `firm favourite` of Queen Victoria's children
- his fame has lived on – he was the inspiration for the Disney film, `Dumbo`
- Lee uses the noun `adoration` to show how he was much-loved
- he is called the `gentle giant`
- his skeleton has been kept – an indication of the impact he had
- he was a sensation because few people had ever seen a living African elephant at that time
- he became `an instant hit` with visitors to the zoo
- people were `awe-struck` when they saw Jumbo
- Lee uses the word `marvel` to describe visitors' reaction to seeing Jumbo
- people loved to take rides on his back and take photographs of him
- he was described by Lee as being `adored` by Queen Victoria's children and by Winston Churchill
- there was an outcry when it was known he was to be sold to Barnum's circus in America / children begged Queen Victoria to intervene / adults protested at the zoo
- when in America `huge crowds` waited to see him
- we are told `Jumbo-mania erupted` - evidence of the elephant's popularity
- while he lived, `his popularity never faded`

This is not a checklist and the question must be marked in levels of response. Look for and reward valid alternatives.

To answer the following questions you will need to read the passage on the opposite page, taken from Matthew Scott's autobiography.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 3 |
|---|---|
- a) How much did Jumbo weigh? [1]
- b) How long had Jumbo been giving children rides in London Zoo? [1]
- c) Give the detail from the text that shows Jumbo would usually do what Matthew Scott asked him. [1]

(AO1 1a, b, c, d)

This question tests the ability to identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas.

Award one mark for a correct response.

- a) nearly eight tons (1)
- b) twenty years (1)
- c) `...for once he did not obey the order` (1)

1 | 4

“Matthew Scott writes about Jumbo in a way that shows feelings of pride and affection for the elephant.”

To what extent do you agree with this view?

You should comment on:

- **what the writer says**
- **how the writer says it**

[10]

You must refer to the text to support your comments.

(AO4)

This question tests the ability to evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references.

Give 0 marks for responses where there is nothing worthy of credit.

Give 1-2 marks to those who select some basic textual details and/or express a simple personal opinion. Responses in this band may be brief and limited and /or struggle to engage with the text and/or the question.

Give 3-4 marks to those who give some simple evaluation/personal response supported by straightforward textual references. These responses may show some exploration of, and response to, some of the details in the passage although coverage may be limited.

Give 5-6 marks to those who give an evaluation of the text supported by appropriate textual references. These responses will show some critical exploration of, and response to, a range of relevant details.

Give 7-8 marks to those who give a detailed, critical evaluation of the text and its effects, supported by well-selected textual references. They will show critical awareness and clear engagement with the text, using a good range of relevant details.

Give 9-10 marks to those who give a detailed and persuasive evaluation of the text and its effects, supported by a wide range of convincing, well-selected examples and purposeful textual references. These responses will show engagement and involvement with the text and the question and make perceptive, evaluative comments to support their viewpoint.

Details that candidates may evaluate or give a personal response to could be:

- he begins by describing Jumbo as a ‘poor thing’, suggesting that he immediately felt an affection for the elephant
- he writes about treating and nursing the elephant with the ‘affection of a mother’, suggesting the bond he had with Jumbo
- he shows his pride in Jumbo (...a fine-looking creature; most intelligent...powerful living creature)
- he says the shared experiences he has with Jumbo give him ‘pleasure’ and ‘reward’
- he writes about being ‘permitted the company of dear old Jumbo’ - an expression of endearment and affection
- he tells readers he is ‘happy in his company’ / ‘do not wish to leave it’

- he feels pride in Jumbo's industrious nature ('no idle days for loafing')
- his tone is one of pride in that Jumbo has given children daily rides for 20 years
- he says he does his work 'affectionately', 'tenderly' and with no accidents
- the anecdote about helping the infant is used to show Jumbo's intelligence and his qualities – he uses the words such as 'gently' and 'tenderly' to describe how he picked the child up and set him down safely
- he tells us he is always calm with children – but reacts when mistreated
- he concludes by saying he is a 'kind, affectionate creature' and that he sets humans an example of how to behave when seeing anyone in trouble.

This is not a checklist and the question must be marked in levels of response. Look for and reward valid alternatives.

To answer the following questions you must use **both** texts.

1	5
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Using information from both texts, explain briefly what the two writers tell readers about Jumbo's food and drink. **[4]**

(AO1 2a and b)

This question tests the ability to select and synthesise evidence from different texts

Give 0 marks for responses where there is nothing worthy of credit.

Give 1 mark to those who struggle to offer a relevant detail from each of the texts or offer relevant detail from just one text.

Give 2 marks to those who select at least one relevant detail from each of the texts.

Give 3 marks to those who select relevant details from both texts.

Give 4 marks to those who synthesise and provide a good range of relevant detail from both texts with some explanation about Jumbo's food and drink.

Details that candidates may select, respond to and explain:

Matthew Scott

- he eats hay, oats and bread
- he drinks water and, as a treat, a `big dram of whisky`
- he eats the cakes that children love to give him

Newspaper article

- he eats `sticky buns and hay`
- he was given whisky and beer
- his diet was `monotonous` / bad for health / caused tooth decay /used as pacifier

This is not a checklist and the question must be marked in levels of response. Look for and reward valid alternatives.

1 | 6

Both of these texts are about Jumbo the elephant and his life in London Zoo.

Compare:

- what the two writers tell readers about Jumbo's life in London Zoo
- how the writers get their views about Jumbo's life across to their readers.

You must use the text to support your answers and make it clear which text you are referring to.

[10]

(AO3)

This question tests the ability to compare writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across the two texts.

Give 0 marks for responses where there is nothing worthy of credit.

Give 1-2 marks to those who identify a basic similarity and/or difference in the writers' views about Jumbo's life in London Zoo. Marks in this band may only deal with one text or not make it clear to which text is being referred.

Give 3-4 marks to those who identify some of the main similarities and differences in the writers' views about Jumbo's life in London Zoo and/or make some simple comments on how the writers get their views across to readers.

Give 5-6 marks to those who identify similarities and differences in the writers' views about Jumbo's life in London Zoo making some comparisons and/or commenting on how the writers get their views across to readers.

Give 7-8 marks to those who make detailed comparisons about the views the writers have about Jumbo's life in London Zoo and make valid comments on how the writers get their views across to readers.

Give 9-10 marks to those who make comparisons that are sustained and detailed, with a wide range of valid comments, showing clear understanding about how the writers get their views across to readers.

Details that candidates may explore or comment on:

What the two writers tell readers about Jumbo's life in London Zoo

Alan Lee

- he was a favourite at the zoo/gave rides, and attracted large crowds
- despite the adoration, Jumbo led a 'sad, often painful existence'
- his keeper had a strong bond with the elephant / did his best to treat him well
- he was diseased when he first arrived at the zoo
- he had a poor diet
- he had a 'darker side' – rages caused by toothache / destroyed his enclosure / he became a problem
- he suffered from joint problems/bone deterioration caused by giving rides

Matthew Scott

- he was successfully nursed back to health after arriving at the zoo 'full of disease'
- he was a 'busy, industrious creature' / gave children rides
- he was given treats – whisky/cakes
- he behaved safely, even coming to the aid of a young child in danger
- rarely violent / only when he was provoked by drunken fools

How the writers get their views about Jumbo's life across to their readers

Overview – Scott focuses on positive details whereas Lee focuses mainly on negative details about Jumbo's actual day-to-day experience

Alan Lee

- he gives details of Jumbo's life with Scott
- he gives examples that show his popularity – favourite of Queen Victoria's children/Winston Churchill / he inspired the Disney film / uses phrases/words such as 'awe-struck' / gentle giant
- he quotes Sir David Attenborough to support and add information about the elephant – paragraph 4 about his popularity, paragraph 5 about his rages
- he refers to supporting evidence from scientists to confirm Jumbo's 'painful existence'
- he uses comparison to show Jumbo's suffering – bones like an elephant twice his age

Matthew Scott

- he makes glowing statements about his feelings for Jumbo
- he praises Jumbo – his intelligence, his willingness to work, his tender nature, his fine appearance, his popularity with children
- he uses the anecdote about how Jumbo reacted to a child in danger to illustrate his intelligence and tender nature
- he ends with a direct address to readers – to think of Jumbo as a role model – be kind/be a rescuer

This is not a checklist and the question must be marked in levels of response. Look for and reward valid alternatives.

Section B (40 marks)

An understanding of purpose, audience and format is particularly important in this type of writing.

The following descriptors have to be applied using the notion of 'best-fit' and there is no intention to create a hierarchy of writing styles or content. The band descriptor that most closely describes the quality of the work should be selected:

- Where the candidate's work convincingly meets the statement, the highest mark should be awarded;
- Where the candidate's work adequately meets the statement, the most appropriate mark in the middle range should be awarded;
- Where the candidate's work just meets the statement, the lowest mark should be awarded.

Examiners should use the full range of marks available to them and award full marks in any band for work that meets that descriptor. The marks on either side of the middle mark(s) for 'adequately met' should be used where the standard is lower or higher than 'adequate' but not the highest or lowest mark in the band.

Marking should be positive, rewarding achievement rather than penalising failure or omissions. The awarding of marks must be directly related to the marking criteria.

The candidates themselves set the level of difficulty in terms of the choice of content, form and structure as well as in use of language. Successful execution must be considered in relation to ambition; individual interpretations should be judged on their writing merits.

We cannot be too rigid in our suggestions about the length of answers, but responses which are very short will be self-penalising. Be prepared for the unexpected approach.

The total mark for each task (/20) will be given by awarding two marks:

- Communication and organisation (12 marks)
- Vocabulary, sentence structure, spelling, punctuation (8 marks)

It is presumed that candidates attaining Band 2 and above will have achieved the criteria listed in the previous band(s). Fine tuning of the mark within a band will be made on the basis of a 'best fit' procedure, weaknesses in some areas being compensated for by strengths in others.

AO5 (60% of the marks available):

- 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 (40% of the marks available):

Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation. This requirement must constitute 20% of the marks for each specification as a whole.

2	1	+	2	2
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Transactional / Persuasive Writing

	Communication and organisation <i>12 marks</i>	Vocabulary, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation <i>8 marks</i>
Band 5	<p>11-12 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows sophisticated understanding of the purpose and format of the task shows sustained awareness of the reader / intended audience appropriate register is confidently adapted to purpose / audience content is ambitious, pertinent and sophisticated ideas are convincingly developed and supported by a range of relevant details there is sophistication in the shape and structure of the writing communication has ambition and sophistication 	<p>8 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is appropriate and effective variation of sentence structures virtually all sentence construction is controlled and accurate a range of punctuation is used confidently and accurately virtually all spelling, including that of complex irregular words, is correct control of tense and agreement is totally secure a wide range of appropriate, ambitious vocabulary is used to create effect or convey precise meaning
Band 4	<p>8-10 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows consistent understanding of the purpose and format of the task shows secure awareness of the reader/intended audience register is appropriately and consistently adapted to purpose/audience content is well-judged and detailed ideas are organised and coherently developed with supporting detail there is clear shape and structure in the writing (paragraphs are used effectively to give sequence and organisation) communication has clarity, fluency and some ambition 	<p>6-7 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sentence structure is varied to achieve particular effects control of sentence construction is secure a range of punctuation is used accurately spelling, including that of irregular words, is secure control of tense and agreement is secure vocabulary is ambitious and used with precision
Band 3	<p>5-7 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows clear understanding of the purpose and format of the task shows clear awareness of the reader / intended audience register is appropriately adapted to purpose / audience content is developed and appropriate reasons are given in support of opinions / ideas ideas are organised into coherent arguments there is some shape and structure in the writing (paragraphs are used to give sequence and organisation) communication has clarity and fluency 	<p>4-5 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is variety in sentence structure control of sentence construction is mostly secure a range of punctuation is used, mostly accurately most spelling, including that of irregular words, is correct control of tense and agreement is mostly secure vocabulary is beginning to develop and is used with some precision
Band 2	<p>3-4 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows some awareness of the purpose and format of the task shows awareness of the reader / intended audience a clear attempt to adapt register to purpose / audience some reasons are given in support of opinions and ideas limited development of ideas some sequencing of ideas into paragraphs (structure / direction may be uncertain) communication has some clarity and fluency 	<p>2-3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> some variety of sentence structure there is some control of sentence construction some control of a range of punctuation the spelling is usually accurate control of tense and agreement is generally secure there is some range of vocabulary
Band 1	<p>1-2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic awareness of the purpose and format of the task some basic awareness of the reader / intended audience some attempt to adapt register to purpose / audience (e.g. degree of formality) some relevant content despite uneven coverage of the topic content may be thin and brief simple sequencing of ideas (paragraphs may be used to show obvious divisions or group ideas into some order) there is some basic clarity but communication of meaning is limited 	<p>1 mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited range of sentence structure control of sentence construction is limited there is some attempt to use punctuation some spelling is accurate control of tense and agreement is limited limited range of vocabulary
	0 marks: nothing worthy of credit	0 marks: nothing worthy of credit

Additional task-specific guidance

2	1
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You are asked to give a lively **talk** to younger students in which you give advice about how best to prepare for and cope with the demands of GCSE exams.

Write what you would say in your talk.

Successful responses may include some of the following features:

Communication and Organisation (AO5)

- there is a sustained sense of register and purpose, which meets the requirement of a talk to a specific audience – younger students
- there is a clear sense of engagement with the intended audience – this may be through devices such as asides, statements, questions, direct address that give a distinctive voice to the talk. A successful talk will be reassuring and supportive and will avoid sounding patronising/talking down to younger students
- there is a clear and coherent approach and viewpoint that might include such things as a personal anecdote about how the speaker has prepared for exams, advice about revision techniques, exam planning, strategies for avoiding stress and so on
- the response has a logical structure within which advice and information about preparing for and coping with the demands of exams are presented clearly and convincingly
- paragraphs are used to effectively structure the response and give direction to the overall presentation
- the response uses a range of appropriate and well-selected details to illustrate and give substance to the opinions and points of view expressed
- the talk is a sufficiently detailed and developed response

Vocabulary, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation (AO6)

- expression is clear, fluent and controlled (the best responses will show ambition and sophistication in expression as well as a high degree of accuracy)
- there are few, if any, errors (no more than a sprinkling of mistakes)
- sentence control and range is good
- tenses are consistent
- vocabulary is used precisely and appropriately to convey meaning
- punctuation is used accurately and appropriately (and unobtrusively)

Less successful answers may be characterised by some of the following features:

Communication and Organisation (AO5)

- the content is thin and/or brief
- the content lacks substance and range
- there is limited or uncertain sense of purpose, for example ignoring or misunderstanding the requirement for a talk
- limited awareness of, or focus on, the intended audience
- content details are thin or generalised, with only limited sense of developing the points raised
- limited development or clarity of information, with perhaps a tendency to simple assertion
- a weak or limited structure to the talk that lacks a clear sense of direction and development

Vocabulary, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation (AO6)

- expression/phrasing lacks fluency and clarity (a tendency to be awkward and limited)
- errors are basic and/or numerous
- sentence range, variety and control is limited
- tenses may be inconsistent
- vocabulary is limited or used inappropriately
- meaning is not always clear or precise

Additional task-specific guidance

2	2
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This is part of a letter that has appeared in a newspaper:
‘It’s about time teenagers thought about their responsibilities and contributed more to their communities.’

Write a letter to this newspaper responding to this view. [20]

Successful responses may include some of the following features:

Communication and Organisation (AO5)

- a sustained sense of register and purpose, which meets the requirement of a letter to a newspaper – for example, a lively, opinionated or witty approach
- the content is assured and convincing
- a clear and coherent approach and viewpoint where opinions/arguments are presented and developed persuasively
- a clear understanding of the intended audience and the reader-writer relationship
- the response has a logical structure within which opinions/arguments are presented clearly and convincingly
- paragraphs are used to effectively structure the response and give direction to the overall argument
- the response uses a range of appropriate and well-selected details to illustrate and give substance to the opinions and points of view expressed
- the letter is of appropriate length and is a sufficiently detailed and developed response

Vocabulary, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation (AO6)

- expression is clear, fluent and controlled (the best responses will show ambition and sophistication in expression as well as a high degree of accuracy)
- there are few, if any, errors (no more than a sprinkling of mistakes)
- tenses are consistent
- vocabulary is used precisely and appropriately to convey meaning
- punctuation is used accurately and appropriately (and unobtrusively)

Less successful responses may be characterised by some of the following features:

Communication and Organisation (AO5)

- the content is thin and/or brief
- there is a limited or uncertain sense of register, purpose and format
- there may be a limited sense of the intended audience or of an appropriate reader-writer relationship
- the range of points raised in support of the writer’s opinion may be limited, unconvincing or lacking in development, with perhaps a tendency to simple assertion
- specific examples given in support of an argument may be limited or unconvincing
- viewpoint/opinion may not be sustained consistently
- there may be a limited or uncertain structure to the letter

Vocabulary, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation (AO6)

- expression/phrasing lacks fluency and clarity (a tendency to be awkward and limited)
- errors are basic and/or numerous
- tenses may be inconsistent
- vocabulary is limited or used inappropriately
- meaning is not always clear or precise

COMPONENT 2 ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE WEIGHTINGS

	AO1%	AO2%	AO3%	AO4%	AO5%	AO6%	Total %
Component 2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	18	12	60

Assessment Objective		Strands	Elements
AO1	<i>Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas</i>	1 – Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas	1a – Identify explicit information
			1b – Identify explicit ideas
			1c – Interpret implicit information
			1d – Interpret implicit ideas
	<i>Select and synthesise evidence from different texts</i>		2a – Select evidence from different texts
			2b – Synthesise evidence from different texts

Assessment Objective		Strands	Elements
AO2	<i>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</i>	N/A	1a – Comment on, explain and analyse how writers use language, using relevant subject terminology to support their views
			1b – Comment on, explain and analyse how writers use structure, using relevant subject terminology to support their views
			1c – Comment on, explain and analyse how writers achieve effects, using relevant subject terminology to support their views
			1d – Comment on, explain and analyse how writers influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views

Assessment Objective		Strands	Elements
AO3	<i>Compare writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts</i>	N/A	1a – Compare writers' ideas across two or more texts
			1b – Compare writers' perspectives across two or more texts
			1c – Compare writers' ideas, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts
			1d – Compare writers' perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts

Assessment Objective		Strands	Elements
AO4	<i>Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references</i>	N/A	<i>The AO is a single element</i>

Assessment Objective		Strands	Elements
AO5	<i>Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences</i>	<i>1 – Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences</i>	<i>1a – [Write] for different forms, purposes and audiences</i>
			<i>1b – Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively</i>
			<i>1c – Select and adapt tone, style and register</i>
	<i>Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts</i>	<i>2 – Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts</i>	<i>2a – Organise information and ideas</i>
			<i>2b – Use structural and grammatical features</i>
			<i>2c – [Write] to support coherence and cohesion of texts</i>

Assessment Objective		Strands	Elements
AO6	<i>Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation</i>	N/A	<i>The AO is a single element</i>