



## Exempel på texter bedömda som E, Engelska 6

### Exempel 1 – Bedömning E

#### Innocent Fun or Dangerous Possibilities?

Your first cigarett, Your first drink, First time you gambled. We have all been throw that part of our lifetime. And even if you were strong enough to say No to this temptations You've been there, seen that. And the Drugs, that's a bit more unusual I think, but it's been there in the background, waiting for a weak youth to get it. And some of us have taken it, why? Yeah, why not may some of us think, But the sadest part of this temptation is that you get stuck in it, sooner or later, because drugs are just that way. You test it once because you're best friend told you that one time more or less isn't such an' big deal. And then one more time because you liked the Feeling. Suddenly you are stuck in the middle of the addiction. There you are, stuck in the middle of it and wondering: "What went wrong, how did I got into this mess?" You were a youth, couldn't say no, because it gave you a "cool" mark in your forehead, but how "cool" is it when you are growing up, may have miss a big part of your life, because of that thought "one time, more or less, why not"...

The main issue in todays society is that drugs, alcohol, cigarettes & models, they all over the world. In a bigger or a smaller piece. The peer pressure, "she's got that shirt for a 100 box, I must have it". "He has done that and that and he says its not a dangerous part to do", "it's a party tonight, sober? Your'e such a freak"!! That's the most common scentences you hear in todays society.

She take one drink and one cigarette, why cant you? And she take another Drink and another cigarette, and you do the same. Cool you think. Day after that you wake up wondering what you did, and you have not an' single clue what happened. How cool is that on a scale? Sure, following the crowd isnt always an' bad idea, depends on what the crowds are up to, what plans they have. Some youths' are really working to get good scales and then they have a lots of fun on the weekends. SOBER nights, no cigarettes, but they have really good time they to, like the other gangs who doesn't care which scales they got. Just talking about the weekend, How much they have to drink to get drunk and which people they are going to invite to get a cool party! Cool? Sure. If you think that school is for freaks and that you are expecting to get money from "soc" all of your lifetime, really really cool. Don't think that you will look back on your youths with luck, when you one day wakes up on the hospital with an overdose heroin in your blood.

Sure, its easy to say so when you been throw that part and seeing "Friends" ending up like that. Its more difficult to see whats happening, or what would happen when youre in middle of the whole mess.

Think about this following words when something is about to get to a mess!

YOU ARE GOOD THE WAY YOU ARE!

(and no one are better than you to say NO to this)

Texten är uppbyggd med viss struktur och inledningen är intresseväckande. På ett kommunikativt sätt engageras läsaren i en personlig beskrivning av de faror och frestelser ungdomar utsätts för (*And some of us have taken it, why? Yeah, why not may some of us think; There you are, stuck in the middle of it and wondering: "What went wrong...?"*). Medvetenheten om mottagaren är genomgående tydlig (*She take one drink...why can't you?; If you think that school...*), om än stundtals något för talspråklig och informell för situationen som gäller ett inlägg i en nättidning (*Sure, it's easy to say so; 100 box\**). Eleven uppehåller sig i synnerhet vid aspekten gruppsytryck och illustrerar effektivt sitt resonemang kring frestelserna förknippade med detta med ett antal exempel (*"she's got that shirt for a 100 box, I must have it"; it's a party tonight, sober?*). Många av dessa exempel blir dock mer en beskrivning av olika situationer, utan egentlig fördjupning, även om den ironiska och stundtals drastiska tonen i vissa exempel förstärker budskapet i resonemanget (*Don't think that you will look back on ... when you one day wakes up on the hospital...*). I textens avslutande del återknyter eleven till inledningen (*been throw that part*), vilket visar på en viss medvetenhet om hur man kan skapa sammanhang i en text.

\* för bucks

Tonen är kåserande och språket har ett enkelt flyt med exempel på fungerande fraser och uttryck (*And even if you were strong enough to say; sooner or later; stuck in the middle of it; what the crowds are up to; ending up like that*). Eleven har strategier för att göra språket verkningsfullt och visar detta bl.a. genom den upprepade användningen av *first* i den första meningen, vilket är ett effektivt stilistiskt grepp. Den varierade satsstrukturen med kortare och längre meningar samt frågor gör texten omväxlande och dynamisk (*Cool you think. Day after day you wake up wondering what you did, and you have not... How cool is that...?*). Eleven använder sig ofta av sambandsord, d.v.s. ord som binder samman satser och meningar, vilket skapar sammanhang och gör innehållet lätt att följa (*But the sadest*

*part of this temptation; because drugs are just that way; You test it once because ... And then one more time because; That's the most common...).* Ordförrådet har en viss bredd och ordvalet är anpassat till ämnet (*addiction; mess; sober; clue*), även om det finns felaktiga ordval som inverkar något på tydligheten (*box* för *bucks*, *scales* för *grades*; *luck* för *pride?*). Det gör också det svenska uttrycket i *get more money from "soc"* som inte förklaras, vilket tyder på brist på strategi. När det gäller den formella kompetensen visar eleven osäkerhet i verbbehandling (*How did I got; may have miss; when you been*) och beträffande kongruens, d.v.s. predikatets överensstämmelse med subjektet (*She take; the other gangs who doesn't care; when you one day wakes up*). Detta stör flytet något, men inverkar inte nämnvärt på tydligheten, vilket också gäller de enstaka felaktigheter som förekommer till exempel vad gäller artikelbruk (*an' big deal; an' bad idea*) och prepositioner (*on the hospital; get to a mess*). En överlag god stavning bidrar till att göra texten tillgänglig för läsaren, även om det finns misstag (*throw* för *through*; *scences*; *woundering*).

Helhetsbedömningen blir att prestationen uppfyller gällande kunskapskrav för betygssteget E avseende skriftlig produktion och interaktion i Engelska 6.

I skriftliga framställningar av olika slag formulerar sig eleven **med viss variation, tydligt och relativt strukturerat**. Eleven formulerar sig även **med flyt** och **viss anpassning** till syfte, mottagare och situation.

I interaktion i olika sammanhang, även formella och komplexa, uttrycker sig eleven **tydligt och med flyt** samt **med viss anpassning** till syfte, mottagare och situation. Dessutom använder eleven strategier som i **viss utsträckning** underlättar och förbättrar interaktionen.

## Exempel 2 – Bedömning E

### Have fun – Don't drink

Yes, today can you have fun without drinking alcohol. But it is only you that can take that decision, you can change your life.

When teenagers today are going to party, many of them think that they can't have fun without drinking alcohol. But you can, and you will remember everything that happened at that party. No more throwing up at the rug in the living room, you will remember your fights (if you had anyone) and you won't wake up the next day with a hangover.

I can't see any good reason with drinking, you might say that when you drink you aren't afraid to talk to people. There are other ways you can do that helps you be more comfortable to talk. I know, I'm not exactly known for that. I speak a lot. If you feel that you can't speak in front of many people or people you don't know you can practice in front of a mirror, try to say something to a person you don't know like how are you, do you work or do you have a pet.

When you have been drinking you can make very bad decisions, you don't need to be drunk to make a bad decision. When you have alcohol in the blood you may not see the consequences. You can think that to drive a car seems like a good idea. If you are lucky you get arrested by the police and you only lose your driving license. But if you are unlucky you'll kill someone else that just met you on the road, but you can also injure that person or yourself.

You may feel peer pressure from friends and/or family to drink but feel in your stomach if it feels right and think what you would have done if you were by yourself. I know it is hard to not drink when everybody else is doing it, and you don't. But be strong, don't taste when/if they say you should taste, it is your decision and not theirs. If you are at a pub there are really good drinks without alcohol and much cheaper to buy.

If you don't drink alcohol your body will feel much better than if you did. You will have healthy organs.

When you are not drinking alcohol you won't have any risk of alcoholic abuse.

So if you don't drink any alcohol you will feel much better, take better decisions and you will be much richer than if you drank alcohol but your friends and family will hopefully respect your decision and think that you're a very strong person that does what you think is right.

Texten är klart argumenterande och har en relativt tydlig struktur med genomgång av argument och motargument. Att eleven har strategier för att anpassa texten till situation, syfte och genre märks till exempel genom att tesen, d.v.s. ett tydligt ställningstagande, direkt introduceras i en kort inledning (*today can you have fun without drinking*). Ett personligt tilltal (*But it is only you that can take that decision.*) visar på anpassning till mottagaren. Däremot visar påståendet *I know, I'm not exactly known for that. I speak a lot* viss brist på anpassning, eftersom skribenten inte nödvändigtvis är känd för läsaren. Efter inledningen ger eleven stöd för sin tes genom att kortfattat förklara varför många tonåringar dricker. Genom målande beskrivningar får läsaren en tydlig bild av alkoholens negativa konsekvenser, och därmed konstateras indirekt att det är roligare utan alkohol. Ett motargument introduceras i och med att eleven spekulerar kring möjliga orsaker till att ungdomar dricker (*you might say that when you drink you aren't afraid to talk to people*) och detta bemöts med förslag på alternativa lösningar. Eleven tar även ställning i frågan genom att ge en förklaring. Detta resonemang utvecklas sedan med konkreta exempel på både lindrigare och svårare följder (*you will kill some one else*). Eleven utvecklar innehållet genom att resonera även kring gruppsyck och kommunicerar direkt med läsaren (*be strong, don't taste when/if they say you should taste*). Därefter behandlas ytterligare två argument kortfattat innan framställningen avrundas med en sammanfattande beskrivning av de positiva konsekvenserna om man avstår från alkohol.

Språket har ett enkelt flyt med en relativt varierad satsstruktur. Vissa tendenser till satsradning finns, d.v.s. satser som kan fungera som fullständiga meningar skrivs efter varandra i samma mening (*When you have been drinking you can make very bad decision, you don't need to be drunk to make a bad decision.*) Det finns dock exempel på enkel textbindning, framför allt med *when, if* och *but*, samt fungerande fraseologi (*without drinking alcohol; will hopefully respect*), vilket bidrar till att skapa flyt och gör innehållet tillgängligt för läsaren. Ordförrådet är anpassat till situationen (*with a hangover; the consequences; peer pressure*). Ordet *decision* används upprepade gånger vilket blir något repetitivt, men det finns också exempel på variation (*You may feel; You might say*). En del felaktiga konstruktioner (*can think that to drive a car; have bad lucky; have any risk to be alcoholic abuse*) inverkar i viss mån på sammanhang och tydlighet. Det förekommer brister i den formella kompetensen t.ex. när det gäller kongruens, d.v.s. överensstämmelse mellan subjekt och predikat (*there are other ways ... that helps; you was; everybody else are; there is really good drinks*), men tydligheten i resonemanget

påverkas inte nämnvärt av detta. Däremot stör vid ett par tillfällen den felaktiga ordföljden flytet något (*today can you have; If you don't drink alcohol will your body feel*). En stundtals osäker stavning (*they för day; comftible; sees för seems; stumage; theres för theirs; ceaper*) påverkar också i någon mån läsbarheten.

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## Exempel 3 – Bedömning E, extra exempel

### Innocent Fun or Dangerous Possibilities

There are many different temptations in today's society, for example drugs, gambling, alcohol, smoking or changing your looks.

Many people are afraid of being different, so if your friends smoke you also want to do it. Reasons to get into temptations can be peer pressure, media, friends etc. The media shows you what's hot and what's not, you want to be cool and not a part of the mob. Some want more attention than others and some just want to look like everyone else.

It can be both good and bad. It can be good if it's not a question about a high risk or a risk to get hurt. If many people in one class study for the higher results, the others also want a good grade and start to study more. Sometimes you need to do things that might be a little bit scary, like talking to that good-looking boy over there. In this situation it can be good with a bit of peer pressure from friends. If it works out well, you may feel a bit proud after and think "I actually did it, I'm not that bad". But if your friend suddenly gets a crazy idea about crashing your school, it's not so good to "follow the crowd". Hopefully most people would feel that "this is wrong" and not do it.

The parents have an important role, it's hard for them to balance and know when to say stop. But it's important that the parents let their children try things so they can feel their own limits, and show responsibility against the parents.

I think risk taking is an important part, in fact it might be a reason for many to get into temptations at all. The feeling that the risks can be dangerous gives many people a great feeling.

Dealing with temptations is a part of growing up and learning to take responsibility for yourself and others around you. It can strengthen your confidence, but if you have bad experiences of temptations it can hurt your self-confidence. You will learn to take care of yourself and you will learn where the line goes, and not to cross it.

I think that my upbringing, parents and everyone around me has affected me more than I know. They have shaped me into who I am, and in that way also how I make my decisions. I spend a lot of time together with my friends and I know that they affect me, and that I affect them. When I stand in front of a temptation, I don't think of what my parents would've done, I feel in my stomach if it's right or wrong, mostly.