



Cambridge Pre-U

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

1340/02

Paper 2 Essay

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 30

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.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

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.

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.

PUBLISHED**Social Science-Specific Marking Principles
(for point-based marking)****1 Components using point-based marking:**

- Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

From this it follows that we:

- a** DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
- b** DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
- c** DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons ...).
- d** DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
- e** DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
- f** DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
- g** DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)

2 Presentation of mark scheme:

- Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point.
- Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points.
- Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).

3 Calculation questions:

- The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer
- If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown.
- Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages.
- Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

AO1: 10% (3) AO2: 40% (12) AO3: 33% (10) AO4: 17% (5)

- The assessment objectives (AOs) are to some extent inter-dependent and the essays should be marked holistically using the level-based mark scheme below.
- Examiners should look at each section of the level descriptors. If all are solidly attained for a level, the top mark for the level is to be awarded. Descriptors describe the top mark of each level.
- There will frequently be some aspects of the answer which fall within a level and some within the level below. Examiners should award a lower mark in the higher band according to this balance. All marking will be positive. Examiners will use the full range of marks and look for the 'best fit', not a 'perfect fit'.
- There is no requirement for candidates to use technical Critical Thinking terms to access any level and candidates will **not** be rewarded for their use unless they are directly linked to the demands of the question.
- Essays should be between 1750 and 2000 words, excluding the list of reference. Examiners will not credit material after the 2000 word limit.

Level	Marks	Indicative content
4	24–30	<p>The essay is logically structured and explores the issues effectively, fully and concisely without being too brief. A range of relevant sources is used, cited and fully referenced.</p> <p>There are at least two relevant and contrasting global perspectives stated and explained, using globally contrasting sources.</p> <p>There is effective selection and critical use of relevant evidence so that the relationship between sources, perspectives and the wider context is clear.</p> <p>The argument is fully developed with the premises challenged appropriately. The perspectives and sources are critically evaluated.</p> <p>The essay considers the implications and consequences of each perspective and, through reflection, reaches a convincing, balanced and supported conclusion.</p> <p>The limitations of the evidence are fully recognised and the need for further research is suggested and its likely impact is assessed.</p>

Level	Marks	Indicative content
3	16–23	<p>The essay is well structured and explores the issues effectively though the clarity of expression may be uneven. A range of relevant sources is used, cited and referenced.</p> <p>There are at least two relevant global perspectives, but they may not be contrasting or fully explained.</p> <p>There is some attempt to select and make some critical use of relevant evidence although the relationship between sources, perspectives and the wider context is not always clear.</p> <p>The perspectives and sources are evaluated in the global context, but the treatment lacks width or depth. An argument is developed with some of the premises challenged.</p> <p>The essay considers some of the implications and consequences of each perspective and through reflection, reaches a conclusion which is mostly convincing, balanced and supported.</p> <p>Some of the limitations of the evidence are recognised and the need for further research is suggested but its likely impact may lack assessment.</p>
2	8–15	<p>Some of the issues are explored in the essay and there is some structure, but it may lack clarity of expression at times. The range of relevant sources used is limited and some are cited and accurately referenced.</p> <p>Two perspectives are stated, though not necessarily global or contrasting, and not explained.</p> <p>There is some attempt to select and make some critical use of relevant evidence although the candidate struggles to explain and control the relationship between sources, perspectives and the wider context. Evaluation is limited at best and the treatment lacks width and depth.</p> <p>Any argument lacks sufficient development.</p> <p>The essay considers some of the implications and consequences of some perspectives and through some reflection, reaches a conclusion which may be unconvincing due to a lack of balance or support.</p> <p>Some of the limitations of the evidence are recognised, but the need for further research may be understated, if present.</p>

Level	Marks	Indicative content
1	1–7	<p>Issues are mainly given a descriptive treatment and the essay may be lacking in structure. The sources used provide a very narrow perspective and the referencing is incomplete or inaccurate.</p> <p>Any perspectives described lack a genuine global focus or do not offer complementary viewpoints.</p> <p>The relationship between sources, perspectives and the wider context is unclear or absent. There is little critical use of relevant evidence to communicate the argument.</p> <p>The argument lacks validity, given the evidence or is not developed sufficiently. There is limited scope to evaluate the perspectives and sources due to a lack of evidence. The essay does not consider the implications and consequences of each perspective.</p> <p>The essay lacks evidence of reflection and any conclusion may be unconvincing, uneven and lack supporting evidence.</p> <p>The limitations of the evidence are not recognised and the need for further research is not suggested.</p>
0	0	No creditworthy material has been submitted.