Location Entry Codes

www.papaCambridge.com As part of CIE's continual commitment to maintaining best practice in assessment, CIE has begun to use different variants of some question papers for our most popular assessments with extremely large and widespread candidature, The question papers are closely related and the relationships between them have been thoroughly established using our assessment expertise. All versions of the paper give assessment of equal standard.

UNIVERSI

International

The content assessed by the examination papers and the type of questions are unchanged.

This change means that for this component there are now two variant Question Papers. Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports where previously there was only one. For any individual country, it is intended that only one variant is used. This document contains both variants which will give all Centres access to even more past examination material than is usually the case.

The diagram shows the relationship between the Question Papers, Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports.

Mark Scheme **Question Paper** Principal Examiner's Report Introduction Introduction Introduction **First variant Question Paper** First variant Mark Scheme First variant Principal Examiner's Report Second variant Question Paper Second variant Mark Scheme Second variant Principal Examiner's Report

Who can I contact for further information on these changes?

Please direct any questions about this to CIE's Customer Services team at: international@cie.org.uk

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

www.papaCambridge.com MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0510 ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/11

Paper 11 (Reading and Writing – Core), maximum raw mark 56

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllab	ous ⁷⁴ , ⁶ er
	IGCSE – May/June 2009 051	0 923
ercise 1 Far	ntastic Leaves	ante.
(a) rice, wh	eat and maize	bus 0 0 2 1]
(b) oil		[1]
(c) (adds a	distinct) flavour (to the food)	[1]
(d) they pro	ovide shade	[1]
	ne freshness of the fruits/eco-friendly/stop them from being squa letails for ONE mark]	ashed [1]
(f) they bri	ng (good) luck/prosperity (to the couple getting married)	[1]
		[Total: 6]
ercise 2 Soo	on we may live for 200 years	
(a) it has al	Imost doubled	[1]
(b) (i) gro	wing new teeth from stem cells	[1]
. , ., .	wing new teeth from stem cells veloping drugs to imitate the effects of eating less	[1] [1]
(ii) dev		[1]
(ii) dev (c) longest	veloping drugs to imitate the effects of eating less	[1]
(ii) dev(c) longest(d) (i) clear	veloping drugs to imitate the effects of eating less recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived fr	[1] rom 1875 to 1997 [1]
 (ii) dev (c) longest (d) (i) cleat (ii) disc 	veloping drugs to imitate the effects of eating less recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived fr aner living conditions	[1] rom 1875 to 1997 [1] [1]
 (ii) dev (c) longest (d) (i) cleat (ii) disc 	veloping drugs to imitate the effects of eating less recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived fr aner living conditions covery of life-saving medicines owly) stop repairing (themselves)	[1] rom 1875 to 1997 [1] [1] [1]
 (ii) dev (ii) dev (c) longest (d) (i) cleat (ii) disc (ii) disc (e) they (slot (f) five year 	veloping drugs to imitate the effects of eating less recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived fr aner living conditions covery of life-saving medicines owly) stop repairing (themselves)	[1] rom 1875 to 1997 [1] [1] [1] [1]

[Total: 10]

Page 3	Mark S	cheme: Te	achers' version	Syllabus 7.0	er
1 490 0			/June 2009	0510	
xercise 3 SHO	RT MUSIC CC	URSE APF	PLICATION FORM	Syllabus 0510 Apo	amp
NB: Accurate spe	lling is essentia	al for the for	m-filling exercise.		199
SECTION A: Pers	sonal Details	[Use of b	lock capitals]		[1]
NAME:	ZOH	REH BRAM	10		[1]
ADDRESS:	APT	/APARTME	ENT 4, ROSE STREET, I	BELLEFONTAINE	[1]
AGE:	17				[1]
COLLEGE ATTEN	NDING: GRE	ENHEAD N	IUSIC COLLEGE		[1]
SECTION B: Cou	rse Details				
NSTRUMENTS F	PLAYED:	clarinet			[1]
PREFERRED MC	NTH/S:	CIRCLE	October & November		[1]
MAIN AREAS OF	INTEREST:	TICK	composing & singing		[1]
SECTION C: Fur	ther Contact I	nformation			
Nobile/Cell numbe	ər:	07798 66	64398		[1]
Parent(s) name(s)):	Zinat Bra	amo		[1]
Personal email ad	ldress:	zohsing.	music@linea.ac.cr		[1]
School/College Co	ontact details:	bramo.z(@greenhead.ac.cr		[1]

[12 divided by 2 = 6 marks]

Sentence 1 and 2 must be written in the first person.

Sentence One: to score the candidate must write a sentence about the specialised computer program used to practise or the idea of keeping up to date with musical information on the computer.

Sentence Two: to score the candidate must write a sentence about wanting to be a teacher/training to be a professional singer in future.

For each sentence, award up to 2 marks as follows:

- **2 marks**: proper sentence construction; correct spelling and punctuation; gives the information asked for.
- **1 mark**: proper sentence construction; 1–3 errors of punctuation and/or spelling (without obscuring meaning); gives the information asked for.
- **0 marks**: more than 3 errors of punctuation and/or spelling; and/or does not give the information asked for; and/or not a proper sentence; and/or meaning obscure; fewer than 12 words or more than 20 words.

First variant Mark S	Scheme	Syllabus 0510 Busc
Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0510 23
•	ts stars have a natural advantage	
Tick and number the	ne points up to a maximum of 6 marks (up to 3 m	narks per heading).
Factors for spor SECTION) ✓1 aged betwee	ts organisations when selecting sportspection and 18	narks per heading). ople (MAX 3 MARKS FOR THIS
•	ake-up/genetic factors	
√3 height		
✓4 strength		
✓5 endurance		

- ✓6 mental application/how individual reacts under pressure
- ✓7 medical evidence

Examples of sports star and his/her specific physical advantage (MAX 3 MARKS FOR THIS SECTION)

- ✓8 Andy Roddick arched back/increased arm rotation
- ✓9 Michael Phelps over-size feet
- ✓10 Mia Hamm sweats half human average/sweats less than one litre per hour
- ✓11 Liz Halliday quicker reactions when making decisions

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5 Research into sporting performance

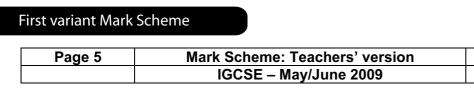
This exercise is marked for language, not content, but if content is entirely irrelevant to the task, a mark of zero should be awarded.

Count words and indicate when the 70 words limit has been reached. Candidates will not be assessed on anything they have written after this limit, but will not be penalised *per se* for exceeding it.

Language (up to 4 marks)

- **0 marks:** meaning obscure because of density of language errors and serious problems with expression/nothing of relevance.
- **1 mark:** expression weak/reliance on lifting from the passage.
- 2 marks: expression limited/reliance on copying out the notes, but some sense of order.
- 3 marks: expression good, with attempts to group and sequence ideas in own words.
- 4 marks: expression very good: clear, orderly grouping and sequencing, largely own words.

[Total: 4]



Syllabus 0510

Exercise 6: World Youth Group Exercise 7: Computer games

The following general instructions, and table of marking criteria, apply to both exercises.

- www.papacambridge.com Award the answer a mark for content (C) [out of 5] and a mark for language (L) [out of 5] in ٠ accordance with the General Criteria table that follows. Annotate as follows: C (mark) + L (mark) = ringed total.
- Content covers relevance (i.e. whether the piece fulfils the task and the awareness of purpose/audience/register) and the *development of ideas* (i.e. the detail/explanation provided and how enjoyable it is to read).
- Language covers style (i.e. complexity of vocabulary and sentence structure) and accuracy (of • grammar, spelling, punctuation and use of paragraphs).
- When deciding on a mark for content or language, first of all decide which mark band is most appropriate. There will not necessarily be an exact fit. Then decide between 2 marks within that mark band. Use the lower mark if it only just makes it into the band and the upper mark if it fulfils all the requirements of the band but doesn't quite make it into the band above.
- When deciding on a mark for content, look at both relevance and development of ideas. First ask yourself whether the writing fulfils the task, in terms of points to be covered and the length. If it does, it will be in the 4-5 mark band.
- When deciding on a mark for **language**, look at both the **style** and the **accuracy** of the language. • A useful starting point would be first to determine whether errors intrude. If they do not, it will be in the 4-5 mark band.
- The **use of paragraphs** should **not** be the primary basis of deciding which mark band the work is in. Look first at the language used and once you have decided on the appropriate mark band, you can use the paragraphing as a factor in helping you to decide whether the work warrants the upper or lower mark in the mark band.
- If the essay is considerably shorter than the stated word length, it is unlikely to gain a high mark for content.
- If the essay is **totally irrelevant** and has nothing to do with the question asked, it should be given 0 marks for content and language, even if it is enjoyable to read and fluent.
- If the essay is partly relevant and therefore in mark band 2-3, the full range of marks for language are available.

[Total Exercise 6: 10] [Total Exercise 7: 10]

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR MARKING EXERCISES 6 and 7 (CORE TIER)

First variant Mark Scheme						
Р	Page 6 Mark Scheme: Teachers IGCSE – May/June				Syllabus "A er	
			2009		0510 230	
GENE	RAL CRITI	ERIA FOR MARKING EXERCISE	ES 6 and	17 (CORE	E TIER)	
Mark band			Mark band		Syllabus 0510 CORE TIER) LANGUAGE: style and accuracy fe:	
4–5	Satisfact	ory:	4–5	Safe:		
	reasonab register, a audience been mad there may • Deve	 Relevance: Fulfils the task, with reasonable attempt at appropriate register, and some sense of purpose and audience. A satisfactory attempt has been made to address the topic, but there may be digressions. Development of ideas: Material is satisfactorily developed at appropriate ength. 		 Style: Mainly simple structures a vocabulary, sometimes attempting m sophisticated language. Accuracy: Meaning is clear, and work is of a safe, literate standard. Simple structures are generally soun apart from infrequent spelling errors, which do not interfere with communication. Grammatical errors occur when more sophistication is attempted. Paragraphs are used but without coherence or unity. 		
2–3	-3Partly relevant:2–3Errors intrude:		ntrude:			
	engagem quite fulfil some pos register, s of purpos • Deve some det	vance: Partly relevant and some ent with the task. Does not I the task, although there are sitive qualities. Inappropriate showing insufficient awareness the and/or audience. Iopment of ideas: Supplies ail and explanation, but the incomplete. Some repetition.		 Acca doubt. F hamper reading. impair co 	e: Simple structures and ary. <i>uracy:</i> Meaning is sometimes in Frequent, distracting errors precision and slow down However, these do not seriously ommunication. Paragraphs or inconsistent.	
0–1	Little rele	evance:	0–1	Hard to	understand:	
	this is mo Award 1 • No er engagem hidden by marks. NB: If ess	ed engagement with task, but ostly hidden by density of error. mark. ngagement with the task, or any ent with task is completely y density of error. Award 0 say is completely irrelevant, no be given for language.		gramma usage/pi mostly n Occasio Paragra Award 1 • Dens meaning recognis	sity of error completely obscures g. Whole sections impossible to se as pieces of English writing. phs absent or inconsistent.	

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

www.papaCambridge.com MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0510 ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0510/12

Paper 12 (Reading and Writing – Core), maximum raw mark 56

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

 (a) it has almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1993 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	
 (c) (adds a distinct) flavour (to the food) (d) they provide shade (e) retain the freshness of the fruits/eco-friendly/stop them from being squashed [TWO details for ONE mark] (f) they bring (good) luck/prosperity (to the couple getting married) (f) they bring (good) luck/prosperity (to the couple getting married) (a) it has almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1993 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	m
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 (d) they provide shade (e) retain the freshness of the fruits/eco-friendly/stop them from being squashed [TWO details for ONE mark] (f) they bring (good) luck/prosperity (to the couple getting married) (f) they bring (good) luck/prosperity (to the couple getting married) (c) thas almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1997 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	[1]
 (e) retain the freshness of the fruits/eco-friendly/stop them from being squashed [TWO details for ONE mark] (f) they bring (good) luck/prosperity (to the couple getting married) [To service 2 Soon we may live for 200 years (a) it has almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1993 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	[1]
 (f) they bring (good) luck/prosperity (to the couple getting married) [To sercise 2 Soon we may live for 200 years (a) it has almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1997 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	[1]
 (a) it has almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1997 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	[1]
 kercise 2 Soon we may live for 200 years (a) it has almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1997 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	[1]
 (a) it has almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1997 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	tal: 6]
 (a) it has almost doubled (b) (i) growing new teeth from stem cells (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1997 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	
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 (ii) developing drugs to imitate the effects of eating less (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1997 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	[1]
 (c) longest recorded life span/lived to be (more than) 122 years old/lived from 1875 to 1997 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	[1]
 (d) (i) cleaner living conditions (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	ι.
 (ii) discovery of life-saving medicines (e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves) (f) five years 	' [1]
(e) they (slowly) stop repairing (themselves)(f) five years	[1]
(f) five years	[1]
	[1]
	[1]
(g) cancer, heart disease/major health problems/complete removal of major diseases is slo	w [1]
(h) do something more with our lives/achieve more of our dreams/achieve more of our pote	ential [1]

[Total: 10]

Page 3		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus IGCSE – May/June 2009 0510			er
xercise 3 SHC			PLICATION FORM	Syllabus 0510	Can
B: Accurate spe	lling is essent	tial for the for	rm-filling exercise.		origo
ECTION A: Pers	sonal Details	s [Use of t	block capitals]		
IAME:	ZO	HREH BRAM	ЛО		[1]
ADDRESS:	AP	T /APARTME	ENT 4, ROSE STREET, E	BELLEFONTAINE	[1]
AGE:	17				[1]
COLLEGE ATTEN	NDING: GR	.EENHEAD N	MUSIC COLLEGE		[1]
SECTION B: Cou	ırse Details				
NSTRUMENTS F	PLAYED:	clarinet			[1]
PREFERRED MC)NTH/S:	CIRCLE	October & November	r	[1]
MAIN AREAS OF	INTEREST:	TICK	composing & singing		[1]
SECTION C: Furt	ther Contact	Information	I		
Mobile/Cell numbe	er:	07798 66	64398		[1]
Parent(s) name(s)):	Zinat Bra	amo		[1]
Personal email ad	ldress:	zohsing.	.music@linea.ac.cr		[1]
School/College Co	ontact details	: bramo.z	@greenhead.ac.cr		[1]

[12 divided by 2 = 6 marks]

Sentence 1 and 2 must be written in the first person.

Sentence One: to score the candidate must write a sentence about the specialised computer program used to practise or the idea of keeping up to date with musical information on the computer.

Sentence Two: to score the candidate must write a sentence about wanting to be a teacher/training to be a professional singer in future.

For each sentence, award up to 2 marks as follows:

- 2 marks: proper sentence construction; correct spelling and punctuation; gives the information asked for.
- 1 mark: proper sentence construction; 1-3 errors of punctuation and/or spelling (without obscuring meaning); gives the information asked for.
- 0 marks: more than 3 errors of punctuation and/or spelling; and/or does not give the information asked for; and/or not a proper sentence; and/or meaning obscure; fewer than 12 words or more than 20 words.

Factors for sports organisations when selecting sportspeople (MAX 3 MARKS FOR THI SECTION)

- √1 aged between 16 and 18
- √2 biological make-up/genetic factors
- √3 heiaht
- √4 strenath
- √5 endurance
- mental application/how individual reacts under pressure √6
- √7 medical evidence

Examples of sports star and his/her specific physical advantage (MAX 3 MARKS FOR THIS SECTION)

- ✓8 Andy Roddick arched back/increased arm rotation
- √9 Michael Phelps over-size feet
- ✓10 Mia Hamm sweats half human average/sweats less than one litre per hour
- ✓11 Liz Halliday quicker reactions when making decisions

[Total: 6]

Exercise 5 Research into sporting performance

This exercise is marked for language, not content, but if content is entirely irrelevant to the task, a mark of zero should be awarded.

Count words and indicate when the 70 words limit has been reached. Candidates will not be assessed on anything they have written after this limit, but will not be penalised per se for exceeding it.

Language (up to 4 marks)

- 0 marks: meaning obscure because of density of language errors and serious problems with expression/nothing of relevance.
- **1 mark:** expression weak/reliance on lifting from the passage.
- **2 marks:** expression limited/reliance on copying out the notes, but some sense of order.
- **3 marks:** expression good, with attempts to group and sequence ideas in own words.
- **4 marks:** expression very good: clear, orderly grouping and sequencing, largely own words.

[Total: 4]

Page 5 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version IGCSE – May/June 2009

Exercise 6: School festival Exercise 7: Cinema

The following general instructions, and table of marking criteria, apply to both exercises.

- www.papacambridge.com Award the answer a mark for content (C) [out of 5] and a mark for language (L) [out of 5] in • accordance with the General Criteria table that follows. Annotate as follows: C (mark) + L (mark) = ringed total.
- Content covers relevance (i.e. whether the piece fulfils the task and the awareness of purpose/audience/register) and the *development of ideas* (i.e. the detail/explanation provided and how enjoyable it is to read).
- Language covers style (i.e. complexity of vocabulary and sentence structure) and accuracy (of • grammar, spelling, punctuation and use of paragraphs).
- When deciding on a mark for content or language, first of all decide which mark band is most appropriate. There will not necessarily be an exact fit. Then decide between 2 marks within that mark band. Use the lower mark if it only just makes it into the band and the upper mark if it fulfils all the requirements of the band but doesn't quite make it into the band above.
- When deciding on a mark for content, look at both relevance and development of ideas. First ask yourself whether the writing fulfils the task, in terms of points to be covered and the length. If it does, it will be in the 4-5 mark band.
- When deciding on a mark for **language**, look at both the **style** and the **accuracy** of the language. • A useful starting point would be first to determine whether errors intrude. If they do not, it will be in the 4-5 mark band.
- The **use of paragraphs** should **not** be the primary basis of deciding which mark band the work is in. Look first at the language used and once you have decided on the appropriate mark band, you can use the paragraphing as a factor in helping you to decide whether the work warrants the upper or lower mark in the mark band.
- If the essay is considerably shorter than the stated word length, it is unlikely to gain a high mark for content.
- If the essay is **totally irrelevant** and has nothing to do with the question asked, it should be given 0 marks for content and language, even if it is enjoyable to read and fluent.
- If the essay is partly relevant and therefore in mark band 2-3, the full range of marks for language are available.

[Total Exercise 6: 10] [Total Exercise 7: 10]

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR MARKING EXERCISES 6 and 7 (CORE TIER)

Page 6 Mark Scheme: Teachers' version Syllabus						
–	aye u	IGCSE – May/June			0510 23	
GENE	RAL CRITI	ERIA FOR MARKING EXERCISE	ES 6 and	I 7 (CORE	E TIER)	
Mark band			Mark band	on Syllabus 0510 d 7 (CORE TIER) LANGUAGE: style and accuracy Safe:		
4–5	Satisfact	Satisfactory:			Safe:	
	reasonab register, a audience been mad there may • Deve	<i>vance</i> : Fulfils the task, with le attempt at appropriate and some sense of purpose and . A satisfactory attempt has de to address the topic, but y be digressions. Nopment of ideas: Material is rily developed at appropriate	 pt at appropriate e sense of purpose and factory attempt has dress the topic, but ressions. <i>Accuracy:</i> Meaning work is of a safe, liter Simple structures are apart from infrequent which do not interfere communication. Gram occur when more sop 		<i>uracy:</i> Meaning is clear, and of a safe, literate standard. structures are generally sound, om infrequent spelling errors, o not interfere with nication. Grammatical errors hen more sophistication is ed. Paragraphs are used but	
2–3	Partly re	evant:	2–3	Errors i	ntrude:	
	engagem quite fulfil some pos register, s of purpos • Deve some det	vance: Partly relevant and some ent with the task. Does not the task, although there are sitive qualities. Inappropriate showing insufficient awareness e and/or audience. Iopment of ideas: Supplies ail and explanation, but the ncomplete. Some repetition.		 Acca doubt. F hamper reading. impair co 	e : Simple structures and ary. <i>uracy:</i> Meaning is sometimes in Frequent, distracting errors precision and slow down However, these do not seriously ommunication. Paragraphs or inconsistent.	
0–1	Little rele	evance:	0–1	Hard to	understand:	
	this is mo Award 1 i • No er engagem hidden by marks. NB: If ess	ed engagement with task, but stly hidden by density of error. mark. gagement with the task, or any ent with task is completely density of error. Award 0 say is completely irrelevant, no be given for language.		gramma usage/pi mostly n Occasio Paragra Award 1 • Dens meaning recognis	sity of error completely obscures g. Whole sections impossible to se as pieces of English writing. phs absent or inconsistent.	