



Cambridge International AS Level

ENGLISH GENERAL PAPER

8021/23

Paper 2 Comprehension

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This document consists of **10** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
marks are not deducted for errors
marks are not deducted for omissions
answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p><u>In your own words</u>, explain why there has been a dramatic increase in the number of journeys being made by air each year.</p> <p>A lot more people are going on holiday/business by air than ever before (1) People have more money to spend as wages are higher so (1) they go on holiday more (1) Low-cost airlines have made it easier to fly to more destinations (1) for a reasonable price (1) People have more time off work than previously (1) and that holiday is paid (1) Business is now more global (1) so people are required to travel more (to branch factories and offices from headquarters) (1)</p>	3
1(b)	<p>Explain how the state of Tonrovia would benefit overall from airport expansion in the south east region.</p> <p>Such a project will increase the state's ability to take advantage of recent growth in people's movements around the world (1) Increase it flights to emerging economies (1) It's current capacity prohibits the country's ambition (1) and it is losing passengers to its neighbours (1) Increasingly passengers are choosing to travel to other hubs in neighbouring countries (1) to avoid delays/expensive costs of tickets (1) Any airport expansion will stimulate growth in the local economies (1) through direct job creation (1) generate demand for housing(1) services as a multiplier effect takes hold (1) Improved connectivity in the south east will boost Tonrovia's economy (as a whole) (1) though increased economic activity (1)</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>Considering the advantages <u>and</u> at least <u>one</u> disadvantage, explain which <u>one</u> of the options would be most suitable to increase the runway capacity in Tonrovia.</p> <p>You should concentrate on your chosen option and not refer to the other options.</p> <p>Answer in continuous prose in <u>about 100 words</u>.</p> <p>Arguments in favour of each airport:</p> <p>Option X Stimton It could challenge other airports as world leader – and increase its ranking Expansion is supported by airlines Local population nearby (close on the map) could benefit from jobs in construction and afterwards Only part of the cost would be funded by taxation so not all the burden falls on the tax payer It is already an important site so worthy of further investment holding a key role in the south-east region and national economy</p> <p>Option Y Mainstone Cheapest option \$8 billion so economically more viable Privately funded so no burden on the taxpayer There are fewer people to fly over in this area as most urban areas are to the west so less impact on children in school/less stress and health risks for locals Infrastructure/transport improvement will have long-term positive impact Access may be least congested as not directly on main orbital motorway junction/smaller junction/nor in a built up urban area No need to demolish homes – Mainstone is surrounded by farmland; Map indicates there is room for expansion</p> <p>Option Z Brand new airport Derelict area in need of economic stimulation/government spending and jobs to regenerate Proposed 20 000 jobs both in construction and in local business attracted to the area Could provide an opportunity to divert traffic away from other motorway junctions and give travelers a better journey to the airport No need to demolish homes and disrupt local people/compensate Creates brand new capacity which could be attractive to travelers</p>	10

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>Arguments against each site:</p> <p>Option X Stimton Appear to affect most people with noise/pollution surrounded to east, south and west by residential areas OR Approaching planes will fly from the east and south and take off to the west over large population area – affecting children in schools/locals It is situated near a large motorway junction in the west and already congested; more passengers would only increase this Quite a high burden on taxpayer and could be an unpopular choice for (local) government Concentrating the focus on an already large airport so not spreading the multiplier effect Air pollution is already high and would be increased</p> <p>Option Y Mainstone Private funding can be unreliable/unpredictable which means it may not get finished/not be fit for purpose Unspoilt land may be lost (looks rural on map) so environmental consideration Infrastructure/transport building can be disruptive cause inconvenience to local people Air pollution is already high and would be further increased</p> <p>Option Z Brand new airport Most expensive option \$50 billion – large amount of money needed for schools, housing, etc. instead (if it is tax payers money)/can it be justified? Unclear where the funding is coming from this may hold up development It will take the longest time to build (7 years) so it does not give a quick solution Estuary land (nearby) is a special scientific site – environmentally negative option SSSI Birds may cause damage/be damaged to the aircraft during takeoff and landing</p>	

Question	Answer			Marks
1(c)	Four factors that are balanced (3 for and 1 against), written coherently and clearly expressed response are needed for top band			
	Levels	Mark(s)	Descriptors	
	4	9–10	Capacity to interpret evidence and sustained ability to present relevant arguments, analysis and exemplification maintaining a strong focus on the main issues in the question Comprehensive approach demonstrating ability to identify and select relevant information, data, concepts and opinions and maintain a strong focus on the key issues Shows the ability to communicate clearly and accurately in a fluent and organised manner	
	3	6–8	Moderate range of arguments, analysis and exemplification covering some of the main issues in the question Demonstrating some grasp of the nature of key issues but with a restricted range or a loss of focus leading to the inclusion of some irrelevant material Shows the ability to communicate clearly and accurately in a fluent and organised manner	
	2	3–5	Limited analysis shown in a response consisting of mainly undeveloped material A modest range of selected points, perhaps some of which are irrelevant or incorrect Ability to convey meaning but with limited powers of expression with some errors in spelling, punctuation or grammar which impede the flow and hinder communication	
	1	2–1	Some simple, mainly unexplained or undeveloped points or perhaps a very narrow range – with little interpretation or analysis and little development or exemplification Limited range, dubious choice showing restricted appreciation of key issues Ability to convey meaning but with limited powers of expression with some errors in spelling, punctuation or grammar which impede the flow and hinder communication	
0	0	A mark of zero should be awarded for no creditable content		

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	<p>Considering <u>three</u> disadvantages <u>and one</u> advantage, explain which <u>one</u> of the two remaining options would be least suitable to increase the runway capacity in Tonrovia.</p> <p>You should concentrate on your chosen option and <u>not</u> refer to the other options.</p> <p>Answer <u>using your own words</u> as far as possible.</p> <p>Arguments against each site:</p> <p>Option X Stimton Appear to affect most people with noise/pollution (1) surrounded to east, south and west by residential areas (1) OR Approaching planes will fly from the east and south and take off to the west over large population area (1) – affecting children in schools/locals (1) It is situated near a large motorway junction in the west and already congested (1); more passengers would only increase this (1) Quite a high burden on taxpayer (1) and could be an unpopular choice for (local) government (1) Concentrating the focus on an already large airport (1) so not spreading the multiplier effect (1)</p> <p>Option Y Mainstone Private funding can be unreliable/unpredictable (1) which means it may not get finished/not be fit for purpose (1) Infrastructure/transport building can be disruptive (1) cause inconvenience to local people (1) Unspoilt land may be lost (looks rural on map) (1) so environmental consideration (1) Air pollution is already high and would be further increased (1)</p> <p>Option Z Brand new airport Most expensive option \$50 billion (1) – large amount of money needed for schools, housing, etc. instead (if it is tax payers money) (1)/can it be justified? (1) Unclear where the funding is coming from (1) this may hold up development (1) It will take the longest time to build (7 years) (1) so it does not give a quick solution (1) Estuary land (nearby) is a special scientific site (1) – environmentally negative option (1) SSSI Birds may cause damage/be damaged (1) to the aircraft during takeoff and landing (1)</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	<p>Arguments in favour of each airport:</p> <p>Option X Stimton Another runway would increase capacity (1) – passengers find it expensive and go elsewhere in Europe to change planes It could challenge other airports as world leader – and increase its ranking Expansion is supported by airlines (1) It is already an important site (1) so worthy of further investment holding a key role in the south-east region and national economy (1) Local population nearby (close on the map) (1) could benefit from jobs in construction and afterwards (1) Only part of the cost would be funded by taxation (1) so not all the burden falls on the tax payer (1)</p> <p>Option Y Mainstone Cheapest option \$8 billion (1) so economically more viable (1) Privately funded (1) so no burden on the taxpayer (1) Infrastructure/transport improvement (1) will have long-term positive impact (1) There are fewer people to fly over in this area as most urban areas are to the west (1) so less impact on children in school/less stress and health risks for locals (1) Access may be less congested than other options (1) as not directly on main orbital motorway junction/smaller junction/nor in a built up urban area (1) No need to demolish homes (1) – Mainstone is surrounded by farmland (1); Map indicates there is room for expansion</p> <p>Option Z Brand new airport Derelict area (1) in need of economic stimulation/government spending and jobs to regenerate (1) Proposed 20 000 jobs both in construction and in local business attracted to the area (1) Could provide an opportunity to divert traffic away from other motorway junctions (1) and give travelers a better journey to the airport No need to demolish homes (1) and disrupt local people/compensate (1) Creates brand new capacity (1) which could be attractive to travelers (1)</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>Summarise the potential problems of autonomous cars, as stated in the first FOUR paragraphs.</p> <p>Answer <u>using your own words</u> as far as possible.</p> <p>There is a risk of someone in another place, e.g. a criminal (1) taking over the computer in the car (1) and taking control of the car (1). They could drive it to somewhere that the driver does not want to go (1) such as on the wrong side of the road (1). There is a risk that this could happen to driver-less cars as well (1). Someone could hack into the car (1).</p> <p>Increasingly exponentially/hugely (1) complicated/intelligent software needed for autonomous cars (1)</p>	4
2(b)(i)	<p>State the meaning of the <u>two</u> following words or phrases as they are used in the material.</p> <p>You may write the answer in one word or a short phrase.</p> <p>‘a prank’ (line X) Noun. Joke/trick PRACTICALJOKE</p>	1
2(b)(ii)	<p>‘freebie’ (line X) something for no cost/give away</p>	1
2(c)	<p>Why does Mr. Musk think a ‘kill switch’ is such an important feature?</p> <p>Answer <u>using your own words</u> as far as possible.</p> <p>It is the ability to press a button (1) and disconnect/cut off a car from the internet (1) and stop malware affecting a car (1) so that the driver can bring the car under his/her control (1) immediately/very quickly (1) for driver/passenger safety (1)</p>	2
2(d)	<p>Explain why over the air (OTA) software is thought to be a positive development.</p> <p>Cars increasingly have features such as automatic brakes, self-parking, etc. which need connecting to the internet (1) these need software to keep up to date (and OTA can do this more easily) (1)</p> <p>Car owners do not have to waste time/money (1) by visit dealerships (1)</p> <p>Car makers can have a quick response to problems/repair cars (1) by updating over the internet (1)</p> <p>It is a safer option than sending out USB pens (1) that can be intercepted by criminals who can replace them with USB pens infected with malware (that can badly affect cars) (1)</p> <p>An example from Tesla who recently increased the mileage capacity of their cars during a hurricane (1) to help people evacuate (1)</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	<p>Explain the risks of using OTA software. Do not repeat any material used in 2(a).</p> <p>The uploading process can go wrong (1) and cause significant problems if a car is unusable (1)/15% car recalls in US related to software errors (1)/idea of virus (1) Resending failed updates doesn't always work (1) Software can interfere with other parts of a car (1) and so need to separate different systems in a car (1)</p>	6
2(f)	<p>Explain why some people may prefer to drive a conventional car. You should consider reasons other than those identified in the material.</p> <p>People like to feel in control (1) prefer to make decisions about manoeuvres themselves (1) May be a car enthusiast (1) and enjoy the feel of an older/classic car (1) Are wary of anything technological/skeptical (1) and prefer to stick with what they know (1) Can only afford to buy a non-autonomous which tend to be cheaper (1) as electric cars are more expensive, e.g. Tesla) (1) May in principle worry about general safety (1) are unconvinced that computer can react to every traffic situation (1)</p>	3