



Cambridge International A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE**9093/43**

Paper 4 Language Topics

October/November 2023**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 October/November 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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

PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

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

PUBLISHED**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.

English & Media subject specific general marking principles

(To be read in conjunction with the Generic Marking Principles (and requiring further guidance on how to place marks within levels))

Components using level descriptors:

- We use level descriptors as a guide to broad understanding of the qualities normally expected of, or typical of, work in a level.
- Level descriptors are a means of general guidance and should not be interpreted as hurdle statements.
- Where indicative content notes are supplied for a question, these are *not* a prescription of required content, and must not be treated as such. Alternative correct points and unexpected answers in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the knowledge and skills demonstrated.
- While we may have legitimate expectations as to the ground most answers may occupy, we must at all times be prepared to meet candidates on their chosen ground, provided it is relevant ground (e.g. clearly related to and derived from a relevant passage/text and meeting the mark scheme requirements for the question).

Components using point-based marking:

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

From this it follows that we:

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

Marking criteria for Section A Question 1 and Section B Question 2**Table A**

Level	AO1: Read and demonstrate understanding of a wide variety of texts. 10 marks	AO2: Write effectively, creatively, accurately and appropriately, for a range of audiences and purposes. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 10 marks
5	- Sophisticated understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Insightful reference to specific points 9–10 marks	- Sophisticated expression, with a high level of accuracy - Content is fully relevant; ideas are developed throughout in a sophisticated manner 5 marks	- Sophisticated understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches represented in the text - Insightful reference to wider study of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 9–10 marks
4	- Detailed understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Effective reference to specific points 7–8 marks	- Effective expression, with a few minor errors which do not impede communication - Content is relevant; ideas are developed in an effective manner 4 marks	- Detailed understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches represented in the text - Effective reference to wider study of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 7–8 marks
3	- Clear understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Clear reference to specific points 5–6 marks	- Clear expression, with occasional errors which do not impede communication - Content is relevant; ideas are developed clearly 3 marks	- Clear understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches represented in the text - Clear reference to wider study of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches 5–6 marks

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Level	AO1: Read and demonstrate understanding of a wide variety of texts. 10 marks	AO2: Write effectively, creatively, accurately and appropriately, for a range of audiences and purposes. 5 marks	AO4: Demonstrate understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and approaches. 10 marks
2	- Limited understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Limited reference to specific points 3–4 marks	- Expression is clear but may not flow easily, with frequent errors which generally do not impede communication - Content is mostly relevant; ideas are developed in a limited manner 2 marks	- Limited understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches represented in the text - Some limited reference to wider study of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches 3–4 marks
1	- Basic understanding of text (meaning/context/audience) - Minimal reference to specific points 1–2 marks	- Basic expression, with frequent errors which impede communication - Content may lack relevance in parts; minimal development of ideas 1 mark	- Minimal understanding of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches represented in the text - Minimal reference to wider study of linguistic issues, concepts, methods and/or approaches 1–2 marks
0	No creditable content 0 marks	No creditable content 0 marks	No creditable content 0 marks

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PUBLISHED**Section A: English in the world**

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Read the following text, which is an article from <i>Nature</i>, an online scientific journal. It was published in 2020. Discuss what you feel are the most important issues raised in the text relating to the present and future status of English in an international context. You should refer to specific details from the text as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of English in the world. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria in Table A. Additional guidance: The comments below are illustrative and are not intended to be exhaustive. Candidates may make other valid comments that should be credited. Responses might discuss the following: - the concepts of a world language, English as a ‘global’ language, and English as a lingua franca - the dominance of the English language in science - how this dominance <i>streamline(s) the process of science, but it also creates extra barriers and the potential for conflict</i> - how other languages, for example Chinese, <i>lack much of the vocabulary that’s needed to describe physical science</i> - how <i>English speakers have become the gatekeepers of science</i> - that a <i>lack of ability to speak clearly in English is often perceived as a lack of ability to think clearly about science</i> - how this results in <i>missing out on a lot of perspectives and a lot of good research.</i> - the need <i>to embrace linguistic diversity</i> and to draw on the knowledge from other cultures more successfully - the limitations of translation programmes in science and other fields - how <i>having a single global language of science makes the whole endeavour more efficient</i> - examples of other areas where the English language is dominant and, as a result <i>we could be losing some really smart minds.</i>	25

Section B: Language and the self

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Read the following text, which is an article from the Canadian newspaper, <i>The Province</i>. It was published in 2020. Discuss what you feel are the most important issues raised in the text relating to the ways in which language can shape and reflect how individuals think. You should refer to specific details from the text as well as to ideas and examples from your wider study of Language and the self. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria in Table A. Additional guidance: The comments below are illustrative and are not intended to be exhaustive. Candidates may make other valid comments that should be credited. Responses might discuss the following: • how the choice of ‘they’ as the word of the year <i>reflects growing social recognition of gender diversity</i> • reasons why <i>critics called it a bid ‘to control people’s behaviour and speech’</i> • how <i>omitting and redefining words can be a tool of oppression to prevent critical thinking</i> • how <i>updating our vocabulary also can free us to consider new ideas</i> • ways in which <i>new ways of thinking about ourselves</i> may be opened up • reasons why <i>we should be wary of how we change language</i> • how <i>evolving our vocabulary also can tear down walls ... by making us aware of offensive words we take for granted</i> • how <i>human languages have constantly changed and evolved</i> • the benefits of change: how the <i>evolution of language is the evolution of humanity</i> • candidates may take issue with the statement <i>there is no reason in the world not to change</i>, possibly bringing in prescriptivist views.	25