



Cambridge International A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE**9093/33**

Paper 3 Language Analysis

October/November 2024**MARK SCHEME**Maximum Mark: 50

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **13** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

PUBLISHED**English & Media subject specific general marking principles****(To be read in conjunction with the Generic Marking Principles (and requiring further guidance on how to place marks within levels))****Components using level descriptors:**

- We use level descriptors as a guide to broad understanding of the qualities normally expected of, or typical of, work in a level.
- Level descriptors are a means of general guidance, and should not be interpreted as hurdle statements.
- Where indicative content notes are supplied for a question, these are *not* a prescription of required content, and must not be treated as such. Alternative correct points and unexpected answers in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the knowledge and skills demonstrated.
- While we may have legitimate expectations as to the ground most answers may occupy, we must at all times be prepared to meet candidates on their chosen ground, provided it is relevant ground (e.g. clearly related to and derived from a relevant passage/text and meeting the mark scheme requirements for the question).

English Language specific marking instructions:**AO1 Read and demonstrate understanding of a wide variety of texts. (Understanding)**

- Marks should be awarded for the accuracy of the candidate's understanding of the text and its features, **not** for any analysis of them which is recognised under AO3.
- Where comparison is required, marks should be awarded for the candidate's recognition of similarities and differences between the texts and their features, **not** for any consequent analysis.
- When awarding a 'best-fit' mark within a Level for each AO, consider each bullet point equally.

AO2 Write effectively, creatively, accurately and appropriately, for a range of audiences and purposes. (Writing)

- Marks should be awarded equally on the basis of the level of the candidate's written expression (range of features used and accuracy) and the development of their writing (its organisation and relevance to task and audience).
- When awarding a 'best-fit' mark within a Level for each AO, consider each bullet point equally.

AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. (Conceptualisation)

- Marks should be awarded equally on the basis of the level of the candidate's understanding of the relevant issues, concepts, methods and approaches represented both in the text(s) and in their wider studies.
- When awarding a 'best-fit' mark within a Level for each AO, consider each bullet point equally.

AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. (Data handling)

- Marks should be awarded equally on the basis of the level of the candidate's selection, analysis and synthesis of language data.
- When awarding a 'best-fit' mark within a Level for each AO, consider each bullet point equally.

Higher marks should be awarded where candidates identify patterns and offer thoughtful and plausible explanations for the features they are discussing.

Weaker answers may spot features or describe individual cases of language change without reference to broader considerations or examples.

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Section A: Language change

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Read Texts A, B and C. Analyse how Text A exemplifies the various ways in which the English language has changed over time. In your answer, you should refer to specific details from Texts A, B and C, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of language change. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria in Table A. Additional guidance: The comments below are illustrative and are not intended to be exhaustive. Candidates may make other valid comments that should be credited. Candidates may organise their response in any appropriate way. They are not required to focus on lexis, grammar and syntax, orthography and graphology in separate sections. Responses might feature comment on the following: Lexis • The basic lexical fields on which Text A depends are those of pop music and music technology. • The principal subject is referred to by the single name <i>Dylan</i> rather than by the more traditional/conventional name-plus-surname. • Text A contains a mixture of simple (e.g. <i>light, free and fun</i>) and more sophisticated (e.g. <i>sharply juxtaposes youthful innocence</i>) lexical items. • In some cases, it is the combination of lexical items rather than the items themselves that are low-frequency – for example, adjective-noun pairings such as <i>roaring guitars and commanding hooks</i>. • The adjective-noun pairings <i>undeniable personality</i> and <i>unfiltered personality</i> could be seen as journalistic cliché lacking in any real meaning. • Some of the more modern lexical items – e.g. the compounds <i>breakout</i> and <i>takedowns</i> – may be seen as neologisms. • There are many examples of jargon, originally specialist terms from pop music and music technology, which have entered ‘mainstream’ vocabulary (<i>mixtape/hooks/riffs/mid-tempo ballad</i>) and some that remain ‘niche’ (e.g. <i>synth stabs</i>). • Lexical variety comes from direct quotation of song-titles and lyrics.	25

Question	Answer	Marks
1	- References are made to social media (<i>TikTok</i> and <i>Twitter</i>) and to other musicians (<i>Ed Sheeran</i> and <i>Tate McRae</i>). - Candidates may comment on lexical items borrowed from other fields, e.g. <i>supercharged</i> and <i>megawatt presence</i>. - The adverbial and adjectival forms of <i>sharp</i> are used to different effect in the second sentence: <i>The artist sharply juxtaposes youthful innocence – gasping in awe at a new love’s potential – with a sharp wit that suggests that anyone who does her wrong is ripe for a takedown.</i> - Text B shows how in previous times (the EEBO list) the dominant use of <i>sharp</i> was to describe the edge of something, i.e. the opposite of ‘blunt’: <i>pointed, sword, knife</i>. More contemporary usage from the BNC suggests the language of trends in business/commerce with collocates <i>rise, decline, increase</i>, meaning ‘sudden’ or ‘extreme’. - Text C takes the last of the song-titles quoted in Text A and compares usage of two forms – <i>treat bad, treat badly</i> – in American English (1800–2019). In British English, <i>treat bad</i> might be an accepted dialect form, but in Standard English contexts it would be seen as incorrect usage of an adjective after a verb, where an adverb should be employed. The spikes in the <i>treat bad</i> line on the graph, where it becomes more common than <i>treat badly</i>, may correspond to usages in pop music. Grammar and syntax - There is direct address to the audience: <i>If this sounds like a lot to swallow, then you’re absolutely right</i> - Examples of contemporary idiomatic phraseology include <i>Messing with my head</i> and <i>reach for anguish</i>. - Several sentences, including the sequence of the last three, are structured in a similar way: an opening statement (e.g. <i>Dylan’s sharp lyrics mirror the vivid production:</i>) followed by a colon; then a longer explanation/elaboration (e.g. <i>the high-speed, dramatic synth stabs on ‘Lovestruck’ and harmony layering on ‘Girl Of Your Dreams’ are both supercharged with colour.</i>) Orthography and Graphology - Embedded hyper-links perform the function of footnotes – and a little more besides – by connecting the text to other articles on the same web-site as well as to social media and music-video sites.	

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Marking criteria for Section A Question 1**Table A**

Level	AO2: Write effectively, creatively, accurately and appropriately, for a range of audiences and purposes. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 5 marks	AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. 15 marks
5	- Sophisticated expression, with a high level of accuracy - Content is fully relevant; ideas are developed throughout in a sophisticated manner 5 marks	Sophisticated understanding of, and insightful reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 5 marks	- Insightful and fully appropriate selection of language data from all three sources - Sophisticated and insightful analysis of language data - Sophisticated synthesis of evidence from all three sources of language data 13–15 marks
4	- Effective expression, with a few minor errors which do not impede communication - Content is relevant; ideas are developed in an effective manner 4 marks	Detailed understanding of, and effective reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 4 marks	- Effective and appropriate selection of language data from all three sources - Detailed and effective analysis of language data - Effective synthesis of evidence from all three sources of language data 10–12 marks
3	- Clear expression, with occasional errors which do not impede communication - Content is relevant; ideas are developed clearly 3 marks	Clear understanding of, and appropriate reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 3 marks	- Clear and appropriate selection of language data from at least two sources - Clear analysis of language data - Clear synthesis of evidence from at least two sources of language data 7–9 marks

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Level	AO2: Write effectively, creatively, accurately and appropriately, for a range of audiences and purposes. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 5 marks	AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. 15 marks
2	• Expression is clear but may not flow easily, with frequent errors which generally do not impede communication • Content is mostly relevant; ideas are developed in a limited manner 2 marks	• Limited understanding of, but generally appropriate reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches 2 marks	• Limited and generally appropriate selection of language data; may be uneven coverage • Limited analysis of language data • Some attempt to synthesise evidence from sources of language data 4–6 marks
1	• Basic expression, with frequent errors which impede communication • Content may lack relevance in parts; minimal development of ideas 1 mark	• Basic understanding of, and minimal reference to, linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches 1 mark	• Basic and minimal selection of language data • Basic analysis of language data • Minimal attempt to synthesise evidence from sources of language data 1–3 marks
0	• No creditable response 0 marks	• No creditable response 0 marks	• No creditable response 0 marks

Section B: Child language acquisition

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Read the following text, which is a transcription of a conversation between Maria (age 2 years 6 months) and her mother. They are unpacking Maria's toys from a toy box. Analyse ways in which Maria and her mother are using language in this conversation. In your answer, you should refer to specific details from the transcription, as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of child language acquisition. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria in Table B. Additional guidance: The comments below are illustrative and are not intended to be exhaustive. Candidates may make other valid comments that should be credited. Candidates may organise their response in any appropriate way. They are not required to focus on child-directed speech and children's language features in separate sections. Responses might feature the following: Child-directed speech • Candidates may analyse the mother's questioning technique: <i>what can you see</i> √ ... <i>wanna play with the house</i> ↗ ... <i>she does (.) doesn't she</i> √ • She makes suggestions in the first-person plural, couched as interrogatives: <i>shall we see what food there is this time</i> ↗ ... <i>shall we have a tea party</i> ↗ • Utterances are short, with frequent pauses to allow the child to process small units of information, repetition of simple lexical items, and a simple sequence of reasoning: <i>we've got <u>four</u> plates (1) and <u>four</u> cups (1) so somebody <u>else</u> can come</i> • The mother uses varied intonation to engage the child. • Dramatisation extends to giving voices to toys and other inanimate objects, and inviting their contribution and participation in imaginative play: <i>mister bunny (1) do you want a cup</i> ↗ (1) <i>where's he going to sit</i> √ • Maria's mother offers toys to her daughter to invite reaction (<i>look what i found</i>), which has the effect of encouraging Maria to ask questions: <i>/wezæt/ mirror</i> √ ... <i>did you find this mirror</i> ↗ ... <i>whose house/ɪzæt/</i> √ ... <i>what's in here</i> ↗	25

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Child language features • Almost all of the exchanges are fulfilled adjacency pairs: Maria shows herself adept at turn-taking. • Although there are some signs of telegraphic speech, Maria can formulate grammatically-coherent statements and questions: <i>cup (1) there (2) did you find this mirror↗</i> • Sometimes pronouns and auxiliary verbs are left out (<i>/dʒʌs/ play with these ... no (1) going to sit there</i>). • Maria can use contractions correctly and construct question forms with suitable intonation (<i>/wezæt/ mirror↘ ... whose house /ɪzæt/↘</i>). • The adjacent polysyllabic words <i>raspberries</i> and <i>Francesca</i> undergo some elision but remain comprehensible: <i>/raːspriːz/ (2) /tfeskə/</i>. • Maria makes frequent use of deixis, e.g. <i>/les/drink these</i>. References to relevant theories and research should be integrated into the response and may include: • Halliday's functions of language, for example: Regulatory – <i>LOOK (.) I've found something</i>; Interactional – <i>/les/put some (.) this on the plate (1) you put yours on the plate</i>; Imaginative – <i>YES (.) yes that horsey can eat something</i> • Skinner (Behaviourism), e.g. the mother's positive response to Maria's rather peremptory <i>did you <u>hear</u> me↗</i> is implicit approval: <i>i <u>did</u> (1) yes (.) lets drink</i>. • Chomsky (innateness/language acquisition device), e.g. Maria has understood that intonation as well as syntax can convey a question: <i>for me↗</i>. • Piaget (cognitive development), e.g. Maria's willingness to join in her mother's suggested <i>tea party</i>; Maria is able to connect what she is doing in the immediate present with the preferences of her sister Francesca, who is absent (object permanence). • Vygotsky: the zone of proximal development, which Maria's mother attempts to activate by putting forward a question which depends on understanding numbers: <i>weve got <u>four</u> plates (1) and <u>four</u> cups (1) so somebody <u>else</u> can come</i>. • Bellugi: the child is proficient in using pronouns, e.g. <i>you put yours, me and you</i>.	

Marking criteria for Section B Question 2**Table B**

Level	AO1: Read and demonstrate understanding of a wide variety of texts. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 15 marks	AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. 5 marks
5	- Sophisticated understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Insightful reference to characteristic features 5 marks	- Sophisticated understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches - Insightful reference to wider study of linguistic issues and concepts - Insightful reference to linguistic methods and approaches taken by fully appropriate theorists 13–15 marks	Sophisticated selection, analysis and synthesis of language data 5 marks
4	- Detailed understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Effective reference to characteristic features 4 marks	- Detailed understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches - Effective reference to wider study of linguistic issues and concepts - Effective reference to linguistic methods and approaches taken by appropriate theorists 10–12 marks	Detailed selection, analysis and synthesis of language data 4 marks
3	- Clear understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Clear reference to characteristic features 3 marks	- Clear understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches - Clear reference to wider study of linguistic issues and concepts - Clear reference to linguistic methods and approaches taken by appropriate theorists 7–9 marks	Clear selection, analysis and synthesis of language data 3 marks

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Level	AO1: Read and demonstrate understanding of a wide variety of texts. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 15 marks	AO5: Analyse and synthesise language data from a variety of sources. 5 marks
2	- Limited understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Limited reference to characteristic features 2 marks	- Limited understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches - Some limited reference to wider study of linguistic issues and/or concepts - Some limited reference to linguistic methods and/or approaches taken by generally appropriate theorists 4–6 marks	Limited selection, analysis and/or synthesis of language data 2 marks
1	- Basic understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Minimal reference to characteristic features 1 mark	- Basic understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches - Minimal reference to wider study of linguistic issues and/or concepts - Minimal reference to linguistic methods and/or approaches taken by theorists 1–3 marks	Basic selection, analysis and/or synthesis of language data 1 mark
0	No creditable response 0 marks	No creditable response 0 marks	No creditable response 0 marks