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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **7** 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 descriptions 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.

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✔	Correct
✘	Incorrect
∧	Omission
SEEN	Used to show that blank pages have been seen and any creditworthy material has been awarded
BOD	If the examiner considers the answer to be more correct than incorrect, then 'benefit of the doubt' is given.
?	Meaning unclear or illegible
Highlighter	Highlight
Off Page Comment	Used to make a holistic comment about the script

Question	Answer	Mark
1	**B** بارز	**1**
2	**C** الذي	**1**
3	**A** يُماثل	**1**
4	**A** إلّا	**1**
5	**D** إتصفت	**1**
6	**C** يكتبه	**1**
7	**D** مناطق	**1**
8	**A** متعلّقًا	**1**
9	**B** يتيح	**1**
10	**D** شاركت	**1**
11	– (إما بإشارة مباشرة) من الإنسان. – (وإما بإشارة) من برامج الحاسوب.	**2**
12	– قيامه بأعمال شاقة وخطيرة (مثل البحث عن الألغام).	**1**
13	– لأنه أبرز علماء الهندسة (في عصره).	**1**
14	– لتساعد الخليفة على الوضوء/ وضوء الحاكم.	**1**
15	– عندما يُصفر الطائر (وقت الصلاة).	**1**
16	– لا،/ ليست كلّها إيجابية. – توقف الإنتاج في المصانع في حال تعطل الأجهزة الذاتية. / يعرض الإنتاج للتوقف التام إذا تعطلت. – حل الإنسان الآلي مكان البشر في نحو 75 مليون وظيفة تقليدية / فقد العالم نحو75 مليون وظيفة (تقليدية).	**3**
17	– تكاليف شرائها وصيانتها أقل بكثير من تكلفة رعاية العمال. – تستطيع (الروبوتات) العمل بدقة أكبر. – تعمل لساعات طويلة دون تعب.	**3**
18	– تجديد مهاراتهم الخاصة. – إعادة التدريب والتأهيل.	**2**
19	– اللعب مع الأطفال. – تسلية العملاء.	**2**
20	– لأن وجودها قلل من انتظار العملاء مدة طويلة.	**1**
21	– لأنه يستطيع تركيب حائط جبسي في بضع دقائق. – لقدرته على تحليل كمية هائلة من البيانات بسرعة. (تساعد على تحديد المكان الأمثل للمبنى)	**2**

Question	Answer	Mark
22	المحتوى الإرشادي عن: <div dir="rtl">الدور الإيجابي للإنسان الآلي في حياة البشر.</div> <div dir="rtl">1. يقوم الروبوت بأعمال شاقة وخطيرة.</div> <div dir="rtl">2. صُنعَ أول إنسان آلي قديمًا ليساعد الخليفة في الوضوء.</div> <div dir="rtl">3. يستعين عدد كبيرة من أصحاب المصانع بالأجهزة الذاتية.</div> <div dir="rtl">4. يستفيد أصحاب المصانع من استخدام الروبوت لخفضه تكاليف تشغيل مصانعهم.</div> <div dir="rtl">5. ينجز الروبوت العمل بدقة / ويعمل لساعات طويلة دون تعب.</div> <div dir="rtl">6. تستخدم بعض المصارف الروبوتات لتسلية العملاء.</div> <div dir="rtl">7. تسهّل الروبوتات عمل الموظفين في حل المعاملات المعقدة.</div> <div dir="rtl">8. يُسرّع الروبوت عمل البنائين / يستطيع تركيب حائط جبسي في دقائق.</div> <div dir="rtl">9. يساعد البشر في تحديد أفضل مكان للمبنى (لقدرته على تحليل البيانات).</div>	10

Content (5 marks)		
Level	**Description**	**Marks**
5	• Candidates demonstrate very good understanding by communicating all key points clearly. (**5 key points**)	5
4	• Candidates demonstrate good understanding by communicating most key points clearly. (**4 key points**)	4
3	• Candidates demonstrate satisfactory understanding by communicating some key points clearly. (**3 key points**)	3
2	• Candidates demonstrate basic understanding by communicating limited key points clearly. (**2 key points**)	2
1	• Candidates demonstrate poor understanding by communicating very few key points clearly. (**1 key point**)	1
0	• No rewardable material	0

Question	Answer				Mark
22		**Style and Accuracy (5 marks)**			
	Level	**Description**		**Marks**	
	5	• Excellent expression with assured use of own words. Very Good summary style. • High level of accurate language with few minor errors.		5	
	4	• Good expression using own words. Recognisable summary style. • Generally accurate language with some minor errors.		4	
	3	• Satisfactory expression in own words. Reasonably concise with some sense of order. • Fairly accurate language with some minor and few major errors.		3	
	2	• Limited expression but mostly in own words. Some sense of order but little sense of summary. • Many basic errors in language which sometimes impede communication.		2	
	1	• Expression just adequate; considerable lifting; repetitive. • Many errors in language which impede communication.		1	
	0	No creditable response.		0	

Question	Answer	Mark
23	**استخرج من الفقرة**	
23(a)	فمَن سيعتني به؟	**1**
23(b)	هو يركض كالبرق	**1**
23(c)	جنديًا مقاتلًا	**1**
24	**أكمل الجملة وغير ما يلزم:**	
24(a)	إن لأحد الرجال كلبًا.	**1**
24(b)	الأميرات يذهبن مع الكلب للصيد.	**1**
24(c)	لم يقترب الرجل من الكلب.	**1**
24(d)	وجد ابنته وبجانبها ذئب.	**1**
25	**استخرج من الفقرة السابقة عبارة فيها:**	
25(a)	(يذهب معه إلى رحلات الصيد) كلها.	**1**
25(b)	(لم يستمتع الرجل بالرحلة) لقلقه على ابنه.	**1**
25(c)	(قرر الخروج للصيد) صباحًا.	**1**
25(d)	(فزع الرجل) فزعًا (شديدًا).	**1**

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