



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
January 2017**

English Language/English

**Unit 1: Personal Writing and
Reading Multi-Modal Texts**

Foundation Tier

[GEG11]

TUESDAY 10 JANUARY, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

A General Introduction to the Assessment of CCEA's GCSE English Language/ English

The style of assessment

The exams will be marked using positive assessment; crediting what has been achieved. The mark schemes emanate from the Assessment Objectives and are designed to support this positive approach.

The relationship between tasks, mark schemes and Levels of Competence.

Each task is designed to test a specified series of Assessment Objectives.

Every task has an individual mark scheme built around three components:

1. A task specific checklist
2. Levels of Competence strands and descriptors
3. A mark grid.

The Competence Levels, which detail increasing levels of proficiency, are made up of three strands. These are derived from the task specific Assessment Objectives and each of the strands focuses on important characteristics within the response.

The job for each examiner is to identify positively what has been achieved and then match each candidate's levels of proficiency to the appropriate descriptors.

Writing: an outline of the marking process

Two discrete assessments have to be made.

The first assessment will be used to gauge the candidate's performance in **Writing (i)** and **(ii)** of the Assessment Objectives. The second assessment is measured against the remaining Assessment Objective, **Writing (iii)**.

The assessment of this task begins with the examiner highlighting what is creditworthy as well as marking the errors in SPG. At the conclusion of the response, the examiner will summarise the candidate's achievement and then select the appropriate mark from the mark grid.

The required process, standard and style of marking will be the business of the standardising meetings. Pre-marked exemplar scripts will be distributed to all examiners at these conferences. These 'benchmark scripts' have been marked and annotated by the senior examining team prior to each standardising meeting.

Studying Written Language (Reading): an outline of the marking process

The assessment of an individual response begins with the examiner highlighting what, within a response, is creditworthy. Then, at the conclusion of the response, the examiner will evaluate the candidate's achievement before selecting the appropriate mark from the mark grid.

These procedures which have been outlined above are described in detail overleaf.

Section A: Personal Writing

The Assessment Objectives

Writing

- (i) Write to communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, using and adapting forms and selecting vocabulary appropriate to task and purpose in ways that engage the reader.
- (ii) Organise information and ideas into structured and sequenced sentences, paragraphs and whole texts, using a variety of linguistic and structural features to support cohesion and coherence.
- (iii) Use a range of sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate punctuation and spelling.

All are being assessed. The examiner will be required to make **two** distinct assessments: one for **Writing (i)** and **(ii)** and a second assessment for **Writing (iii)**.

The two required assessments

- 1 Each response will be assessed on the basis of a **single reading** and annotated using the **three e-marking tools: underlining, circling and wavy underlining**.

The following method and style of marking is to be used:

- the **underlining tool** to indicate creditworthy material.
- the **circling facility** serves two purposes:
 - (a) to highlight spelling mistakes with each error being circled only once - (alot)/ happend.
 - (b) for indicating minor and/or occasional lapses in punctuation such as missing apostrophes, commas and full stops – run's/ ...two three or four/ ...to me it was not long after...
- **Wavy underlining** will denote failings in syntax. When used vertically in the margin this will indicate ongoing issues, for example, failings in grammar/lapses in sentence structure – He seen yous threw the open door

- 2 Using the method and style of marking outlined above in conjunction with the Competence Levels for **Writing (i)** and **(ii)**, the examiner will assess, positively, the features of that response.

This process (a worked example follows on the next page) will be carried out in this order:

- (a) The examiner will carefully read and annotate the response.
- (b) The three Competence Level strands that best match the candidate's achievement will be noted.
- (c) Only **after** selecting and noting the three Competence Level strands will the examiner turn to the mark grid to establish the mark to be awarded. Where the mark grid calls for an examiner judgement, the extent to which a candidate has met the overall requirements of the particular Competence Level will determine the mark to be awarded.

In exceptional circumstances the standard of a candidate's work might range across more than two strand levels. Such an eventuality is not covered by the mark grids. Where this happens, the examiner should decide the mark to be awarded on a 'best fit' basis. The support of the supervising examiner could usefully be sought.

Here is an example of this style of annotation in action for **Task 1a** (this should be read in conjunction with the relevant Competence Level strands on p. 8):

The response is positively assessed against each of the three strands that make up the Competence Levels for Writing (i/ii). Let's assume it can best be summarised by the following descriptors:

- “Deliberate approach to development that uses a straightforward style” (Development and Style CL 3)
- “Logically organised leading the audience through the response... supported by some straightforward use of structural and linguistic features” (Structure/Linguistic and Structural Features CL 3)
- “Some overall, basic sense of purpose and audience” (Purpose and Audience CL 2)

These individual strand levels are noted at the end of the response in a text box –

a	332
b	

The next stage in the process is to check these ‘strand scores’ on the mark grid for Task 1a. This indicates a score of **9 marks**.

This score would then be entered against No. **1a** in the scoring facility at the bottom, right corner of the screen.

In order to assess **Task 1b**, the same process (step 2 above) is used to make this second assessment using the Competence Levels that relate to **Writing (iii)**.

Here is an example of this style of annotation in action (it should be read in conjunction with the relevant Competence Level strands on p. 9)

The response is positively assessed against each of the three strands that make up the Competence Levels for Writing (iii). Let's assume it can best be summarised by the following descriptors:

- “Controlled straightforward sentence structure with generally secure basic punctuation” (Sentence Structure and Use of Punctuation CL 3)
- “Generally accurate spelling of regular, straightforward words” (Spelling CL 3)
- “Some conscious attempt to use vocabulary to enliven” (Range of Vocabulary CL 3)

These individual strand levels are noted at the end of the response in a text box –

a	
b	333

The next stage in the process is to check these ‘strand scores’ across the mark grid for Task **1b**. This indicates a score of **5/6 marks**.

The selected score would then be entered against No. **1b** in the scoring facility at the bottom, right corner of the screen.

Write an article for your school magazine about a time you experienced an exciting surprise.

How Writing (i) and (ii) feed through to marks: use the task specific checklist to ascertain the extent to which a candidate has crafted language in order to:

- **communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively;**
- **use and adapt forms and select vocabulary appropriate to the task and purpose in ways that engage the reader;**
- **organise information and ideas into structured and sequenced sentences, paragraphs and whole texts;**
- **use a variety of linguistic and structural features to support cohesion and overall coherence.**

The overall performance is then assessed against the three individual Competence Level strands. These are noted before the final stage in the process which is to match these 'strand scores' across the mark grid in order to decide upon a mark.

This task specific checklist outlines the skills associated with Writing (i) and (ii) that candidates at all Competence Levels may be expected to attempt to employ in their responses. **Credit any other valid strategies used that are not mentioned below.**

Communicate clearly and effectively and imaginatively, demonstrating:

- a handling of the topic in such a way as to attempt to positively develop the audience's interest
- use of a style that endeavours to build a positive relationship with the target audience
- possible use of anecdotes/humour to engage the audience.

Adapting form and vocabulary to task and purpose in ways that engage the reader, demonstrating:

- an awareness of the school magazine readership as audience
- a use of tone that is meant to engage and sustain the audience's attention
- use of a straightforward vocabulary that is in keeping with the task and audience and that, occasionally, may enliven the writing.

Organise information and ideas into structured, sequenced sentences, paragraphs and whole texts demonstrating:

- a sense of progression – the reader being taken through the writer's choice
- an awareness of opening and closing paragraphs
- some use of topic/link sentences for different paragraphs
- development that uses organisation in an attempt to hold the audience's interest.

Use a variety of linguistic and structural features for cohesion and coherence demonstrating:

- some variety of sentence length for effect
- occasional use of connectives to give coherence to paragraphing
- the use of rhetorical devices – the rule of three, questions, hyperbole to attempt to create interest and connect with the audience.

How Writing (iii) feeds through to marks: use the task specific checklist to ascertain the extent to which a candidate has crafted language by using:

- **a range of sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect;**
- **accurate punctuation and spelling.**

The overall performance is then assessed against the three individual Competence Level strands. These are noted before the final stage in the process which is to match these 'strand scores' across the mark grid in order to decide upon a mark.

This task specific checklist outlines the skills associated with Writing (iii) that candidates at all Competence Levels may be expected to attempt to employ in their responses. **Credit any other valid strategies used that are not mentioned below.**

The range and effectiveness of sentence structures:

- The wider the range and the greater the degree of originality and control in structuring sentences, the more opportunity the candidate gives him/herself to attempt to sustain the reader's interest.
- More control of sentences and variety in their structuring demonstrates a higher level of competence and will be rewarded accordingly.

The use made of accurate punctuation and spelling:

- Linked to the control of sentence structure is the control of a variety of appropriate punctuation. Here, too, competent usage can help to maintain the reader's interest. The greater the control and variation in the use of punctuation, the higher will be the reward.
- Accuracy in spelling, in isolation, can be misleading; it needs to be viewed beside the range and precision of the vocabulary used. A limited vocabulary spelt accurately is unlikely to capture the reader's attention.
- Credit ambitious use of vocabulary where the word may not always be accurately spelt but has been chosen carefully for effect/to capture a sense of the situation.

The 3 strands outlining the key qualities at each Competence Level for Writing (i/ii)

Task 1a				
	Development and Style	Structure/ Linguistic and Structural Features	Purpose and Audience	
CL 1	Disjointed and/or superficial engagement with little sense of a conscious style	Rudimentary attempt to structure a response	Some broad relevance in relation to purpose and/or audience	CL 1
CL 2	Simple and uncomplicated development that communicates in a basic, functional style	Basic structure with some attempt at progression; there may be some attempt to use simple structural or linguistic features	Some overall, basic sense of purpose and audience	CL 2
CL 3	Deliberate approach to development that uses a straightforward style in an attempt to respond positively	Logically organised, leading the audience through the response. This is supported by some straightforward use of structural and linguistic features	Recognition of purpose and audience giving a straightforward direction to the writing	CL 3
CL 4	Generally effective development supported by an increasingly fluent style which engages and develops interest	Combines clear structuring with a conscious effort to use some structural and linguistic devices in order to develop the audience's interest	Purpose and audience is clear and underpins the response	CL 4

Task 1a Mark Grid		
Competence Levels	Strands attained	Mark awarded
0	000	0
1	111	1/2/3
	112	4
2	221	5
	222	6/7
	223	8
3	332	9
	333	10/11
	334	12
4	443	13
	444	14/15/16

The 3 strands outlining the key qualities at each Competence Level for Writing (iii)

Task 1b				
	Sentence Structure/ Use of Punctuation	Spelling	Range of Vocabulary	
CL 1	Some evidence of an attempt to make use of sentence structure	Some accurate spelling of some simple words	A very limited selection of language	CL 1
CL 2	Basic use of simple sentence structuring characterised by generally appropriate use of full stops	Usually accurate spelling of basic words	A narrow range of vocabulary that constrains communication to a basic, functional level	CL 2
CL 3	Controlled straightforward sentence structure with generally secure basic punctuation (full stops and commas)	Generally accurate spelling of regular, straightforward words	Some conscious attempt to use vocabulary to enliven the writing	CL 3
CL 4	Increasingly sustained competence with a variety of sentence structures where the basics of punctuation (full stops, commas, exclamation and question marks) are used to add clarity	Mainly accurate spelling, including some words with irregular patterns – credit attempts at ambitious usage	Greater precision in the use of a widening vocabulary that actively helps to engage the audience	CL 4

Task 1b Mark Grid		
Competence Levels	Strands attained	Mark awarded
0	000	0
1	111	1/2
	112	2
2	221	3
	222	3/4
	223	4
3	332	5
	333	5/6
	334	6
4	443	7
	444	8

Section B: Studying Written Language (Reading)

The Assessment Objectives

- (i) Read and understand texts, selecting material appropriate to purpose, collating from different sources and making comparisons and cross references as appropriate.
- (ii) Develop and sustain interpretations of writers' ideas and perspectives.
- (iii) Explain and evaluate how writers use linguistic, grammatical, structural and presentational features to engage and influence the reader.


The two tasks and how they meet specific elements of the Assessment Objectives:

- Task 2**
- (i) selecting material appropriate to purpose/collating and making cross-references
 - (ii) develop and sustain interpretations
 - (iii) explaining and evaluating how a writer uses linguistic, grammatical and structural devices to achieve effects
- Task 3**
- (i) selecting material appropriate to purpose/collating and making cross-references
 - (ii) develop and sustain interpretations
 - (iii) explaining and evaluating how structural and presentational features achieve effects and engage and influence the reader

Examiners will be required to make **one** assessment in respect of each of the two tasks.

The required process of assessment

Each response will be assessed on the basis of **a single reading** and annotated using the **three e-marking tools: underlining/ticking/C & C button** → 

1. The following style of marking and annotation is to be used:
 - use the **underlining** facility to highlight **explanation and interpretation**;
 - use the **ticking** tool to indicate **relevant examples/evidence**;
 - employ the  button in the margin to highlight **comparing and contrasting**;
 - ignore all errors in punctuation, syntax and spelling as they are not being assessed.

- 2 Using the style of marking outlined above in conjunction with the Competence Levels for **Reading**, the examiner will assess, positively, the features of that response.

This process (a worked example follows on the next page) will be carried out in this order:

- (a) The examiner will carefully read and annotate the response.
- (b) The three selected Competence Level strands will be noted.
- (c) Only **after** selecting and noting the three Competence Level strands – will the examiner turn to the mark grid to establish the mark to be awarded. Where the mark grid calls for an examiner judgement, the extent to which a candidate has met the overall requirements of the particular Competence Level will determine the mark to be awarded.

In exceptional circumstances the standard of a candidate's work might range across more than two strand levels. Such an eventuality is not covered by the mark grids. Where this happens, the examiner should decide the mark to be awarded on a 'best fit' basis. The support of the supervising examiner could usefully be sought.

- 3 A final check of the answer booklet:

- (a) Use the 'E' tool to indicate the end of the candidate's final response.
- (b) Stamp all blank or planning pages with the 'SEEN' tool.

Here is an example of this style of annotation in action for a **Task 2** response (it should be read in conjunction with the relevant Competence Level strands on p. 15)

The response is positively assessed against each of the three strands that make up the Competence Levels for Reading in this task. Let's assume it can best be summarised by the following descriptors:

- “Mainly purposeful comment that supports appropriate interpretations” (Developing and Sustaining Interpretations CL 3)
- “Some straightforward explanation” (Explaining and Evaluating CL 2)
- “Relevant selection of examples... both texts... purposeful c-ref” (Selecting Material and Cross-referencing CL 3)

These individual descriptors are noted at the end of the response in a text box –

T2 323

The next stage in the process is to check these ‘strand scores’ across the mark grid for **Task 2**. This indicates a score of **11/12 marks**.

The selected score would then be entered against No. **2** in the scoring facility at the bottom, right corner of the screen.

Here is an example of this style of annotation in action for a **Task 3** response (it should be read in conjunction with the relevant Competence Level strands on p. 18)

The response is positively assessed against each of the three strands that make up the Competence Levels for Reading in this task. Let's assume it can best be summarised by the following descriptors:

- “Some straightforward comment that supports uncomplicated interpretations” (Developing and Sustaining Interpretations CL 2)
- “Some straightforward explanation of how some presentational devices have been employed” (Explaining and Evaluating CL 2)
- “Relevant selection of examples... both texts... purposeful cross-referencing” (Selecting Material and Cross-referencing CL 3)

These individual descriptors are noted at the end of the response in a text box –

T3 223

The next stage in the process is to check these ‘strand scores’ across the mark grid for **Task 3**. This indicates a score of **6 marks**.

This score would then be entered against No. **3** in the scoring facility at the bottom, right corner of the screen.

Compare and contrast how words and phrases have been used in both texts to persuade the reader to visit these outdoor events.

How Reading (i), (ii) and (iii) feed through to marks: use the question specific checklist to ascertain the extent to which a candidate has:

- selected and evaluated evidence;
- developed and sustained interpretations;
- explained how a writer uses linguistic devices to achieve effects.

The overall performance is then assessed against the three individual Competence Level strands. These are noted before the final stage in the process which is to match these 'strand scores' across the mark grid in order to decide upon a mark.

Task specific checklist outlining the material that candidates at all Competence Levels may be expected to include in their responses. **Credit fully any other valid suggestions/comments.**

Words and phrases used to persuade:

- both titles generate interest through connections to well-known stories: "ROBINHOOD" suggests the link to "England's most famous outlaw"/"a true hero...the stuff of legend"; whereas "The Enchanted Forest" creates an atmosphere of magic and mystery: "genuinely out of this world"/"The Magic Storytelling Hut"
- both texts use direct address to involve potential visitors in the activities on offer: "ROBINHOOD" – "your bow and arrow"/"you are recruited"; "The Enchanted Forest" – "Fasten Your Seatbelts"/"widen your horizons"/"Catch your shuttle"/"book ahead to ensure you get your preferred date and time"
- both texts use language to appeal to a range of age groups/audiences: "ROBINHOOD" – "enjoy a family experience like no other"/"suitable for all merry men, women and children over 5"; "The Enchanted Forest" – "Combine outdoor theatre with an evening walk"/"our two storytellers...will again enchant their visitors with traditional tales and...spooky stories"
- both texts use brief statements to attract the reader's attention. "ROBINHOOD" explains the activity on the front cover: "WALKABOUT THEATRE"; whereas "The Enchanted Forest" keeps the reader in suspense: "A Journey Through Space..."/"Fasten Your Seatbelts" before revealing that it too is "outdoor theatre"
- both texts feature flattering reviews of the experience to impress potential customers: "ROBINHOOD" is described as "a wonderful, awe-inspiring experience"; "The Enchanted Forest" – "As the sun fell, the forest came alive". It is also described as "one of the best nights out of the year"
- "ROBINHOOD" uses language to suggest that the reader will be part of the theatrical performance: "join England's most famous outlaw"/"you are recruited to join"; whereas "The Enchanted Forest" repeats the idea of a trip into space to hold the reader's attention: "The countdown has begun"/"Catch your shuttle to the launch site"
- both texts use familiar clichés to engage the reader's interest: "ROBINHOOD" says "he robs from the rich"/"the stuff of legend"; similarly "The Enchanted Forest" uses "widen your horizons"/"out of this world"

- both texts feature effective adjectives to persuade the reader that these are exciting activities: “ROBINHOOD” uses “stunning” and “mysterious”; “The Enchanted Forest” uses “truly unique and memorable”
- both texts feature superlatives to reinforce the quality of their presentations: “ROBINHOOD” describes their outdoor theatre as “the biggest of its kind”; “The Enchanted Forest” offers “one of the best nights out...”/“the very best of sci-fi”
- both texts use commands to reinforce the theme and encourage active participation: “ROBINHOOD” suggests the reader “Bring a picnic and your bow and arrow ”; while “The Enchanted Forest” uses imperatives such as “Fasten Your Seatbelts”/“Visit our interactive ET wood”
- both texts use phrases that stress the high standard of the performance: “ROBINHOOD” states that is “a family experience like no other”; while “The Enchanted Forest” says it is “guaranteed to deliver an outdoor experience...genuinely out of this world”
- both texts use word play to create interest: “ROBINHOOD” uses a well-known phrase “band of Merry Men”/“all merry men, ...”; while “The Enchanted Forest” uses puns: “out of this world”/“the forest came alive”
- both texts use similar metaphors to captivate the reader: “ROBINHOOD” uses “a journey full of action, laughter and romance”; while “The Enchanted Forest” uses: “A Journey Through Space”/ “Journey into the Unknown”
- in “The Enchanted Forest” all text on one panel is given over to ticketing information; whereas “ROBINHOOD” repeats website information/telephone numbers on each panel.

The 3 strands outlining the key qualities at each Competence Level for Reading

Task 2 Language use in Multi-Modal Texts				
	Developing and Sustaining Interpretations	Explaining and Evaluating	Selecting Material and Cross-referencing	
CL 1	Some reporting that offers a basic attempt at rudimentary interpretation	Some basic sense of how language has been used for a purpose – in a specific example or at a broad overall level	Some obvious examples – there may be some very broad and/or basic linking across the texts	CL 1
CL 2	Some straightforward comment that supports uncomplicated interpretations	Some straightforward explanation of how some linguistic devices have been employed	Generally appropriate selection of some examples supported by straightforward cross-referencing	CL 2
CL 3	Mainly purposeful comment that supports appropriate interpretations of how language has been used	Overall consideration of how linguistic devices achieve their effects – there may be some attempt at focused explanation/evaluation	Relevant selection of examples of language from both texts – some used for purposeful cross-referencing	CL 3

Task 2 Mark Grid		
Competence Levels	Strands attained	Mark awarded
0	000	0
1	111	1/2/3
	112	4/5
2	221	6/7
	222	8/9
	223	10
3	332	11/12
	333	13/14/15

Compare and contrast how **presentational devices** are used in **both** texts to make these places and activities appealing to potential visitors.

Comment on how **images, colour** and **layout** add to the appeal.

How Reading (i), (ii) and (iii) feed through to marks: use the question specific checklist to ascertain the extent to which a candidate has:

- **selected and evaluated evidence;**
- **developed and sustained interpretations;**
- **explained how a writer uses structural and presentational devices to achieve effects.**

The overall performance is then assessed against the three individual Competence Level strands. These are noted before the final stage in the process which is to match these 'strand scores' across the mark grid in order to decide upon a mark.

Task specific checklist outlining the material that candidates at all competence levels may be expected to include in their responses. **Credit fully any other valid suggestions/comment.**

The use of images, colour and layout:

- both front panels use an image which links to the theme of each attraction: the "ROBINHOOD" leaflet shows a woodland scene dominated by a huge tree along with Robin Hood and companions; whereas "The Enchanted Forest" cover is dominated by a mysterious and spectacular light display on a skeletal tree – linking with the space theme
- both texts also feature photographs of activities on offer: "ROBINHOOD" presents a series of outdoor scenes; "The Enchanted Forest" shows the inside of the Magic Storytelling Hut and the smiling storyteller atmospherically surrounded by curious objects and colourful wall hangings
- both texts use logos: "ROBINHOOD" features a business sponsor on the front page; whereas "The Enchanted Forest" has two prestigious awards prominently displayed on the front cover: "Scottish Event Awards 2014" and "2015 Scottish Thistle Awards NATIONAL WINNER"
- both texts use photos of the venues which may appeal to the potential audience member. "ROBINHOOD" features thumbnail images of the audience focused on the performers. These are presented as if mounted on parchment, in keeping with the historical context of the Robin Hood story; "The Enchanted Forest" has images of the forest lit up at night in spectacular colours to amaze the reader as well as including an image of a storyteller in her hut – possibly appealing to a family/younger audience
- "ROBINHOOD" uses a variety of characters to add drama; whereas "The Enchanted Forest" uses images of a forest dramatically lit at night to generate an air of mystery
- "ROBINHOOD" uses a version of the wood on the front cover which seems to have glowing gold lights in the trees. This supports the magical quality of the outdoor theatre; "The Enchanted Forest" uses black and blue panels to build the sense of a night time forest adventure
- "ROBINHOOD" uses white for the play's title along with a simple cinematic style of font to highlight the main character; "The Enchanted Forest" uses blue for its title combined with an angular old-fashioned font to reinforce the mystery and magic of the attraction

- both front covers use colours in a striking way: “ROBINHOOD” uses a green woodland background in keeping with the subject matter. The red rectangles which border the title stand out and attract the eye; “The Enchanted Forest” uses a vivid purple as background and this colours water and forest
- both texts position positive reviews in clear view to draw the attention of the reader: “ROBINHOOD” uses a red text box on the front cover; while “The Enchanted Forest” uses a coloured circle
- both texts feature an intriguing statement above the title, to grab the interest of the reader: “ROBINHOOD” uses “WALKABOUT THEATRE IN LANCASTER”; whereas “The Enchanted Forest” has “A Journey Through Space with”
- the final panel in both texts offers practical details: “ROBINHOOD” has a map of the location. To engage the reader, this is designed to look like an old document nailed to a tree. It also repeats the detail of the ticket booking number on two other pages to encourage sales

The 3 strands outlining the key qualities at each Competence Level for Reading

Task 3 Presentational Devices in Multi-Modal Texts				
	Developing and Sustaining Interpretations	Explaining and Evaluating	Selecting Material and Cross-referencing	
CL 1	Some reporting that offers a basic attempt at rudimentary interpretation	Some basic sense of how presentational devices have been used for a purpose – in a specific example or at a broad overall level	Some obvious examples – there may be some very broad and/or basic linking across the texts	CL 1
CL 2	Some straightforward comment that supports uncomplicated interpretations	Some straightforward explanation of how some presentational devices have been employed	Generally appropriate selection of some examples supported by straightforward cross-referencing	CL 2
CL 3	Mainly purposeful comment that supports appropriate interpretations of the use of presentational devices	Overall consideration of how presentational devices achieve their effects – some may offer focused explanation/evaluation	Relevant selection of examples of presentational devices from both texts – some used for purposeful cross-referencing	CL 3

Task 3 Mark Grid		
Competence Levels	Strands attained	Mark awarded
0	000	0
1	111	1/2
	112	3
2	221	4
	222	5
	223	6
3	332	7
	333	8/9