Location Entry Codes

www.papaCambridge.com As part of CIE's continual commitment to maintaining best practice in assessment, CIE has begun to use different variants of some question papers for our most popular assessments with extremely large and widespread candidature, The question papers are closely related and the relationships between them have been thoroughly established using our assessment expertise. All versions of the paper give assessment of equal standard.

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International

The content assessed by the examination papers and the type of questions are unchanged.

This change means that for this component there are now two variant Question Papers. Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports where previously there was only one. For any individual country, it is intended that only one variant is used. This document contains both variants which will give all Centres access to even more past examination material than is usually the case.

The diagram shows the relationship between the Question Papers, Mark Schemes and Principal Examiner's Reports.

Mark Scheme **Question Paper** Principal Examiner's Report Introduction Introduction Introduction **First variant Question Paper** First variant Mark Scheme First variant Principal Examiner's Report Second variant Question Paper Second variant Mark Scheme Second variant Principal Examiner's Report

Who can I contact for further information on these changes?

Please direct any questions about this to CIE's Customer Services team at: international@cie.org.uk

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

www.papacambridge.com MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 guestion paper

0500 FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH

0500/31

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.

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.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

First variant Mark Scheme

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500	No.
	ers are instructed that alternative correct answers ots must be given marks that fairly reflect the		
	Section 1: Directed Writing		Com
Question 1			

Section 1: Directed Writing

Question 1

This question tests writing objectives W1-W5:

- 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:

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

General notes on possible content

These highlight not only points in the letter but also in the dialogue between Yasmin & Sergio.

Pros

- Current system not working teen court has proved successful elsewhere.
- New, dynamic and positive approach run by teenagers, for teenagers; better • understanding/chance to be listened to as well as having to face up to responsibilities.
- Chance for troublemakers to 'make amends', repair damage caused/apologise/do • responsible and challenging tasks e.g. helping younger students with learning.
- More menial tasks e.g. taking out rubbish/cleaning/helping in canteen also drives home a • lesson and sense of responsibility.
- Good way to produce mature, fair, unbiased and responsible future adults both those on • the 'jury' and 'on trial'.
- Concentrating on the 'problem' not just expelling/suspending students. ٠
- Face to face apologies much more effective for both parties.
- Brings an all round better sense of pride and 'harmony' in the school. •

Cons

- Biased jury/juries who are teachers' 'pets' or 'goody goodies' how will they be chosen and by whom etc?
- Problems with the troublemakers not accepting being judged by their peers why should • thev?
- Just a 'one minute wonder' or following another 'trend' in education. •
- Parents won't accept that their children will be 'tried' by other parents' children. •
- Adults have more experience plus it is the duty of the school to punish its pupils. •
- Public 'shaming' highlights a 'blame culture'.

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Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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Examples of other reasonable ideas and comments

spacambridge.com Who/what will provide the money for the training? What if it is a waste of money etc? Shouldn't the pupils have been consulted/involved in/voted for or against this new scheme first? Placing the responsibility on a panel of jurors consisting of students could encourage a more mature attitude throughout the school.

More details (including a written outline of what takes place) need to be given to pupils and parents.

The answer can be written formally or quite informally. The important thing is that it is consistent in style.

NB: Reasonable ideas and comments must be seen to be connected to the passages. If they develop/expand on what has been read then this would contribute to the reading mark.

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

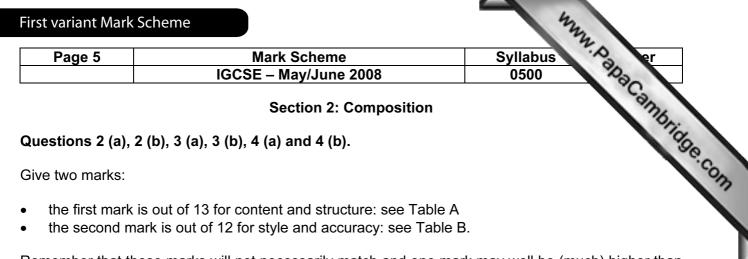
Use the following table to give a mark out of 15 for Writing.

Band 1	13–15	Excellent, consistent sense of audience; persuasive/authoritative style; very fit for purpose. 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; quite stylish and fluent; sense of overall structure; arguments occasionally well developed. Writing is mainly accurate, sentences and language generally effective in places. Occasional error.
Band 3	8–9	Occasional sense of audience; mostly written in accurate, if fairly straightforward sentences; some argument, though not strong; mostly quite well structured; errors minor; language straightforward but effective.
Band 4	5–7	Appropriate if sometimes inconsistent style; sentences mainly accurate; fact rather than argument; basic structure: has beginning, middle and end; fairly frequent errors; perhaps including sentence separation; sentences and/or vocabulary simple.
Band 5	3–4	Functional expression; largely factual with little/no argument; has a beginning, but main part of article not always well sequenced; some serious errors in grammar/or punctuation/or use of vocabulary. Errors slightly intrusive.
Band 6	1–2	Language and style not clear; some blurring and lack of order; despite some serious errors, can mainly be followed. Simple or muddled.
Band 7	0	Serious inaccuracies and problems with language and grammar are too intrusive to gain a mark in Band 6.

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Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Syllabus
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Use the following table to give a mark out of 10 for Reading.

Page	e 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Syllabus
		IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500 703
Use the f	ollowing	table to give a mark out of 10 for Reading.	Came
Band 1	9–10	Makes a thorough, perceptive, convincing evalu creates a persuasive, mature article. Reads effer Develops the reading material and integrates it the task.	ectively between the lines.
Band 2	7–8	A good evaluation of the interview, using readinargument. Occasionally effective development material.	•
Band 3	5–6	A number of points are quoted to make a satisfactorily, but may miss cover the material satisfactorily, but may miss correlevantly or at length.	
Band 4	3–4	Selects points from the material rather literally A Does not combine points into a good article.	AND/OR uses material thinly.
Band 5	1–2	Parts of the answer are relevant, though materi injudiciously, or wrongly used.	al may be repeated
Band 6	0	Answer does not relate to question and/or too n directly from the material to gain a mark in Band	



Remember that these marks will not necessarily match and one mark may well be (much) higher than the other.

The maximum overall mark for the Composition is 25. Write the total clearly at the end as follows: (e.g.) C7 + S10 = 17 (C standing for 'Content', S standing for 'Style').

It is important that marking is not 'bunched': do not be reticent about awarding marks in the top and bottom bands.

First variant Mark Sche	eme	122
Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus "A er
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500

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 consistently 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 writer, 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. 	 NARRATIVE TASI The narrative is consistently 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 interesting, defined and developed, although the explanation may not be consistent.	• There is a good selection of interesting ideas and images, with a range of details, although their use might not be consistent.	• The writing develops some interesting features, but not consistently so. Expect the use of detail and some attention to character or
	• The stages follow in a generally cohesive progression. Paragraphs are mostly well sequenced, although some may finish less strongly than they begin.	• These are formed into an overall picture of some clarity and effectiveness. There may be occasional repetition, and opportunities for development or the provision of detail may be missed. Sentences are often well sequenced.	 setting. Writing is orderly and the beginning and ending (where required) 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.
Band 3 7–8	 There is a competent series of relevant points and a clear attempt is made to develop some of them. These points are relevant, 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 	 There is a competent selection of relevant ideas, images, and details, which satisfactorily address the task. An attempt is made to create atmosphere. The description provides a series of points rather than a sense of their being combined to make an overall picture, but some ideas are developed successfully, albeit straightforwardly. Some sentences are well sequenced. 	 A straightforward story (or part of story) with a clear attempt to use features such as character, setting, tension, climax. While opportunities for appropriate development of ideas are sometimes missed, overall structure is competent, and some features of a developed narrative are evident. Sentences are usually sequenced to narrate events clearly.

t variant Mark Schem	e	the second
Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500

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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 relevant ideas are provided and occasionally developed briefly, perhaps as a narrative. There are some descriptive/atmospheric episodes, but the use of event may overshadow them. There is some overall structure, but the writing may lack direction and intent. There may be interruptions in the sequence of sentences and/or some lack of clarity.	•	Responds relevantly topic, but is largely a s of events with only brief details of character and setting. There is some overall structure, but there are examples where particular parts are too long or short. The climax is not effectively described or prepared . Sentence sequences narrate events and occasionally contain irrelevances.
Band 5 3–4	•	A few relevant points are made and may be expanded into paragraphs, but development is very simple and not always logical. There is weakness of sequencing overall and within paragraphs. Paragraphing is inconsistent. Repetition and a failure to sustain relevant argument are obvious.	•	Content is relevant but lacking in scope or variety. Opportunities to provide development and 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 leads to a sequence of sentences without progression.	•	A simple narrative with a beginning, middle and end (where appropriate); it may consist of everyday happenings or fantastic, non- engaging events. Content may seem immature. Unequal or inappropriate importance is given to parts of the story. Paragraphing is inconsistent. Dialogue may be used ineffectively. There is no real climax. Sentence sequences are used only to link simple series of events.
Band 6 1–2	•	A few points are discernible but any attempt to develop them is very limited. Overall argument only progresses here and there and the sequence of sentences is poor.	•	Some relevant facts are identified, but the overall picture is unclear and development is very limited. There are examples of sequenced sentences, but there is also repetition and muddled ordering .	•	Stories are very simple and narrate events indiscriminately, with very little development. Endings are simple and lack effect. The shape of the narrative is unclear; some of the content has no relevance to the plot. Sequences of sentences are sometimes poor, leading to a lack of clarity.
0	•	Rarely relevant, little material, and presented in a disorderly structure. Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6.	•	Rarely relevant, little material, and presented in a disorderly structure. Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6.	•	Rarely relevant, little material, and presented in a disorderly structure. Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6.

Page 8 Mark Scheme Syllabus er IGCSE – Mav/June 2008 0500	First variant Mark Sch	eme	Mary .
IGCSE – May/June 2008 0500	Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Syllabus
		IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500

COMPOSITION TASKS: TABLE B: STYLE AND ACCURACY

Da		Mark Oak	244		
Page 8		Mark Scheme IGCSE – May/June 2008	Syllabus 0500		
	СС	OMPOSITION TASKS: TABLE B: STYLE AND	ACCURACY		
Band 1	11–12	Mark Scheme Syllabus IGCSE – May/June 2008 0500 OMPOSITION TASKS: TABLE B: STYLE AND ACCURACY 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 ling largely accurate; may have some sense Look for signs of a developing style Some ability to express shades of means 	of audience		
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 expresses general meaning in vocabulary and grammar; errors occasionally serious Look for simple sentences Errors of sentence separation 			
Band 5	3–4	 Writing is generally simple in vocabular are distracting and sometimes serious, can always be followed Look for definite weaknesses in senter Grammatical errors such as incorrect or tense 	but general meaning		
Band 6	1–2	 Writing is very limited in correct vocabulerror is persistent; meaning is sometime Look for faulty and/or rambling sentende Language insufficient to carry intended 	nes blurred		
Band 7	0	Writing is difficult to follow because of i proficiency and error.	inadequate language		

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

www.papacambridge.com MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 guestion paper

0500 FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH

0500/32

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

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Second variant Mark Scheme

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	er
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500	No.
	ers are instructed that alternative correct answers ots must be given marks that fairly reflect the		
	Section 1: Directed Writing		Com
Question 1			

Section 1: Directed Writing

Question 1

This question tests writing objectives W1-W5:

- 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:

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General notes on possible content

These highlight not only points in the letter but also in the dialogue between Yasmin & Sergio.

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- More menial tasks e.g. taking out rubbish/cleaning/helping in canteen also drives home a • lesson and sense of responsibility.
- Good way to produce mature, fair, unbiased and responsible future adults both those on • the 'jury' and 'on trial'.
- Concentrating on the 'problem' not just expelling/suspending students. ٠
- Face to face apologies much more effective for both parties.
- Brings an all round better sense of pride and 'harmony' in the school. •

Cons

- Biased jury/juries who are teachers' 'pets' or 'goody goodies' how will they be chosen and by whom etc?
- Problems with the troublemakers not accepting being judged by their peers why should • thev?
- Just a 'one minute wonder' or following another 'trend' in education. •
- Parents won't accept that their children will be 'tried' by other parents' children. •
- Adults have more experience plus it is the duty of the school to punish its pupils. •
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www.papacambridge.com Who/what will provide the money for the training? What if it is a waste of money etc? Shouldn't the pupils have been consulted/involved in/voted for or against this new scheme first? Placing the responsibility on a panel of jurors consisting of students could encourage a more mature attitude throughout the school.

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NB: Reasonable ideas and comments must be seen to be connected to the passages. If they develop/expand on what has been read then this would contribute to the reading mark.

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

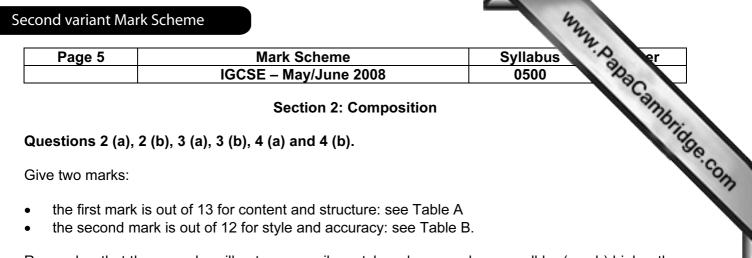
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Band 3	8–9	Occasional sense of audience; mostly written in accurate, if fairly straightforward sentences; some argument, though not strong; mostly quite well structured; errors minor; language straightforward but effective.
Band 4	5–7	Appropriate if sometimes inconsistent style; sentences mainly accurate; fact rather than argument; basic structure: has beginning, middle and end; fairly frequent errors; perhaps including sentence separation; sentences and/or vocabulary simple.
Band 5	3–4	Functional expression; largely factual with little/no argument; has a beginning, but main part of article not always well sequenced; some serious errors in grammar/or punctuation/or use of vocabulary. Errors slightly intrusive.
Band 6	1–2	Language and style not clear; some blurring and lack of order; despite some serious errors, can mainly be followed. Simple or muddled.
Band 7	0	Serious inaccuracies and problems with language and grammar are too intrusive to gain a mark in Band 6.

ond variant Mark Sche	me	Mary .
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Use the following table to give a mark out of 10 for Reading.

Page	e 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus 2
		IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500
Jse the f	ollowing	I table to give a mark out of 10 for Reading.	Sa
Band 1	9–10	Makes a thorough, perceptive, convincing evalu creates a persuasive, mature article. Reads effer Develops the reading material and integrates it the task.	ectively between the lines.
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Band 3	5–6	A number of points are quoted to make a satisfactorily, but may miss crelevantly or at length.	
Band 4	3–4	Selects points from the material rather literally A Does not combine points into a good article.	AND/OR uses material thinly
Band 5	1–2	Parts of the answer are relevant, though materi injudiciously, or wrongly used.	al may be repeated
Band 6	0	Answer does not relate to question and/or too n directly from the material to gain a mark in Band	1, 5, 6,



Remember that these marks will not necessarily match and one mark may well be (much) higher than the other.

The maximum overall mark for the Composition is 25. Write the total clearly at the end as follows: (e.g.) C7 + S10 = 17 (C standing for 'Content', S standing for 'Style').

It is important that marking is not 'bunched': do not be reticent about awarding marks in the top and bottom bands.

Seco	ond variant Mark Sc	heme	122
	Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus "A er
	_	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500

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 consistently 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 writer, 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. 	 NARRATIVE TASI The narrative is consistently 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 interesting, 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 selection of interesting ideas and images, with a range of details, although their use might not be consistent. These are formed into an overall picture of some clarity and effectiveness. 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 (where required) 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.
Band 3 7–8	 There is a competent series of relevant points and a clear attempt is made to develop some of them. These points are relevant, 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 competent selection of relevant ideas, images, and details, which satisfactorily address the task. An attempt is made to create atmosphere. The description provides a series of points rather than a sense of their being combined to make an overall picture, but some ideas are developed successfully, albeit straightforwardly. Some sentences are well sequenced. 	 A straightforward story (or part of story) with a clear attempt to use features such as character, setting, tension, climax. While opportunities for appropriate development of ideas are sometimes missed, overall structure is competent, and some features of a developed narrative are evident. Sentences are usually sequenced to narrate events clearly.

d variant Mark Sc	heme	4444
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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	•	Some relevant ideas are provided and occasionally developed briefly, perhaps as a narrative . There are some descriptive/atmospheric episodes, but the use of event may overshadow them. There is some overall	•	Responds relevantly topic, but is largely a s of events with only brief details of character and setting. There is some overall structure, but there are examples where particular parts are too long or short. The climax is not effectively
		topic. There may be some repetition . The sequence of sentences may be occasionally insecure.		structure, but the writing may lack direction and intent . There may be interruptions in the sequence of sentences and/or some lack of clarity.		described or prepared . Sentence sequences narrate events and occasionally contain irrelevances.
Band 5 3–4	•	A few relevant points are made and may be expanded into paragraphs, but development is very simple and not always logical. There is weakness of sequencing overall and within paragraphs. Paragraphing is inconsistent. Repetition and a failure to sustain relevant argument are obvious.	•	Content is relevant but lacking in scope or variety. Opportunities to provide development and 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 leads to a sequence of sentences without progression.	•	A simple narrative with a beginning, middle and end (where appropriate); it may consist of everyday happenings or fantastic, non- engaging events. Content may seem immature. Unequal or inappropriate importance is given to parts of the story. Paragraphing is inconsistent. Dialogue may be used ineffectively. There is no real climax. Sentence sequences are used only to link simple series of events.
Band 6 1–2	•	A few points are discernible but any attempt to develop them is very limited. Overall argument only progresses here and there and the sequence of sentences is poor.	•	Some relevant facts are identified, but the overall picture is unclear and development is very limited. There are examples of sequenced sentences, but there is also repetition and muddled ordering .	•	Stories are very simple and narrate events indiscriminately, with very little development. Endings are simple and lack effect. The shape of the narrative is unclear; some of the content has no relevance to the plot. Sequences of sentences are sometimes poor, leading to a lack of clarity.
0	•	Rarely relevant, little material, and presented in a disorderly structure. Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6.	•	Rarely relevant, little material, and presented in a disorderly structure. Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6.	•	Rarely relevant, little material, and presented in a disorderly structure. Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6.

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COMPOSITION TASKS: TABLE B: STYLE AND ACCURACY

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Page 8		Mark Scheme	Syllabus		
		IGCSE – May/June 2008	0500		
	CC	OMPOSITION TASKS: TABLE B: STYLE AND	ACCURACY		
Band 1	11–12	Writing is consistent, stylistically fluent and accurate; has sense of audience			
		 Look for appropriately used ambitious Complex sentence structures where a 	words ppropriate		
Band 2	9–10	 Writing is mostly fluent, sometimes ling largely accurate; may have some sense Look for signs of a developing style 	of audience		
		Some ability to express shades of mea	aning		
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	I Choice of words.		
Band 4	and 4 5–6 Writing is clear and accurate in places, and expresses general meaning in vocabulary and grammar; errors occasionally serious				
		Look for simple sentencesErrors of sentence separation			
Band 5	3–4	 Writing is generally simple in vocabular are distracting and sometimes serious, can always be followed Look for definite weaknesses in senter Commended are such as incompating and sometimes and the sentence of the senten	but general meaning		
		Grammatical errors such as incorrect u tense	use of prepositions and		
Band 6	1–2	Writing is very limited in correct vocabu error is persistent; meaning is sometim			
		 Look for faulty and/or rambling sentence Language insufficient to carry intended 			
Band 7	0	Writing is difficult to follow because of i proficiency and error.	inadequate language		