Cambridge IGCSE™

FIRST LANGUAGE KOREAN	**0521/11**
Paper 1 Reading	**May/June 2021**
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 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question 1 20 marks for Content 5 marks for Accuracy of Language First mark all the sub-questions for content. Enter a mark for each sub-question. Put a tick above each point which gets a mark. If you have to weigh up whether and answer or part of an answer is worthy of the mark, use the relevant annotation from the list on page 2 to explain your decision (Benefit of the Doubt, Invalidation, etc.). In own words: **Note:** Do not penalise selective lift of appropriate vocabulary taken from the passage, but an extended lift that does not convey understanding = 0			
1(a)	(아버지가) (딸을) 볼 수 있다/ 볼 수 있게 된다/ 보게 된다	1	
1(b)	● 자신의 행복이 효도라는 것을 생각하지 않음 [1] ● 자녀가 자신을 희생해서 / 무조건 부모님에게 잘 해야 하는/부모님을 잘 모시는 것이 효도라고 생각함 [1]	2	
1(c)	● 정말로/실제로 (현실에서) 이런 일이 일어났다면	1	
1(d)	용돈 [1], 선물 [1]	2	

1(e)	결론 – ● 본인이 처한 (경제) 상황과 상관없이 항상 효도를 할 수 있다[1]
	 이유 – ● 효도의 순간이 영원히 오지 않을 수 있다/부모님께서 언제까지나 내 형편이 좋아질 때까지 기다릴 수 없을 수 있다 [1]
	      ● 상황에 관계없이 부모님의 마음을 편하게 하는 것이 효도이다 /용돈의 크고 작음에 상관없이 용돈을 드리는 자체만으로 자식이 여유있다는 것을 보여드림으로서 부모를 기쁘게 할 수 있다 [1]
	      ● 자식이 힘든 것을 부모가 모르게 하는 것이 효도이다 [1]
		4	

1(f)	기합(을 받는다) [1], 식사(가 좋지 않다) [1], 시설(이 좋지 않다) [1], 군대 생활이 힘들다 [1] 위계질서 [1] 중 두 가지	2	'춥다'는 오답

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(g)	• 어머니를 걱정하게 함 or 걱정시킴/딸의 이기적이고 철없는 행동 [1] • 엄마는 딸을 돕기 위해 희생하지만 (딸의 집안 일, 딸의 아이/손주 보기) [1] 본인의 필요 때문에 고마워함/당연시함 [1] • 엄마의 마음은 생각하지 않고 엄마한테 하소연(한풀이)을 함 [1] • 딸은 본인의 행동이 불효라는 생각을 하지 않고 오히려 자랑스러워함 [1]	**5**	
1(h)	• 부정적 / 심청이 이야기에서 배울 만한 점/교훈적인 면은 별로 없다 [1] • 심청이가 한 일은 진정한 의미에서 효도가 아니기 때문이다/ 불효 [1] • 자식 때문에 괴로워하는/힘들어 하는 심청의 아버지를 보고 심청이의 행동이 잘못된 것이다/잘못된 것이라는 것은 배워야 한다 [1]	**3**	

Writing: Accuracy of Language (a holistic mark for Section 1)

5 (Excellent)	Clear, carefully chosen language with complex syntax where appropriate. Varied, precise vocabulary. Hardly any or no technical errors.
4 (Good)	Clear, appropriate language. Appropriate vocabulary. Few technical errors.
3 (Adequate)	Language generally appropriate, but unsophisticated and generally simple syntax. Adequate vocabulary. Some technical errors.
2 (Weak)	Unsophisticated language, not always appropriate. Very simple syntax with some clumsiness. Thin vocabulary. A number of technical errors.
1 (Poor)	Thin, inappropriate use of language. Confused and obscure. Many errors.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	Question 2 15 Marks for Content 5 marks for Style and Organisation 5 marks for Accuracy of Language No marks will be awarded for anything the candidate writes beyond the upper word limit. 15 content points are expected, but more are given below to outline possible points candidates could be expected to make. Each point scores one mark, with a maximum of 15 to be awarded for content. Please note that the points below are possible answers and are in note form, but that candidates are required to present their summary in continuous prose. Alternative answers may also be credited, if relevant to the task. 10 marks are available for Writing (see tables below).		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	<table><tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**공통점**</td><td colspan="3" align="center">**차이점**</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">• 부모의 은혜에 보답한다</td><td>전통</td><td>• 부모가 희생을 다해서 길렀기 때문에 그 은 혜에 보답하는 것/빚을 갚는 것이 의무/ 일방적 의무 관계</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>• (예) 심청이가 어머니없이 가난한 장님의 몸으로 홀로 자신을 키워 준 아버지에게 효 도</td></tr><tr><td>현대</td><td>• 은혜에 감사하고 보답하는 마음/ 쌍방적 (부모는 자식을 사랑하고 자식은 부모를 섬김)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">• 음식, 옷, 집 등을 제공하여 부모를 정성으로 평안하게 보살핀다/모신다</td><td>전통</td><td>• 부모를 모시는 데에는 어떤 한계가 없는 것/부모 요구는 아무리 어렵고 힘들어도, 희생해서라도 반드시 들어 드려야 함</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>• (예) 심청이가 아버지의 눈을 뜨게 하기 위해 자신을 희생/몸을 공양미 300 석에 판다/인당수에 빠진다</td></tr><tr><td>현대</td><td>• 물질적인 것(음식, 옷, 집)뿐 아니라 걱정을 끼치지 않고 마음을 기쁘게/편하게 해 드리는 것도 중요하다 • 자신의 희생은 불효</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>• (예) 자신의 건강/ 몸을 다치지 않음 • (예) 인격자/이름을 세움/ 사회에 공헌 • (예) 하소연/한풀이/푸념을 하지 않고 힘든 것을 부모 모르게 한다 • (예) 용돈을 드려 경제적으로 여유가 있다는/어렵지 않다는 것을 보여줌</td></tr></table>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	표 참조		

공통점	차이점	
• 부모의 소망/뜻을 받들고 따른다/순종한다	전통	• 부모의 말에 무조건 따라야 하고 반대를 하면 안 된다/ 이상적인 도덕적 규범
	현대	• 부모의 잘못은 솔직하게 말씀드리고 고치게 해야 한다(불평/원망보다 완곡한 말씨/얼굴색)
• 부모와 자식 간의 사랑	전통	• 주고받기 식의 교환 관계
	현대	• 부모와 자식 간의 무조건적이고 자연스러운 사랑/존경
• 인격을 완성하는 근본 • 사랑과 화합의 정신		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance

Writing: Style and Organisation

5 (Excellent)	Excellent expression and focus with assured use of own words. Good summary style with orderly grouping of ideas; excellent linkage. Answer has sense of purpose
4 (Good)	Good expression in recognisable summary style. Attempts to focus and to group ideas; good linkage
3 (Adequate)	Satisfactory expression in own words. Reasonably concise with some sense of order. Occasional lapses of focus
2 (Weak)	Limited expression but mostly in own words. Some sense of order but little sense of summary. Tendency to lose focus (e.g. by including some anecdote); thread not always easy to follow
1 (Poor)	Expression just adequate; maybe list-like. Considerable lifting; repetitive. Much irrelevance

Writing: Accuracy of Language

5 (Excellent)	Clear, carefully chosen language with complex syntax where appropriate. Varied, precise vocabulary. Hardly any or no technical errors.
4 (Good)	Clear, appropriate language. Appropriate vocabulary. Few technical errors.
3 (Adequate)	Language generally appropriate, but unsophisticated and generally simple syntax. Adequate vocabulary. Some technical errors.
2 (Weak)	Unsophisticated language, not always appropriate. Very simple syntax with some clumsiness. Thin vocabulary. A number of technical errors.
1 (Poor)	Thin, inappropriate use of language. Confused and obscure. Many errors.