

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 :	02
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	<p>Rob was can fully construct sentences, however repeated his use of pronouns along "you can't see me now" demonstrates his abilities and characteristics of the telegraphic stage. The way in which he responds to his grandfather's utterances with just as complex utterances supports Bruner's theory that we learn language 'from those around us.</p>
	<p>Rob's inability to correctly pronounce word such 'balloons' and 'three' are support Bruner's phoneme is grid that suggests that children are only able to pronounce certain consonants and different development stages. His use of verbs is "I caught" in response to verbs used by his grandfather is also reflective of Bruner's ^{the} theory that we use the language the ability to learn language is innate.</p>
	<p>Halliday's seven functions are also demonstrated in text A, "I want it."</p>
	<p>Rob's emphasis on verbs such as 'go' and 'look' are also representative of his familiarity with the one word stage, however, paired with his correct use of syntax his language development stage is quite evident.</p>



Question Part

2	<p>a range of linguistic features</p> <p>Texts In Text B imperatives are used in an attempt to initiate influential power. The article consists of specialised high frequency lexis, 'overt functionality', in order to create a semantic field of technology. This is also done in attempt to examine create the impression that the authors of the article are experts resulting in the likelihood of the reader doing following the instructions given within the article.</p>
	<p>The second person personal pronoun 'you' is repeatedly used in order to create a relationship between the author and reader and to make the reader feel that the article is directly relative to them, further increasing the potential of influential power. This relates to Norman Fairclough's theory of synthetic personalisation that suggests, by speaking in a similar manner to or creating a relationship with the readership etc, you are ^{asserting} exercising power.</p>
	<p>The discourse of the text is also representative of this writer's need to assert power. The bold subheadings are used in an attempt to stand out, along with the wording of the subheading it is assumed that the purpose of this is to scare readers into following the instructions given in the text. The use of imperatives in the subheadings 'Beware dangerous imposters'</p>



Question Part

'merit' pear into the readers, however paired
 with ~~the writer's personal~~ ^{the writer's personal} ~~the writer's suggestions~~ ^{opinions}, "so it's
 a good idea to download" it is then assumed
 that ~~done~~ as a result of the relationship
 formed between the writer author and reader,
 the sole purpose of the article is to protect ^{the reader} ~~you~~
 and ~~explain~~ ^{them} ~~you~~ in taking the desired
 actions against spyware, again trying to
 further assert informational power.

The use of declaratives stated as facts earns
 the trust of the reader, along with the fact
 that the BBC is ~~owned~~ ^{owned} funded by the taxpayer
 therefore they are broadcast news providers,
 thus it is assumed that the news they
 report is to protect or inform and not
 mislead ~~the~~ taxpayer. The mention of
 protecting children suggests that the argument
 is and focused as it sets the tone of the
 article together with imperatives such as,
 "never trust an unsolicited offer of
 anti-virus tools or anti-spyware", similar
 to imperatives used by parents who are
 scolding their children.



Question Part

3	Text C and D are both discussing the same topics, the Sioux Native American Indians; however Text C is a treaty written in 1868.
	The archaic lexis used in the Text C, 'duly', 'annuitias' are highly representative representative of the time in which it was written. Similarly in Text D, the writer uses abbreviations ('et' which is also representative of the modern time in which the text was written. The use of these features are an attempt to demonstrate the diachronic language change evident in both texts.
	Although text C is a legally binding document, its discourse, similarly to text D is typical of an online article; however the register of text C reflects the implied formality of the text. Texts The informal register of text C is furthered by the complexity of the sentence structure, a feature used in the 19th century to ^{reflect} imply the intellect and intelligence of the writer, suggesting that the text ^{has been} is a legal document of written by someone who possesses power.
	Even though Although the discourse in text D is somewhat similar to text C, the date at the beginning of the text, that is in a way similar to the structure of a diary entry or blog, suggests that the topic of the article is of some importance,



Question Part

however still lacks the formality evident in text C.

Advancing like text C the author of text D uses sentence structure in order to imply that she is passionate and as evidence of her intellect. The use of minor sentences 'and they won' are done in an attempt to place emphasis on the topic of the text and refocus the reader. The author uses a range of high frequency lexis in order to create a lexical field entirely in relation to the Native Americans:

The semantic change between the two texts is also evident through the way in which both authors refer to the same group of people. In text C they are referred to as 'Sioux Native Americans Indians' whereas as, in text D they are referred to as simply 'Native Americans', in this is evidence of the ~~more~~ increase of inclusivity that has taken place in society over time.

The orthography in text C is also telling of the time in which it was written, the use of 'therewith', 'hereto', however the use of these words also further the formality of the document



Question Part

Both texts are documents ^{unintended} ~~meant~~ to be read by the public. This is proven in text C by the writer's attempt to individually name each commissioner involved with the treaty, thus suggesting that text C was believed to eventually become a historical document. At the beginning of text D the writer states her Twitter username, this also supports the fact that text D was meant for the public eye and is in fact ~~was~~ a modern text.

The ~~lack~~ absence of the auxiliary verb 'do' in text C evidences that the text was written prior to the dummy auxiliary period, in comparison to text D in which the auxiliary verb 'did' is consistently used. This further implies that text D is essentially a lot more modern than text C.



