MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

0500 FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH

0500/32

Paper 3 (Directed Writing and Composition), maximum raw mark 50

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



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Note: All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated. Nonetheless, the content must be clearly related to and derived from the passage.

Section 1: Directed Writing

Question 1

This question tests Writing Objectives W1–W5 (15 marks):

- articulate experience and express what is thought, felt and imagined
- order and present facts, ideas and opinions
- understand and use a range of appropriate vocabulary
- use language and register appropriate to audience and context
- make accurate and effective use of paragraphs, grammatical structures, sentences, punctuation and spelling.

AND aspects of Reading Objectives R1-R3 (10 marks):

- understand and collate explicit meanings
- understand, explain and collate implicit meanings and attitudes
- select, analyse and evaluate what is relevant to specific purposes.

Read carefully the article on 'Why I'm teaching happiness'. Write a letter to the Headteacher expressing your views on teaching about happiness. You may agree or disagree with the Headteacher's arguments. In your letter you should: explore and evaluate the Headteacher's views; use your own ideas to support your comments on the Headteacher's views.

Base your letter on what you have read in the article but be careful to use your own words.

Begin your letter: 'Dear Headteacher ...'.

Write between 1¹/₂ and 2 sides, allowing for the size of your handwriting. Up to 10 marks are available for the content of your answer, and up to 15 marks for the quality of your writing.

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Candidates might use the following ideas:

Responses may include a wide range of points of which the following are examples:

A1 – The main points of the Headteacher:

- A school's education is normally all about exams when it should be balanced and help produce well adjusted and happy individuals
- High achievers can be too driven; some are very unhappy and their lives flash by in study/books
- Forming healthy relationships is as important as top exam results
- School is the place to teach happiness/psychology as children form good habits
- These lessons help by setting realistic goals/dealing with negative emotions and self acceptance
- Excellent preparation for university and for producing better members of society

A2 – Own arguments to support Headteacher's views:

- Examples of the stress of exams: making them feel ill, lead unbalanced lives (all study no play), not eating healthily, feeling overwhelmed
- Knowledge of factual subjects does not help one to know or understand oneself or feel entirely self-confident
- Happiness lessons would help with the pressure of adolescence/relationships/exams
- Happiness lessons would help them deal with pressure from parents/expectations of others
- With these lessons university would seem less daunting/empower them in a career

A3 – Own arguments to show disagreement:

- School should be for academic subjects/study and learning
- The curriculum is overloaded; exams results will be compromised
- Results are paramount; school is about competition and doing the best
- Today's teenagers are more mature/they know how to communicate/already have balanced lives
- We can find out about university and other aspects of life after school via the Internet/gap years/part-time jobs/experience outside school
- We are not 'tortured' or 'unhappy' we know what we want, we understand that there's a price to pay, i.e. studying hard, and we don't want our time wasted by some adult's newly discovered ideology

Accept other relevant ideas derived from the passage and relevant to the question.

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The question is marked out of 10 for Reading and 15 for Writing.

Use the following table to give a mark out of 10 for Reading.

Band 1	9 – 10	Gives a thorough, perceptive, convincing evaluation. Reads effectively between the lines. Shows understanding by developing much of the reading material and assimilating it into a response to the task.
Band 2	7 – 8	Some evidence of evaluation , engaging with a few of the main points with success. Uses reading material to support the argument. Occasionally effective development of ideas in the material.
Band 3	5 – 6	Reproduces a number of points to make a satisfactory response. The response covers the material adequately, but may miss opportunities to develop it relevantly or at length.
Band 4	3 – 4	Selects points from the passage rather literally and/or uses the material thinly . Does not combine points into a connected response.
Band 5	1 – 2	Parts of the response are relevant, though the material may be repeated or used inappropriately.
Band 6	0	Response does not relate to question and/or too much unselective copying directly from the material to gain a mark in Band 5.

Use the following table to give a mark out of 15 for Writing.

Band 1 13–15	Consistent sense of audience; authoritative and appropriate style. Fluent, varied sentences; wide range of vocabulary. Strong sense of structure, paragraphing and sequence. Virtually no error.
Band 2 10–12	Sense of audience mostly secure; there is evidence of style and fluency; sentences and vocabulary are effective. Secure overall structure; mostly well-sequenced. Writing is mainly accurate.
Band 3 8–9	Occasional sense of audience; mostly written in correctly structured sentences; vocabulary may be plain but adequate for the task; mostly quite well structured. Errors minor.
Band 4 5–7	Inconsistent style; simple or faultily constructed sentences; vocabulary simple; basic structure. Frequent errors, including sentence separation.
Band 5 3–4	Inappropriate expression; the response is not always well sequenced. Serious errors in sentence structure/vocabulary/grammar/punctuation.
Band 6 1–2	Expression unclear; flawed sentence construction and order. Persistent serious errors interfere with the conveying of meaning.
Band 7 0	Problems of expression and accuracy are too serious to gain a mark in Band 6.

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Section 2: Composition

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Questions 2 (a), 2 (b), 3 (a), 3 (b), 4 (a) and 4 (b).

Give two marks. The first mark is out of 13 for Content and Structure: see Table A. The second mark is out of 12 for Style and Accuracy: see Table B.

Write about 2 sides, allowing for the size of your handwriting, on **one** of the following:

Argumentative/Discursive Writing

- 2 (a) Should a government influence people's diets? What are your views?
 - (b) 'Combat sports, where the aim is to injure one's opponent, should be banned.' What are your views on this subject?

Descriptive Writing

- 3 (a) You come across an abandoned building you never knew existed. Describe its exterior and surroundings before giving details of how you enter. Describe the atmosphere inside and everything your senses experience as you explore the building.
 - (b) Describe a place called 'Paradise on Earth'.

Narrative Writing

- 4 (a) Write a story entitled, 'The Great Pretender'.
 - (b) Write about how an old film had been obtained secretly.

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COMPOSITION TASKS: TABLE A – CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

	ARGUMENTATIVE/ DISCURSIVE TASK	DESCRIPTIVE TASK	NARRATIVE TASK
Band 1 11–13	 Consistently well developed, logical stages in an overall, at times complex, argument. Each stage is linked to the preceding one, and sentences within paragraphs are soundly sequenced. 	 There are many well-defined, well-developed ideas and images, describing complex atmospheres with a range of details. Overall structure is provided through devices such as the movements of the persona, the creation of a short time span, or the creation of atmosphere or tension. There is no confusion with writing a story. Repetition is avoided and the sequence of sentences makes the picture clear to the reader. 	 The narrative is complex and sophisticated and may contain devices such as sub-texts, flashbacks and time lapses. Cogent details are provided where necessary or appropriate. Different parts of the story are balanced and the climax carefully managed. Sentence sequences are sometimes arranged to produce effects such as the building up of tension or providing a sudden turn of events.
Band 2 9–10	 Each stage of the argument is defined and developed, although the explanation may not be consistent. The stages follow in a generally cohesive progression. Paragraphs are mostly well sequenced, although some may finish less strongly than they begin. 	 There is a good range of images with interesting details which contribute to a sense of atmosphere. These are formed into an overall picture of some clarity, largely consistent and effective. There may be occasional repetition, and opportunities for development or the provision of detail may be missed. Sentences are often well sequenced. 	 The writing develops some interesting features, but not consistently so. Expect the use of detail and some attention to character or setting. Writing is orderly and the beginning and ending are satisfactorily managed. The reader is well aware of the climax even if it is not fully effective. Sequencing of sentences provides clarity and engages the reader in events or atmosphere.

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		GUMENTATIVE/ CURSIVE TASK	DESCRIPTIVE	TASK	NA	RRATIV	E TASK
Band 3 7–8	•	There is a series of relevant points and a clear attempt is made to develop some of them. These points are straightforward and logical/ coherent. Repetition is avoided, but the order of the stages in the overall argument can be changed without adverse effect. The sequence of the sentences within paragraphs is satisfactory, but the linking of ideas may be insecure .	 There is a single relevant idea and details satisfactorily task. An atter to create atmediate to create atmediate to create atmediate series of than a sense being comber an overall provide some ideas developed stabilit straig Some sentes sequenced. 	eas, images , which y address the mosphere. tion provide points rath e of their ined to mak icture, but are successfully htforwardly. ences are w	s, he de • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	cohesi identific such as setting. While c for app develo are son missec structur and son develop evident usually	ghtforward but ve story with cation of features is character and opportunities propriate pment of ideas metimes d, overall re is competent, me features of a bed narrative are sequenced to events clearly.
Band 4 5–6	•	Mainly relevant points are made and they are developed partially with some brief effectiveness . The overall argument shows signs of structure but may be sounder at the beginning than at the end, or may drift away from the topic. There may be some repetition . The sequence of sentences may be occasionally insecure.	 Some releva provided an occasional a little, perl narrative. T some descr but the use overshadow There is sor structure, bu may lack di intent. There interruptions sequence o and/or some clarity. 	d ly develope haps as a There are iptive detail of event ma them. me overall ut the writing irection an re may be s in the f sentences	ed s, ay g d	to the t only a chrond with oc referen and se Overall sound, examp particut too lor The cli effection or prej sequer events	I structure is but there are les where alar parts are ng or short. imax is not vely described bared. Sentence and bonally contain

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		MENTATIVE/ IRSIVE TASK	DE	SCRIPTIVE TASK		NARRATIV	E TASK
Band 5 3–4	aru ex pa de sir log • Th se wi Pa ind an su	few relevant points e made and may be panded into aragraphs, but evelopment is very mple and not always gical. here is weakness of equencing overall and thin paragraphs. aragraphing is consistent. Repetition and an inability to astain relevant gument are obvious.	•	Content is relevant but lacking in scope or variety. Opportunities provide development a detail are frequently missed. The overall structure, though readily discernible, lacks form and dimension. Paragraphing is inconsistent. The reliance on identifying events, objects and/or people sometimes lead to a sequence of sentences without progression.	to and n	 narrati consist or conf Unequinappr import to part Paragra inconsi may be ineffect no real Senten are use 	opriate ance is given s of the story. aphing is stent. Dialogue
Band 6 1–2	di atti is • O\ pr th	few points are scernible but any tempt to develop them very limited. verall argument only ogresses here and ere and the sequence sentences is poor.	•	Some relevant facts ar identified, but the over picture is unclear and lacks development. There are examples of sequenced sentences, but there is also repetition and muddle ordering .	r all d	 and na indisci Ending lack eff The sh narrati some c has no plot. Se senten sometin 	ape of the ve is unclear; of the content relevance to the equences of
Band 7 0	ma in No	arely relevant, little aterial, and presented a disorderly structure. ot sufficient to be aced in Band 6.	•	Rarely relevant, little material, and presente in a disorderly structur Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6.		materia presen disorde Not sut	relevant, little al, and ted in a erly structure. fficient to be in Band 6.

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COMPOSITION TASKS: TABLE B: STYLE AND ACCURACY

Band 1 11–12	 Writing is consistent, stylistically fluent, linguistically strong and accurate; has sense of audience. Look for: appropriately used ambitious words complex sentence structures where appropriate
Band 2 9–10	 Writing is mostly fluent, sometimes linguistically effective and largely accurate; may have some sense of audience. Look for: signs of a developing style some ability to express shades of meaning
Band 3 7–8	 Writing is clear, competent (if plain) in vocabulary and grammar; errors perhaps frequent, but minor. Look for: mostly correct sentence separation occasional precision and/or interest in choice of words
Band 4 5–6	 Writing is clear and accurate in places, and uses limited vocabulary and grammar; errors occasionally serious. Look for: simple sentences errors of sentence separation
Band 5 3–4	 Writing is simple in vocabulary and grammar; errors are distracting and sometimes serious, but overall meaning can be followed. Look for: definite weaknesses in sentence structures grammatical errors such as incorrect use of prepositions and tense
Band 6 1–2	 Writing is weak in vocabulary and grammar; serious, persistent errors; meaning is blurred. Look for: faulty and/or rambling sentences language insufficient to carry intended meaning
Band 7 0	Writing is difficult to follow because of inadequate language proficiency and error.