

GCSE (9–1) Media Studies J200/02 Music and News Sample Question Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

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You must use: The Insert		
You may use: Additional paper		



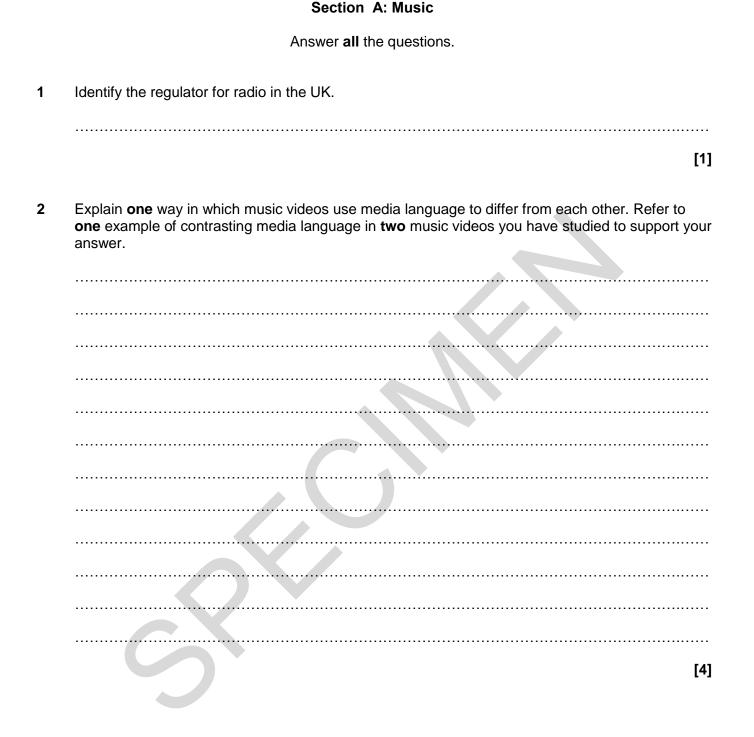
First name	
Last name	
Centre number	Candidate number

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- · Answer all the questions in Sections A and B.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Additional paper may be used if necessary, but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do not write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- · Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of 12 pages.



3 Explain how and why producers of radio programmes target different audiences. Refer to the Radio 1 Live Lounge to support your answer.

- [10]
- 4 Refer to **Extract 1** in **the Insert**. Analyse the representation of musicians in **Extract 1**, which is from *MOJO Magazine*.

..... [5]

5* Refer to Extracts 1 and 2 in the Insert.

How far is media language used differently in Extracts 1 and 2 to reflect genre conventions?

In your answer you must:

- analyse examples of how media language is used similarly and differently in **Extracts 1** and **2**, which are from *We Love Pop* and *MOJO* magazines
- make judgements and reach conclusions about whether there are more similarities due to genre conventions than differences in the extracts.

..... ------------.....

Section B: News

Answer all the questions.

Evaloin two ways that newspapers are funded	
Evaloin two wove that new energy are funded	
Explain two ways that newspapers are funded.	

8 Refer to **Extract 3** in **the Insert**. Analyse the use of media language to create meaning in the online *Observer* home page. Give **two** examples from Extract 3.

 •••
 •••
 ••
 •••
 •••
[5]

9^{*} In this question you will be rewarded for drawing together elements from your full course of study, including different areas of the theoretical framework and media contexts.

'The representations featured in the online *Observer* reflect its values and beliefs.' Discuss how far you agree with this statement in relation to **Extract 3**, the online *Observer* homepage.

In your answer you must:

- analyse the representations featured in **Extract 3** with reference to the online *Observer's* values and beliefs
- make judgements and draw conclusions about how far you agree with the statement.

..... [15] **10** Explain how broadsheet newspapers reflect the time and historical contexts in which they were published. Refer to the *Observer* front page from **6 November 1966** that you have studied to support your answer.

In your answer you must also refer to relevant media contexts.

[10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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OCR Oxford Cambridge and RSA	
day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon	
GCSE (9–1) Media Studies J200/02 Music and News	
SAMPLE MARK SCHEME	Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes
MAXIMUM MARK 70	

This document consists of 24 pages

SUBJECT-SPECIFIC MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

Marking instructions:

MARKING

- 1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
- 2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.

3. Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Set media products

Where a response does not refer to the media products specified in the question, no marks can be awarded.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. (The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

4. For answers marked by levels of response:

These are marked according to a best fit approach.

- a. To determine the level start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
- b. To determine the mark within the level, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	At bottom of level
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Around the middle of the level, depending on how much inconsistency is seen.
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

Note: bulleted descriptors describe the non-bulleted descriptor directly above the bulleted list/bulleted phrase.

Note: in questions where there are two levels grids, a separate mark should be given for each grid. Individual grids are marked against different Assessment Objectives, which are noted at the top of the grid.

Section A - Music

1

Identify the regulator for radio in the UK. (Elements tested in this question: AO1(1a) Demonstrate knowledge of the theoretical framework of media.)

Answer	Marks	Guidance
Ofcom	1	1 mark for correct answer.
	AO1	
	1xAO1(1a)	

2 Explain **one** way in which music videos use media language to differ from each other. Refer to **one** example of contrasting media language in **two** music videos you have studied to support your answer.

(Elements tested in this question: AO1(1a) Demonstrate knowledge of the theoretical framework of media; AO1(1b) Demonstrate understanding of the theoretical framework of media.)

Answer	Marks	Guidance
 AO1(1a) Videos may use linear narratives telling the story of the song or performance montages to draw attention to the song or the performers Videos may use contrasting settings and associated lighting – location or studio or in performance, urban or rural, exotic or everyday, to match the style of music and the musician's image Videos may use contrasting camerawork and editing to create a tone to match the song and the musician(s), by creating documentary style naturalism or a more stylised performance, for example Videos may use only the music track as soundtrack or may add diegetic elements to help create a self-contained fictional world Any other valid contrasting media language 	4 AO1 2xAO1(1a) 2xAO1(1b)	AO1(1a) 2 marks 2 marks for a valid detailed explanation of how music videos use media language to differ from each other
 Different narratives Different mise-en-scene Different camerawork and/or editing Different soundtrack. 		1 mark 1 mark for a valid media language element that is stated only
 AO1(1b) Little Mix – Black Magic (BM) The Vamps – Somebody to You (STY) The tropical location (beach/pool setting, sunshine, beautiful sunset) in STY contrasts with BM's formal college setting (library, lecture theatre, halls, lockers) STY is naturalistic throughout; BM uses magical elements to 		 AO1(1b) 2 marks Exemplification of a difference in media language use in two videos studied. 1 mark Describing media language use in one or two videos with no

 establish the transformation of the girls from geeks to cool/popular girls STY narrative based on a performance montage contrasts with BM linear narrative (school days) Any other relevant exemplification. Mark Ronson, Bruno Mars – Uptown Funk (UF) Beyoncé – If I Were a Boy (IIWAB) The saturated colour in UF contrasts with monochrome for IIWAB IIWAB's linear narrative contrasts with UF's performance montage IIWAB's use of naturalistic camerawork and editing contrasts with the use of expressionistic techniques in UF Any other relevant exemplification. Tinie Tempah, Jess Glynne – Not Letting Go (NLG) Paloma Faith – Picking Up the Pieces (PUTP) PUTP's linear narrative contrasts with NLG's performance montage The naturalistic media language and social realist tone for NLG contrasts with the stylised and more cinematic media language for PUTP PUTP's rural upmarket setting contrasts with NLG's urban social housing setting Any other relevant exemplification. Wheatus – Teenage Dirtbag (TD) Avril Lavigne – Sk8ter Boi (SB) The documentary-style mostly hand-held camerawork, de-saturated colour and fast-paced editing in SB contrasts with more controlled camerawork, saturated colour and slower-paced editing in TD The linear narrative in TD follows the song, contrasting with the 	clear sense of difference.
colour and fast-paced editing in SB contrasts with more controlled camerawork, saturated colour and slower-paced editing in TD	

3 Explain how and why producers of radio programmes target different audiences. Refer to the Radio 1 Live Lounge to support your answer.

the I elem	•		
	evels of response. The 'indicative content of the indicative content.		y other valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with ot a full exemplar answer. It is not expected for candidates to cover all
Indicative content.		10	Use Levels of Response criteria
 different audiences. This discuss Availability – either in terms its online presence; for examprogrammes can target geogaudiences, whereas produce target mass audiences, or speciale Styles and/or genres played; may seek to specialise in a geogartists' to target specialised a cartists' to target specialised a Eras of programming, e.g. pertarget an older demographic from the 1960s to 1990s or the Producers of radio programming through the recruitment and presenters, e.g. a programming informative presentation to a more informal and entertaining audience Producers of radio programming audience 	of how the programme is broadcast or pple, producers of local radio graphically defined specialised ers of national radio programmes may becialised audiences on a national genze, producers of radio programmes genze, for example BBC Radio 1 Live	AO1 4xAO1(1a) 6xAO1(1b)	 Level 3 (7–10 marks) Excellent knowledge and understanding of media audiences for radio. AO1(1a) (2 marks) A clear demonstration of knowledge of how and why producers of radio programmes target different audiences AO1(1b) A clear demonstration of understanding (demonstrated by application of knowledge) of how and why producers of radio programmes target different audiences AO1(1b) Excellent use of the set product to support the answer. Excellent responses in the top mark band will typically explain both how and why producers of radio programmes target audiences, with reference to the Radio 1 Live Lounge in terms of target audience. Responses in the top mark band will accurately and clearly link the aspect of 'how producers of radio programmes target audiences' to 'why producers of radio programmes target different audiences'. A candidate operating at level 3 would be expected to access most of the AO1(1a) marks and most of the AO1(1b) marks. Level 2 (4–6 marks) Adequate knowledge and understanding of media audiences radio.

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Mark Scheme

 reports to target drivers, local radio programmes will offer local news, weather, traffic reports and sports coverage targeting the local audience Brand image – producers of radio programmes will use advertising and marketing to develop a brand image to suit their target audience; e.g. local radio programmes participating in community events, national radio programmes will engage with and cover national, significant events Any other relevant aspect of targeting audiences 	 AO1(1a) A partially clear demonstration of knowledge of how and why producers of radio programmes target different audiences AO1(1b) A partially clear demonstration of understanding (demonstrated by application of knowledge) of how and why producers of radio programmes target different audiences AO1(1b) Adequate use of the set product to support the answer. Adequate responses in the middle mark band may explain at least
 Responses must explain why producers of radio programmes target different audiences. This discussion may include: Targeting an otherwise unserved niche audience in order to compete in the market Targeting a mass audience to sell to advertisers Targeting a well-defined niche audience to sell to advertisers As part of a Public Service Broadcasting requirement to address a specific audience on the channel the programme is broadcast on, for example Radio 1 Live Lounge Any other relevant reason 	 Adequate responses in the middle mark band may explain at least one of how and why producers of radio programmes target audiences, with some reference to the Radio 1 Live Lounge. Responses in the middle mark band will link the aspect of 'how producers of radio programmes target audiences' to 'why producers of radio programmes target different audiences' with some accuracy and partial relevancy. A candidate operating at level 2 would be expected to access some of the AO1(1a) marks and some of the AO1(1b)marks. Level 1 (1–3 marks)
 Responses must refer to Radio 1 Live Lounge to illustrate how and why audiences are targeted by producers of radio programmes. This discussion may include: Consideration of how radio producers shape programmes to fit into a channels ethos to target audiences, for example Radio 1 is a very established brand, has national transmission and a place on the BBC's website that has a dominant online presence, the format of the Radio 1 Live Lounge reflects this in its digital, offline and online presence and the channel gives it a national reach The Radio 1 Live Lounge uses younger presenters to engage their target audience, Live Lounge uses Clara Amfo, as the presenter, this combined with its mid-morning slot helps target younger audiences 	 Minimal knowledge and understanding of media audiences for radio. AO1(1a) An attempt to demonstrate some knowledge of how and why producers of radio programmes target different audiences AO1(1b) An attempt to demonstrate some understanding (demonstrated by application of knowledge) of how producers of radio programmes target different audiences AO1(1b) Minimal or no use of the set product to support the answer. Minimal responses in the bottom band may attempt to describe how producers of music radio programmes can reach audiences, with minimal reference to the set product at the top of the band and minimal relevant reasoning as to why producers of music radio programmes can reach audiences.
Radio producers position the Radio 1 Live Lounge to illustrate	A candidate operating at level 1 would be expected to access

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 a commitment to live music, which will engage audiences concerned with authenticity in their musicians (addressing the needs of fans, adding to the Radio 1 brand and trying to fulfil the BBC's PSB requirement to be distinctive) Any other relevant illustration. 	AO1(1a) marks and, at the top of the band, a mark. Level 0 (0 marks) No response or no response worthy of credit	

4 Refer to **Extract 1** in **the Insert**. Analyse the representation of musicians in **Extract 1**, which is from *MOJO Magazine*.

Assessment Objectives	 AO2 - Analyse media products using the theoretical framework of media. (Elements tested in this question: AO2(1a) Analyse media products using the theoretical framework of media.) Maximum 5 marks The 'indicative content' is an example of valid content. Any other valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line wit the levels of response. The 'indicative content' shown is not a full exemplar answer. It is not expected for candidates to cover elements of the indicative content. 		
Additional Guidance			
from <i>MOJO Magazine</i> in techoices media producers r stereotyping, how the repro- producers, the viewpoints, significance of the represe address. Analysis of the representation The choice of media langua to musicians due to their p • language use such 'legends' • the restrained use The choice of media langua and struggle, knowingly fitt with grand themes: • the 'authentically' m Davies with a eyelin combined with the	e representations of musicians in the extract erms of one or more of the following: the nake about how to represent social groups, esentations reflect the purposes of the messages, values and beliefs conveyed, the ntations in terms of the themes or issues they tions of musicians may include: age to connote the reverence MOJO accords urpose to celebrate 'classic rock': as 'Arise! Ray Davies' and use of the term of colour on the front cover. age to associate musicians with quest, danger ing stereotypes of rock musicians as grappling monochrome photograph of a young Ray he suggesting a look towards the heavens cover line 'Rock's dark knight on surviving the is soul' connoting a spiritual quest, albeit	5 AO2 5xAO2(1a)	 Use Levels of Response criteria Level 3 (4–5 marks) An excellent application of the relevant aspects of the theoretical framework to the question. A sophisticated, perceptive and accurate analysis of relevant aspects of the extract. Highly relevant response to the question, demonstrated by full focus on how media representations are used in the extract. Excellent responses in the top band will typically offer sophisticated analysis of two or more well-chosen examples of representational elements in the extract. These will typically give a clear and detailed analysis of how media language is used to construct representations of musicians on the front cover; and a clear and detailed analysis of how media producers have selected musicians to represent on the front cover. Level 2 (2–3 marks) An adequate application of the relevant aspects of the theoretical framework to the question. A competent, generally accurate analysis of relevant aspects of the extract; responses may be descriptive in parts. Partially relevant response to the question, demonstrated by some focus on how media representations are used in the extract

ironically

- language use such as: 'their year of living dangerously', 'KLF burn again', 'the torment of..' connoting danger and struggle, albeit ironically
- the choice of a black background connoting seriousness, darkness, or realism, adds to this representation

The selection of musicians to represent on the front cover

- the selection of white male musicians as front cover images fits stereotypes of rock musicians
- the anti-stereotypical positive representation of older people as popular musicians, e.g. the artist from CSNY on the front cover of the extract gives direct eye contact and dominates the frame
- the selection of an old photograph of Ray Davies in his youth to dominate the front cover may suggest a stereotypical preference – for the producers or for audiences - for youthful images of rock musicians, however, MOJO do routinely use contemporary images.

Any other relevant representation analysis.

Adequate responses in the middle band may analyse at least two representational elements in the extract. At the top of the band one analysis may be underdeveloped or both may lack the clarity and detail of a level 3 response. Responses at the bottom of this band are likely to be more descriptive than analytical and may lack focus on representational devices.

Level 1 (1 mark)

A minimal application of the relevant aspects of the theoretical framework to the question.

Analysis, if present, of some aspects of the extract is minimal and/or largely descriptive and may not be relevant.

Minimal responses in the bottom band are likely to undeveloped in relation to the focus of the set question and describe aspects of the extract without focussing on representational devices.

Level 0 (0 marks)

No response or no response worthy of credit.

5* Refer to Extracts 1 and 2 in the Insert.

How far is media language used differently in Extracts 1 and 2 to reflect genre conventions?

In your answer you must:

- analyse examples of how media language is used similarly and differently in Extracts 1 and 2, which are from We Love Pop and MOJO magazines
- make judgements and reach conclusions about whether there are more similarities due to genre conventions than differences in the extracts.

Assessment Objectives	judgements and draw conclusions.	alyse media pr	ork of media, including in relation to their contexts, to make roducts using the theoretical framework of media including in relation usions.)
Additional Guidance			ther valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with
	-	' shown is not a	a full exemplar answer. It is not expected for candidates to cover all
	elements of the indicative content.		
 that, such as: both feature a rang cover lines or imag both use language addressing an audi both use a range of both have mastheat Responses should analyse magazine extracts such as the difference betwe use of black in MOJ0 	to try to create an inclusive mode of address ence of music fans f sans-serif fonts ds at the top of the page and cover lines e differences in media language in the two the use of neon pink in We Love Pop and the D	15 AO2 10xAO2(1a) 5xAO2(1b)	 Use Levels of Response criteria. For this question there are two Levels of Response schemes. Award a mark out of ten for the first scheme and a mark out of five for the second. AO2(1a) Analyse media products using the theoretical framework of media, including in relation to their contexts. (total 10 marks) Level 3 (7–10 marks) An excellent application of the relevant elements of the theoretical framework and of relevant media contexts. A sophisticated, perceptive and accurate analysis of relevant examples of media language used in We Love Pop and MOJO supported by two or more detailed examples.
range of images and	en the cluttered layout of We Love Pop with a little column justification and the more DJO, dominated by one large central image		 Level 2 (4–6 marks) An adequate application of the relevant elements of the theoretical framework and of relevant media contexts. A competent and generally accurate analysis of mostly

and justified columns

- The relative demotion of the masthead on We Love Pop compared to the banner masthead of MOJO
- the difference between the highly stylised typography in We Love Pop (e.g. the 'dripping 'Love Sucks') and the more conventional typography in MOJO
- the difference between the more informal language use suggesting commonality of experience in We Love Pop (e.g. 'decode his Snapchat', 'Crush Cringes & Dating Disasters') and a language use suggesting differences in experience in MOJO (e.g. 'Society tried to extinguish me')
- the difference between the multiple conventionally lit photographs in We Love Pop and the single, chiaroscuro lit photograph in MOJO.

Responses must make judgements and reach conclusions about whether the similarities due to genre conventions outweigh differences. Responses may argue:

- that most similarities are not due to genre but are either conventions of consumer magazines in general (mastheads, cover lines, inclusive mode of address etc.) and/or are style decisions that are not generic conventions (e.g. use of sans serif fonts) and that the other similarities (e.g. featuring musicians) are trivial
- that there are similarities due to genre conventions but these are outweighed by differences in media language use
- that similarities are due to genre conventions and that many of the differences are due to differences in sub-genre between 'rock' and 'pop' magazines and/or that We Love Pop is an example of generic hybridity – a hybrid of music magazine and lifestyle magazine
- Any other judgements and conclusions supported by evidence from the extracts.

relevant of media language used in We Love Pop and MOJO supported by one or more detailed examples; responses may be descriptive in parts.

Level 1 (1–3 marks)

A minimal application of the relevant elements of the theoretical framework and of relevant media contexts.

 Analysis of the use of media language in We Love Pop and MOJO, if present, is minimal and/or largely descriptive and may not be relevant.

Level 0 (0 marks)

No response or no response worthy of credit.

AO2(1b) Make judgements and draw conclusions. (total 5 marks)

Level 3 (4–5 marks)

A clear judgement and conclusion is reached and is fully supported by the analysis.

There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.

Excellent responses in the top mark band should make clear judgements and draw conclusions based on how far media language is used differently in both extracts to reflect genre conventions, providing judgements fully supported by the analysis. Responses do not have to conclude one way or the other – reward nuance in the answer.

Level 2 (2–3 marks)

A partially clear judgement and conclusion is reached and is partially supported by the analysis.

There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The

information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Adequate responses in the middle mark band are more likely to make partially clear judgments based on how far media language is used differently in both extracts to reflect genre conventions, providing judgements partially supported by the analysis. Responses do not have to conclude one way or the other – reward nuance in the answer.
Level 1 (1 mark) An attempt to reach a judgement and a conclusion, partially supported by some analysis.
The information is basic and communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
Minimal responses in the lower mark band may offer personal opinion supported by descriptive reference to the extracts.
Level 0 (0 marks) No response or no response worthy of credit.

Section B - News

6 Identify **one** press regulator in the UK.

(Elements tested in this question: AO1(1a) Demonstrate knowledge of the theoretical framework of media.)

Answer	Marks	Guidance
'Impress' or 'IPSO' or 'Independent Press Standards Organisation'	1 AO1 1xAO1(1a)	1 mark for correct answer.

Explain two ways that newspapers are funded.
 (Elements tested in this question: AO1(1a) Demonstrate knowledge of the theoretical framework of media; AO1(1b) Demonstrate understanding of the theoretical framework of media.)

Answer	Marks	Guidance
 2 marks for each explanation of a funding stream, which might include: income from advertising as advertisers pay to reach the newspaper's audience, either online or in print editions, in an environment that carries the status of the newspaper income from membership, online subscriptions or donations from readers, where readers voluntarily pay to support a news organisation they see as trustworthy income from the cover price of the print edition or print subscription, especially important for 'quality' newspapers with higher cover prices income from online paywalls, where online users have to pay to access premium content or to access more than a certain number of pages losses are covered by media owners who value aspects other than profitability, such as the role of news journalism or the influence newspaper ownership brings any other funding streams might include: advertising paying for the print or online newspaper membership any other statement of funding. 	4 AO1 2xAO1(1a) 2xAO1(1b)	 4 marks Two clearly explained examples of ways in which newspapers are funded. 3 marks One clearly explained and one stated example of ways in which newspapers are funded. 2 marks One clearly explained example or two stated examples of ways in which newspapers are funded. 1 mark One stated example of a way in which newspapers are funded.

8 Analyse the use of media language to create meaning in the online *Observer* home page. Give **two** examples from the extract.

Assessment Objectives	 AO2 - Analyse media products using the theoretical framework of media. (Elements tested in this question: AO2(1a) Analyse media products using the theoretical framework of media.) Maximum 5 marks 				
Additional Guidance	•				
 undertake semiotic analysis semiotics', 'denotation' or 'd Responses should analyse such as: use of a dark blue color objective news use of a limited colour wine purple – sugges a bold, sans-serif, wh connotes a modern a use of a serif typefact objectivity the highly ordered lay background, and fairl minimises visual clutt the language use incl 	s, but do not need to use the terms such as connotation' to demonstrate this. use of media language to create meaning lour for the header to connote serious, sober, r pallet – house colours of royal blue and a st an organised and formal paper lite on blue mostly lower case font for the title and confident paper e for the headings connotes formality and yout of the home page, use of white as a y limited use of photographs and graphics ter and connotes seriousness and objectivity ludes both personal and third person es an overall objective mode of address	5 AO2 5xAO2(1a)	 Use Levels of Response criteria Level 3 (4–5 marks) An excellent analysis of media language. A sophisticated, perceptive and accurate analysis of how media language is used in at least two well-chosen examples from the extract. Highly relevant response to the question, demonstrated by full focus on how media language is used in the extract to create meaning and through accurate use of correct Media Studies terminology. Excellent responses in the top mark band will typically explore how meaning is created, including connotative effect(s), by at least two well-chosen examples described accurately using Media Studies terminology. Level 2 (2–3 marks) An adequate analysis of media language. A competent and generally accurate analysis of how media language is used in at least one relevant example from the extract; responses may be descriptive at times. Partially relevant response to the question, demonstrated by some focus on how media language is used in the extract to create meaning. 		

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		successfully explore how meaning is created by one relevant example but compared to a Level 3 response they will either lack a second relevant example or fail to establish how meaning is created in a second example. Responses at the bottom of this band may provide one or two media language examples with a poorly developed analysis of how meaning is created.
		 Level 1 (1 mark) A minimal analysis of media language. Analysis of how media language is used in the extract, if present, is minimal and/or largely descriptive and may not be relevant.
		Minimal responses in the bottom band may describe some aspect of media language in the extract but fail to establish how meaning is created or may be so short that neither example nor analysis is developed.
		Level 0 (0 marks)

Level 0 (0 marks) No response or no response worthy of credit.

Mark Scheme

9* In this question you will be rewarded for drawing together elements from your full course of study, including different areas of the theoretical framework and media contexts.

'The representations featured in the online *Observer* reflect its values and beliefs.' Discuss how far you agree with this statement in relation to Extract 3, the online *Observer* homepage.

In your answer you must:

- analyse the representations featured in Extract 3 with reference to the online Observer's values and beliefs
- make judgements and draw conclusions about how far you agree with the statement.

Assessment Objectives	 AO2 - Analyse media products using the theoretical framework of media to make judgements and draw conclusions. (Elements tested in this question: AO2(1a) Analyse media products using the theoretical framework of media; AO2(1b) Make judgements and draw conclusions.) Maximum 15 marks The 'indicative content' is an example of valid content. Any other valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response. The 'indicative content' shown is not a full exemplar answer. It is not expected for candidates to cover all elements of the indicative content. 				
Additional Guidance					
 reflect the online Observer Representations, viewpor Responses may analyse: how the representation in the representation in the refugee, and the suggested by the area how the representation in the		15 AO2 10xAO2(1a) 5xAO2(1b)	 Use Levels of Response criteria. For this question there are two Levels of Response schemes. Award a mark out of ten for the first scheme and a mark out of five for the second. AO2(1a) Analyse media products using the theoretical framework of media. (total 10 marks) Level 3 (7–10 marks) An excellent application of the relevant elements of the theoretical framework. A sophisticated, perceptive and accurate analysis of relevant aspects of the extract supported by a range of examples. Responses that do not draw together knowledge and understanding from the full course of study including different areas of the theoretical framework and media contexts are limited to a maximum of 8 marks for AO2(1a) 		

Instagram figure combined with an image that does not sexually	Level 2 (4–6 marks)
objectify the woman, the reporting of Julie Cunningham's	An adequate application of the relevant elements of the theoretical
foregrounding of gender inequality in performance	framework.
 how the representations in the 'interviews' section convey a 	 A competent and generally accurate analysis of mostly
	relevant aspects of the extract supported by some examples;
valuing of the arts and science, reflecting the Observer's liberal	responses may be descriptive in parts.
belief in 'civilisation'	
 how the influence of feminism or post-feminism on values and 	Level 1 (1–3 marks)
viewpoints can be seen in representations and references to	A minimal application of the relevant elements of the theoretical
gender stereotyping and equality issues	framework.
 how the influence of multiculturalism is reflected in routinely 	 Analysis, if present, of some aspects of the extract is minimal and/or largely descriptive and may not be relevant.
ethnically-mixed photographic representations	and/or largely descriptive and may not be relevant.
any other relevant media representations analysis.	Level 0 (0 marks)
	No response or no response worthy of credit.
Responses may also draw together knowledge and understanding of	
other areas of the theoretical framework and/or media contexts, for	AO2(1b) Make judgements and draw conclusions. (total 5
example:	marks)
Media language	Level 3 (4–5 marks)
	A clear judgement and conclusion is reached and is fully supported
Responses may analyse	by the analysis.
a how aditors through chaics, calestian and evolusion of the	There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and
 how editors, through choice, selection and exclusion of the articles, a bates, the second levent have constructed. 	logically structured. The information presented is relevant and
articles, photos, typography, text and layout have constructed	substantiated.
points of view	
Media Audiences	Excellent responses in the top mark band should make clear
	judgements and draw conclusions based on how far candidates
	Judgemente and draw benefabilitie babed on new far bandadoo
Responses may analyse	agree with the statement 'the representations featured in the online
	agree with the statement 'the representations featured in the online Observer reflect its values and beliefs', providing judgements fully
 how the content reflects the Observer's roughly gender-equal 	agree with the statement 'the representations featured in the online Observer reflect its values and beliefs', providing judgements fully supported by the analysis. Responses do not have to conclude one
 how the content reflects the Observer's roughly gender-equal audience in its mix of content, though the sport coverage is still 	agree with the statement 'the representations featured in the online Observer reflect its values and beliefs', providing judgements fully
 how the content reflects the Observer's roughly gender-equal audience in its mix of content, though the sport coverage is still mostly male, there is an attempt at a gender balance through 	agree with the statement 'the representations featured in the online Observer reflect its values and beliefs', providing judgements fully supported by the analysis. Responses do not have to conclude one
 how the content reflects the Observer's roughly gender-equal audience in its mix of content, though the sport coverage is still 	agree with the statement 'the representations featured in the online Observer reflect its values and beliefs', providing judgements fully supported by the analysis. Responses do not have to conclude one
 how the content reflects the Observer's roughly gender-equal audience in its mix of content, though the sport coverage is still mostly male, there is an attempt at a gender balance through 	agree with the statement 'the representations featured in the online Observer reflect its values and beliefs', providing judgements fully supported by the analysis. Responses do not have to conclude one

J200/02	Mark Scheme	June 20XX
Media Industries		evel 2 (2–3 marks)
Responses may analyse		artially clear judgement and conclusion is reached and is artially supported by the analysis.
 how the content shares house style and layout with the Observer's sister online newspaper, The Guardian Online an that the values and viewpoints of their owners, the GMG, are reflected on the online Observer homepage any other relevant media industries analysis. 	id in Si A m W	There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence. Adequate responses in the middle mark band are more likely to make partially clear judgments based on how far candidates agree with the statement 'the representations featured in the online Observer reflect its values and beliefs', providing judgements
Contexts	pa	partially supported by the analysis. Responses do not have to onclude one way or the other – reward nuance in the answer.
Reponses may analyse:		evel 1 (1 mark)
 how the social value of consumerism is evident in some sections of the extract, e.g. food and lifestyle, but is balanced the value of community and helping others, expressed in the 	d by	an attempt to reach a judgement and a conclusion, partially upported by some analysis.
representation of one woman's struggle to forgive, and of concerns about America's racial tensions and the plight of refugees		The information is basic and communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the elationship to the evidence may not be clear.
any other relevant context.		Inimal responses in the lower mark band may offer personal pinion supported by descriptive reference to the extract.
Responses will draw judgements and conclusions considering how f they agree with the statement.		evel 0 (0 marks) To response or no response worthy of credit.
 Based upon their analysis learners may conclude that the representations featured in the online Observer wholly reflect values and beliefs 	tits	
 Based upon their analysis learners may conclude that the representations featured in the online Observer partially refle its values and beliefs 	ct	
Based upon their analysis learners may conclude that the		

representations featured in the online <i>Observer</i> are atypical of its values and beliefs.		
Reward any judgement and conclusion that is backed by evidence from the analysis.		

10 Explain how broadsheet newspapers reflect the time and historical contexts in which they were published. Refer to the *Observer* front page from 6 **November 1966** that you have studied to support your answer.

In your answer you must also refer to relevant media contexts.

Assessment Objectives	 AO1 - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of contexts of media and their influence on media products. (Elements tested in this question: AO1(2a) Demonstrate knowledge of contexts of media and their influence on media products; AO1(2b) Demonstrate understanding of contexts of media and their influence on media products.) Maximum 10 marks
Additional Guidance	The 'indicative content' is an example of valid content. Any other valid content is acceptable and should be credited in line with the levels of response. The 'indicative content' shown is not a full exemplar answer. It is not expected for candidates to cover all elements of the indicative content.

Indicative content	10 AO1	Use Levels of Response criteria
Responses should demonstrate knowledge and understanding of media contexts as they influence and are reflected in broadsheet newspapers. Candidates are likely to the set Observer front cover from 6 November 1966 in their response to illustrate the influence of media contexts but may also use examples from any other newspapers. Learners may demonstrate a knowledge and understanding of media contexts as they influence and are reflected in broadsheet newspapers through some of the following:	5xAO1(2a) 5xAO1(2b)	 Level 3 (7–10 marks) Excellent knowledge and understanding of the media contexts and their effects on newspapers. AO1(2a) A clear demonstration of knowledge of relevant media contexts AO1(2b) A clear demonstration of understanding of the influence of media contexts on the content of the front page of the Observer. Excellent responses in the top mark band will typically explain
 Historical social contexts the persistence of gender inequalities and traditional gender roles and how they are reflected in broadsheet newspapers, for example in the 1960s is reflected in female exclusion from all news about politics, the law, and the economy (but inclusion in relation to 'Knitted fashion') on the 6 November 1966 Observer front cover. 		how two or more historical media contexts can influence newspapers by showing clear, detailed knowledge and understanding of contexts and sophisticated explanation of how the historical media contexts influenced the set front page. A candidate operating at level 3 would be expected to access most of the AO1(2a) marks and most of the AO1(2b) marks.

Historical social, political contexts

• the influence of government and politics on social issues, for example, such as marriage and divorce, which is illustrated by the prominence of the 1966 lead article on reform of divorce laws reflecting attitudes towards the importance of marriage as an institution.

Historical cultural contexts

- The impact of multiculturalism on society and how this was reflected in broadsheet newspapers, for example this is reflected in the all-white ethnic representation of the 1966 front page, which learners may note is very different from the ethnically mixed representation today.
- Candidates may note the relative lack of a celebrity culture in the 1960s compared to today due to the smaller range of media available to consumers and how this is reflected in broadsheet newspapers, for example the large number of 'hard news' stories on the 1966 front page.

Historical political contexts

- Candidates may note that the importance of the political context to the news agenda has stayed relatively steady over the years and of interest to readers, for example, this is reflected in the three articles taking up approximately half of the 1966 front cover, including:
 - o a 1966 disagreement over joining the Common Market.
 - o the 1966 article about Russian spy planes.
 - a 1966 lead article on reform of divorce laws (social, political); and
 - the article on US politics indicated inside the newspaper.
- any other relevant context and influence.

Level 2 (4–6 marks)

Adequate knowledge and understanding of the media contexts and their effects on newspapers.

- AO1(2a) A partially clear demonstration of knowledge of relevant media contexts
- **AO1(2b)** A partially clear demonstration of understanding of the influence of media contexts on the content of the front page of the Observer.

Adequate responses at the top of the middle mark band may successfully explain how at least two historical media contexts can influence newspapers by showing partial knowledge and understanding of the influence of the historical media contexts, with some reference to the set front page: one explanation may be underdeveloped or both may lack the clarity and detail of a level 3 response. Responses at the bottom of this band may explain the influence of historical media contexts without application to newspapers, or fail to refer to the set front cover.

A candidate operating at level 2 would be expected to access some of the AO1(2a) marks and some of the AO1(2b) marks.

Level 1 (1-3 marks)

Minimal knowledge and understanding of the media contexts and their effects on newspapers.

- AO1(2a) An attempt to demonstrate knowledge of relevant media contexts
- **AO1(2b)** An attempt to demonstrate understanding of the influence of media contexts.

Minimal responses in the bottom band may be underdeveloped, offering an attempt at explaining historical media contexts but without application to newspapers or the set front cover.

A candidate operating at level 1 would be expected to access AO1(2a) marks and, at the top of the band, at least one AO1(2b)

	mark.
	Level 0 (0 marks) No response or no response worthy of credit.

Assessment Objectives Grid

Question	AO1(1a)	AO1(1b)	AO1(2a)	AO1(2b)	AO2(1a)	AO2(1b)	Marks
1	1						1
2	2	2					4
3	4	6			*		10
4					5		5
5*					10	5	15
6	1						1
7	2	2					4
8					5		5
9*					10	5	15
10			5	5			10
Element total	10	10	5	5	30	10	
AO Total		3	0		4	0	70