

# Syllabus

## Cambridge International A & AS Level

This booklet covers syllabuses for A Level and AS Language in the specified languages and for AS Hindi Literature

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

For examination in November 2013





## Cambridge International A & AS Level Arabic, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu

1. Introduction .....	2
1.1 Why choose Cambridge?	
1.2 Why choose Cambridge International A & AS Level Arabic, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu?	
1.3 Cambridge Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)	
1.4 How can I find out more?	
2. Assessment at a glance .....	5
2.1 Availability	
2.2 Scheme of assessment summary	
2.3 Combining these with other syllabuses	
3. Syllabus aims and objectives .....	7
3.1 Aims	
3.2 Assessment objectives	
4. Topic areas .....	8
5. Description of components .....	9
5.1 Component 2 – Reading and Writing	
5.2 Component 3 – Essay	
5.3 Component 4 – Texts	
5.4 Component 5 – Prose	
5.5 Set texts for 2013 (Component 4)	
6. Topic areas – further guidance .....	23
7. Mark schemes .....	25
7.1 Component 2 – Reading and Writing	
7.2 Component 3 – Essay	
7.3 Component 4 – Texts	

8. Additional information.....	30
8.1 Guided learning hours	
8.2 Recommended prior learning	
8.3 Progression	
8.4 Component codes	
8.5 Grading and reporting	
8.6 Resources	



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Why choose Cambridge?

University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) is the world's largest provider of international qualifications. Around 1.5 million students from 150 countries enter Cambridge examinations every year. What makes educators around the world choose Cambridge?

### Recognition

A Cambridge International A or AS 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 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](http://www.cie.org.uk/recognition).

### Support

CIE provides a world-class support service for teachers and exams officers. We offer a wide range of teacher materials to Centres, plus teacher training (online and face-to-face) and student support materials. Exams officers can trust in reliable, efficient administration of exams entry and excellent, personal support from CIE Customer Services. Learn more at [www.cie.org.uk/teachers](http://www.cie.org.uk/teachers).

### Excellence in education

Cambridge qualifications develop successful students. They build not only understanding and knowledge required for progression, but also learning and thinking skills that help students become independent learners and equip them for life.

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

CIE is part of Cambridge Assessment, a not-for-profit organisation and part of the University of Cambridge. The needs of teachers and learners are at the core of what we do. CIE invests constantly in improving its qualifications and services. We draw upon education research in developing our qualifications.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.2 Why choose Cambridge International A & AS Level Arabic, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu?

Cambridge International A and AS 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.

## 1.3 Cambridge Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE)

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

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

An A Level counts as a double-credit qualification and an AS Level as a single-credit qualification within the Cambridge AICE 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 examinations are administered in May/June and October/November sessions each year.

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

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

# 1. Introduction

## 1.4 How can I find out more?

### If you are already a Cambridge Centre

You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels, e.g. CIE Direct. If you have any queries, please contact us at **[international@cie.org.uk](mailto:international@cie.org.uk)**.

### If you are not a Cambridge Centre

You can find out how your organisation can become a Cambridge Centre. Email us at **[international@cie.org.uk](mailto:international@cie.org.uk)**. Learn more about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge Centre at **[www.cie.org.uk](http://www.cie.org.uk)**.



# 2. Assessment at a glance

## Cambridge International A & AS Level Arabic, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu

Centres and candidates can choose to take an assessment at either

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

Candidates wishing to take an A Level must take **all units** of assessment in the **same** examination session. 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 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
<b>Arabic</b>	9680	8680	n/a	November
<b>Hindi</b>	9687	8687	8675	November
<b>Marathi</b>	9688	8688	n/a	November
<b>Tamil</b>	9689	8689	n/a	November
<b>Telugu</b>	9690	8690	n/a	November
<b>Urdu</b>	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 CIE website [www.cie.org.uk](http://www.cie.org.uk) for the latest information before beginning to teach these syllabuses.

# 2. Assessment at a glance

## 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
<b>A Level</b>	1 hour 45 mins	ca 35%	1 hour 30 mins	ca 20%	2 hours 30 mins	ca 35%	45 mins	ca 10%
<b>AS Language</b>	1 hour 45 mins	ca 70%	1 hour 30 mins	ca 30%	–	–	–	–
<b>AS Literature*</b>	–	–	–	–	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 session with any other CIE 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 session:

- A Level candidates may **not** take an AS Level qualification in the same language in the same session
- AS Level candidates may **not** take the A Level qualification in the same language in the same session

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

In addition:

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

# 3. Syllabus aims and objectives

## 3.1 Aims

Cambridge International A & AS 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.

### **Set topics for 2013:**

- 1 Food and drink
- 2 The developing world
- 3 Travel and tourism
- 4 Generation gap
- 5 Equality of opportunity

# 5. Description of components

## 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. Description of components

## 5.5 Set texts for 2013 (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 *Diwaan Zuhair ibn Abi Sulma*, Ali Faour, pp. 3–12, 89–90, 102–107.  
Published by Dar-ul-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya, 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 *Diraasat fi al-Shi'r al-'Arabi al-Mollasir*, Dr Shawqui Daif, pp. 9–16, 19, 23–27, 178–184, 187–188.  
Published by Dar-ul-Maarif, Cairo, Egypt

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 *Umara' al-Shi'r al-'Arabi fi al-Asr al-'Abbasi*, Anis Khuri al-Maqdisi, *Abu al-'Alā al-Ma'arri*, pp. 389–418, 432–433.  
Published by Dar El-ilm Lil-Malayin, Lebanon (2000), [www.malayin.com](http://www.malayin.com)

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. Description of components

## Section 2

**4** *Ahl al-kaḥf*, Tawfiq al-Hakim  
Published by Maktabatu Al-Adaab, Cairo, Egypt

**5** *al-Abarāt*, Mustafā Lutfī al-Manfalūtī.

The following stories to be studied:

- al-suhadar
- al-hijab
- al-hawiya
- al-iqab
- al-dahiyya

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** *Al-Tariq*, Najīb Maḥfūz  
Published by Maktaba Misr, Cairo, Egypt



# 5. Description of components

## Hindi

### Section 1

- 1** *Kabir Granthavli*, Kabirdas, edited by Shyam Sunderdas  
Published by Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares  
Gurudev Kow Ang, verses 1–15  
Birah Kow Ang, verses 1–45

*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:

Vasant aya	Suryakant Tripathi Nirala
Bhar dete ho	Suryakant Tripathi Nirala
Taj	Sumitranandan Pant
Do ladke	Sumitranandan Pant
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** *Yashodhara*, Maithilisharan Gupt  
Published by Sahitya Sadan, Jhansi, India  
Paperback edition pp. 137–144 (Yashodhara); Hardback edition (2008) pp. 106–111.

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. Description of components

## Section 2

**4** *Dhruvswamini*, Jayashankar Prasad

Published by Lok Bharati Prakashan, 15-A, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad-1, India

**5** *Adhunik Kahani Sangrah*, edited by Sarojini Sharma

Published by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, India

The following stories to be studied:

Pus ki rat	Premchand
Vapasi	Usha Priyamvada
Mansarovar ke hans	Kamleshwar
Sannata	Mahip Singh
Postman	Shailesh Matiyani

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.

# 5. Description of components

## 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</i> <i>Sanjvel</i> <i>Khidkyanwar 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</i> <i>Fitoor Jhalé</i>
Mangesh Padgaonkar	<i>Gypsy</i> <i>Dukh</i> <i>Mee Phool Trunatil Ivlé</i>
Behanabai Choudhary	<i>Man</i> <i>Dev Ajat Garudi</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.

# 5. Description of components

## 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:

*Manas Jagato Kashasathi?*, N C Phadke

*Muki 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

# 5. Description of components

## Tamil

### Section 1

#### 1 Cankam Literature

*Natrinai*, 2 poems:

97 – Maaran Vazhuthi

100 – Parananar

*AkanaaNuru*, 2 poems:

211 – Maamuulanar

272 – Mathurai Aruvai Vaanikan Ilavettanaar

*Puranaanuru*, 4 poems:

6 – Kaarikizhar on Pandiyan King

141 – Parananar on Peegan

184 – Pisiraanthaiyaar on Pandiyan King

191 – Pisiraandaiyaar

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: 23 – Charity, 31 – Anger, 42 – Listening, 68 – Action or Offensive

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.

# 5. Description of components

## Section 2

### 4 Ikkaala Kavithaikal

- Bharathiyar Kavithaikal, 3 poems
- Thamizh ("Yaamarintha Mozhikalile...")
- Thiruppalli Yezhutchi ("Pozhuthu pularnthathu...")
- Puthumaip pen ("Poottri Poottri Ooraayiram...")
- Bharathidasan Kavithaikal, 2 poems
- Thamizhin inimai ("Kaniyidai Yeriya...")
- Mayil ("Azhagiya Mayile...")

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 *Civagangai chiimai*, Kannadaasan

Published by Vaanathi Pathippakam, 13, Thinathayaalu St., T. Nagar, Chennai 17, 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.

### 6 Naveena Tamil Sirukathaikal – Anthology of modern short stories

- Manida Yanthiram*, Puthumaipitthan  
(Published by Puthumaipitthan Kathaikal alnthinai pathippakam, Chennai 5, India)
- Arunachalamum Pattum*, T Janakiraman  
(Published by Theebhak Kathaikal, Manimeegalai pathippakam, Chennai, India)
- Chevvaazhai*, Arignar Annadurai  
(Published by Meena Gopal, House No. 9, Joshep Colony, Aathampakkam, Chennai, India)
- Puthiya Paalam*, Na. Paarthasarathi  
(Published by Tamizh Sirukathaikal – Vol. II, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, India)
- Pakkattil vanda appa*, Sundara Raamasaami  
(Published by Naveena Tamil Sirukathaikal, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, 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.

# 5. Description of components

## Telugu

### Section 1

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

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

*Jivuni Veedana*, Sri Kalahastiswara Sakatam-Dhurjati, verses numbers 5–48, Manimekhala, Praachina Kakitaa Sankalanam

Published by Prasaranga, 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, Shashtaawaasamu, poems 3–30.

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

*Peddana*, Manu Charitramu, 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 *Praboodham – (Bhavakavitam)*, Rayaprolu Subbarao, Manidarpanam

Published by Prasaranga, Bangalore University, Bangalore 560056, India

*Swetchaa Gaanamu II, Nava Kavita*, Devulapalli Krishna Shastri

Published by Andhra Saraswata Parishad, Tilak Road, Hyderabad, AP, India

*Kaasulu, Gurajaada*, Rachanalu-Kavita samputam, pp. 8–10.

Published by Visalandra Publishing House, Hyderabad, India

*Kandishikundu*, 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.

# 5. Description of components

## Section 2

- 4 *Itlu mee vidhe yudu*, Sri Bhumiipadi Ramagopalam, Ramesha Shreesha Publications  
Published by Visalandhra Publishing House, Hyderabad, India

*'Maanavulantaa' soodarulee (naa?)*, P. Padmaraju, Chustunna Muhurtam, pp. 218–229.  
Palagummi Padma Raju Katha Sankalanam Edition: 1989  
Published by Satya Publications, Plot No.187, Jawahar Nagar Layout, Mouladi, Hyderabad 500001,  
India

*Phalitakeesam*, Balagangadhara Tilak, *Tilak Kathalu*, pp. 71–78.  
Published by Visalandhra Publishing House, 4th edition, 1998, Vigyanbhavan, 4-1-435, Bank Street,  
Hyderabad, India

*Paadu kala (dream)*, Wada Kantarao  
Published by Visalandhra Publishing House, Hyderabad, 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.

- 5 *Chaduvu*, Kodavatiganti Kutumba Rao  
Published by Visalandhra Publishing House, Hyderabad, India
- 6 *Katha cheppina nizam (Natika)*, Indira Parthasarathy, translated by G. Ramakrishna Rao  
Published by Navodaya Publishers, Vijayavada-2, India, (1976)



# 5. Description of components

## 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 *Dekh To Dil Ke Jan Se Uthta Hai*  
*Hasti Apni Hubaab Ki Si Hai*  
*Ta Ba Maqdoor Intezar Kiya*  
Mir Dard *Ham Tujhse Kis Hawas Ki Falak Justuju Karein*  
*Arz-o-Sama Kahan Teri*  
*Madrasa Ya Der Tha Ya Kaba Ya Butkhana Tha*  
Aatish *Ye Aarzu Thi Tujhay Gul Kay Roobaroo Kartay*  
*Wahshat-e-Dil Ne Kia Hey Who Bayaban Paida*  
*Hawa-e-Daur-e-Ma Ay Khushgawar Rah Main Hey*  
Ghalib *Sab Kahan Kuch Lala-o-Gul Mein Numayan Ho Gayin*  
*Dile Naadan Tujhse Hua Kya Hai*  
*Kisi Ko Deke Dil Koyi Nawa Sanje Fughan Kyon Ho*  
Hasrat *Husne Pe Parwa Ko Khudbeen-o-Khudara Kar Diya*  
*Chupke Chupke Raat Din*  
*Bhulata Lakh Hoon Lekin*

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

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. Description of components

<b>3</b> Nazmein	
Josh Malih Abadi	<i>Wahat-e-Insani</i> <i>Ma Jaaye Ki Yaad</i> <i>Do Rangi</i>
Nun Mim Rashid	<i>Bekaran Raat Ke Sunnate Mein</i> <i>Mein Usse Wakif-e Ulfat na Karoon</i> <i>Rukshat</i>
Asrar-UI Haq Majaz	<i>Nazm-e-Aligarh</i> <i>Awara</i> <i>Kisse Mohabbat Hai</i>
Akhtara-UI Imaan	<i>Yadein</i> <i>Ik Ladka</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  
*Sa'dat Hasan Manto*, Toba Tek Singh  
*Nazaara Darmiyan Hai*, Qurat UI Ain Haider  
*Aanandi*, Ghulam Abbas

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

# 6. Topic areas – further guidance

## **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)

<b>5 Very good</b> Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).
<b>4 Good</b> 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.
<b>3 Sound</b> 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.
<b>2 Below average</b> Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.
<b>0–1 Poor</b> Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

**Note re 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).

# 7. Mark schemes

## 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.

<b>5 Very good</b> Varied and interesting ideas, showing an element of flair and imagination, a capacity to express a personal point of view.
<b>4 Good</b> 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.
<b>3 Sound</b> A fair level of interest and ideas. May concentrate on a single issue, but there is still a response to ideas in the text.
<b>2 Below average</b> Limited range of ideas; rather humdrum. May disregard the element of response to the text, and write a largely unrelated free-composition.
<b>0-1 Poor</b> Few ideas to offer on the theme. Banal and pedestrian. No element of personal response to the text. Repeated error.

# 7. Mark schemes

## 7.2 Component 3: Essay

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

# 7. Mark schemes

## 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.



# 7. Mark schemes

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+	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

Advanced Level ('A Level') syllabuses are designed on the assumption that candidates have about 360 guided learning hours per subject over the duration of the course. Advanced Subsidiary Level ('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 an O Level or 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 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. Additional information

## 8.5 Grading and reporting

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 A Level or AS Level. 'Ungraded' will be reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate.

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

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

For languages other than English, CIE 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 uniform percentage 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 session to another and from one subject to another) and it has been turned into a percentage.

# 8. Additional information

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 AS Level. 'Ungraded' will be reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate.

For languages other than English, CIE will also report 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 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 uniform percentage 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 session to another and from one subject to another) and it has been turned into a percentage.

## 8.6 Resources

Copies of syllabuses, the most recent question papers and Principal Examiners' reports for teachers are available on the Syllabus and Support Materials CD-ROM, which is sent to all CIE Centres.

Resources are also listed on CIE's public website at [www.cie.org.uk](http://www.cie.org.uk). Please visit this site on a regular basis as the Resource lists are updated through the year.

Access to teachers' email discussion groups, suggested schemes of work and regularly updated resource lists may be found on the CIE Teacher Support website at <http://teachers.cie.org.uk>. This website is available to teachers at registered CIE Centres.

