



SYLLABUS

Cambridge International AS and A Level

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Arabic | 8680, 9680 |
| Hindi | 8675, 8687, 9687 |
| Marathi | 8688, 9688 |
| Tamil | 8689, 9689 |
| Telugu | 8690, 9690 |
| Urdu | 8686, 9676 |

For examination in November 2014

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1. Introduction

1.1 Why choose Cambridge?

University of Cambridge International Examinations is the world's largest provider of international education programmes and qualifications for 5 to 19 year olds. We are part of the University of Cambridge, trusted for excellence in education. Our qualifications are recognised by the world's universities and employers.

Recognition

A Cambridge International AS or A Level is recognised around the world by schools, universities and employers. The qualifications are accepted as proof of academic ability for entry to universities worldwide, though some courses do require specific subjects.

Cambridge International A Levels typically take two years to complete and offer a flexible course of study that gives students the freedom to select subjects that are right for them. Cambridge International AS Levels often represent the first half of an A Level course but may also be taken as a freestanding qualification. They are accepted in all UK universities and carry half the weighting of an A Level. University course credit and advanced standing is often available for Cambridge International A/AS Levels in countries such as the USA and Canada.

Learn more at www.cie.org.uk/recognition

Excellence in education

We understand education. We work with over 9000 schools in over 160 countries who offer our programmes and qualifications. Understanding learners' needs around the world means listening carefully to our community of schools, and we are pleased that 98 % of Cambridge schools say they would recommend us to other schools.

Our mission is to provide excellence in education, and our vision is that Cambridge learners become confident, responsible, innovative and engaged.

Cambridge programmes and qualifications help Cambridge learners to become:

- **confident** in working with information and ideas – their own and those of others
- **responsible** for themselves, responsive to and respectful of others
- **innovative** and equipped for new and future challenges
- **engaged** intellectually and socially, ready to make a difference.

Support in the classroom

We provide a world-class support service for Cambridge teachers and exams officers. We offer a wide range of teacher materials to Cambridge schools, plus teacher training (online and face-to-face), expert advice and learner-support materials. Exams officers can trust in reliable, efficient administration of exams entry and excellent, personal support from our customer services. Learn more at www.cie.org.uk/teachers

Not-for-profit, part of the University of Cambridge

We are a part of Cambridge Assessment, a department of the University of Cambridge and a not-for-profit organisation.

We invest constantly in research and development to improve our programmes and qualifications

1.2 Why choose Cambridge International AS and A Level?

Cambridge International AS and A Levels have a proven reputation for preparing students well for university employment and life. They help develop the in-depth subject knowledge and understanding which are so important to universities and employers.

You can offer almost any combination of 55 subjects. Students can specialise or study a range of subjects, ensuring breadth. Giving students the power to choose helps motivate them throughout their studies.

Cambridge International AS and A Level gives you building blocks to build an individualised curriculum that develops your learners' knowledge, understanding and skills in:

- in-depth subject content
- independent thinking
- applying knowledge and understanding to new as well as familiar situations
- handling and evaluating different types of information sources
- thinking logically and presenting ordered and coherent arguments
- making judgements, recommendations and decisions
- presenting reasoned explanations, understanding implications and communicating them clearly and logically
- working and communicating in English.

The syllabuses are international in outlook, but retain a local relevance. They have been created specifically for an international student body with content to suit a wide variety of schools and avoid cultural bias.

1.3 Why choose Cambridge International AS and A Level Arabic, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu?

Cambridge International AS and A Levels in languages other than English are accepted by universities and employers as proof of linguistic ability and understanding. Successful language students gain lifelong skills, including:

- the ability to communicate confidently and clearly in the target language;
- a sound understanding of the nature of language and language study, and of the skills and abilities required for further study and leisure;
- insight into the culture and contemporary society of countries where the language is spoken;
- better integration into communities where the language is spoken;
- positive attitudes towards language learning, towards the speakers of other languages, and towards other cultures and societies;
- skills which can be used in other areas of learning, such as analysis and memory skills.

1.4 Cambridge AICE (Advanced International Certificate of Education) Diploma

Cambridge AICE (Advanced International Certificate of Education) Diploma is the group award of Cambridge International AS and A Level.

Cambridge AICE Diploma involves the selection of subjects from three curriculum groups – Mathematics and Science; Languages; Arts and Humanities.

A Cambridge International A Level counts as a double-credit qualification and a Cambridge International AS Level as a single-credit qualification within the Cambridge AICE Diploma award framework.

To be considered for an AICE Diploma, a candidate must earn the equivalent of six credits by passing a combination of examinations at either double credit or single credit, with at least one course coming from each of the three curriculum areas.

The AICE Diploma is comprised of examinations administered in May/June and October/November series each year.

Arabic, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu fall into Group 2, Languages.

Learn more about the AICE Diploma at <http://www.cie.org.uk/qualifications/academic/uppersec/aice>

1.5 How can I find out more?

If you are already a Cambridge school

You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels. If you have any questions, please contact us at international@cie.org.uk

If you are not yet a Cambridge school

Learn about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge school at www.cie.org.uk/startcambridge.
Email us at international@cie.org.uk to find out how your organisation can become a Cambridge school.

2. Assessment at a glance

Centres and candidates can choose to take an assessment at either

- Advanced (A) Level or
- Advanced Subsidiary (AS) Level.

Candidates wishing to take a Cambridge International A Level must take **all components** of the assessment in the **same** examination series. It is not possible for candidates to follow a staged assessment of these qualifications. Centres can offer an AS qualification either as a stand-alone assessment, or as a means of testing candidates' skills and competence before they enter for the Cambridge International A Level exam. See Section 5 for an outline of the components.

Note: The use of dictionaries is not permitted in any assessment.

2.1 Availability

| | A Level | AS Language | AS Literature | Examined in |
|----------------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Arabic | 9680 | 8680 | n/a | November |
| Hindi | 9687 | 8687 | 8675 | November |
| Marathi | 9688 | 8688 | n/a | November |
| Tamil | 9689 | 8689 | n/a | November |
| Telugu | 9690 | 8690 | n/a | November |
| Urdu | 9676* | 8686 | n/a | November |

*Candidates in Pakistan take syllabus 9686 (Pakistan only). Please refer to the 9686 syllabus booklet for details.

These syllabuses are available to private candidates.

Centres in the UK that receive government funding are advised to consult the Cambridge website www.cie.org.uk for the latest information before beginning to teach these syllabuses.

2.2 Scheme of assessment summary

Where a component is common to two or more qualifications, grading of each qualification is carried out separately.

| | Component 2 Reading and Writing | | Component 3 Essay | | Component 4 Texts | | Component 5 Prose | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | duration | weighting | duration | weighting | duration | weighting | duration | weighting |
| A Level | 1 hour 45 mins | ca 35% | 1 hour 30 mins | ca 20% | 2 hours 30 mins | ca 35% | 45 mins | ca 10% |
| AS Language | 1 hour 45 mins | ca 70% | 1 hour 30 mins | ca 30% | – | – | – | – |
| AS Literature* | – | – | – | – | 2 hours 30 mins | 100% | – | – |

* AS Literature is only available in Hindi

2.3 Combining these with other syllabuses

Candidates may combine the syllabuses in this booklet in an examination series with any other Cambridge syllabus except syllabuses with the same title at the same level.

In addition, where a component contributes to different awards, candidates may not take more than one of those awards in the same examination series:

- Cambridge International A Level candidates may **not** take a Cambridge International AS Level qualification in the same language in the same series
- Cambridge International AS Level candidates may **not** take the Cambridge International A Level qualification in the same language in the same series

Note: Candidates offering Hindi **may** take AS Language and AS Literature in the same series.

In addition:

- Syllabus 9676 Urdu may **not** be taken in the same series as 9686 Urdu (Pakistan only).

3. Syllabus aims and objectives

3.1 Aims

Cambridge International AS & A Level syllabuses in languages other than English aim to:

- develop the ability to understand a language from a variety of registers
- enable students to communicate confidently and clearly in the target language
- form a sound base of skills, language and attitudes required for further study, work and leisure
- develop insights into the culture and civilisation of the countries where the language is spoken, including the study of literary texts where appropriate (this does not apply to AS Language qualifications)
- encourage positive attitudes to language learning and a sympathetic approach to other cultures and civilisations
- support intellectual and personal development by promoting learning and social skills.

3.2 Assessment objectives

The examinations are designed to assess candidates' linguistic competence and their knowledge of contemporary society. In the exams, candidates will be expected to:

- understand and respond to texts written in the target language, drawn from a variety of sources such as magazines, newspapers, reports, books and other forms of extended writing
- manipulate the target language accurately in spoken and written forms, choosing appropriate examples of lexis and structures
- select information and present it in the target language
- organise arguments and ideas logically.

4. Topic areas

All textual material used in the examinations will be drawn from the topic areas below, with reference to the country or countries where the language is spoken. More guidance on the topic areas is given in Section 6.

- Human relationships
- Family
- Generation gap
- Young people
- Patterns of daily life
- Urban and rural life
- The media
- Food and drink
- Law and order
- Religion and belief
- Health and fitness
- Work and leisure
- Equality of opportunity
- Employment and unemployment
- Sport
- Free time activities
- Travel and tourism
- Education
- Cultural life/heritage
- War and peace
- The developing world
- Scientific and medical advances
- Technological innovation
- Environment
- Conservation
- Pollution
- Contemporary aspects of the country or countries where the language is spoken

5. Description of components

5.1 Component 2: Reading and Writing

1 hour 45 minutes, 70 marks

Two passages in the target language are set which deal with related themes.

Candidates answer specific and general comprehension questions on the two passages, and respond to a task requiring a summary or comparison of issues raised. The target language will be used for all questions and answers.

The passages will have been written during the last twenty years, and will reflect the international scene. In addition:

- the two passages, taken together, will not exceed 750 words
- on the first passage, two tests (5 marks each) will cover vocabulary recognition and grammatical manipulation. These will be followed by a series of comprehension questions (15 marks for content and 5 marks for quality of language)
- on the second passage, there will be a series of comprehension questions (15 marks for content and 5 marks for quality of language)
- the last question will require candidates to write about 140 words, drawing information from both passages and adding their own opinions, (10 marks for information drawn from the passages, 5 marks for personal response to the material, and 5 marks for quality of language).

5.2 Component 3: Essay

1 hour 30 minutes, 40 marks

A list of five topics, selected from the topic areas in Section 4, is published annually in the syllabus, and changes every year. A question will be set on each of the five topics; candidates choose **one** question and write an essay in the target language of 250–400 words. Of the 40 marks available, 24 are for the quality of the language and 16 for the content (see Section 7, Mark Schemes).

Set topics for 2014:

- 1 Human relationships
- 2 Urban and rural life
- 3 Free time activities
- 4 War and peace
- 5 Pollution



5.3 Component 4: Texts

2 hours 30 minutes, 75 marks

Candidates answer **three** questions in the target language. Each question must be on a different text, taken from the list in Section 5.5. The list is divided into two sections: candidates must choose at least one text from each section.

Each question is marked out of 25. Candidates are advised to write between 500 and 600 words. Candidates who write more than 600 words cannot be placed higher than the 16–17 category for that answer (see Section 7 – Mark Schemes).

Set texts may **not** be taken into the examination room.

Section 1

Candidates are given a choice of two questions for each text.

For each text in this section there will be an extended passage taken from the text followed by either a single question or a number of short questions. This will not be a context passage (the location of the passage is given) but a stimulus to allow candidates to bring a focus to their answer. Candidates are asked to comment on particular aspects of the passage and/or to indicate how the passage reflects the book as a whole.

The alternative question will be an essay question, similar to those in Section 2.

Section 2

For each text there is a choice of two questions focusing on issues central to the text. Candidates are expected to show detailed knowledge of the text and awareness of how the author conveys the message of the work.

5.4 Component 5: Prose

45 minutes, 40 marks

Candidates translate a short passage from English into the target language.

5.5 Set texts for 2014 (Component 4)

Arabic

Section 1

Unless otherwise indicated, students may use any edition of the set texts provided it is not an abridged or simplified version.

- 1 *Dīwān Zuhair ibn Abī Sulmā, 'Alī Fā'ūr*, pp. 3–12, 89–90, 102–107.
Published by Dar Al-Kotob Al-ilmīyah, Beirut, Lebanon (1988)

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 2 *Dirāsāt fī al-Shi'r al-'Arabī al-Mu'āsir*, Dr Shawqī Daif, pp. 9–16, 19, 23–27, 178–184, 187–188.
Published by Dar El Maaref, Cairo, Egypt (1993)

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 3 *Tārīkh al-Adab al-'Arabī: al-'Asr al-'Abbāsī al-Awwal*, Dr Shawqī Daif, pp. 220–237
Published by Dar El Maaref, Cairo, Egypt (2000)

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

Section 2

- 4 *Ahl al-Kahf*, Tawfīq al-Hakīm
Published by Maktabat Tawfīq al-Hakīm al-Sha'biyya, Cairo, Egypt

- 5 *Kānat Sa'ba wa Maghrūra*, Ihsān 'Abd al-Quddūs
Published by Markaz al-Ahrām lil-Tarjama wa'l-Nashr, Cairo, Egypt
The following stories to be studied:

Kānat Sa'ba wa Maghrūra
Ahlām Ibn al-Shahhādh
Al-Tarīq al-Aqrab
Wa ka-annahū Māta
Al-Baḥth 'an al-Shakhsīyya al-Ukhrā

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 6 *Shabāb Imra'a*, Amīn Yūsuf Ghurāb
Published by al-Hay'a al-Misriyya al-'Āmma lil-Kitāb, Cairo, Egypt

Hindi

Section 1

- 1** *Kabir Granthavli*, Kabirdas, edited by Shyam Sunderdas
Published by Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares
Gurudev Kow Ang, verses 1–30
Bhesh Kow Ang, verses 1–7
Sangati Kow Ang, verses 7–13

Sri Ramcharitmanas, Tulsidas
Published by Gita Press, Gorakhpur, India
Ayodhya Kanda – Dohas 160–185

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 2** *Prasad, Nirala, Pant and Mahadevi ki Shresth Racnaen*, edited by Vacaspati Pathak
Published by Lok Bharati Prakashan, 15-A Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad-1, India
The following poems to be studied:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Badal Raag (1) | Suryakant Tripathi Nirala |
| Badal Raag (2) | Suryakant Tripathi Nirala |
| Taj | Sumitranandan Pant |
| Do ladke | Sumitranandan Pant |
| Tum Mujhmen Priya! Phir Parichay Kya | Mahadevi Varma |
| Main neer bhari dukh ki badli | Mahadevi Varma |

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 3** *Bharat Bharti*, Maithili Sharan Gupt
Published by Sahitya Sadan, Jhansi, India (2002)

Atit Khand, verses 15–29, 39–44
Vartaman Khand, verses 268–273, 300–309
Bhavishyat Khand, verses 1–4, 7, 11–12, 14, 21, 38–40, 48, 50, 52, 106–111, 117–122

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

Section 2

4 *Adhe-Adhure*, Mohan Rakesh

Published by Radhkrishna Prakashan (1969), 2011 Pp 120, 7/31, Ansari Road, Dariyaganj,
New Delhi 10002, India
ISBN 978-81-7119-905-1

5 *Adhunik Kahani Sangrah*, edited by Sarojini Sharma

Published by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, India

The following stories to be studied:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Usne kaha tha | Chandardhar Sharma 'Guleri' |
| Pus ki rat | Premchand |
| Vapasi | Usha Priyamvada |
| Sannata | Mahip Singh |
| Rani maa ka Chabootra | Mannu Bhandari |

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

6 *Marishashiya Hindi Kahaniyan* (1987), edited by Abhimanyu Unnuth

Published by Mahatma Gandhi Sansthan, Moka, Mauritius

The following stories to be studied:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Vishwa Manthan | Ramdev Dhoorundhur |
| Chakkar | Mahesh Ramjeeawon |
| M.B.E. | Bhanumati Nagdan |
| Chahe anchahe | Jay Jeewooth |
| Toota pahiya | Abhimanyu Unnuth |

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

Marathi

Section 1

- 1** *Sartha Shri Jnaneshwari, Adhyaya 18th*, verses 1689–1810, edited by Gopal Nilkant
Published by Ashok Keshav Kothavale, Majestic Prakashan, 1987, 316 Prasad Chambers, Girgaon, Mumbai 04, India

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 2** *Sartha Tukaramachi Gatha*, verses 1350–1450, edited by Sant Shree Tukaramachi Gatha
Published by Dhananjay Balkrishna Dhavle, Shri Samartha Sadan, 1986, Pahil Bhatwadi, Mumbai 04, India

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 3** *Aajchi Marathi Kavita*, edited by Vasant Bapat and Charusheela Gupte
Published by Rajhans Publishing House, Sadashiv Peth, Pune, India

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| B.B. Borkar | <i>Tethé Kar Majhé Julti</i> |
| | <i>Sanjvel</i> |
| | <i>Khidkyawar Waje Wara</i> |
| Anil | <i>Vishesh</i> |
| | <i>Manavta</i> |
| | <i>Vaat</i> |
| Kusumagraj | <i>Himlaat</i> |
| | <i>Ushhkal</i> |
| | <i>Jalianwala Baag</i> |
| Vinda Karandikar | <i>Chivchivnari Vaat</i> |
| | <i>Tasech Ghoomté Shubhra Kabutar</i> |
| | <i>Fitoor Jhalé Tujla Ambar</i> |
| Mangesh Padgaonkar | <i>Gypsy</i> |
| | <i>Dukh</i> |
| | <i>Mee Phool Trunatil Ivle</i> |
| Bahinabai Choudhary | <i>Man</i> |
| | <i>Dev Ajab Garodi</i> |

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

Section 2

- 4** *Sandhya Chaya*, Jaywant Dalvi
Published by Ashok Keshav Kothavle, Majestic Prakashan, 316 Prashad Chambers, Mumbai 4, India (3rd edition, 1987)
- 5** *Marathi Lagukatha*, edited by Balchandra Phadke
Published by National Book Trust, A5, Green Park, New Delhi 110016, India
The following stories to be studied:
Manus Jagato Kasha Sathi?, N C Phadke
Muke Prem, V C Khandekar
Majhe Dattak Vadil, C V Joshi
Marutraya, Vyankatesh Madgulkar
Radhi, G A Kulkarni
Maran Swast Hot Ahe, Baburao Bagul

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 6** *Pawan Khind*, Ranjit Desai
Published by Sunil Anil Kumar Mehta – Mehta Publishing House, 12, 16 Sadashiv Peth, Pune 411030, India

Tamil

Section 1

1 Cankam Literature

Natrinai, 2 poems:

260 – Parinar

320 – Kabilar

AkanaaNuuru, 2 poems:

178 – Parinar

187 – Maamuulanaar

Puranaanuuru, 4 poems:

44 – Kovuirkizhar

117 – Kabilar on Vel Paari

182 – Kadalul Maaintha Ilamperuvazhuthi

192 – Kaniyan Punkundran

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

2 *Tirukkural*

Chapters: 9 – Hospitality, 23 – Charity, 31 – Anger, 42 – Listening

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

3 *Teevaaram*, *Appar Teevaaram*, 10 stanzas, No. 98 Maru Marraththiruth Thaandakap pathikam "Naamarkkum Kudiyallorm"

Publisher for the above texts: Thirunelveli Saiva Siddhanta Publishing Society, 1/40 Prakasam Saalai, Chennai 600108, Tamilnadu, India

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

Section 2

4 Ikkaala Kavithaikal

Bharathiyaar Kavithaikal, 2 poems
Mazhai
Puyalkattru

Bharathidasan Kavithaikal, 3 poems
Thendral
Vanampadi
Mayil

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

5 *Kadal Enkey*, Vardarasan

Published by Pari Nilayam, 184, Broadway, Chennai 600108, India

6 Naveena Tamil Sirukathaikal – Anthology of modern short stories

Chavvaazhai, Arinar Anna

Published by Meena Gopal Paddipagam, House No. 9, Joseph Colony, Adampakkam, Chennai 600088, India

Puthiya Paalam, Na. Paarthasarathi

Published by Tamizh Chirukathaigal – Vol. II, Sahaitya Akademi, New Delhi 2000, India
ISBN 81-7201-429-5

Yuga sandhi, Jayakandan

Published by Tamizh Chirukathaigal – Vol. II, Sahaitya Akademi, New Delhi 2000, India
ISBN 81-7201-429-5

Ivan, Jayanthan

Published by Tamizh Chirukathaigal – Vol. II, Sahaitya Akademi, New Delhi 2000, India
ISBN 81-7201-429-5

Kuruttu, Indumathi

Published by Vanathi Padippagam, 13, Thinadayalu Street, T. Nagar, Chennai 600017, India

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

Telugu

Section 1

- 1** *Baala Kaandamu*, Molla Raamaayanamu, poems 54–81.

Published by Bala Saraswati Book Depot, 4 Sunkurama Shetty Road, Madras 1, India

Jiivuni Veedana, Sri Kalahastiswara Satakam-Dhurjati, verses numbers 5–48, Manimekhala, Praachina Kavita Sankalanam

Published by Prasaraṅga, Bangalore University, Bangalore 560056, India

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than one question on this selection.

- 2** *Andhra Mahaa Bhaaratamu*, Nannaya, Aadi Parvamu, Shashthaaswaasamu, poems 3–30.

Published by Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Academy, Hyderabad 4, Andhra Pradesh, India

Manu Charitramu, Peddana, Prathamaaswaasamu, Kathaa Praarambhamu, poems 49, 51–70, 73–78.

Published by Venkatrama & Co. Hyderabad/Madras, India

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than one question on this selection.

- 3** *Anweshanam*, Devulapalli Krishna Sastri, Krishna Paksham, Volume 1

Published by Visalandhra Publishing House, 4-1-435, Bank Street, Hyderabad 500001, AP, India

Jagannadhuni Rathacakraalu, Sri Sri, Mahaapraasthaanam, pp. 93–98

Published by Visalandhra Publishing House, 4-1-435, Bank Street, Hyderabad 500001, AP, India

Tapaalaa Bantrootu, Balagangadhara Tilak, Amrtam kurisina raatri, pp. 58–61

Published by Visalandhra Publishing House, 4-1-435, Bank Street, Hyderabad 500001, AP, India

Kaandishiikudu, G. Jaashua, pp. 21–28 (extracts opening anipaluku to verse Ettuparishkarimpa, both inclusive), Jaashua Padyaalu

Published by Hemlata Lawanam, Patapata, Vijaywada 520006, India

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than one question on this selection.

Section 2

- 4 *Itlu mii vidheeyudu*, Sri Bhumipadi Ramagopalam, Ramesha Shreesha Publications
Published by Visalandhra Publishing House, 4-1-435, Bank Street, Hyderabad 500001, AP, India

Swayankrutam, Gopichand, pp. 405–411

Available in Gopichand *Dharmavaddi*, A collection of short stories

Published by Pallavi Publications, Elluru Road, Vijayawada 2, AP, India (1985)

Chakrapaani Indraloka Yatra, Bhanumati Ramkrishna, *Attagari Kathalu*, pp. 260–273

Published by Sri Manasa Publications, Vijayawada 3, AP, India

Gaalivaana, Palagummi Padmaraaju

Published by Satya Publications, No. 5, II Lane, Lloyds Road, Madras 14, India (July 1984)

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

- 5 Sweet Home 1, Ranganaayakamma
Published by Sweet Home Publications, Arunoday Printing Press, Sitaaramapuram, Vijayawada 2, AP, India
- 6 *Katha cheppina nizam (Natika)*, Indira Parthasarathy, translated by G. Ramakrishna Rao
Published by Navodaya Publishers, Vijayawada 2, AP, India (1976)

Urdu

Section 1

Students may use any edition of the set texts provided it is not an abridged or simplified version.

1 Ghazlein

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Mir Taqi Mir | <p><i>Dekh to dil ke jan se uthta hai (Yeh dhuaan sa kahan se uthta hai)</i> <i>Hasti apni hubaab ki si hai (Yeh numaaish saraab ki si hai)</i> <i>Qatl kiye par ghussa kya hai laash meri uthwaane do (Jaan se bhi hum jaate rahe hain tum bhi aao jaane do)</i></p> |
| Mir Dard | <p><i>Hum tujh se kiss hawas ki falak justuju karein (Dil hi nahin raha hai jo kuch aarzoo karein)</i> <i>Arz o-sama kahan teri wus'at ko pa sake (Mera hi dil hai woh ke jahan tu sama sake)</i> <i>Tujhi ko jo yaan jalwa farma na dekha (Baraabar hai dunya ko dekha na dekha)</i></p> |
| Aatish | <p><i>Yeh aarzoo thi tujhe gul Ke ru baru karte (Hum aur bulbul e betaab guftagu karte)</i> <i>Sun to sahi jahaan mein hai tera fasaana kia (Kehti hai tujh ko khalq e khuda ghaibaana kia)</i> <i>Dehan par hain un ke gumaan kaisse kaisse (Kalaam aate hain darmiyaan kaisse kaisse)</i></p> |
| Ghalib | <p><i>Maze jahaan ke apni nazar mein khaak nahin (Siwaa e khoon e jigar so jigar mein khaak nahin)</i> <i>Dil e naadan tujhe hua kia hai (Aakhir iss dard ki dawa kia hai)</i> <i>Dil hi to hai na sango khisht dard se bhar na aae kyun (Roeinge hum hazaar baar koi humein sataae kyun)</i></p> |
| Hasrat | <p><i>Husn e beparwa ko khudbeen o khudaara kar diya (Kia kiya mein ne ke izhaar e tamanna kar diya)</i> <i>Chupke chupke raat din aansoo bahana yaad hai (Hum ko ab tak aashiqi ka who zamaana yaad hai)</i> <i>Bhulaata lakh hoon lekin baraabar yaad aate hain (Ilaahi tark e ulfat par who kyunkar yaad aate hain)</i></p> |

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

2 Nazmein

| | |
|--------|--|
| Nazir | <i>Aadmi Namaa</i> <i>Dunya Daarul Mukafaat Hay</i> <i>Rotiyan</i> |
| Iqbal | <i>Roh-e-Arzi Adam Ka Istaqbal Ker Ti Hei</i> <i>Saltanat</i> <i>Aik Arzoo</i> |
| Faiz | <i>Nissar Mein Teri Galyon Pe</i> <i>Mujh Se Pehli Si Mohabbat</i> <i>Chand Roz Aur Meri Jan</i> |
| Saahir | <i>Taj Mahal</i> <i>Kabhi Kabhi</i> <i>Woh Subh Kabhi To Aae Gi</i> |

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

3 Nazmein

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Josh Malih Abadi | <i>Badli Ka Chaand</i> <i>Kisaan</i> <i>Shikast-e-Zindaan ka Khaab</i> |
| Nun Mim Rashid | <i>Bekaran Raat Ke Sannate Mein</i> <i>Mein Usay Wakif-e-Ulfat na Karoon</i> <i>Rukhsat</i> |
| Asrar-UI Haq Majaz | <i>Nazr-e-Aligarh</i> <i>Awara</i> <i>Kiss Se Mohabbat Hai</i> |
| Akhtara-UI Imaan | <i>Yadein</i> <i>Aik larka</i> <i>Masjid</i> |

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

Section 2

4 *Umrao Jan Ada*, Mirza Mohammad Hadi Ruswa

5 Afsané

Kafan, Premchand
Garam Kot, Rajinder Singh Bedi
Toba Tek Singh, Sa'dat Hasan Manto
Nazaara Darmiyan Hai, Qurat UI Ain Haider
Maha Lakshmi Ka Pul, Krishn Chander

This selection makes up one set text and should be studied as a whole. In the examination, candidates must answer no more than **one** question on this selection.

6 *Anar Kali*, Imtiaz Ali Taj

6. Topic areas – further guidance

Teachers can explore the topic areas **in any way they choose**. The following examples (which are not prescriptive) are a useful guide to planning courses. All these suggestions, and other themes chosen by the teacher from within the topic areas, should be studied with reference to countries/communities where the language is spoken.

Human relationships – family – generation gap – young people

- family activities; new patterns of family relationships; the status of the elderly and responsibility for their care
- generation gap; conflicts in the family circle; young people and the older generation; attitudes of young people to the family environment
- young people; young people and their peer group; young people as a target group for advertisers and politicians

Patterns of daily life – urban and rural life – the media – food and drink – law and order – religion and belief – health and fitness

- daily routine; school; the individual's way of life; living conditions
- advantages and disadvantages of urban and rural life; transport and communications; shopping; housing
- the role and influence of the media; the power of advertising
- healthy eating; fast-food; national traditions of eating and drinking
- violence and crime; drug-related crime; the role of the police; law-enforcement
- the place of religion in society; attitudes to religious belief; patterns of attendance; religious minorities
- healthy living; exercise; dieting; drugs; health care provision; stress; AIDS

Work and leisure – equality of opportunity – employment and unemployment – sport – free time activities – travel and tourism – education – cultural life/heritage

- women in society and in the workforce; equality of opportunity for minority groups
- preparation for work and job opportunities; career plans; qualifications and job routines; plight of the unemployed, areas of high unemployment; demise of traditional industries; possible solutions, immigrant workers
- individual and team sports; amateur and professional sport
- value of leisure; balance between leisure and work; planning leisure time
- tourism as a modern phenomenon; friction between tourists and local inhabitants; holidays and foreign travel
- education systems and types of school; patterns of curriculum; relationship between education and training; further and higher education provision; examinations
- the world of the arts; significant figures and trends in the arts; the place of culture and the arts in the life of the nation

War and peace – the developing world

- conflicts in the world: ethnic, religious, ideological
- problems of developing countries; future trends

Medical advances – scientific and technological innovation

- advances in the treatment of disease; ethical issues of medical and other technologies
- cloning; genetic modifications; modern communications systems

Environment – pollution – conservation

- the individual in his/her surroundings; effect of environment on individuals; protest action to protect one's locality; ways of contributing to environmental awareness
- global warming; acid rain; air pollution; water pollution; noise pollution; destruction of rain forests; damage to animal world; solutions and cost implications
- saving endangered species and landscapes

Contemporary aspects of the country/ies where the language is spoken

- e.g. political, regional, social issues

7. Mark schemes

7.1 Component 2: Reading and Writing

Quality of Language – Accuracy (Questions 3, 4 and 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.

Additional marking guidance for questions 3 and 4

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.

An individual answer scoring 0 for content cannot contribute to the overall Quality of Language mark. This means that the total mark out of 5 available on the whole set of answers is reduced on the following scale:

Answer(s) worth a total of 2 or 3 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 1

Answer(s) worth a total of 4 or 5 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 2

Answer(s) worth a total of 6 or 7 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 3

Answer(s) worth a total of 8 or 9 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 4

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

Response to the passage (Question 5)

This should be marked as a mini-essay according to the variety and interest of the opinions and views expressed, the candidate's response to the original text stimulus, and their ability to express a personal point of view. Additional guidance on marking specific questions will be given to examiners.

5 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.

2 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.

7.2 Component 3: Essay

| Language (24 marks) | Content (16 marks) |
|--|--|
| <p>21–24 Very good Confident use of complex sentence patterns, generally accurate, extensive vocabulary, good sense of idiom.</p> | <p>14–16 Very good Detailed, clearly relevant and well illustrated; coherently argued and structured.</p> |
| <p>16–20 Good Generally sound grasp of grammar in spite of quite a few lapses; reads reasonably; some attempt at varied vocabulary.</p> | <p>11–13 Good Sound knowledge and generally relevant; some ability to develop argument and draw conclusions.</p> |
| <p>10–15 Adequate A tendency to be simple, clumsy or laboured; some degree of accuracy; inappropriate use of idiom.</p> | <p>7–10 Adequate Some knowledge, but not always relevant; a more limited capacity to argue.</p> |
| <p>5–9 Poor Consistently simple or pedestrian sentence patterns with persistent errors; limited vocabulary.</p> | <p>3–6 Poor Some attempt at argument, tends to be sketchy or unspecific; little attempt to structure an argument; major misunderstanding of question.</p> |
| <p>0–4 Very poor Only the simplest sentence patterns, little evidence of grammatical awareness, very limited vocabulary.</p> | <p>0–2 Very poor Vague and general, ideas presented at random.</p> |

7.3 Component 4: Texts

Candidates must write their answers in the target language. Examiners will look for a candidate's ability to communicate effectively and will ignore linguistic errors which do not impede communication.

Passage-based questions

Examiners should consider the extent to which candidates have been able to identify the significant issues raised in the passage and, where appropriate, have applied these to the text as a whole. The passage is a stimulus passage, to be used as a springboard to give candidates a starting point for their answer. Examiners should allow candidates to use the passage as they choose, and ask themselves how successfully the candidates have manipulated their material and to what extent they have shown depth of awareness and knowledge of the workings of the text under discussion. This is not an exercise in literary criticism: Examiners should reward candidates whose answers show good understanding of how a text works and how an author has conveyed the key issues.

Essay questions

A prime consideration is that candidates show detailed knowledge and understanding of the text.

Extracts from Examiners' Notes

This paper is intended to test candidates' knowledge of a text and their ability to use this knowledge to answer questions in a clear and focused manner. A sophisticated literary approach is not expected (though at the highest levels it is sometimes seen), but great value is placed on evidence of a firsthand response and thoughtful, personal evaluation of what candidates have read. Candidates may have been encouraged to depend closely on prepared notes and quotations: quotation for its own sake is not useful, though it will not be undervalued if used appropriately to illustrate a point in the answer.

Candidates do not tend to show **all** the qualities or faults described in any one mark-band. Examiners attempt to weigh all these up at every borderline, in order to see whether the work can be considered for the category above. At the lower levels, the answer may mention a few 'facts' but these may be so poorly understood, badly organised and irrelevant that it falls into category 10–11; or there may be just enough sense of understanding and focus for the examiner to consider the 12–13 band. Again, at a higher level, an answer may be clear, solid and conscientious (perhaps 18–19), without showing quite the control and attention to perceptively chosen detail which would justify 20 or more.

Examiners take a positive and flexible approach and, even when there are obvious flaws in an answer, reward evidence of knowledge and especially any signs of understanding and careful organisation.

Candidates are expected to write 500–600 words for each of their answers. Candidates who write more than 600 words cannot be placed higher than the 16–17 category in the Mark Scheme.

| Marks | Description |
|--------------|--|
| 22–25 | Exceptional work. Excellent ability to organise material, thorough knowledge, considerable sensitivity to language and to author's intentions, understanding of some literary techniques. Really articulate and intelligent answers should be considered in this band even if there are still flaws and omissions. |
| 20–21 | Very good. Close attention to detail of passages, controlled structure, perceptive use of illustration, good insight when discussing characters. Ability to look beyond the immediate material and to show some understanding of author's intentions and of underlying themes. |
| 18–19 | Thoroughly solid and relevant work. Candidate does not simply reproduce information: can discuss and evaluate material and come to clear conclusion. Good focus on passages. Some limitations of insight but coherent, detailed approach and aptly chosen illustrations. |
| 16–17 | Painstaking. Sound knowledge of texts; mainly relevant. Some attempt to analyse and compare, some sense of understanding. Possibly not in full control of material; solid but indiscriminate. Many very conscientious candidates fall into this category: they tend to write far too much as they are reluctant to leave out anything they have learnt. Focused, coherent essays which lack really solid detail but convey a good understanding of the text should also be considered for this band. |
| 14–15 | Fair relevance and knowledge. Better organised than work in the 12–13 band: the candidate probably understands the demands of the question without being able to develop a very thorough response. Still a fairly simple, black and white approach. Some narrative and 'learnt' material but better control and focus than work in the 12–13 band. Many candidates probably fall into this category. |
| 12–13 | Sound, if simple and superficial, knowledge of plot and characters. Makes assertions without being able to illustrate or develop points. Probably still too dependent on narrative and memorised oddments but there may be a visible attempt to relate these to the question. Can extract one or two relevant points from a set passage. |
| 10–11 | Some very basic material but not much sense of understanding or ability to answer the question. The candidate rarely reads the set passage but uses it as a springboard for storytelling and memorised bits and pieces about characters. Very general, unspecific approach. Random, bitty structure. Signs of organisation and relevance should be looked for in case the answer can be considered for a mark in the 12–13 band. |
| 6–9 | Marginally more knowledge here than in the 0–5 band. The candidate may have read the text but is probably unable to see beyond the barest bones of the plot or half-remembered notes. Insubstantial; very little relevance. The candidate may have problems with the language and will be unable to express ideas comprehensibly. |
| 0–5 | No discernible material. Often very inadequate language. Marks in this section are awarded almost on the basis of quantity: up to 3 for a sentence or two showing a glimpse of knowledge, 4 or 5 where there is also a hint of relevance to the question. It is possible for a candidate to write a whole page demonstrating no knowledge at all (have they read the book?), or only misunderstood background facts or very vague general remarks unrelated to either text or question. |

8. Additional information

8.1 Guided learning hours

Cambridge International A Level syllabuses are designed on the assumption that candidates have about 360 guided learning hours per subject over the duration of the course. Cambridge International AS Level syllabuses are designed on the assumption that candidates have about 180 guided learning hours per subject over the duration of the course. ('Guided learning hours' include direct teaching and any other supervised or directed study time. They do not include private study by the candidate.)

However, these figures are for guidance only, and the number of hours required may vary according to local curricular practice and the candidates' prior experience of the subject.

8.2 Recommended prior learning

We recommend that candidates who are beginning this course should have previously completed a Cambridge O Level or Cambridge IGCSE assessment/course or equivalent in Arabic/Hindi/Marathi/Tamil/Telugu/Urdu.

8.3 Progression

A Cambridge International A Level in a language provides a suitable foundation for the study of languages or related courses in higher education. Equally it is suitable for candidates intending to pursue careers or further study in languages, or as part of a course of general education.

A Cambridge International AS Level in a language provides a suitable foundation for the study of the language at Cambridge International A Level and thence for related courses in higher education. Depending on local university entrance requirements, it may permit or assist progression directly to university courses in languages or some other subjects. It is also suitable for candidates intending to pursue careers or further study in languages, or as part of a course of general education.

8.4 Component codes

Because of local variations, in some cases component codes will be different in instructions about making entries for examinations and timetables from those printed in this syllabus, but the component names will be unchanged to make identification straightforward.

8.5 Grading and reporting

Cambridge International A Level results are shown by one of the grades A*, A, B, C, D or E indicating the standard achieved, Grade A* being the highest and Grade E the lowest. 'Ungraded' indicates that the candidate has failed to reach the standard required for a pass at either Cambridge International AS Level or A Level. 'Ungraded' will be reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate.

If a candidate takes a Cambridge International A Level and fails to achieve grade E or higher, a Cambridge International AS Level grade will be awarded if both of the following apply:

- the components taken for the Cambridge International A Level by the candidate in that series included all the components making up a Cambridge International AS Level
- the candidate's performance on these components was sufficient to merit the award of a Cambridge International AS Level grade.

For languages other than English, Cambridge also reports separate speaking endorsement grades (Distinction, Merit and Pass), for candidates who satisfy the conditions stated in the syllabus.

Percentage uniform marks are also provided on each candidate's statement of results to supplement their grade for a syllabus. They are determined in this way:

- A candidate who obtains...
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade A* obtains a percentage uniform mark of 90%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade A obtains a percentage uniform mark of 80%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade B obtains a percentage uniform mark of 70%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade C obtains a percentage uniform mark of 60%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade D obtains a percentage uniform mark of 50%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade E obtains a percentage uniform mark of 40%.
 - ... no marks receives a percentage uniform mark of 0%.

Candidates whose mark is none of the above receive a percentage mark in between those stated according to the position of their mark in relation to the grade 'thresholds' (i.e. the minimum mark for obtaining a grade). For example, a candidate whose mark is halfway between the minimum for a Grade C and the minimum for a Grade D (and whose grade is therefore D) receives a percentage uniform mark of 55%.

The percentage uniform mark is stated at syllabus level only. It is not the same as the 'raw' mark obtained by the candidate, since it depends on the position of the grade thresholds (which may vary from one series to another and from one subject to another) and it has been turned into a percentage.

Cambridge International AS Level results are shown by one of the grades a, b, c, d or e indicating the standard achieved, Grade a being the highest and Grade e the lowest. 'Ungraded' indicates that the candidate has failed to reach the standard required for a pass at Cambridge International AS Level. 'Ungraded' will be reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate.

For languages other than English, Cambridge will also report separate speaking endorsement grades (Distinction, Merit and Pass) for candidates who satisfy the conditions stated in the syllabus.

The content and difficulty of a Cambridge International AS Level examination is equivalent to the first half of a corresponding Cambridge International A Level.

Percentage uniform marks are also provided on each candidate's statement of results to supplement the grade for a syllabus. They are determined in this way:

- A candidate who obtains...
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade a obtains a percentage uniform mark of 80%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade b obtains a percentage uniform mark of 70%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade c obtains a percentage uniform mark of 60%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade d obtains a percentage uniform mark of 50%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade e obtains a percentage uniform mark of 40%.
 - ... no marks receives a percentage uniform mark of 0%.

Candidates whose mark is none of the above receive a percentage mark in between those stated according to the position of their mark in relation to the grade 'thresholds' (i.e. the minimum mark for obtaining a grade). For example, a candidate whose mark is halfway between the minimum for a Grade c and the minimum for a Grade d (and whose grade is therefore d) receives a percentage uniform mark of 55%.

The percentage uniform mark is stated at syllabus level only. It is not the same as the 'raw' mark obtained by the candidate, since it depends on the position of the grade thresholds (which may vary from one series to another and from one subject to another) and it has been turned into a percentage.

8.6 Access

Reasonable adjustments are made for disabled candidates in order to enable them to access the assessments and to demonstrate what they know and what they can do. For this reason, very few candidates will have a complete barrier to the assessment. Information on reasonable adjustments is found in the *Cambridge Handbook* which can be downloaded from the website **www.cie.org.uk**

Candidates who are unable to access part of the assessment, even after exploring all possibilities through reasonable adjustments, may still be able to receive an award based on the parts of the assessment they have taken.

8.7 Resources

Copies of syllabuses, the most recent question papers and Principal Examiners' reports for teachers are on the Syllabus and Support Materials CD-ROM, which we send to all Cambridge International Schools. They are also on our public website – go to **www.cie.org.uk/alevel**. Click the Subjects tab and choose your subject.

Additional syllabus-specific support is available from our secure Teacher Support website **http://teachers.cie.org.uk** which is available to teachers at registered Cambridge schools. It provides past question papers and examiner reports on previous examinations, as well as any extra resources such as schemes of work or examples of candidate responses. You can also find a range of subject communities on the Teacher Support website, where Cambridge teachers can share their own materials and join discussion groups.

