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1

90851



908510



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MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Exemplar 3

Level 1 English, 2015

90851 Show understanding of significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, using supporting evidence

9.30 a.m. Monday 16 November 2015

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Show understanding of significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, using supporting evidence.	Show convincing understanding of significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, using supporting evidence.	Show perceptive understanding of significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, using supporting evidence.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 90851R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Low
Achievement

TOTAL

7

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION ONE: FICTION

Refer to Text A, "Arrival at Magpie Hall", on page 2 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe the setting of the text.

listing

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

line 7 to 10. The bustle always diverted me from what I felt now - a slight panic, a creeping awareness...

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the writer's feelings about the setting.

The writer's feelings have changed from they would always be. Line 5 to 7. There was her Grandpa waving, one of the dogs wriggling its hips, at least one chicken out of the coop; it was always alive and bustling when she'd arrive, now it's dreary and dull.

- (c) Explain how the writer's experience of the setting has changed.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- how changes in the physical environment reflect the writer's feelings
- how a particular mood is created and/or sustained.

changes in the environment have taken a strong toll on the writer. She was so used to the house being alive and exciting, but now that Grandpa was no longer around, there was no excitement anymore, no more bustling of life. A particular mood was created in this house, now that mood has become, fright, caution, ~~and~~ dreariness, etc., //

A3

QUESTION TWO: POETRY

Refer to Text B, "Boy", on page 3 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe the dog.

Alliteration

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

her wibbly wobbly young black lab

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the writer's attitude towards the dog.

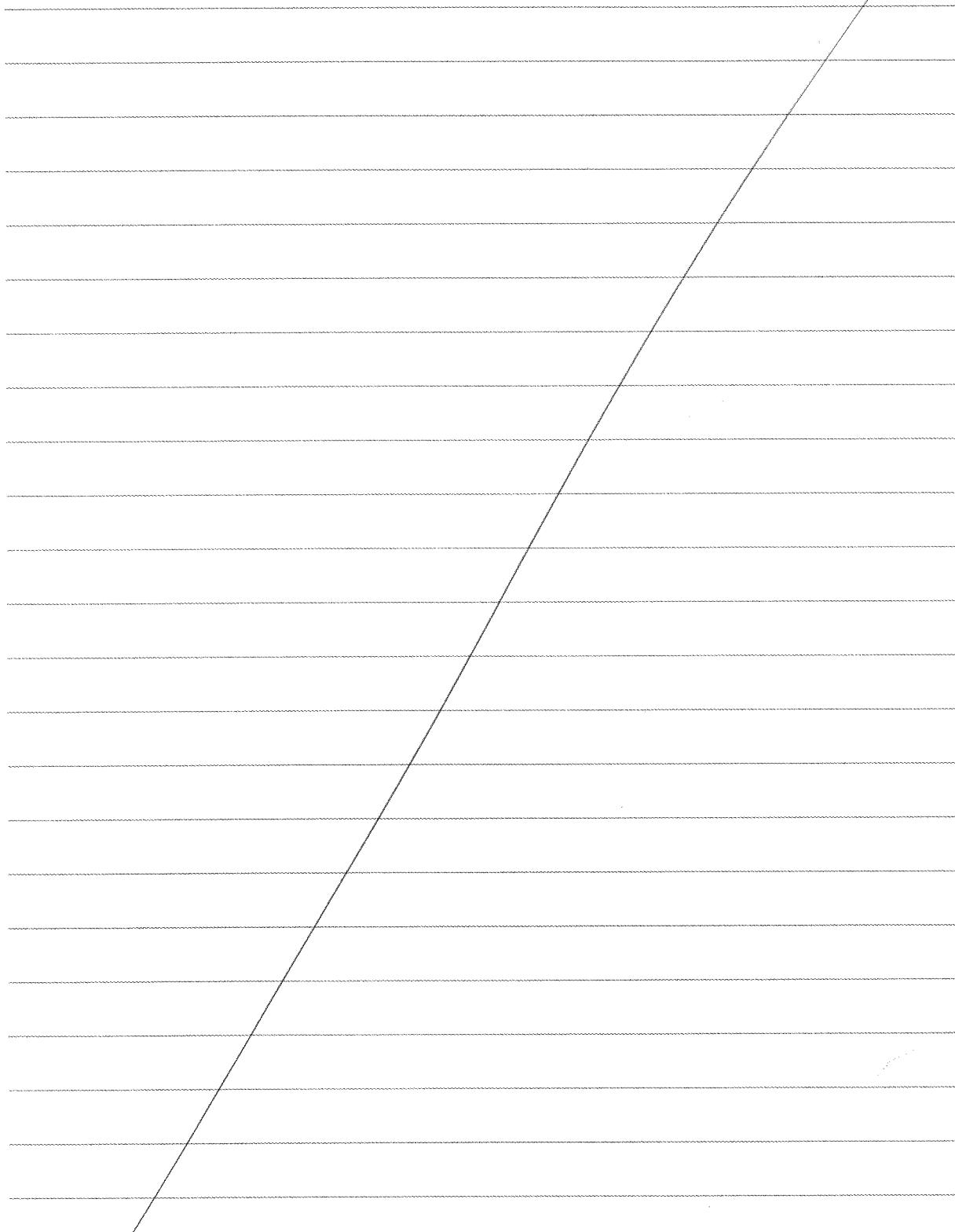
The writer's attitude towards the dog is like amusement, as they too, care for the dog //

- (c) Explain how the writer helps us to understand different attitudes towards the dog **throughout the text.**

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- how the dog is seen in a positive and/or negative way
- why the writer has presented different attitudes towards the dog
- how the writer identifies with the dog.



N1

QUESTION THREE: NON-FICTION

Refer to Text C, "Growing Pains", on page 4 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe gardening.

Metaphor

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

Line 1+2. It's yet another sign of the precarious grasp we both have on existence.

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the process of gardening.

This language feature helps us to understand the process of gardening because gardening is like life. We wait patiently for life, we mature life to its full existence and then forth.

- (c) Explain the writer's experience of gardening **throughout the text.**

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- the positive aspects of gardening
- the negative aspects of gardening
- the writer's overall feelings towards gardening.

A positive aspect would be how the writer reacts in Line 12 → 13. In the excitement of the garden centre the tiny seedlings, or the seeds with lush portraits of produce emblazoned on the packets, look so full of promise. -The writer is overjoyed for the anticipation of the blooming plants.

A negative aspect of the writer's aspect on gardening is in Line 30 → 32. Looking at the cabbages that I tenderly transplanted from a cheap supermarket seedling punnet some weeks ago, I'm convinced the few that haven't bolted are actually cabbages. It's perplexing. The writer wanted cauliflower, but some appear to be cabbages.

His overall feelings towards gardening are very positive as it appears he enjoys gardening so much.

A3

Exemplar 3

Low Achievement exemplar for 90851 – 2015			Total score	07
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	A3	The candidate shows an understanding of how the mood has changed between past and present times. Lack of supporting detail.		
2	N1	Brief and superficial answer dealing with only one aspect of the writer's attitude.		
3	A3	Across the whole answer, the candidate briefly outlines some aspects of the writer's views about gardening: "like life" 3 (b), "overjoyed" 3(c). Explanations show some understanding but are not developed.		

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Exemplar 4

Level 1 English, 2015

90851 Show understanding of significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, using supporting evidence

9.30 a.m. Monday 16 November 2015

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Achievement

TOTAL

10

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION ONE: FICTION

Refer to Text A, "Arrival at Magpie Hall", on page 2 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe the setting of the text.

Personification

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

"Long spikes stretched across the paddocks."

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the writer's feelings about the setting.

This language feature shows that the long spikes are spread across the paddocks. The feelings the writer has for the place, is it's ~~dark~~, frightening, spooky atmosphere. It shows it not a happy place to be. Everything there is old.

- (c) Explain how the writer's experience of the setting has changed.

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- how changes in the physical environment reflect the writer's feelings
- how a particular mood is created and/or sustained.

When the writer went to the farm when her grandfather was alive, she enjoyed it was a lively place but now she has a panic, she's scared to go there. A language feature used was rythme ~~as~~ "damp clumps". This shows the rotten ~~as~~ autumn leaves was stacked up together and they were damp which would have looked ~~as~~ unpleasant. With her grandfather alive, there was sand like the dogs barking hello at her, and chicken scratching and nudging the earth. But now she feels surrounded by shadows, ~~as~~ The looming presence of the house was exaggerated by the great shadows it cast with the sun behind it forsets and chimneys. ✓

QUESTION TWO: POETRY

Refer to Text B, "Boy", on page 3 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe the dog.

Consonance

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

"Wibbly-wobby"

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the writer's attitude towards the dog.

This shows that this a stable, furious ~~dog~~ dog.
The writer's attitude ~~is~~ towards the dog is friendly
he likes him because ~~is~~ the writer knows he
won't do any damage or harm to anyone or
animals.

- (c) Explain how the writer helps us to understand different attitudes towards the dog **throughout the text.**

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- how the dog is seen in a positive and/or negative way
- why the writer has presented different attitudes towards the dog
- how the writer identifies with the dog.

The positive way the dog is seen is when he left the sheep and cattle alone, or bitten anyone. The negative way ~~is~~ the dog is seen is when the dogs ~~sniffed the compost,~~ at the writers house sniffing, peeing, snacking and pooping at his house. A language feature used was listing in verse two, "sniffing the compost, snacking there, pooping on the grass, peeing against the wall of my garage and wagging his tail." But the dog only does that when he sees the writer or hears him.

The writer presented different attitudes towards the dog because he shows the dog he is in charge and finds it annoying when he goes to his place but also is nice to him because the dog is harmless.

The writer identifies the dog as ~~the~~ "he's not a high risk dog." which shows he doesn't harm people or animals.

QUESTION THREE: NON-FICTION

Refer to Text C, "Growing Pains", on page 4 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe gardening.

Metaphor.

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

"Gardens are battlefields."

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the process of gardening.

This language feature help us understand that gardens are battlefield and gardening is a battle. It shows you have to ~~be~~ fight/deal with the birds, butterflies, slugs, snails, toiletting cats and goats and ~~not~~ rabbits. Because they nibble on the vegetables.



(c) Explain the writer's experience of gardening **throughout the text.**ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- the positive aspects of gardening
- the negative aspects of gardening
- the writer's overall feelings towards gardening.

The negative aspects of gardening is that it "time consuming." Gardening recreates the dramatic feast and famine cycles of old. For weeks there's nothing but the expectation of something. The language feature used was jargon. Another negative aspect is that there's a lot of frustration gone in gardening. "It's nature doing what nature does, much to the ~~frustration~~ frustration of those of us who dare to hope we can control it." There's a repetition of the word nature.

The positive aspects is that it is exciting buying seedling from the shops.

11

A3

Exemplar 4

Achievement exemplar for 90851 – 2015			Total score	10
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	A4	The candidate has addressed the question by exploring some of the effects created in a number of examples drawn from Text A. Addresses the contrast in past / present moods clearly.		
2	A3	The candidate shows a straightforward understanding of some of the writer's attitudes towards the dog, supported by examples.		
3	A3	The candidate makes enough of the positives and negatives about gardening in Text C to show understanding. Candidate's comments are undeveloped.		

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Exemplar 5

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High
Achievement

TOTAL

12

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION ONE: FICTION

Refer to Text A, "Arrival at Magpie Hall", on page 2 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe the setting of the text.

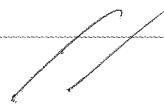
Metaphore

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

"The sound was like an explosion in the late afternoon air".

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the writer's feelings about the setting.

The language feature of metaphor helped understand the writers feelings by comparing the sound a quite car door ~~shutting~~ to a loud explosion. This indicates that the surrounding are quite and fragile, and that the character is feeling vulnerable.



- (c) Explain how the writer's experience of the setting has changed.

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- how changes in the physical environment reflect the writer's feelings
- how a particular mood is created and/or sustained.

A Language feature that helped reflect On the physical environment is Simile and metaphor. These techniques are used to describe the surroundings of the story in a dark way. "The weak autumn light descended from the clouds and bounced off the cliffs to the north". This is describing the physical environment as weak. At the beginning of the fiction the writer talks about ~~Abel~~ "the spectre of my grandfather stood on the front step ~~and~~ to greet me before dissolving into the shadows". Which creates the mood of spookiness and darkness. And as the story continues the mood doesn't change, but stays the same. It indicates that since the grandfather's death all life and colour on the farm has disappeared and is replaced by darkness and sadness.

QUESTION TWO: POETRY

Refer to Text B, "Boy", on page 3 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe the dog.

~~iteration~~ onomatopia

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

"her-wibbly-wobbly young black lab".

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the writer's attitude towards the dog.

~~iteration~~ is first used to describe the ~~the~~ dog.
It indicates what the neighbours first impression and thoughts on the dog is and also shows us the specific sounds that help us to imagine the 'wibbly wobbly' dog. ✓

- (c) Explain how the writer helps us to understand different attitudes towards the dog **throughout the text.**

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- how the dog is seen in a positive and/or negative way
- why the writer has presented different attitudes towards the dog
- how the writer identifies with the dog.

In the text boy the writer has used certain Language techniques to help show the aspects of the dog. A ~~an~~ ~~new~~ language technique that describes the dog in a ^{negative} ~~positive~~ way is listing "Sniffing ~~the~~ compost, Snacking there, pooping on the grass, Peeing against the wall of my garage, and wagging his tail". This is describing all the annoying and negative things that the dog gets up to at the neighbours house which lets us know that he is Seen as annoying, but also as a typical dog. The writer has presented the dog with different attitudes to display how they see him. The neighbor describes him as "a silly buger" but also says "hes proven to be a nice dog". The writer identifies the dog through onomatopia as "wibbly-wobbly black lab". Which tells us about the movement of the dog, its colour, and type.

A4

QUESTION THREE: NON-FICTION

Refer to Text C, "Growing Pains", on page 4 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Identify one language feature the writer uses to describe gardening.

listing

- (ii) Give an example of this language feature from the text.

"frustration, confusion, sunburn, and soiled hands."

- (b) Explain how this language feature helps us to understand the process of gardening.

Listing is used to help us understand the process of gardening by listing more than one example to help us understand it more thoroughly, and completely by describing the effort and outcome of the gardening experience. //

- (c) Explain the writer's experience of gardening **throughout the text.**

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Support your answer with reference to techniques, including language features, that show:

- the positive aspects of gardening
- the negative aspects of gardening
- the writer's overall feelings towards gardening.

A Language feature that Shows the Positive effects of Gardening includes Alliteration. The Writer has Intentionally added 3 different Alliterations to catch the audiences Attention and to Show the positive way of gardening."Marvel at the marrows, Behold the beans, caress the cauliflower". The way the writer did this shows the enthusiasm and fun of not just the Gardening part, but the before experience. A negative Language technique that displays the negative aspects of gardening is a simile "Gardens are battlefields." This displays is comparing gardening with a negative element/scence which indicates that the planting ect of the Gardening is more complicated than intended. The writers overall feelings towards gardening comes across as hard but rewording experiences that has its ups and downs to it. //

A4

Exemplar 5

High Achievement exemplar for 90851 – 2015			Total score	12
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	A4	The candidate has developed a solid, structured response, but comments are not expanded to become convincing.		
2	A4	The candidate shows a sound understanding of the way some techniques (listing, onomatopoeia) help describe attitudes towards the dog, supported by relevant examples.		
3	A4	The candidate gives a relevant account of the writer's experience of gardening, with some straightforward comments about the techniques used.		