



MARKSCHEME BARÈME DE NOTATION ESQUEMA DE CALIFICACIÓN

November / novembre / noviembre 2009

ENGLISH / ANGLAIS / INGLÉS B

**Standard Level
Niveau Moyen
Nivel Medio**

Paper / Épreuve / Prueba 1

The answers given in this markscheme contain the essential information that candidates are expected to provide in order to gain full marks for each question.

Where appropriate, the information may be expressed in phrases other than those indicated, but full marks may only be awarded if all the necessary information is given.

Incomplete answers should be marked as directed.

Do not use half marks.

Unless otherwise indicated no marks are to be awarded or deducted for use of language: linguistic errors should only be taken into account if communication is severely impaired and the answer is incomprehensible to a normal speaker of the language.

Assistant Examiners are requested to wait until they are contacted by their team leader before beginning the marking (see the examiners instructions for further details).

Les réponses données dans ce barème de notation contiennent l'essentiel de ce qu'on demande aux candidats pour qu'ils puissent obtenir la note maximum pour chaque question.

Les réponses peuvent être formulées différemment mais la note maximum ne sera attribuée que si le contenu de la réponse est exact.

Les réponses incomplètes seront notées selon les indications données.

En aucun cas, des demi-points ou des fractions ne doivent être attribués.

À moins d'une indication spécifique, aucun point ne sera ni ajouté ni ôté pour l'utilisation de la langue : les erreurs linguistiques ne seront prises en considération que si elles nuisent sérieusement à la communication et rendent ainsi la réponse incompréhensible.

Les examinateurs assistants sont priés d'attendre d'être contactés par leur chef d'équipe avant de commencer leurs corrections (voir les instructions aux examinateurs pour de plus amples détails).

Las siguientes respuestas contienen la información esencial que los alumnos han de proporcionar para conseguir la máxima puntuación en cada pregunta.

En ocasiones, esta información puede expresarse de manera distinta a la indicada, pero para conseguir la máxima puntuación se han de mencionar todos los detalles requeridos.

Las respuestas incompletas deberán corregirse de la manera indicada en las instrucciones.

No utilice fracciones de puntos.

A menos que se indique lo contrario, no se deben añadir ni restar puntos por la calidad en el uso de la lengua: los errores lingüísticos sólo se tomarán en cuenta si la comunicación queda seriamente perjudicada o si la respuesta resulta incomprensible.

Se pide a los examinadores asistentes que esperen a ser contactados por su examinador líder de equipo antes de iniciar la corrección (para más información, refiéransen a las instrucciones para los examinadores).

- *One mark is allocated per question unless otherwise indicated.*
- *Sauf indication contraire, chaque question vaut un point.*
- *Cada pregunta vale un punto, a menos que se indique algo distinto.*

SECTION A

TEXT A — SCOTT FAHLMAN, THE MAN WHO TAUGHT THE “NET HOW TO SMILE”

1. D, F, H, I (*in any order*) *[4 marks]*
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. D

TEXT A: [9 marks]

TEXT B — AN INTERVIEW WITH BEYONCÉ

- 7. E
- 8. B
- 9. F
- 10. I

NOTE: For the justification in questions 11 to 16, allow only the quotation as given, possibly with a few additional words, provided that they do not materially alter the meaning. Both True/False and quotation response must be correct for the mark.

- 11. True – I’ve been very fortunate
- 12. False – Steve is (very professional and) serious
- 13. True – I don’t say I’m shy any more
- 14. False – but really when I’m at home, I’m the complete opposite
- 15. True – but I do want to eventually do a movie where I’m not a singer
- 16. False – I can’t normally think about the past/one day (when my time has gone by) I will watch and really appreciate it all
- 17. Mike and Steve
- 18. act/acting

TEXT B: [12 marks]

TEXT C — ONLY CHILD SYNDROME

Accept other wording with the same meaning.

19. number of children per family
20. if he wants a book, I'll buy him a book / he never has to wait for anything/he can keep his goalposts in the living room
21. when we order pizza, some of them will grab half / they are used to having to fight over things (for their share) [...] Alexander doesn't do that
22. H
23. A
24. E
25. Robert and James / his friends
26. behaviour
27. *Timewatch*

TEXT C: [9 marks]

SECTION A: [30 marks]

SECTION B

TEXT D — TV TODDLERS “BECOME AGGRESSIVE”

Communicative Purpose:

Argument – controversial – communicate to relatives through an informal letter

Register and Style:

The register should be in the range of semi-formal to informal.

Language accuracy is not formally assessed here and should be considered only where mistakes obscure meaning.

Message:

The aim is to write an informal letter to relatives persuading them to limit their child’s TV viewing time. The candidate’s feelings of negativity towards the excessive watching of television should be clearly conveyed.

The descriptors regarding copying from the text should be strictly adhered to. Verbatim copying of details from the text is acceptable provided that the details are “used”, that is, sensibly incorporated into the response. Copying details without so using them constitutes “undue copying”.

Irrelevant details which are selected should be considered under Criterion B and penalized appropriately. Similarly, details not found in the text should **not** be included.

The candidate should select some of the following details (though not necessarily in these words) to include in the guidelines:

- A. Toddlers who watch too much television can become aggressive.
- B. Toddlers who watch too much television can suffer from poor attention span.
- C. Nearly half of children studied were regular viewers of TV, video or DVDs by the age of three months.
- D. 90 % of two-year-olds were regular viewers.
- E. A psychologist in the UK has said children were spending hours slumped in front of the small screen.
- F. A psychologist in the UK has said TV viewing is the “greatest unacknowledged health threat of our time”.
- G. It has been said that excessive TV viewing before age three can cause poor mental development.
- H. It’s sad that people feel a baby needs the kind of entertainment that TV offers.

<p>To achieve level 5 (adequate understanding), at least five details should be included. To achieve level 9 (very good understanding), at least seven details should be included.</p>
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SECTION B: [10 marks]

TOTAL: [40 marks]
