

Cambridge International A Level

Paper 2 Reading and Writing
May/June 2022
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 70

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 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

PUBLISHED

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.

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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.

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1 General N	1 General Marking Notes					
1.1 Annotation	1.1 Annotations in RM Assessor					
Question 1	Enter a mark of 1, 0 or NR as appropriate for each item ((a), (b), (c) etc.) in the mark input box. Annotate the script where necessary. Use the LM annotation if the candidate has copied a sentence from the text.					
Question 2	Enter a mark of 1, 0 or NR as appropriate for each item ((a), (b), (c) etc.) in the mark input box. Annotate the script where necessary.					
Questions 3 and 4	 Content marks Annotate each correct point with a tick. Use the LM annotation to indicate any phrases which are copied directly from the passage. Quality of Language Mark If any items have scored zero or NR for content, insert a comment box on the script under the last item in the question. Type in the details of the Quality of Language mark. 					
Question 5	 If the answer to 5(a) exceeds 150 words, insert a slash <u>after</u> the 150th word to show the end of the response to be marked. If the answer to 5(b) exceeds 50 words, insert a slash <u>after</u> the 50th word to show the end of the response to be marked. Summary Annotate each correct point with a tick up to a maximum of 10 ticks. 					

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2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided on the following pages. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with the Principal Examiner if necessary, and award marks accordingly.

2.2 Crossing out:

- (a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
- (b) If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

2.3 More than one response offered by the candidate in Questions 1 and 2:

If a candidate gives more than one response to any of the items in **Question 1** or **Question 2** and does not indicate which is their final response, mark as follows:

Both answers correct = 1 mark

One answer correct and one answer incorrect = 0 marks

2.4 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **RM Assessor**.

Award NR (No Response):

- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

• If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

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Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
Question 1			
	v answers which are copied directly from the text. must use the word(s) exactly as printed in the question.		
1(a)	Accept any reasonable sentence which shows the meaning of the word.	1	
1(b)	Accept any reasonable sentence which shows the meaning of the word.	1	
1(c)	Accept any reasonable sentence which shows the meaning of the word.	1	
1(d)	Accept any reasonable sentence which shows the meaning of the word.	1	
1(e)	Accept any reasonable sentence which shows the meaning of the word.	1	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses			
Question 2	Question 2					
	which do not fit directly into the 'footprint' left by the original worders in transcription.	d are not a	llowed – i.e. no additions, no deletions. Accept minor			
2(a)	اضافه کر سکیس	1				
2(b)	باخبر کر سکتے ہیں	1				
2(c)	اپنے خیالات کااظہار کرتے ہوئے	1				
2(d)	هچک <u>يا</u> تے ہیں	1				
2(e)	یہ بھی ممکن ہے	1				

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses			
Question 3 Do not allow	Question 3 Do not allow answers which are copied from the text without any manipulation.					
3(a)	اسی کی دہائی اور جدید کلاس روم میں کیافرق ہے؟ دوبا تیں کھیے۔	2				
	پہلے کلاس روم میں ٹی وی اور ویڈیولا ناپڑتا تھا	1				
	اب ہر کمرے میں ٹیکنالوجی موجو دہے	1				
3(b)	جاوید حسن کلاس روم میں ٹیکنالوجی کے استعال کے حق میں کیوں ہیں؟ تین باتیں 	3				
	کھیے۔					
	(مضمون میں)زیادہ معلومات حاصل کر سکتے ہیں	1				
	اپنے کام کا (خود) جائزہ لے سکتے ہیں	1				
	ا پنی تغلیمی قابلیت بڑھا سکتے ہیں	1				

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
3(c)	والدین کے لیے ٹیکنالوجی کس طرح فائدہ مند ہو سکتی ہے؟ تین باتیں کھیے۔	3	
	اسانذہ سے رابطہ کرناآ سان ہو جاتا ہے	1	
	والدین بچوں کی تغلیمی کار کر دگی کے بارے میں جان سکتے ہیں	1	
	بچوں کے <u>چال چلن</u> کے بارے میں والدین کو پتا چل سکتا ہے	1	
3(d)	وقت بدلنے کے ساتھ تحقیقی کام میں کیا تبدیلیاں آئی ہیں؟ تین باتیں کھیے۔	3	
	لا ئبریری میں مختلف کتابیں وغیر ہ دیکھنی پڑتی تھیں	1	
	ساری معلومات ایک ہی جگہ /انٹر نیٹ پر مل جاتی ہیں	1	
	کتابوں کی ضرورت نہیں پڑتی / کتابوں کاانتظار نہیں کر ناپڑتا	1	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
3(e)	کاشف علی کے خیال میں ٹیکنالوجی کااستعال صرف کلاس روم تک کیوں محدودر ہنا	4	
	چاہیے؟چار باتیں کھیے۔		
	اساتذہ کو یہ نہیں معلوم ہو تا کہ گھر میں طلباکے پاس ٹیکنالوجی ہے یا نہیں	1	
	طلبا کوابیاہوم ورک دیناجس میں ٹیکنالوجی کی ضر ورت ہو مناسب نہیں ہو گا	1	
	کچھ والدین بچوں کازیاد ہ <u>دیر</u> تک کمپیوٹراستعال کرناپیند نہیں کرتے	1	
	والدين کو <u>مالي پري</u> شانی نہيں ہو گ	1	

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Question Answer I	Marks Not Allowed Responses
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Question 3

Quality of Language – Accuracy

[5]

5 Very good

Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).

4 Good

Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use accurately more complex structures.

3 Sound

Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.

2 Below average

Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.

0-1 Poor

Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

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Question Answer Marks	Not Allowed Responses
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Question 3

Additional marking guidance for Quality of Language

The five marks available for Quality of Language are awarded **globally** for the whole performance on each set of answers.

A concise answer, containing all mark-bearing components for Content is scored on the full range of marks for language, i.e. length does not determine the Quality of Language mark.

Answers scoring 0 for Content cannot contribute to the overall Quality of Language mark.

Identify the answer(s) scoring 0 for Content in the whole set of answers. Then add together the number of Content marks available for each of these questions and reduce the Quality of Language mark according to the following table:

Total Content marks available on questions where a candidate scores 0	Reduce Quality of Language mark by:
2–3	1
4–5	2
6–7	3
8–14	4
15	5

Note: A minimum of one mark for Quality of Language should be awarded if there are any Content marks at all (i.e. 0 Quality of Language marks only if 0 Content marks).

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
Question 4			
Do not allow	answers which are copied from the text without any manipulation	on.	
4(a)	اسکولوں کو ٹیکنالو جی کے استعال پر کیوں غور کرتے رہناچاہیے؟ دوبا تیں کھیے۔	2	
	تاکہ ہر طالب علم کے لیے سہولت دستیاب ہو /خطرہ ہے /ہو سکتاہے /ابیانہ ہو کہ ہر طالب علم کے لیے سہولت دستیاب نہ ہو	1	
	ہر طالب علم کو ترقی کے یکسال مواقع حاصل ہوں	1	
4(b)	آصف علی کے مطابق ٹیکنالوجی کے استعمال سے طلبا کو کیا نقصانات ہو سکتے ہیں؟ تین باتیں کھیے۔	3	
	کسی ا <u>جنبی</u> کے ساتھ (آن لائن) کام کرنا <u>خطر</u> ناک ہو سکتا ہے	1	
	ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنے کامو قع نہیں ملتا/معاشر تی میل جول پراثر ملت	1	
	پڑتا ہے ایک دوسرے کے خیالات یاجذبات سے آگاہی نہیں ہوتی	1	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
4(c)	کلاس روم میں ٹیکنالو جی کے استعال کے سلسلے میں اساتذہ کی کیاذمہ داری ہے اور کیوں؟ چار باتیں کھیے۔		
	ا کثر معلومات غلط ہوتی ہیں/تصدیق شدہ نہیں ہوتیں/بناوٹی ہوتی ہیں	1	
	ان کواستعال کرنے والے بھی اصلی نہیں ہوتے/ویب روبوٹ	1	
	ٹیکنالوجی کودرست طریقے سے استعال کر ناسکھائیں	1	
	طلبا کو درست معلومات حاصل کرنے کی تربیت دیں	1	
4(d)	جرائم پیشہ افراد کس قشم کے خطرات کا باعث ہوتے ہیں؟ تین باتیں کھیے۔	3	
	لو گوں کی شاخت چوری ہونے کا خطرہ ہوتاہے	1	
	معیشت کو بہت زیادہ/کروڑوں کا نقصان پہنچتا ہے	1	
	طلباغير محفوظ ہو جاتے ہیں	1	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
4(e)	کلاس روم میں ٹیکنالو جی صحت کے لیے کیوں نقصان دہ ہو سکتی ہے؟ تین باتیں کھیے۔	3	
	طلباکی آنجیسی متاثر ہو جاتی ہیں	1	
	کمراور گردن میں در دہوتاہے	1	
	نیند نہ آنے کی شکایت ہو جاتی ہے	1	

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Question Answer M	rks Not Allowed Responses
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Question 4

Quality of Language – Accuracy

[5]

5 Very good

Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).

4 Good

Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use accurately more complex structures.

3 Sound

Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.

2 Below average

Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.

0-1 Poor

Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

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Question Answer Marks	Not Allowed Responses
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Question 4

Additional marking guidance for Quality of Language

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15	5

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Question Answer M	rks Not Allowed Responses
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Question 5

Length of 5(a) + 5(b) (Summary and Personal Response)

- Examiners make a rough estimate of the length by a quick calculation of the number of words on a line.
- If the answer to either (a) or (b) is clearly too long, calculate the length more precisely.
- If the answer to **5(a)** exceeds 150 words, insert a slash line <u>after</u> the 150th word to show the end of the response to be marked.
- If the answer to **5(b)** exceeds 50 words, insert a slash line <u>after</u> the 50th word to show the end of the response to be marked.

Content marks - Summary

Indicate with a tick in the body of the text the point being rewarded. Do not penalise 'lifting' for content marks in this exercise, but excessive copying from the text should be taken into account when awarding the language mark.

The summary could include the following points (award 1 mark for each point covered up to a maximum of 10 points):

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
5(a)	دونوں عبار توں کے حوالے سے کلاس روم میں ٹیکنالوجی کے فائدے اور نقصانات	10	
	المحقيد -		
	فائدے		
	-ہر کلاس روم <i>اکمرے می</i> ں سہولت میسر ہے 		
	- طلبامختلف تعلیمی سر گرمیوں میں حصہ لے سکتے ہیں		
	- پڑھائے جانے والے مضمون میں <u>مزید</u> معلومات حاصل کر سکتے ہیں/ تحقیق کر سکتے		
	بیں		
	-ا پنی کار کر دگی کا جائزہ لے سکتے ہیں		
	-اپنی تعلیمی قابلیت میں اضافه کر سکتے ہیں		
	- والدین اور اساتذہ کے لیے ایک دوسرے سے رابطہ کرنا آسان ہو جاتاہے		
	-اساتذہ والدین کو بچوں کی کار کر دگی /ان کے طر زعمل کے بارے میں بتا سکتے ہیں		
	-والدین کے لیے مالی پریشانیوں کاامکان ختم ہو سکتاہے		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
5(a)	نقصانات		
	- ممکن ہے /خطرہ ہے کہ ہر طالب علم کو یکسال سہولت حاصل نہ ہو سکے		
	 -(طلبا) کی شاخت محفوظ نہیں ہوتی/شاخت کی چوری کے جرم کا شکار ہو جاتے ہیں		
	- کسی اجنبی کے ساتھ (آن لائن) کام کر ناخطر ناک بھی ہو سکتاہے / طلبا کی سلامتی کو		
	خطره		
	-ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنے کے تجربے سے محروم ہوجاتے ہیں/		
	معاشر تی میل جول پراثر پڑتا ہے		
	-ایک دوسرے کے خیالات، جذبات وغیر ہسے آگاہی نہیں ہوتی		
	- غیر تصدیق شدہ/بناوٹی مواد پیش کیاجاتاہے		
	- صحت کے مسائل پیداہوتے ہیں/آ ^{نک} ھوں پر دباؤ/ <u>کمراور گردن</u> میں در د/نیندنہ		
	آنے کی شکایت		

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	PUBLISHED			
Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses	
Content ma	rks – Response to the Text			
	nini-essay according to the variety and interest of the opinions a ress a personal point of view. Further, more detailed guidance fo			
5(b)	ress a personal point of view. Further, more detailed guidance to آپ کے اسکول میں ٹیکنالوجی کے استعال کے بارے میں اپنی رائے کی وضاحت کیجیے۔	5		
	-25.			
	Very good Varied and interesting ideas, showing an element of flair and imagination, a capacity to express a personal point of view.			
	4 Good Not the flair and imagination of the best candidates, but work still shows an ability to express a range of ideas, maintain interest and respond to the issues raised.			
	3 Sound A fair level of interest and ideas. May concentrate on a single issue, but there is still a response to ideas in the text.			
	Below average Limited range of ideas; rather humdrum. May disregard the element of response to the text, and write a largely unrelated free-composition.			
	0-1 Poor Few ideas to offer on the theme. Banal and pedestrian. No element of personal response to the text. Repeated error.			

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Question Answer I	Marks Not Allowed Responses
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Question 5

Quality of Language – Accuracy

[5]

5 Very good

Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).

4 Good

Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use accurately more complex structures.

3 Sound

Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.

2 Below average

Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.

0-1 Poor

Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

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