

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

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

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H470
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks :

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

Question Part

1	A	<p>text A is an text Article about David Bowie, which is aimed at 'the times' readers and lovers of David. The text informs readers of his accomplishments, entertaining those who rembere remembered him.</p>
		<p>The pun in the title refers to energy, 'extinguished' and 'wired' these lexical choices show the strength of David's life, linking to the purpose as they want to know about him more.</p>
		<p>The lexis is mainly high frequency such as 'brilliant' and 'change' at which links to the purpose as the audience are being informed of his life, however, low frequency words such as 'consequential' link to the educated audience of the Times readers.</p>
		<p>There is a lexical ^{semantic} field of happiness and love, aimed towards David and how he changed lives, which link to the audience of those who are fans of at the late musician.</p>



Question Part

There are numerous adjective phrases, such as '~~dearth~~ beautiful man' which also links to the emotive lexis used. This shows the love and admiration from the author of the column, and how his life brought happiness into ours. This links to the audience as they are people who also loved him, therefore can relate to how the writer feels towards David Bowie.

B Complex sentences are used throughout text A with multiple clauses, such as 'Whenever it looks like nothing you've ever seen before.' This links to the formality and the purpose of the text, as the writer is expressing how she feels and informing those what her opinion is.

Minor sentences such as 'So lucky' link to the purpose of entertaining the audience, as it shows the different thoughts and emotions of the fans, and allows the reader to think about David and his



Question Part

affect on their lives

The comparative verb 'bigger' shows the changing effect on the audience that David has given them, and that their lives have become better by being inspired to be who they want to be. This links to the audience as they will be effected and think how they can do this for themselves.

The pre-modified noun phrases such as 'Brilliant desire' ~~is~~ convey emotions like of being proud and influenced by reading this that he was an incredible person. This links to both how the writer feels as a clearly huge lover of David, and inform the audience of the multiple things that he has done.

Syntactic parallelism such as the repetitions of 'how' links to the audience. This is because it gives the reader multiple opportunities themselves, to



Question Part

think how different life would be without having these people to look up to and guide them throughout life.

2

~~Knowledge~~

Do not touch.

language. something that is ever-changing, ever-lasting, and ever-causing disagreements. Within the world, there are hundreds of languages, within that there are hundreds of different ways of speaking, and within that, are ~~also~~ ^{them} opinions. But when giving someone your opinion, you are always trying to persuade someone to agree with you, like I am now, and



Question Part

the same applies for language. Bias language persuades you to one point of view and then makes the other person think 'oh, actually, you're right, good point.' With 8 billion people in the world, there are thousands of diff 8 billion different opinions on what language is correct and what is not. For example, pre-scriptawists believe language should never change. Boring! They're just people who don't want change as they don't understand it. - basically, they're all old. Everything has to change eventually, but people ~~beta~~ will always believe their way of language is how it should be forever, and kick up a fuss when change happens. For example, for all you teens out there, you got the word 'tweric' into the dictionary in 2012, congrats - but for people like my 85 year old Grandma who lives on a farm, she thinks the 'world is going mad' because her way is the correct way.



Question Part

So, go onto YouTube (Yep, another thing which didn't exist 30 years ago - sorry Grandma) and hear a whole new Lindsay Johns talks. He thinks that having correct speech and grammar 100% of time gives you more authority, class,* and makes you a better person overall. (*intelligence) I think this is bias at its finest, but, maybe I'm being bias now. Being in received pronunciation mode (basically - very posh) one hundred percent of the time means you have to talk to your manager at work the same way you talk to your friends? ~~But that is his opinion~~ ~~and~~ imagine that, wailing up to your friends expressing how marvelous your class was, and pretending to be something you are not. But that is his opinion, so he is doing exactly what I am, and persuading his audience to his views, just as I am, persuading you to agree, doesn't that make everyone bias somehow?

In the end, it is a fact of the



Question Part

English language that there is one specific way to write correctly, but there are so many ways to bring across your language how you like to speak with different people.

~~But~~

Basically, you have spent the past 15 minutes reading ~~at~~ my bias blog, about how bias language is, because you cannot please everyone, and everyone has their correct way and I believe my opinion is the correct one.

Language should, and needs to keep changing, just like the world.

3

Text B is a transcript of 'Jamies Dream School' which was aired on channel 4, whereas text C is an online website about the historical items. Text B and C are both to inform the audience of the items as text B is aimed primarily at the students involved, ~~and~~ and text C is aimed at lovers of history.



Question Part

Text B is a spoken mode whereas text C is written. This is shown through unfluency features within text B. These includes fillers such as 'erm' as it is an unplanned, spontaneous type of speech as David does not know what is going to be said by the students. Whereas text C is planned and has a clear way of understanding.

Within text B, there is mainly high frequency lexis, this is because the audience are the age of 15, so this is able to accommodate ~~to~~ to them. *In contrast, text C offers low frequency lexis. This includes 'zoomorphic' and 'glorious' (*and their understanding of the topic) making to the audience of those who ~~genuinly~~ genuinely have an interest in the historical items, and whereas text B is GCSE students, who would not typically understand this.

Due to the chosen lexis in text C,



Question Part

this conveys a formal tone, linking to the genre as it has been pre-planned and formally written over time. Whereas text B, due to the spoken mode is informal. (★)

The informalities within text B stem from the sociolect ~~with~~ by the students. For example, 'bare' and 'inmit' are words used by younger generations within informal conversations, this links to the genre as this is how they talk in social situations. This contrasts with text C as the written mode determines the linguistic choices as due to the planned nature.

Text C's sentence types are largely complex due to the genre and purpose. The website is trying to inform those who have a historical interest of the different items, therefore expanding the large details offered for them, to successfully gain knowledge from this. Whereas text B has simple sentences to relate to the knowledge that the students ~~who~~ would have at this time.



Question Part

Text B also contains imperatives, such as 'which group of men regularly wear jewelry' linking to the audience. This is because the students are physically there and ~~that~~ are being taught this information. This links to the ~~audience~~ ~~audience~~ purpose also, as testing their knowledge is one way of gaining it. This compares with text C as it is mainly declaratives, ~~stating facts~~, this shows the website informing the audience with facts which they are specifically looking for.

(A) text C states 'it is made from gold and decorated ^{with} beautifully worked pattern of interlaced animals' showing a descriptive, informative ~~and~~ understanding, whereas text B is simple, 'This is a very beautiful thing... covered in gold!' the simplicity relates to the audience as they are young and won't have a strong interest in the details of the sword.



Question Part

Text B is laid out through adjacency pairs ~~and~~ ^{and from reading} due to the spoken mode, whereas text C is in clean structured paragraphs with sections for 'key facts' and technological units through hyperlinks, linking to the genre of it being an online website, and may offer more ~~clear~~ similar things attracting the audience.

Text C requires a level of pragmatic understanding due to the dense detail and low frequency lexis used, this is ~~easy~~ as it would not make sense to someone who has no historical knowledge, whereas in text B, there is no need for the same level of pragmatic understanding as the audience, the students are being taught the knowledge necessary.

In text B, the historian David ~~Henrick~~ Starkey becomes less threatening to the students as they fail to understand



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Unit code H470 / 01

Write here how many booklets you have used in total 2

4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

Write the information required clearly in the boxes above using capital letters.

Question Part

3		<p>some of the topics. For example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - year that's brilliant? was selected and the last overlapping. This shows that his level of understanding is clearly above the students, which increases the tension between them. - right history is more or less... money' shows that David is becoming more agitated and continues to threaten the students fall. This links to the written genre is and mode as it is spoken, and spontaneous. <p>In conclusion, spoken and written</p>
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This document consists of 4 pages



Question Part

mode in text B and C both
determine what features are
present and the level of formality.

~~text C is less formal.~~



Question Part

