

Cambridge International A Level

ARABIC**9680/52**

Paper 5 Prose

May/June 2025**MARK SCHEME**Maximum Mark: 40

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 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **9** 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 descriptions 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.

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Credit for good language or content point
	Incorrect
	Omission
	If the examiner considers the answer to be more correct than incorrect, then 'benefit of the doubt' is given.
	If the examiner considers the answer to be more incorrect than correct, then ' no benefit of the doubt' is given.
	Used to show that blank pages have been seen
Highlighter	Highlight
On-page comment	On-page comment
Off-page comment	Used to make a holistic comment about the script

General Marking Instructions

The mark scheme will identify 40 marking units. Award a maximum of 1 tick per unit. For each unit, you can award either 1 mark (if the unit is correct) or 0 marks (if the unit is incorrect). Do not award a 'half mark' for any unit.

- Use the given annotations to indicate whether the mark has been awarded or not for a unit.
- Add up the number of correct units.

Enter a mark out of 40 for communication in the mark input box for **Question 1**.

Crossing out:

- (a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
- (b) If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work. (Please note that a 'second attempt' could be a single word.)

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	40
	1	We live in a golden age of technology.	نحن نعيش في عصر التكنولوجيا/ التقنية الذهبي.	
	2	In the twenty-first century,	في القرن الحادي والعشرين،	
	3	technological development	التطور/التقدم التكنولوجي	
	4	has changed our lives	قد غير حياتنا	
	5	more significantly	إلى حد كبير/ ملحوظ	
	6	than at any time	مقارنة بـ / أكثر من أي وقت آخر/مضى	
	7	since books were first printed.	منذ طباعة الكتب أول مرة.	
	8	One example is the bank card.	مثال (واحد) على ذلك هو البطاقة المصرفية.	
	9	Although credit cards were first introduced	على الرغم من أن بطاقات الائتمان قُدمت أول مرة	
	10	over 70 years ago,	منذ أكثر من 70 عامًا،	
	11	few people thought that one day	فإنَّ القليل من الناس اعتقدوا / فكروا أنه يومٌ ما/ ذات يوم	

Question	Answer		Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language
	12	plastic cards would replace banknotes and coins,	ستحل البطاقات البلاستيكية محل الأوراق النقدية والعملات المعدنية،
	13	or that you would be able to pay	أو أنك ستكون قادرًا على دفع / أو ستتمكن من دفع
	14	for goods and services	ثمن السلع / البضائع والخدمات / المعاملات
	15	with your mobile phone.	بهاتفك المحمول.
	16	In recent years	في السنوات الأخيرة / مؤخرًا
	17	there has been such an increase	كان هناك مثل هذه الزيادة / كانت هناك زيادة
	18	in shopping on the internet	في التسوق عبر الإنترنت
	19	that many traditional shops	حتى إن / لدرجة أن العديد من المتاجر / المحلات التقليدية
	20	have gone out of business.	قد أفلس / خسرت عملها.
	21	This has caused a revolution	لقد تسبب هذا في ثورة / مما سبب ثورة
	22	in the way we buy things.	في الطريقة التي نشترى بها الأشياء.

Question	Answer		Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language
	23	Online we have	عبر الإنترنت لدينا
	24	much more flexibility.	مرونة أكثر بكثير/ قدر أكبر من المرونة.
	25	There are no opening hours or queues,	لا توجد ساعات عمل أو طوابير/ ليس هناك ساعات عمل أو طوابير،
	26	we can compare	يمكننا مقارنة/ نستطيع أن نقارن
	27	products and prices,	المنتجات/ السلع / البضائع والأسعار،
	28	and we do not have to leave the house.	وليس علينا مغادرة البيت/ المنزل.
	29	But there are disadvantages too.	لكن هناك مساوئ/ سلبيات / عيوب أيضًا.
	30	We have fewer opportunities	لدينا فرص أقل
	31	to meet people,	لمقابلة/ للقاء الناس/ الأشخاص،
	32	the images we see	والصور التي نراها
	33	can be deceptive	يمكن أن تكون خادعة/ مضللة

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Question	Answer		Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language
	34	because colours and size	لأن الألوان والحجم/ المقاس
	35	may be different in reality,	قد تكون مختلفة في الواقع/ في الحقيقة،
	36	and quality is often	والجودة في الغالب /كثير من الأحيان
	37	difficult to judge.	يَصْغُبُ الحُكْمُ عليها.
	38	In addition, not all websites are secure.	بالإضافة إلى ذلك، ليست جميع مواقع الإنترنت آمنة.
	39	Innovations are usually improvements,	الابتكارات / الإبداعات عادة ما تكون تحسينات/ تطويرات،
	40	but they are rarely perfect.	لكنها نادرًا ما تكون مثالية / تامة / تتصف بالكمال.