

GCSE Subject Level Guidance for English Language

May 2014



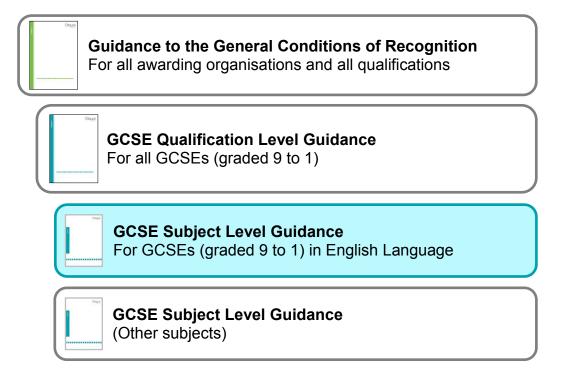
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Introduction

About this document

This document (highlighted in the figure below) is part of a suite of documents which outlines our guidance for awarding organisations offering GCSE Qualifications (graded 9 to 1).



This document sets out guidance which applies to all GCSE Qualifications (graded from 9 to 1) in English Language. It supports both:

- the GCSE Qualification Level Conditions and associated requirements;¹ and
- the GCSE Subject Level Conditions and associated requirements for English Language.²

This document constitutes guidance for the purposes of section 153 of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 (the '2009 Act'), Conditions GCSE4.1, GCSE(English Language)3 and GCSE(English Language)1.1(c).

An awarding organisation has a legal obligation under the 2009 Act to have regard to this guidance, where relevant, in relation to each GCSE Qualification in English

¹ <u>www.ofqual.gov.uk/documents/gcse-9-1-qualification-level-conditions/</u>

² <u>www.ofqual.gov.uk/documents/gcse-9-1-subject-level-conditions-english-language/</u>

Language that it makes available or proposes to make available. Conditions GCSE4.1, GCSE(English Language)3 and GCSE(English Language)1.1(c) impose the same obligation in respect of the guidance below which is issued under those Conditions.

An awarding organisation should use the guidance in this document to help it understand how to comply with the GCSE Qualification Level Conditions, as they apply to GCSE Qualifications in English Language, and the Subject Level Conditions and associated requirements for such qualifications.

Guidance set out in this document

This document provides guidance on minimum assessment time and assessment objectives for GCSE Qualifications (graded 9 to 1) in English Language

Guidance on minimum assessment time for GCSE Qualifications in English Language

Conditions GCSE4.1 and GCSE(English Language)3 state that all assessments for a GCSE Qualification in English Language shall be Assessments by Examination – except for assessments of a Learner's ability to:

- listen to and understand spoken standard English, and
- use spoken standard English effectively.

We expect that an awarding organisation will design and set the Assessments by Examination for a GCSE Qualification in English Language on the basis that the total amount of time spent by each Learner in taking those assessments should be no less than three-and-a-half hours.

Guidance on assessment objectives for GCSE Qualifications in English Language

The assessment objectives for GCSE Qualifications (graded 9 to 1) in English Language are set out in the Department for Education's publication *GCSE English Language: subject content and assessment objectives*³ (the 'Content Document'), and reproduced in the table below.

	Reading <i>(50%)</i> Read and understand a range of texts to:				
AO1	 Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas Select and synthesise evidence from different texts 				
AO2	Explain, comment on and analyse how writers use language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views				
AO3	Compare writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts				
AO4	Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references				
	Writing (50%)				
AO5	 Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts 				
AO6	Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation. (This requirement must constitute 20% of the marks for each specification as a whole.)				
	Spoken language (Unweighted)				
A07	Demonstrate presentation skills in a formal setting				
AO8	Listen and respond appropriately to spoken language, including to questions and feedback to presentations				
AO9	Use spoken Standard English effectively in speeches and presentations.				

³ Department for Education (November 2013) *GCSE English language: subject content and assessment objectives*, DFE-00232-2013, <u>www.gov.uk/government/publications/gcse-english-language-and-gcse-english-literature-new-content</u>

Condition GCSE(English Language)1.1(c) requires awarding organisations to interpret the Content Document having regard to any guidance published by Ofqual.

We set out below our guidance for the purposes of Condition GCSE(English Language)1.1(c). This guidance explains how we expect awarding organisations to interpret these assessment objectives in terms of:

- the different 'strands' within each of the assessment objectives;
- the further discrete 'elements' within each assessment objective and its strands, which questions and tasks could target and/or seek to credit – our expectation is that each and every question/task should target or seek to credit at least one of these elements, and may target or seek to credit multiple elements across one or more assessment objectives;
- the coverage expectations, such as in relation to the different strands and elements within each assessment objective and how those strands and elements should be sampled over time; and
- the key areas of emphasis in each assessment objective and the particular meaning for the subject of any key terms and phrases used; defined terms are shown in bold text, followed by their definition.

In line with the obligations set out in Condition GCSE(English Language)1.1(c), we expect awarding organisations to be able to demonstrate how they have had regard to this guidance. For example, an awarding organisation could map how it has regard to the guidance as it:

- develops its sample assessment materials;
- delivers the qualification;
- develops and applies its approach to sampling the elements into which the assessment objectives are divided; and
- monitors the qualification to make sure it addresses all elements appropriately.

AO1: Identify and intended on the select and synthesis in the select and synthesis in the select and synthesis in the select and se	(Reading = 50% overall)				
Strands	Elements	Coverage	Agreements and defini	tions	
1 – Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas	1a – Identify explicit information	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)	 Approximately 10–20% of the reading marks show allocated to AO1. (This would mean 5–10% of the marks for each specification as a whole.) 		
	1b – Identify explicit ideas	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)	 Identify suggests retrieving data or facts; interpreta a wider range of possibilities, which would include working with more complex material and a more sophisticated level of engagement with material. Select suggests appropriating material; synthesis defined in the requirements above, means bringing material together from more than one text to create new material. Although AO1 details the foundational skills of read – which would be relevant to any reading task and shown in any reading response – those skills would necessarily be targeted in the sense of there being 	would include	
	1c – Interpret implicit information	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)		erial; synthesise , as	
	1d – Interpret implicit ideas	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)		nal skills of reading	
2 – Select and	2a – Select evidence from different texts	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)		ose skills would not of there being an	
synthesise evidence from different texts	2b – Synthesise evidence from different texts	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)	 intention to credit them in a particular question or task; they would not always be the intended emphasis. The extent to which Learners with different levels of ability can demonstrate AO1 will depend on the task set, but also on the text(s) with which they are required to engage. 		

AO2: Explain influence rea	(Reading = 50% overall)				
Strands	Elements	Coverage	Agreements and definit	tions	
n/a	1a – Comment on, explain and analyse how writers use language, using relevant subject terminology to support their views	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)	 Approximately 20–40% of the reading marks should b allocated to AO2. (This would mean 10–20% of the marks for each specification as a whole.) There is a notional hierarchy within each element, with comment on the lowest level, suggesting simple descriptive statements 		
	1b – Comment on, explain and analyse how writers use structure, using relevant subject terminology to support their views	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)	 explain the middle level, suggesting description elaborated upon by some reference to how the and analyse the highest level, suggesting linkages between writing and its results that are completed detailed. There are no intrinsic differences in the Levels of Demand between the four elements, though they different in the nature of what they involve. There is considerable overlap between language structure, and it will not normally be possible to drive the structure. 	ce to how they work	
	1c – Comment on, explain and analyse how writers achieve effects, using relevant subject terminology to support their views	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)		though they are volve. en language and	
	1d – Comment on, explain and analyse how writers influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)	 absolute distinctions between them. The extent to which Learners with different levels of ability can demonstrate AO2 will depend on the tas but also on the text(s) with which they are required engage. 		

AO3: Compare writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or (Reading over more texts					
Strands	Elements	Coverage	Agreements and definitions		
n/a	1a – Compare writers' ideas across two or more texts1b – Compare writers' perspectives across two or more texts1c – Compare writers' ideas, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts1d – Compare writers' perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment) Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment) Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment) Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)	 should have AO3 (and not AO2) as assessment focus. Elements 1a and 1b suggest lower elements 1c and 1d suggest higher but also permit the credit of lower less at higher levels, AO3 might involve sustained, detailed, evaluative and levels, there might be more straight and identification of main similaritie The extent to which Learners with a ability can demonstrate AO3 will demonstrate AD3 will demon	n 5–10% of the hole.) rison, and this nple, a comparison ves are conveyed its principal levels, whereas levels potentially, evels. comparison that is interwoven; at lower tforward description s and differences. different levels of epend on the task	
			set, but also on the texts with which they are re to engage.		

AO4: Eva	(Reading = 50% overall)				
Strands	Elements	Coverage	Agreements and definitions		
n/a	This AO is a single element	Full coverage in each set of assessments (but not in every assessment)	 Approximately 20–40% of the reading marks should be allocated to mean 10–20% of the marks for each specification as a whole.) The conjunction in AO4 ('and support this with') should be unders 'supported by' – that is, the clauses either side of it represent a sing evaluative in nature. The emphasis in AO4 is on critical evaluation. This requires a persor which is informed and evidenced through references to the text, as degree of summation and detachment. At higher levels, this intends requirement: it suggests both engagement and involvement, but als overview from a critical distance, as well as textual examples that an and persuasive. At lower levels, it would be more likely to involve lins straightforward examples, but should not, even at this level, comprise that are unconsidered and unsupported and that do not therefore rejudgements. The extent to which Learners with different levels of ability can dem required to engage. This may include the specific type of text, the bit (such as non-fiction, literary fiction and literary non-fiction) and the previous requirements. Awarding organisations will need to to explain their approach to this assessment objective in their asses this subject. 	tood to mean le process, which is anal judgement, well as involving a a challenging o taking an re apt, convincing nited interaction and se personal opinions present onstrate the skills with which they are road form of text ourpose of the text ory and informative). st degree of change o take particular care	

 AO5: Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts 					
Strands	Elements	Coverage	Agreements and definitions	5	
1 – Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences	clearly, effectively and imaginatively 1c – Select and adapt tone, style and register	Full coverage in every writing task/question	 It is not possible to ascribe individual weightings to the six elements of AO5 – they contribute together to the 30% of the overall marks for each specification allocated here. (Since AO5 must account for 30% of each specification as a whole, it must account for 60% of the overall writing marks.) Any writing task would enable Learners to show – and would therefore seek to credit – all six elements. (However, they would not be 'targeted' in the sense of this being explicit.) Learners would demonstrate the different elements according to their level of ability and the approach to assessing them would 		
2 – Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts	 2a – Organise information and ideas 2b – Use structural and grammatical features 2c – Write to support coherence and cohesion of texts 		 therefore be compensatory. (The tasks set for ware very open-ended and differentiation is very noutcome.) Marking reliability across writing tasks should be having fewer separate judgements per response 	ry much by I be promoted by	

AO6: Learners must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation				20% (Writing = 50%)
Strands	Elements	Coverage	Agreements and definitions	
n/a	This AO is a single element	Full coverage in every writing task/question	 The 20% of the overall marks for each specific AO6 should be weighted equally across the weighted equally acroses the weighted equally acroses to accuracy: primary consideration, being mainly about how risk-taking should be penalised where these h (The extremes of performance here are fairly of likely to be the relative status of less accurate the responses.) The creation of a common mark scheme across organisations for AO6 is likely to be problemate organisations should therefore focus on developed of broad marking expectations and emphases. 	riting tasks. (Since on as a whole, it irks.) the range is not a v far creativity and ave led to errors. clear: the issue is but more ambitious ess ambitious as the awarding ic. Awarding oping a common set

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at:

Office of Qualifications and Examinations RegulationSpring Place2nd FloorCoventry Business ParkGlendinning HouseHerald Avenue6 Murray StreetCoventry CV5 6UBBelfast BT1 6DNTelephone0300 303 3344Textphone0300 303 3345Helpline0300 303 3346