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**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (COUNT-IN SPEAKING)**

**0511/12**

Paper 1 Reading and Writing (Core)

**October/November 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**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 October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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This document consists of **8** 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.

This component forms part of the **Core** tier assessment of Cambridge IGCSE English as a Second Language and tests the following Assessment Objectives:

**AO1: Reading**

- R1 identify and select relevant information
- R2 understand ideas, opinions and attitudes
- R3 show understanding of the connections between ideas, opinions and attitudes
- R4 understand what is implied but not directly stated, e.g. gist, writer's purpose, intentions and feelings

**AO2: Writing**

- W1 communicate information/ideas/opinions clearly, accurately and effectively
- W2 organise ideas into coherent paragraphs using a range of appropriate linking devices
- W3 use a range of grammatical structures accurately and effectively
- W4 show control of punctuation and spelling
- W5 use appropriate register and style/format for the given purpose and audience

Question	Answer	Marks
1	1969	1
2	<b>Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum 2 marks:</b> encourage people to read (more) quality fiction (significantly) increase the sales of the winning book	2
3	longlist	1
4	October	1
5	£50 000/50 000 pounds/50 000 GBP	1
6	<b>Award 1 mark for each detail up to a maximum 2 marks:</b> (replaced the) youngest winner longest novel (The Luminaries, 832 pages)	2
7	(the latter was to celebrate the) 40th anniversary	1
8(a)	B	1
8(b)	C	1
8(c)	B	1
8(d)	A	1
8(e)	B	1
8(f)	C	1
8(g)	A	1
8(h)	C	1
9	<i>Award 1 mark for each acceptable response, up to a maximum of 4 marks. Acceptable responses are:</i>  <b>Problems that Wayne Fromm had when taking family photographs on holiday</b> <b>1</b> (hard) to get (photographs of) them together/(hard) to get photographs with his daughter/(hard) to get photographs together <b>2</b> (very) crowded <b>3</b> awkward asking people to take their picture <b>4</b> people didn't know how to use his camera/people didn't know how to use the camera <b>5</b> heads wouldn't be in the middle (of the picture) <b>6</b> nowhere safe to put the camera (down)/not safe to put the camera down	4

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p><i>Award 1 mark for each acceptable response, up to a maximum of 3 marks. Acceptable responses are:</i></p> <p><b>Why the Quik Pod failed to be a great success with the general public</b></p> <p><b>7</b> people less likely to take pictures of themselves/came too early (to become a best-seller)</p> <p><b>8</b> (too) large to carry</p> <p><b>9</b> nowadays people use their (mobile) phones as cameras</p> <p><b>10</b> (mobile) phones easier to attach to modern selfie stick</p> <p><b>11</b> more suitable for serious photographers/more attractive to professional photographers/more suitable for photographers than tourists</p> <p><b>12</b> now cheaper versions available/cheaper versions became available</p>	<b>3</b>
11	<p>Award up to a total of 12 marks.</p> <p>Up to <b>6</b> marks to be awarded for <b>Content</b> (Reading)</p> <p>Relevant points to include are:</p> <p><b>Negative effects of tourism in the Galapagos Islands</b></p> <p><b>1</b> natural resources (such as fresh water) could start to run out</p> <p><b>2</b> ships can cause pollution in the sea</p> <p><b>3</b> constructing hotels is destroying the habitat (of many species)</p> <p><b>4</b> by touching animals, visitors can pass on diseases</p> <p><b>5</b> (the presence of) humans may cause animals to change their natural behaviour</p> <p><b>6</b> seeds from other countries could be damaging to the native plants.</p> <p><b>7</b> rubbish may be eaten by animals</p> <p><b>8</b> marine creatures can become trapped in rubbish</p> <p>Up to <b>6 marks</b> to be awarded for Language (Writing). See generic marking criteria for Exercise 4.</p>	<b>12</b>

#### Generic marking criteria for Exercise 4

Marks	Language (Writing)
5–6	<p>Points are well organised and coherent. Cohesive devices are used appropriately.</p> <p>Good use of own words.</p> <p>Good level of accuracy of vocabulary and simple grammatical structures.</p>
3–4	<p>Points are partly organised and reasonably coherent. Cohesive devices are used generally appropriately.</p> <p>Some attempt to use own words, with some reliance on language from the text.</p> <p>Reasonable level of accuracy of vocabulary and simple grammatical structures.</p>
1–2	<p>Little or no attempt to organise points. Cohesive devices are either not used or are not used appropriately.</p> <p>Heavy reliance on language from the text.</p> <p>Limited control of vocabulary and grammatical structures.</p>
0	No response worthy of credit.

**Generic marking criteria for Exercises 5 and 6**

The following general instructions, and table of marking criteria, apply to both Exercises 5 and 6.

You should decide on a mark for Content and Language **separately**.

**Content** covers the **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).

**Language** covers **range** (i.e. complexity of vocabulary and sentence structure) and **accuracy** (of grammar, spelling, punctuation and text **organisation**).

When deciding on a mark for Content or Language, first of all decide which band is most appropriate. There will not necessarily be an exact fit. Then decide between the lower or the higher mark. Use the lower mark if it fulfils some of the requirements of the band and the higher mark if it fulfils all the requirements of the band.

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 required length. If the task is generally fulfilled it will be awarded **at least** 3–4 marks.

When deciding on a mark for **Language**, look at both the **range** and the **accuracy** of the language. A useful starting point would be first to gain an impression of the level, then to focus on the level descriptors in order to decide on the best fit.

If the writing is **considerably shorter** than the stated word length, i.e. below 70 words, it should be given a maximum of 2 marks for Content.

If the writing is only **partly relevant** and therefore can be awarded only 1–2 Content marks, the full range of marks for Language is still available.

If the writing is **totally irrelevant** and has nothing to do with the question asked, it should be given 0 marks for **Content** and **Language**.

Question	Answer	Marks
12	Award up to a total of 12 marks. <b>Up to 6 marks</b> to be awarded for <b>Content</b> . Plus <b>up to 6 marks</b> to be awarded for <b>Language</b> .  See generic marking criteria for Exercises 5 and 6.	<b>12</b>
13	Award up to a total of 12 marks. <b>Up to 6 marks</b> to be awarded for <b>Content</b> . Plus up to 6 marks to be awarded for <b>Language</b> .  See generic marking criteria for Exercises 5 and 6.	<b>12</b>

## Marking Criteria for Exercises 5 and 6

Marks	Content (maximum 6 marks)	Marks	Language (maximum 6 marks)
5–6	<p><u>Relevance</u> Task is fulfilled. Generally appropriate style and register for the text type. Generally good sense of purpose and audience.</p> <p><u>Development of ideas</u> Content is developed, at appropriate length. Content is generally communicated clearly.</p>	5–6	<p><u>Range and accuracy</u> Uses a good range of common vocabulary appropriately, and attempts to use some less common vocabulary. Uses a good range of simple structures appropriately, and attempts to use some more complex structures. Good level of accuracy of language throughout. Errors do not generally impede communication. Errors are generally related to less common vocabulary or more complex structures.</p> <p><u>Organisation</u> Well organised and sequenced. Uses a good range of linking words and other cohesive devices, appropriately.</p>
3–4	<p><u>Relevance</u> Task is generally fulfilled. Reasonably appropriate style and register for the text type, although this may not be consistent. Some sense of purpose and audience.</p> <p><u>Development of ideas</u> Some development of content, although in places it may be incomplete or repetitive. Content is communicated, but may lack clarity in places.</p>	3–4	<p><u>Range and accuracy</u> Uses mainly common vocabulary, reasonably appropriately. Uses mainly simple structures, reasonably successfully. Reasonable level of accuracy of language. Errors may impede communication in places. Errors may occur when using common vocabulary or simple structures.</p> <p><u>Organisation</u> Reasonably well organised and sequenced. Uses some linking words and other cohesive devices, reasonably appropriately.</p>

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Content (maximum 6 marks)</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Language (maximum 6 marks)</b>
1–2	<p><u>Relevance</u> Task may only be partially fulfilled. Style and register for the text type may be inappropriate. Insufficient sense of purpose and audience.</p> <p><u>Development of ideas</u> Limited attempt to develop content, although there may be gaps, irrelevance and/or repetition. Limited attempt to communicate content, but it lacks clarity in places.</p>	1–2	<p><u>Range and accuracy</u> Limited use of vocabulary. Limited use of structures. Lack of control of language. Meaning is often unclear. Errors occur when using common vocabulary and simple structures.</p> <p><u>Organisation</u> Organisation lacks sequencing. Limited attempt to use linking words and other cohesive devices.</p>
0	No response worthy of credit.	0	No response worthy of credit.