

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge Ordinary Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1123/22

Paper 50 Reading May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 50

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

IGCSE™ is a registered trademark.



Cambridge O Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit
 is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme,
 referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

© UCLES 2018 Page 2 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
1(a)	Content Points	12	
	Passage 1		
	People and Animals		
	Identify and write down the information in the passage which describes people's uses of animals in former times, and the uses made of animals today.		
	1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 12 marks		
	People's uses of animals in former times		
	1 Given point: (means of) human transport		
	2 (harness and/or pack animals) moved objects / things / stuff (around) // (harness and/or pack animals) carried <u>and</u> pulled objects / things / stuff (around)		Oxen pulling ploughs / elephants hauling logs / llamas carrying heavy loads (alone) Pack animals moved objects (alone) Harness animals moved objects (alone)
	3 clothing // (people used / hunted) fur / hides to keep (themselves) warm (and dry)		Clothing developed (alone) Used animals to keep themselves warm
	4 food // hunted for food // domesticated for food		Examples of goats and sheep (alone) Lift of lines 11–13 'a breakthroughfood'
	5 hunt <u>other</u> animals		Examples of cats and cheetahs (alone)
	6 warfare // battle		Horses pulled wagons in battle (alone) / horses carried soldiers on battlefields (alone) // elephants charged the enemy (alone)
	7 sacrificed / offered to god / gods / deities // offered as tributes / sacrifices to god / gods / deities		Used in religion / for religious purposes (alone)

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
1(a)	8 sport(s) / (many kinds of) sporting activities		Greeks and Romans used horses for chariot races / sport jk (alone) // horses used in jumping (alone)
	Uses made of animals today		
	9 Given point: (used for) educational purposes		
	10 entertainment / circuses		Lift of line 31 'using animals…unnatural'
	11 horse(s) trained / used to look for / find people who are lost / trapped in dangerous terrain		
	12 forecast earthquakes / improve short term forecasting of earthquakes		
	13 (trained) to sniff (out) drugs / explosives		To fight crime (alone)
	14 scientific testing / scientific research / scientific study		Scientific testing of medicine / cosmetics (alone)
	15 selling animal products (allows people to pay for education for their children)		Milk, eggs, wool, meat (alone)
	16 (keeping) pets (give emotional benefits)		Keeping animals (alone) Cat provides companionship (alone)
	17 (animal assisted) therapy (can improve a patient's social / emotional / cognitive functioning)		Verbatim lift of lines 50– 51 'the mosttherapy'
Additional	Information		,

© UCLES 2018 Page 4 of 14

Question			Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
1(b)	Summary			10	
			ow fleshed out their notes into a ntinuous prose.		
			vised to write between 150–180 a 10 words given.		
			I for producing a piece of writing well-organised and easy to		
	Summar	y – Tasl	r Fulfilment 10 marks		
	Band 5	9–10	Excellent understanding of the task demonstrated in an impressive response:		
			 All content included is relevant, with no unnecessary details/repetitions Fluent and coherent presentation of the points, including possible synthesising where appropriate, and a wide range of appropriate stylish linking devices 		
	Band 4	7–8	Good understanding of the task demonstrated in a skilful response: • Almost all content included is relevant, with only occasional unnecessary details/repetitions • Generally fluent and coherent presentation of the points, with appropriate linking devices		

© UCLES 2018 Page 5 of 14

Question			Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
1(b)	Summar (continue		k Fulfilment 10 marks		
	Band 3	5–6	Acceptable understanding of the task demonstrated in a competent response: Some of the content included is relevant, with unnecessary details/ additions Satisfactory presentation of the points with limited fluency and coherence and occasional misuse of linking devices		
	Band 2	3–4	Insecure understanding of the task demonstrated in a rather faltering response: Content included is of limited relevance, with frequent unnecessary details/repetitions Presentation of the points breaks down, with little coherence and lacking linking devices		
	Band 1	1–2	Very little understanding of the task demonstrated in an incoherent response: Content included is of little relevance, with noticeably unnecessary details/repetitions Little attempt to present the points with no concept of linking devices		
	Band 0	0	No understanding of the task demonstrated in: • A totally irrelevant response • Insufficient material to reward		

© UCLES 2018 Page 6 of 14

Cambridge O Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses		
Additional information					
script is obv	max		•		

81–90 = 7 max 71–80 = 6 max 61–70 = 5 max 51–60 = 4 max 41–50 = 3 max 31–40 = 2 max 21–30 = 1 max

= 0

0–21

© UCLES 2018 Page 7 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
2	Re-read paragraphs 4, 6 and 7 Identify and write down <u>one</u> opinion from each of these paragraphs.	3	
	[1 mark for each correct response]		
	Opinion from paragraph 4 (Although using) animals (solely) for entertainment is (definitely) cruel and unnatural		
	Opinion from paragraph 6 (although the medical) benefits for humans (certainly) outweigh animal suffering		(perhaps) the most surprising of these being rats
	Opinion from paragraph 7 The most exciting innovation in modern medicine is animal-assisted therapy		
	Allow: Own word versions of any opinion.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
3(a)	From paragraph 1	2	
	Give two reasons why Nizam was happy 'on the day that he qualified' as a teacher.		
	(he had) made his parents proud		He was young
	he had achieved an (lifelong) ambition / dream (in becoming a teacher) // he had / it was / it had been a (lifelong) ambition / dream (to become a teacher)		He achieved his dream when he was young
	Under (ii) Lift of line 9 'he hadteacher'		
3(b)	Nizam had 'to write reports on his junior classes'. What is the other reason why Nizam's weekend was less relaxing than it normally was?	1	
	he had to produce a topic for the school's (annual) story-writing competition		Do not accept more than one reason
	Allow lift of lines 7–8 'his Principal had asked him to produce a topic for the school's (annual) story-writing competition'		

© UCLES 2018 Page 8 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
4(a)	From paragraph 2	1	
	'The young students Nizam taught were not lazy, inconsiderate or impolite'. What is the other reason why Nizam found the newspaper article 'infuriating'?		Do not accept more than one reason
	he was young (too / himself) // he was in that / the same age group		It was an unjustified tirade against the younger generation (alone)
	Allow: Lift of line 17 'was he not able to count himself as being in that age group?'		He was 23 (alone)
	'was he not young (himself / too?)		He was not able to…age group
4(b)	'Instead of reciprocating the smile, the waiter gave Nizam a stony look.' Explain in your own words the waiter's reaction to Nizam's smile.	2	
	The waiter didn't smile <u>back</u> / didn't <u>return</u> the smile / didn't <u>match</u> the smile // <u>responded</u> <u>without</u> smiling // should have smiled <u>back</u>		Didn't respond to the smile / it (in a good / positive way)
	But instead looked at him in an unfriendly / hostile / cold / sullen / hard / stern / harsh / frozen way // scowled // frowned		Serious Stubborn / indifferent / irritated / angry / rude / unhappy / glum / displeased / inconsiderate / unemotional / blank

This is an own words question. Answers should capture the ideas of 'RECIPROCATING' and 'STONY'. Any paraphrases which capture these ideas are acceptable.

© UCLES 2018 Page 9 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
5(a)	From paragraph 3	2	
	A contrast is created between the stallholders' 'apparent hostility' and what is really going on. Without copying from passage: (i) Describe what seems to be happening (ii) Describe what is really going on.		
	(they seem to be) unfriendly / enemies / to dislike each other / to be arguing / quarrelling / fighting / not on good terms		They were angry / competing (with each other)
	it's all an act // they are just pretending / putting on a show / it's all for effect // they're attracting attention (to themselves / their goods / to make a sale) // providing / having fun / enjoyment		They want to sell things / are attracting customers / they are in competition / they are working together
	ould capture the ideas of apparent HOSTILITY and the rases which capture these ideas are acceptable.	contrast v	with WHAT IS GOING ON.
5(b)	From paragraph 3	1	
	Pick out and write down the one word which shows that the stallholders' sales talk never varied.		
	• routine		
	Allow: use of correct word in a phrase or sentence provided it is underlined or otherwise highlighted.		

© UCLES 2018 Page 10 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
6(a)	From paragraph 4	2	
	The stallholder showed the woman a scarf. 'Then another. Then another.' What does 'Then another. Then another' show about: (i) The stallholder's character (ii) The woman's character		
	he is patient / accommodating / helpful / persistent / kind / persuasive / determined / attentive / tolerant / hard-working / enthusiastic / good-natured		Insistent / stubborn / polite / pleasant // trying / wanting to make a sale
	Allow: eager / keen (to make a sale)		Caring / sympathetic
	she is clever / cunning / a trickster Allow: hard to please / indecisive / awkward / particular / fussy / choosy / picky / selective		Trying to steal / is a thief / she isn't going to buy anything / is wasting time / is trying to distract
	Note: in both parts look for <i>character</i> not behaviour		the stallholder
6(b)	Nizam was 'shocked' and eventually ran after the woman. What two other aspects of his behavior show that he was 'shocked'?	2	
	he gasped (in outrage) Allow: run on into lines 35–37 'asthroat'		He shot out of the cafe
	(for a second) he was rooted to the spot / he couldn't move / he was petrified		The run on into lines 39–40 ' writer a story etc'

© UCLES 2018 Page 11 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
7(a)	From paragraph 5	1	
	Who do you think laid a 'heavy hand' on Nizam's shoulder?		
	the waiter (from the café)		Police / stallholder
	Allow: security guard // (café) owner // a person who works in the cafe Allow: alternatives as long as they are linked to the café, e.g. the waiter or the owner // the owner of the café or another diner		
7(b)	Nizam thought 'The irony of it all!' Explain fully the 'irony' in Nizam's situation.	2	
	 Nizam was being accused of theft but the woman was the thief OR Nizam would be punished but the woman would not OR The woman was guilty, not him OR Young people always got the blame for things but the thief wasn't young / was elderly / was old OR He was accused of stealing while trying to catch a thief 		
	Allow: examples for 1 mark Young people always got the blame for things OR		
	The thief wasn't young / was elderly / was old OR The woman was guilty		
	OR He was (wrongly) accused when he was innocent		

Look for answers that show understanding of contrast between innocence and guilt, or between young and old, or between trying to catch a thief and being accused of theft for 2 marks.

Allow:

'He left without paying / forgot to pay' for the idea of theft

© UCLES 2018 Page 12 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
8	From paragraphs 3–5 inclusive For each of the words or phrases below, circle the letter (A, B, C or D) which has the same meaning that the word or phrase has in the passage.		Do not award a mark where more than one letter is indicated, unless one of the responses has been clearly discarded by the candidate.
8(a)	B (variety)	1	
8(b)	D (persuaded)	1	
8(c)	C (invisibly)	1	
8(d)	B (bumped into)	1	
8(e)	A (probability)	1	

© UCLES 2018 Page 13 of 14

1123/22

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
9	Re-read paragraph 4, which contains phrases that tell us about (a) the woman and (b) Nizam.		
	Explain:		
	 the <u>meaning</u> of the phrases as they are used in the passage the <u>effect</u> of the phrases as they are used in the passage. 		
	The suggested answers below are guidance: reward any plausible explanations.		
	Candidates should be awarded marks for an appropriate response to the 'effect' part of the question, even if no marks are scored for the 'meaning' part and vice versa.		
	If correct <i>meaning</i> is given under <i>effect</i> , or vice versa, do not award the mark.		
9(a)	'Her conveniently voluminous handbag' (line 36)		
	Meaning: she had a usefully / helpfully / suitably / appropriately big handbag Allow: adequately big / big enough / big and easy to put things in	1	Satisfyingly / correctly
	Effect: she could hide the (stolen) goods / scarf in her bag // it would make it easier for her to steal things // she had come prepared / planned to steal Note: needs the idea of theft or deception	1	She could fit the scarf inside // irony / sarcasm (alone)
9(b)	'he shot out of the cafe' (line 41)		
	Meaning: he ran / rushed / sprinted / dashed (out) / sped / darted	1	He left (quickly / as quickly as possible / like a bullet) // he hurried
	Effect: (it stresses / shows / emphasises) the suddenness or explosive nature of his movement / action // a sudden / explosive movement / action OR (it stresses / shows / emphasises) he was agitated / desperate / angry OR it conveys a sense of urgency / emergency / no time to lose	1	Speed (alone) The reason he shot out, e.g. he didn't want the thief to escape // he didn't want a thief to get away with it // he had a sense of justice // justice prevailed His speed he was like a bullet

© UCLES 2018 Page 14 of 14