



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2017

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In English Language (4EA0) Paper 01



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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Paper 1

Section A

A02 Reading

- (i) read and understand texts with insight and engagement
(ii) develop and sustain interpretations of writers' ideas and perspectives
(iii) understand and make some evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to achieve their effects

Question number	Answer	Mark
1	Examiners should only reward the single correct answer. Both words needed, not necessarily hyphenated. • (icy) Kool-Aid	1
Question number	Answer	Mark
2	Examiners should reward the identification of words or phrases that show an understanding of how the writer presents the heat of the summer and should only reward the following. Up to three marks for: • "The flannel sheets were put away until cold nights returned" • "by mid-July I slept only on cotton sheets." • ("sagging,) naked heat" • "(We) melted" • "the sun started to take its toll (on the land)" • "The pasture behind the cottage singed" • "the long summer sun" • "she brought icy Kool-Aid ... for us to drink".	3
Question number	Answer	Mark
3	Examiners should reward all valid responses to the passage up to four marks. Look to reward the quality of explanation rather than simply counting the number of features or phrases that have been identified. Some may say that she is a "good" mother but will not receive marks unless they explain with reasons such as: • she is protective, as she is always present • she is relaxed and trusting and gives the children their freedom/independence • she is organised and efficient with regular patterns of behaviour • she provides for them by bringing cooling drinks and by calling them to lunch • she is neighbourly, sharing a cup of tea with Mrs Nichols • she is empathetic and understands Mrs Nichols's anxiety, even though it is never stated • she is demonstrative, surprising Mrs Nichols by holding her hands and kissing her. • she is optimistic, "Everything will be alright"	4

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
4	Examiners should refer to the following bullet points and then to the table on page 7 to reach an overall judgement. There are many features in the passage that are worthy of comment. Examiners must reward all valid points that show an engagement with the text and an appreciation of the writer's technique rather than have a set agenda of items that they are looking for. Examiners must reward all valid points that address the question and show a clear grasp of the writer's technique. Candidates may refer to some of the following points: The description of life at the lakeside cottage: • life is presented as idyllic and free • the cottage is close to nature with reference to forests, pastures, flowers, ducks, fish and dragonflies • the lake itself is presented as "pure" in the phrase: "a pure reflection of the cloudless morning sky" • it is very still and peaceful, on certain hot days almost nothing at all moves • life is unhurried and time seems to stretch for the writer and his friends • it is a place of freedom as the children are allowed to go off and play by themselves without adult supervision • it is a place of friendship as the writer clearly plays with a number of other children • his parents seem to be stereotypical with mother as the carer and feeder, whilst father only comes to the cabin at weekends where he busies himself with tools, building and repairing things. The writer's thoughts and feelings about the building of the new house: • the writer is initially sad when the new house is built • the writer feels that the lake is like a living entity and should be left alone in the wintertime • he feels that their special isolation as the last house, where no one goes past, has been taken away • the writer feels sad for the loss of nature and his view of the fields • by the end of the passage we appreciate the full extent of the writer's feelings which are too painful to even mention to Grace. Particular words, phrases and techniques: • the passage opens by framing the narrative as an adult remembering his childhood experiences	12

	• it begins in the second person but moves into the first person in order to engage the reader • use of the language of extremes: "perfect" • use of short sentences for emphasis: "You just know" "It was too painful"; "Fish wouldn't bite" • deliberate adoption of a simple sentence style and basic vocabulary to recreate the voice of the child: "I was sad when that happened" • repetition for emphasis and to represent the child voice: "prettier and prettier"; "saw and saw" • use of simile to create strong visual and abstract imagery: "The lake looked like an enormous puddle of mercury"; "The days stretched out like cats lazing in the sun" • use of onomatopoeia: "thrum" • use of alliteration: "sawed was the sound of summer", which some may see as onomatopoeic • power of three: "calming, contemplative, relaxing" • use of a range of senses, such as sight, sound and touch when describing the father • use of contrasts: the wild forests and pastures with the manicured lawns • use of irony in that the redbrick house can be lived in all year round, and yet no one lives there, making its presence even more of an affront to the writer • use of capitals for dramatic emphasis at the end of the passage: "NO TRESPASSING" • the structure of the passage charts an end of innocence from a natural idyll to a realisation that people like Mr Everett are "scary" and his actions eventually lead to the end of the ideal of space and freedom.	
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QUESTION 4

Level	Mark	AO2 (i)/(ii)/(iii)
0		No rewardable material.
Level 1	1 - 3	• Basic understanding of the text is evident in the response • Engagement with the text is basic, with little development in the response • Interpretations are developed with limited success • Limited evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to create effect, with little use made of appropriate examples to support ideas.
Level 2	4 - 6	• Some understanding of the text is evident in the response • Engagement with the text is generally apparent, with some development in the response • Interpretations are developed with some success • Some evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to create effect, with some use made of appropriate examples to support ideas.
Level 3	7 - 9	• Sound understanding of the text is evident in the response • Assured engagement with the text, with thorough development in the response • Interpretations are thoroughly developed and sustained • Assured evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to create effect, with use made of thoroughly appropriate examples to support ideas.
Level 4	10 - 12	• Perceptive understanding of the text is evident in the response • Discriminating engagement with the text, with perceptive development in the response • Interpretations are perceptively developed and sustained • Perceptive evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to create effect, with discriminating use made of appropriate examples to support ideas.

Total for Section A: 20 Marks

Section B, part 1**AO2 Reading**

- (i) read and understand texts with insight and engagement
 (ii) develop and sustain interpretations of writers' ideas and perspectives (iii) understand and make some evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to achieve their effects

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
5	Examiners should refer to the following bullet points and then to the table on page 10 to come to an overall judgement. Examiners must reward all valid points that show engagement and insight. Candidates may refer to some of the following points: • powerful opening sentence immediately gains attention • adjectives emphasise their poverty: "hungry, lean, scared" • the use of the connective "but" produces a form of narrative hook that engages the reader • strongly emotive vocabulary throughout the passage • opening single sentence paragraph is a framing device for the story that begins at paragraph two • extended metaphor of ghosts and spectres used to describe his feelings and associations with death, linking paragraphs two and three: "a ghost village", "ghoulish manner" • lack of feelings strongly emphasised: "callous" • the journalists are like predators: "on the hunt" • use of simile to explain thoughts on his search for shocking news stories: "search for the shocking is like the craving for a drug" • at times the tone is calm and matter-of-fact, oddly lacking in emotion • use of names throughout, until the mystery of the final identity, personalises the story and the suffering of the people • short sentences add to the simple stating of facts, lacking drama: "Habiba had died" • passage makes full use of sensory experiences: sight throughout; sound, "No rage, no whimpering"; smell, "the smell of decaying flesh"; touch, "wipe your hands on the back of your trousers after you've held the clammy palm of a mother who has just cleaned vomit from her child's mouth" • quotes his own dispatch, further distancing himself from the actual suffering, a vision of "famine away from the headlines, a famine of quiet suffering and lonely death" • topic sentence continues the simple, almost list style suggesting that she was one of many, a representative in this story of wider suffering: "There was the old woman who lay in her hut" • powerful image of suffering and deformity: "The shattered leg had fused into the gentle V-shape of a boomerang"	10

	• single-sentence paragraph reorientates the reader away from the overwhelming pain and suffering and back to the opening hook, "And then there was the face I will never forget." • use of implied conversation with the reader in a short, two-word sentence, "Yes, revulsion". This emphasises the readers' assumed shock at his reaction to the suffering • use of repetition for emphasis: "To be in a feeding centre " • more compassionate and positive emotions introduced through emotive vocabulary: "pity", "dignity" – represented through two poignant images of people the writer has seen • the man's smile is enigmatic and puzzling and these feelings are emphasised by the use of rhetorical questions: "how could it be?", "What was it about that smile?" • the powerful language of extreme feelings is replaced by the vocabulary of gentler feelings: "embarrassed", "feeble smile" • thoughts on the role of the journalist are powerfully portrayed in two sentences that echo one another and are themselves constructed of polarised halves: "The journalist observes, the subject is observed. The journalist is active, the subject is passive" • use of idiomatic language: "turned the tables", represents his surprise • rhetorical question used to express the journalist's dilemma at the heart of this passage, so emphasising his uncertainty and discomfort: "If he was embarrassed to be found weakened by hunger and ground down by conflict, how should I feel to be standing there so strong and confident?" • alliteration used to give an emphatic tone of certainty: "resolved there and then that" • final sentence expresses the reversal in roles that has occurred in the passage, with the image of the writer being the one in someone else's debt • last sentence has an informal tone that is at odds with the rest of the passage.	
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QUESTION 5

Level	Mark	AO2 (i)/(ii)/(iii)
0		No rewardable material.
Level 1	1 - 3	• Basic understanding of the text is evident in the response • Engagement with the text is basic, with little development in the response • Interpretations are developed with limited success • Limited evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to create effect, with little use made of appropriate examples to support ideas • <i>Where response requires consideration of two or more features, limited balance is evident.</i>
Level 2	4 - 7	• Generally sound or sound understanding of the text is evident in the response • Mostly clear or clear engagement with the text, with development in the response • Interpretations are developed and sustained with some success • Mostly sound or sound evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to create effect, with clear use made of appropriate examples to support ideas • <i>Where response requires consideration of two or more features, clear balance is evident.</i>
Level 3	8 - 10	• Perceptive understanding of the text is evident in the response • Discriminating engagement with the text, with development in the response • Interpretations are perceptively developed and sustained • Perceptive evaluation of how writers use linguistic and structural devices to create effect, with assured use made of appropriate examples to support ideas • <i>Where response requires consideration of two or more features, a perceptive balanced approach is evident.</i>

Section B, part 2

Range of writing: explore, imagine, entertain; argue, persuade, advise; inform, explain, describe

A03 Writing

- (i) communicate clearly and appropriately , using and adapting forms for different readers and purposes
- (ii) organise ideas into sentences, paragraphs and whole texts using a variety of linguistic and structural features
- (iii) use a range of sentence structures effectively, with accurate punctuation and spelling

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
6	Markers should use the grid below to award marks for this writing activity. The assessment of writing involves a judgement about a writer's ability to construct and convey meaning in written language, matching style to audience and purpose. Writing is marked against three skills areas which assess the Writing Assessment Objectives. Markers should allocate about a third of the total marks for accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar. <i>The best-fit approach</i> An answer may not always satisfy every one of the assessment criteria for a particular band in order to receive a mark within that band range, since on individual criteria the answer may meet the descriptor for a higher or lower mark range. The best-fit approach should be used to determine the mark which corresponds most closely to the overall quality of the response.	10

QUESTION 6

Level	Mark	A03 (i)/(ii)/(iii)
0		No rewardable material.
Level 1	1 - 3	• Communication is at a basic level, and limited in clarity • Little awareness is shown of the purpose of the writing and the intended reader • Organisation is simple with limited success in opening and development • Sentences show basic attempt to structure and control expression and meaning. A limited range of sentence structures is used • Basic control of a range of punctuation devices, with little success in conveying intended emphasis and effects • Spelling is basic in accuracy, with many slips which will hinder meaning
Level 2	4 - 7	• Communicates clearly • Generally clear sense of purpose and understanding of the expectations/requirements of the intended reader shown • Organisation is sound or mostly sound with clear text structure; controlled paragraphing to reflect opening, development and closure together with some successful use of cohesive devices • Sentences are generally clearly structured, with generally sound control of expression and meaning. A reasonable selection of sentence structures are used • Generally sound control of a range of punctuation devices, enabling intended emphasis and effects to be conveyed for most of the response • Spelling is mostly accurate, with some slips which do not hinder meaning
Level 3	8 - 10	• Communication is perceptive and subtle with discriminating use of a full vocabulary • Task is sharply focused on purpose and the expectations/requirements of the intended reader • Sophisticated control of text structure, skilfully sustained paragraphing, assured application of a range of cohesive devices • Sentences are convincingly structured, with sophisticated control of expression and meaning. A convincing selection of sentence structures is used • Control of the full range of punctuation is precise, enabling intended emphasis and effects to be conveyed • Spelling is consistently accurate

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

Section C: Writing

Range of writing: inform, explain, describe

A03 Writing

- (i) communicate clearly and appropriately, using and adapting forms for different readers and purposes
- (ii) organise ideas into sentences, paragraphs and whole texts using a variety of linguistic and structural features
- (iii) use a range of sentence structures effectively, with accurate punctuation and spelling

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
7	The writing triplet assessed on this question is writing to inform, explain and describe. Weaker answers may be fragmentary or lack coherence. Candidates may lack the ability to explain themselves or may assume understanding that the reader does not have. A useful discriminating factor will be the extent to which the writer is able to engage the interests of the reader by using a variety of techniques. The assessment of writing involves a judgement about a writer's ability to construct and convey meaning in written language, matching style to audience and purpose. Writing is marked against three skills areas which assess the Writing Assessment Objectives. Markers should allocate about a third of the total marks for accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar. <i>The 'best-fit' approach</i> An answer may not always satisfy every one of the assessment criteria for a particular band in order to receive a mark within that band range, since on individual criteria the answer may meet the descriptor for a higher or lower mark range. The 'best-fit' approach should be used to determine the mark which corresponds most closely to the overall quality of the response.	20

QUESTION 7

Level	Mark	AO3 (i)/(ii)/(iii)
0		No rewardable material.
Level 1	1 - 4	• Communication is at a basic level, and limited in clarity • Little awareness is shown of the purpose of the writing and the intended reader • Organisation is simple with limited success in opening and development • Sentences show basic attempt to structure and control expression and meaning. A limited range of sentence structures is used • Basic control of a range of punctuation devices, with little success in conveying intended emphasis and effects • Spelling is basic in accuracy, with many slips which will hinder meaning
Level 2	5 - 8	• Communicates in a broadly appropriate way • Shows some grasp of the purpose and of the expectations/requirements of the intended reader • Some grasp of text structure, with opening and development and some appropriate use of paragraphing and other sequencing devices • Sentences show some attempt to structure and control expression and meaning. Some variety of sentence structures used • Some control of a range of punctuation devices, enabling intended emphasis and effects to be conveyed for some of the response • Spelling is sometimes accurate, with some slips which may hinder meaning
Level 3	9 - 12	• Communicates clearly • Generally clear sense of purpose and understanding of the expectations/requirements of the intended reader shown • Organisation is sound with clear text structure; controlled paragraphing to reflect opening, development and closure together with some successful use of cohesive devices • Sentences are generally clearly structured, with generally sound control of expression and meaning. A reasonable selection of sentence structures are used • Generally sound control of a range of punctuation devices, enabling intended emphasis and effects to be conveyed for most of the response • Spelling is mostly accurate, with some slips which do not hinder meaning

Level 4	13 - 16	- Communicates effectively - A secure realisation of the writing task according to the writer's purpose and the expectations/requirements of the intended reader is shown - Organisation is secure, text structure is well-judged; effective paragraphing and a range of cohesive devices between and within paragraphs - Sentences are purposefully structured, with sustained control of expression and meaning. A wide and varied selection of sentence structures is used - Thorough control of the full range of punctuation, enabling intended emphasis and effects to be conveyed - Spelling is almost always accurate, with occasional slips
Level 5	17-20	- Communication is perceptive and subtle with discriminating use of a full vocabulary - Task is sharply focused on purpose and the expectations/requirements of the intended reader - Sophisticated control of text structure, skilfully sustained paragraphing, assured application of a range of cohesive devices - Sentences are convincingly structured, with sophisticated control of expression and meaning. A convincing selection of sentence structures is used - Control of the full range of punctuation is precise, enabling intended emphasis and effects to be conveyed - Spelling is consistently accurate

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

