## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper

## for the guidance of teachers

# **0510 ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

0510/12

Paper 1 (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 October/November 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 2		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version		Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – October/November 2010	)	0510	12
	60 kilom	Great Barrier Reef etres off eastern coast of Australia ccept 'cost' for 'coast'			[1]
(b)	meals Al	, ND talks from marine experts <b>(both points</b> any mention of snorkelling or scuba divin		-	[1] uired points are
(c)	glass bot	ttom boat(s)			[1]
(d)		f) sunlight mention of 'grows near the surface' if requir	ed point	is present	[1]
(e)		rong swimmer / the water is shallow / floa and white striped) clownfish <b>(any one</b>	· · ·	<b>č</b> ,	/ look down on [1]
(f)	(offer) fu	to the reef Il range of activities / full range of entertainn credit 'accommodation' as an answer f ion		rate as addition	[1] al unnecessary

[Total: 6]

Page 3		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
		IGCSE – October/November 2010	0510	12
		nest hunters of Tam Yai s (quickly)		[1]
(b)	(b) can be sold for thousands of dollars / because of their value / are sold for lots of money [1			
(c)	China	do not accept 'Chinese'		[1]
(d)	•	ns a large area with) statues of Buddha(s) ccept 'status' or 'statutes' for 'statues'		[1]
(e)	/ they rar	s of metres above the ground / dangerous bamboo   ely use safety equipment / if they fall they will die (ir o from four for 1 mark)		[1]
(f)		much (doubled) / half as much <u>in 1968</u> / more expe : 'the price in 1968 was 2000, in 2008 4000 which is		
(g)	(strict) la (strict) la (Any two the idea	uards at the entrance ws to prevent illegal hunting ws to ensure <u>proper</u> collecting OR laws to ensure co <b>c from three, 1 mark each detail)</b> of 'laws' must be mentioned at least once, for e and to ensure proper collecting' = 2 marks		[2]
(h)		alue in) prolonging life / prescribed for people suffer OR breathing problems accept general terms e.	•	-
(i)	the other	ingredients / meat and coconut		[1] [Total: 10]

[Total: 10]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0510	12

#### Exercise 3 Animals and conservation: competition entry form

Note: correct spelling is essential for the form-filling exercise. Upper case letters required at the start of proper nouns. The conventions of form-filling (i.e. instructions to tick, circle, delete) must be observed with total accuracy.

#### **Section A: Personal Details**

Ling Pan 172 Dongshan Plaza, Shenzhen, (China) 16 panlin@shenps.com 546733699 Shenzhen Public School / local bookshop (President of school) Zoological Club

#### **Section B: Competition Details**

CIRCLE November 2010 – January 2011 TICK painting Helen Chen Principal (Shenzhen Public School) TICK School (Local) zoo (visitors' centre)

Max. total for Sections A and B: 6 marks

#### Section C

Max. total for Section C: 4 marks Note: the sentences must be written from the point of view of Ling Pan.

- Sentence 1: it is expected the candidate will write a sentence about the fact that many animals are becoming extinct.
- Sentence 2: it is expected the candidate will write a sentence about donating money to a project for the protection of wild cats.

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

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

Absence of a full stop at the end should be considered as 1 punctuation error. Absence of an upper case letter at the beginning should be considered as 1 punctuation error.

[Total: 10]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0510	12

#### Exercise 4 Multi-tasking

Note: correct responses only apply if they are placed under the correct heading (as detailed below). Add the correct answers to give a total out of 6. Remember that this exercise is marked for content (reading), not language.

#### Examples of multi-tasking activities at home (max 3 marks this heading)

- 1 texting (friends) / reading text messages
- 2 making toast
- 3 surfing on computer / internet <u>activities</u> (not 'computers' on its own)
- 4 conversations with family
- 5 updating social network sites
- 6 downloading (and listening to) music

#### What was different ten years ago (max 3 marks this heading)

- 7 took 31 hours to do what we now do in 24
- 8 (old fashioned) email (systems)
- 9 (old fashioned) mobile phones
- 10 <u>life</u> was (much) simpler (idea of 'life' must be there not 'it was simpler')
- 11 more talking face to face
- 12 more time spent over dinner / more time spent doing nothing

#### Exercise 5 Multi-tasking summary

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 do not mark anything exceeding 70 words, as specified in the question. Candidates will not be assessed on anything they have written after this limit, but will not be penalised *per se* for exceeding it.

- **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 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0510	12

#### Exercise 6 Visit to city

Tolerate any interpretation of a 'city' but time span should be comparable to the length of a weekend. If the candidate clearly writes about a longer period then for content it would be 'partly relevant' and 'some engagement with the task.'

#### Exercise 7 Full-time work

For a 'satisfactory attempt to address the topic' (band 4 / 5) candidates need to engage with the idea of full-time work.

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

- **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 is available.

[Total Exercise 6: 10]

[Total Exercise 7: 10]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0510	12

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

Mark band	CONTENT: relevance and development of ideas (AO: W1, W2, W6)	Mark band	LANGUAGE: style and accuracy (AO: W1, W3, W4, W5)
4–5	Satisfactory:	4–5	Safe:
	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Development of ideas: Material is satisfactorily developed at appropriate length.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Style: Mainly simple structures and vocabulary, sometimes attempting more sophisticated language.</li> <li>Accuracy: Meaning is clear, and work is of a safe, literate standard. Simple structures are generally sound, 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.</li> </ul>
2–3	Partly relevant:	2–3	Errors intrude:
	<ul> <li><i>Relevance</i>: Partly relevant and some engagement with the task. Does not quite fulfil the task, although there are some positive qualities. Inappropriate register, showing insufficient awareness of purpose and / or audience.</li> <li><i>Development of ideas:</i> Supplies some detail and explanation, but the effect is incomplete. Some repetition.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Style: Simple structures and vocabulary.</li> <li>Accuracy: Meaning is sometimes in doubt. Frequent, distracting errors hamper precision and slow down reading. However, these do not seriously impair communication. Paragraphs absent or inconsistent.</li> </ul>
0–1	Little relevance:	0–1	Hard to understand:
	<ul> <li>Limited engagement with task, but this is mostly hidden by density of error. Award 1 mark.</li> <li>No engagement with the task, or any engagement with task is completely hidden by density of error. Award 0 marks. If essay is completely irrelevant, no mark can be given for language.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Multiple types of error in grammar / spelling / word usage / punctuation throughout, which mostly make it difficult to understand. Occasionally, sense can be deciphered. Paragraphs absent or inconsistent. Award 1 mark.</li> <li>Density of error completely obscures meaning. Whole sections impossible to recognise as pieces of English writing. Paragraphs absent or inconsistent. Award 0 marks.</li> </ul>