



Examiners' Report June 2014

GCE Arabic 6AR02 01





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June 2014

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Introduction

In this qualification, candidates are required to demonstrate skills in advanced level Standard Arabic reading and in the transfer of meaning from English into Standard Arabic.

To promote research and a greater knowledge and understanding of Arabic culture and/ or society, candidates must produce two Arabic-language essays in response to questions related to their chosen topic(s) and/or text(s).

Section A is a comprehension task, and answers to each question should be extracted from the text. A large number of candidates achieved high marks in this. Those who did not, lost marks due to omitting questions or they did not read the text fully and did not give themselves time to understand it. The average candidate was not penalised for grammar or spelling errors.

Section B is a translation task: candidates transfer the meaning of a given text from English into Arabic. The majority of candidates achieved this successfully; however, perhaps teachers could use a variety of texts for translation practice to assist candidates.

Section C is divided into categories: Topics and Text. There are six questions (or sets) in two parts, 'a' and 'b'. Candidates **must** answer only 'a' or 'b', from two questions of their choosing. Answering 'a' and 'b' of one question will result in a loss of marks equivalent to producing only one essay; this is explained in the specification and on the question paper.

The Culture and Social topics produced very good responses but almost a third of candidates based their answers on personal experience. These answers lacked substantiation or varied points of view.

The text questions resulted in some excellent essays, yet still some candidates forgot to answer the question and instead wrote a narrative of the novel or even worse, of the film adaptation. It is the duty of teachers to train candidates on how to respond effectively to the questions, and avoid these errors. It has been observed that a sizeable number of candidates fail to follow the clear instructions provided, and will exceed word count limits by over 100% eg instead keeping to the 350 limit, they will write an essay of 700 words.

The answer booklet is well designed and is more than enough to answer each question fully for maximum rewardable marks. Candidates should never need extra pages.

Candidates who have Urdu or Farsi as their first language must be taught that these scripts are **not acceptable** for Arabic; teachers must comply with this requirement. If a candidate is incapable of writing Arabic (Naskh Script), then a word processor must be provided for that candidate.

Question 1

The text provided an opportunity for all candidates to gain substantial marks. The average candidate responded positively to most parts of the question, excellent candidates answered all of the questions and a small cohort found the questions more challenging.

A good response demonstrated fluency and a strong command of Arabic. It has been observed that a common barrier for some candidates is a poor level of spelling and grammar skills.

Section A: Reading and Writing. These are the comprehension questions, based on a 200word extract from an authentic Arabic magazine article discussing effective educational methods. A total of 14 marks is available; each sub-question is worth one mark.

Spelling and grammar are not examined in this section: all marks are given for extracting the relevant information to answer the questions.

It is stated in the section's instructions that candidates should answer the questions from the text, which means no inference or personal views.

سؤال رقم 1 أجب عن الأسئلة التالية باللغة العربية حسب ما جاء في النص. (a) ما الأشياء التي يفرح بما التلاميذ الجدد عند دخولهم المدرسة؟ (1) (iii) (b) كيف يستقبل المعلمون التلاميذ؟ (i) (ii) (1) ■ 1/2 43 € 1/2 43 € 1/2 400 F. c) ما الصفات التي تتمتع بها الطالبة المتكلمة؟ اذكر ثلاث صفات فقط. (i) (1)..... (ii) (1). vp.s (iii) (1). Scie (d) وضح أثر إيجابيات الحرية في الطالب. (i) يتعلي يت بين مهارة إبدار و جهة نظرهم: (1).....

(ii)
التعسي عن آراعهم فيها يدر ون، و أيضًا في القطايا التي (١)
يناقدونها .
e) اذكر بعض الصفات التي يفضلها الطالب في المعلم.
(i)
(1)
(ii)
(1).
(iii)
(1) La
(f) ما نتيجة التفاعل بين المعلم وطلابه؟
(i)
التحسين في سلفك الطلاب.
(ii)
1 Eilyon 22 161-IF. (1)



The text provided an opportunity for all candidates to gain substantial marks. The average candidate responded positively to most parts of the question, excellent candidates answered all of the questions and a small cohort found Question 1(f) more challenging.



Read the text carefully, and, when answering each subquestion, make sure that your response is fulfilling its requirement.

Question 2

Section B: Translation. Question Two requires the student to transfer accurately the meaning of a 100-word passage from English into Arabic, showing awareness of nuance and idiom with a range of structure. 'An old Arab tradition' explains the ancient Arab sport of camel racing and its modern interpretation with robotic jockeys and huge sums of prize money.

Answers were generally good, with accurate translations much of the time. Common errors were mainly with the transmission of some parts of the text, a lack of flow and/or grammatical, structural and lexical mistakes.

Occasionally, when a word such as 'robot' is well-known but the Arabic equivalent is not, the Arabic translation is provided below the text. However, some candidates neglected to use this, and lost marks by using the English word in the Arabic translation.

There was evidence of a lack of practice with past papers, not following instructions, and some candidates failed to translate the title and wasted time with vocalisations.

This excellent candidate follows all instructions, and demonstrates a good command of the language, focussing on transfer of meaning and keeping to appropriate structures for the target language.

Question 2	SECTION B: Translation
	ne following passage including the <u>TITLE</u> into Arabic. need to vocalise your translation.
	An Old Arab Tradition
camel racing can receive anything the used. Traine	s, the Arabs have held camel races to celebrate special occasions. In the last 50 years g has been transformed. Now it is one of the richest sports in the world. The winners over one million dollars, which means modern camel racing has developed beyond e original camel racers could have imagined. In addition to this, special robots are now rs drive alongside in cars, giving instructions to their camel using a wireless device and a oched to the robot. For extra speed, each device carries a whip that the trainer can control puter.
د آلی :Robot	إنسار
-18-18 -18 -18 -18 -18 -19 -19 -19 -19 -19 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10	عادة عربية قديمة
Elizabi	لقرون عدة ٢ آقام العرب سياقات الممال للدمتغال با
_	
9	المصيرة واقد تغييرت سباءات الجمال في الفهسين سن
تحصين	الهاحذية تخييراً تحبيراً ٤ في فهمي الآن أحد الرياحلات التي

بلان الفاصش فقد تحس حاقزة الغائز إلو ail Iran and that is fire to ليمطر عبى بال إمكر) متسابق المهاد التخصيالأ.مد حمي هذا التقدم المادي تتحيطً في الآلياق اله - الات على ظهور الحطال بدلاً من الهد Jana 6 Ilicij ceog ulterice eglice adlyga iz m de 11-eholts ai de a ali Ve in i sa Si E in the weat and and the in act liking with the set was 7 me lin ان يتملم بها عن The soil is a site of the set **Results**²1 IS **I**US **Examiner Comments Examiner Tip** A high level of accuracy, lexical knowledge and grammatical awareness. When the translation is of high quality, the translation can be Common translation errors for some candidates were as follows: read with the impression that "Whip" = cane, stick, material or cotton. it is in the original language, flowing naturally. "Camel" = horse "Million" = billion "Dollars" = pound, dirham "Wireless" = without cotton, no wire "for centuries" = for years, for decades 10 marks

A sample of a poor result

SECTION B: Translation

Question 2

Translate the following passage including the <u>TITLE</u> into Arabic. You do not need to vocalise your translation.

An Old Arab Tradition

حمکی مlobrato

For centuries, the Arabs have held camel races to celebrate special occasions. In the last 50 years camel racing has been transformed. Now it is one of the richest sports in the world. The winners can receive over one million dollars, which means modern camel racing has developed beyond anything the original camel racers could have imagined. In addition to this, special robots are now used. Trainers drive alongside in cars, giving instructions to their camel using a wireless device and a speaker attached to the robot. For extra speed, each device carries a whip that the trainer can control using a computer.

إنسان آلي :Robot

قان دبی مدیم

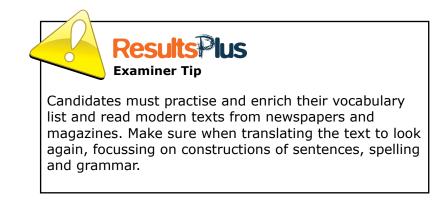
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ON INA. 0,0 العالم . عد s lie دعم 1 acies Di عيمالمت 21 is aile 2017 5V. white Kislow ال ا لا سَ stem 1, 14 الأوام ~0-



The candidate could not transfer the correct meanings due to lack of vocabulary and practice. Unfortunately, there were many mistakes in grammar and spelling demonstrating a lack of awareness of plural, past tense, present tense and mixing between nominatives and adjectives.

6 marks



Question 3 (a)

Candidates were required to write an essay about two different political systems used in the Arab world.

Responses should discuss two different systems of governance in the Arab world, the similarities and differences, and compare the benefits and disadvantages for the chosen countries and citizens.

Candidates are expected to mention their preferred system and why, eg Iraq: Parliamentary Constitutional Republic, Egypt: A Presidential Constitutional Republic, Morocco: Constitutional Monarchy, Oman: Sultanate Monarchy, Saudi Arabia: Absolute Monarchy, Syria: Republic Dictatorship, United Arab Emirates: Federation of Absolute Principalities.

Constitutional Republics and Monarchies are generally democratic in theory, where citizens have elected representatives and heads of State (President or Prime Minister respectively).

Absolute Monarchies are ruled by a King, Prince, Sultan or Shiekh (or its female equivalent) with rights to appoint or dismiss ministers and make decisions unchallenged; some may rule their countries benevolently while others do so tyrannically.

Some candidates completely ignored the political aspects, and wrote about Islamic Law and social traditions instead; for example, comparing the laws between different Arab nations, such as permitting or forbidding the right of women to drive cars, or the social implications of wearing a veil.

Other significant misunderstandings of some candidates compared the government of one Arab nation with that of the United Kingdom or France.

An excellent response for content, with only a slight loss of marks for Quality of Language.

Answer space for your FIRST essay (رد م مقر

السقاد والدماد وأرجناً هناك نظام الحكم عل المالي في الأردى الذي يحتوى عد الكثير في الممالكالمال -100 [2] نظام الحكم في المعين للآن نظام دعوة المي ، ولمن لم كمن كذلا قد فترة زفية فكان نظام دكتارة أى اللالا لم من السعب المعبرى الحرية بإ صبار ما تحميم أو إتخاذ أى قرار نيم، دولتم. وبما عال قاسم أعين " في الدُّمة المستعبرة الصعبقة عرف السفن لا عَلَيْل الديستعالة أي أن المنظن المهرى كان له مخارف في انتقاد الحكم. ولكن هذا تغير عنوما الربع العرب ظهر فتم الآن تحويل ممر إي دولة and a suppli when it in the base كبرة في اتخاذ القرارات. و من جهة أمرى، نظام الملم في للماكمة الأرديكة الها شرية نظام ملى متوارد أى أنه من تراث و

تعافة الملكة أن جابح عليم الأراء حالح الأردن في أن يكرن علكًا ولن الأور تتطور لتكون هناك طوقة و محبس برلمان للحام بإ خانة إلى الملك و همالا كما قالت غارة السمان " حسَّ لا نفت المتمع نصف فعالسه لأساب عبر مقنعة إلا لأمل الأقنعة " و أحسح النظام الذي أفعل هما كن عله في ص فأنضة في وجر والأدرى فتلش عف مرزنه نظام دعقالی آی الستعن المعرف ستی ما تمم عن مج ثريع سوات و لَن في الأردن، fisition and and show with the all وجود أريضة عام عنافة في العالم العرب يعتم عن الثقافة-و كما قال عداء جن فنيف " الثقامة تحيل الشعو م عن عدها أَمِنْ ولس آمرًا، إِنْ أَخْرَام الله الله الا يقرام أفتر في الكم الملك الاخد 14 يدهل السْع الرية باتخاذ عَارات اسَ يَسَوُعُ على طارَم

ر اختیال می آنا کے مرب م و هذ ملك متوار، ۶e **Examiner Comments** Improvements need to be made with organising and development, which do not always follow a logical path. 24 marks **Results Plus**

It is recommended that the grammatical list from AS Arabic is revised thoroughly during preparation, eg "Innah and Caana" and their sisters, feminine and masculine, broken plurals and duals.

Examiner Tip

An example of a candidate who misunderstood the requirements of the question, demonstrating poor content and a lack of organisation.

Answer space for your FIRST essay النط)ء والدكع W 29 3 السبب انتشر ورجرالو ورقوا ien lasi الاوسط و بددوا يسمون انعسهم السرق باسع .. و هذا بسبب افتلاف 9 ent الأمك 1 Espender Ha L - mina 1 2 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - - 1 1 و لرمع أسبابهم و لكن في كل 1.20 الوراديان Lil. C. مربعي آفر تستطيع المرائة أن تسوق سر á sie 1:00 a glad se log la ja ای أی کان ning ار: تا ص ا إلى المدرسة وترم يهم 10 V.CC و ار ا تذهب إى السرق و تشترى الأطعمة بللا اللارمة Cimer Line il li ر للخ Jee ; 15 g. Jul

إن كان بعدب البيت لروج) عان و اف صاالحکم سلبیات ک 39. 612 <u>مو حکم خطری بظلم است</u> J. J. i' Sui- 1645 بوجدى البيث المحالا , alols الكبيرة قرب الى أن تتنع معلها , من يد هب بها D g الى المستشفى إلى وليس المود الاالجواب الإسعاف. إن الأمع العربية مُقدوا الأمل في الاسماغ لأنه يأفد سامات کشیره آن بانی بی بیتل و نعام آن izin a come Jai au IVail, Him Huge الذين معم ولدوائد البين بموتون إما ف أواخل حياتهم أو بعد عشرة أيام على الاغل. غملى المرأة أن تهم مملها في المستشعن برب في ذلك. لن في الوصة رحدة بلار العربية الأحد ال وسع

Examiner Comments This candidate has ignored completely the question on political systems and has discussed two social systems, and women's rights for driving. The candidate's response generated very few rewardable marks. **5 marks**



Read the question, understand it and make sure that the answer addresses the topic.

Candidates need to be aware of Arab civilisation, both modern and classical. Centres should ensure that the topics are covered broadly to help empower the candidate to develop opinions and reflections on common issues and important current affairs.

Question 3 (b)

Candidates should name one Arab country and illustrate how the challenge is affecting it

politically, economically and socially. They should be able to discuss a number of solutions such as: solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, nuclear technology, wind power, bio-fuel, etc.

A very good sample of a candidate response with excellent topical knowledge that is both factual and accurate. It demonstrates both problems and solutions to declining oil reserves.

Answer space for your FIRST essay 1. VI alos blaid an el le Vol 4 ان بو النغف الارز rigilizin, ą) Sim 6000 withai الأذيب إفناء إلناس. الى القمة لازچاد ط rab 69 ind 119 2 manalais inor aistual (losent فدو الشمسية لايدان بكون فعالا وتعريعه 40 (h) البحر أوالخليج فيمكن المككا استعمال الهاقة (التعابة ino (- o tob) ali إلى جذه الأنواعم 100 forini her In abutable D) المشكلة الأكبر عني اعتماد الدمارات على تجارة البغط والغلق الطبيعي حدث تصدره إلى

العلم في سو فيصبع مصدر تراقصم بجيت إذا ما انقطع النصدير من الامارت لا نمات دول بأسره وتأزمت أخربي تعربعد وقت قصبر لانعان الامارات وتعدمت بنيتها التعتية هذه النتائج الاقتصارية. أما سياسا, قان الله أوقفت تجنع النغط, قان يعن الدول الأخرى مصلحة فيها غير السباحة في سنتقطع علافات مصح بين الدول العربية والاول الغربية وستجرد دول من حماية الوول الكيرى معريها لما خطر إلا هاسين والمكتانوريين كما العراف فنأخد دولة نغطعا وتهويتم Eusil & Labort and لكن يمكن للإمارات العربية أن تتغلب على هذه الإشكاليات بطرق سعانة ويمكن فعل هذا بنوفير مال كافالتحويل الطاقة إبى مع طاقة نطبة واستمرار تجاق التغط إلى بلدان مغتارة بكمية صغيرة ويتمن أكثر أو لمختكاره فلايبقى ليعفى الدول خيل إلى أن يشتروا النغط بتمن هريفع وسيتماء جذا الأسلوب على التحول إلى الطاقة النظيفة

27

Results IUS Examiner Comments Logically presented and systematic, with strong evidence of independent thought. 24 marks



It is recommended that the grammatical list from AS Arabic is revised thoroughly during preparation. eg "Innah and Caana" and their sisters, feminine and masculine, broken plurals and duals.

Question 4 (a)

The importance of historical sites in Arab countries - a question that should generate varied opinions depending on choice of country and richness of heritage. Many candidates produced well-planned essays demonstrating independent thought and differing points of view.

The core of the question is to talk about historical places that give access to all religions and cultures. If one talks about Makkah and Medina (KSA), Najaf (Iraq) or the Nativity Church in Bethlehem, these are not **historical** places, they are **holy** places as such, the followers of the respective religions and faiths will actively preserve these sites eg the KSA government has a specific department for just that purpose.

Historical places in Arab countries from civilisations such as Egyptians, Babylonians, Nabateeans, Romans, Greeks and Persians, statues and ancient buildings are for all people to visit and enjoy, regardless of background or faith, and are internationally important for human achievement.

An example of a below-average candidate, with a response that is largely of a general nature. They do not answer the question directly and consequently lose significant marks.

هذه الاغار تمكن مراء كرمنالغار فروالترات العربين شغعاً الأ يتاجف و. (لا ما كن العاليه بال Les ! er alcineille e deil البلدان العربية في تطور طائم لان ذلك المعال لتظوق التراث و الحماة الرا عبه والا نبعه (Level air light in the ge in the of the light is and the ly inder Qu من ذا ذا التفلو فرات ف



The major mistake of this candidate is to write about Makkah and Madina, two holy sites that receive the maximum care and attention from the government. This misunderstanding lost so many marks because it did not answer the question.

16 marks



The candidate needs to read the question carefully and plan the essay before writing. They should include all of the requirements of the question to achieve the best possible score. This candidate looses a chance of higher marks because the essay is unbalanced.

Familiarising yourself with each of the topics in the specification will be of great advantage, otherwise such errors will occur.

Question 4 (b)

Calligraphy is one of the finest of the Arabic arts. Candidates should discuss its beauty, the different styles of calligraphy, its uses and their personal view on this type of art. A popular question, with some candidates demonstrating well-organised essays that were balanced and reflective.

This example shows a demonstration of good subject knowledge by using technical terms and applying different points of view, with examples.

Answer space for your FIRST essay الفنون الار 10 4 1.3 . Commente 2 ~ > 9 is it b 04 9

النسخ أحضا لكتابة ورسم القرآن الكريم، و لوجد خطوط عَني فنه مثل الخط الدراني والكوفي الذي قد يستعمل للك على رسالة دعوى الى تحقَّر من أو شهادات لتزيين الكتابة، وهذه طريقة معروفة لاحال هذه المجالات و العند عن أفضل ما قد تكون. ومن أهم الخطوط العربة التي تشير إحجاب معمم النامي، هو خط الرقعة، خط الرقعة خط جمل لغابة لأن بغني أو معضم الن هذا الخط للكتابة يومياً، من حم insola i and pai do as 15 lei1 بح الواحد أن يكن نسرعة Ensil' (REJ) / و لزال حک اجمل طریقة لک Aug CX 20 g CN 2 Jos 2019 توجد خلوط المذي الكتابة البوصية أيضاً اليس

فقط خط الرقعة ، والألا ق تقال in fires is with about Nis Z wischer Sin Kiley & Ha و يعنى ألما كذالع الح الم ed sid light and a grad and his de أخرى وتر زكر ذكر الكوفي التي و استعمل é talti ici je je é anie é lie f de site à ابطكستان لمتعودة يتتابة لغة no L و مذا مَد رَجَنَ فَي رَبْس و وحمة لظرى عن الزلم العربى ع قرى الخط العربى فرع مدم من حمالة الستحمية Estisaillato a lato a literalita الحريد Groal REAL USA 1000 - 16-الاسطار الكتابة وتزيينماء وفي رأيي أنفأ ألم لعض Lilis قر دَستَ e (i co i co i co i co (2-lmos) estides a cities and sul Est hande

og Lol

Results Plus Examiner Comments The candidate explains their views and knowledge effectively; types, styles, uses, and positive effects on many aspects of life. **25 marks**



To produce essays of the same or better quality as this example, candidates must expand their knowledge on the topics of the specification, ultimately to enrich the quality of their choices and content.

Question 5 (a)

The candidate is free to choose any technology such as the internet, and its accessibility with computers or smart-phones. The use of services like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, BBM, Whatsapp, snapchat and other social media has removed geographical and social barriers and allows communication with anyone, anywhere around the world, in seconds. The candidate is free to choose one or more communication technologies, express their opinion of it/them and discuss the positive and negative affects it has introduced into society and the way we communicate.

Some candidates were confused between two terms: Communication and Transportation. In Arabic, both words are from the same root, Wassal, and there is a big difference between Etisalat and Mowassalat. It is surprising, considering that Etisalat is a very large mobile phone service provider in the Arab world.

This candidate demonstrates good knowledge of the topic in their response, choosing a selection of types of communication, explaining the advantages and disadvantages and the effects on society.

	Answer space for your FIRST essay	-
	عرف العالم تطورا هائله في مجال الإتمار وسائل الإتمال والتواحل .	
	فيا القرون الأخيرة ، تطورت الأجهزة التواعل والإتصال بشكل سريع جدا	
d.	حيث أصبعنا نرئ في يومنا هذا هواتف نقالة وحواسيب إ ومغناف الوسائل	
	تتطوركل سنة بسبب التكنو لوجيا والعلم.	
	و بالطبع فإد هذا آترعان مختلف تُستَّى المجتعات ، و بما فيهم العالم	
	العربي فقد أصبحت وسائل الإتصال والتواحل من الضروريات ادفاكل	
	العربي. فقد أصبحت وسائل الإتصال والتو اعل من الضروريات ادى كل فرد في العجتمع العربي وخاصة الشباب ، بلأن هناك فتة من النا من أصبحيً	
	مدمنيت علا شراء أحدث العواتف و الفاخرة والعواسيب عند خروجها إلذالسوق	
	ه لا شک آن هذه الوسائل أحدثت تخيرات (کبيرو) تقافيت کبيرة في العالم	4
	تميكن العربي، فيتطور وسائل الإتصلات (أصبح) العرب (من التقاع علف الطلاع) هذ الإطلاع	1

أظن أنه من واجد كل شخص أن يتعرف على أو جهاز قبل شراءه، لععرفة

الكنفنة المحيحة لأستخدامه.



This candidate would have scored higher marks for content if they had planned their response with a basic **Introduction**, **Subject** and **Conclusion** format. With some relevant points they would be able to substantiate opinions and reflections, using coherent stuctures.

24 marks



Teachers should conduct lessons that survey current trends and issues for youth culture in the class or school. This will generate many features and opinions from the candidates themselves, which will then be useful during the exam when balancing the response with different views and effects on society.

Remember that this is from the view of the **Arab** world, not that of Europe or America for example.

Question 5 (b)

The candidate is free to choose any Arab woman in the last **50 years (1965-2014)**, and write about her character, achievements in serving her country, and the candidate's opinion. Possible examples: Jordan, Princess Sumaya, Queen Rania; Egypt, Murvet Talawi, Sudan Zeinab Badawi; UAE, Shiekha Jawha; Kuwait, Suad Sabahi; Bahrain, Shiekha Sharbeka; and Qatar, Shiekha Mouza.

Some candidates did not answer the question, because they chose Khadijah, Aisha, Fatima, even Hawwa (Eve); worse still, one candidate even wrote an essay about the Prophet Mohamed. Such candidates scored zero for content, organisation and Quality of Language.

Other candidates gave an impressive account of national figures, such as Belquis Fathy (Yemen), Nancy Ajram (Lebanon), Dalal Doub (UAE), Sonia Hashimi (Qatar), Queen Rania (Jordan), Shiekha Mouza (Qatar); these achieved high scores.

Choosing religious figures was to forget the **last 50 years** restriction of the question, especially as some were thousands of years ago. This was an avoidable mistake because the question was open to all Arabic countries and fields of achievement (music, art, media, academic, political or social).

This candidate chooses a national figure from Somalia (an Arab League country), a lady of great achievement and struggle in her society and politics.

Answer space for your SECOND essay ارجريال جرمال القنفصل والله out spilos 1 we be als charle en برها لمساعدة السناء الالارش قاور كنر تُقْسَنْم دس

يسب الماية إطبية المردية من بالد مة مورس جذها فجن وقتل وستويد عن
طريعيَّ جرب أحلية مسحت و دعوت البلاد عنذ يتكر > أبيط. لدكت ، وأذن عت
فتحت أل فستستفية بسناني يوجن في الأمل ضرابستا لم وفر إدام م
"جرجيسا" وتعالج فيه إستاد بأستامها لمختلفة عام لازخرطي إسيره أدنه
من إساك البالم اسي جمينًا اجمع من وترست نفسط بم ف تصبح سعيز ٥ لبلادها
وحذمة وتجنية (عيرًا فه وحمالها للنابح ع دافت المالم أن جوطليلان ليفع سيارة
با راجينيا وأن التقيم لجعلامي حول جزه لو جنية لن يزب الا وجرا , ليق
حول التحت واجتابرة احتل المحمول علم معقد في الأمم الماحتة. المحت المريد
بالذكو أن ليسبة أذن قد تزدجة من أعد المؤساد للمعمومية جوماليلي
المرجوم ليرسني نججال جمه للله عمما متكسبهم حنوة ومها بالرحول لسلك
الططيق عويجر سنين من من من من من من من من من الرط و و و الله لاف مة مه متراق بالخارج
عة عينة لمذهب ' وزيرة الخاجية' دهن ' كانة ليسية ذُدْنُ أَمَّل سيرة جسوماليلا دفية تحصل علن حز المنصب ونذال أجهب عملية سفرج
مسوماليلا نقية دَحرمان على حين المنجب ويذال أحمد عملية سعن عل
حطوسطعع لوحة الصعط ليلانب تعدة للان كألمانك وللعيك والريطين
محمة رسمية كعا، مفتركان حور يقود الوف الجواللان بها الفامة تعبة
الإجاد الوميدة الرمع والملابذ بالعالم والنفاح مند لتصبق الإدارمد

المدقد من يوض الحوار الخاجية. السب قرد م الأم تعاعدت من عن المرص وح وقد تم (حبيا , وزير خاجر مريد ولكنا) ما ال الم المحدم Auris eligo فلادها فأكتافها وفاحمد تقتح الحامدتن طبر لسريس (ط) و نسباء وذكور لمطلقة المنجزيان والجريد بالذكر الرجب الم العسق الرجع ماليلادين سواد المقرب أو المرجودين جود في بلد الام عر ساعدها لامتتاح فإ المدلج عند صرط فدالتتاون مع لم السبع لارتماع صالا لانطاز مرقد كرمد السيدة أدند في عدة معافل تا بلخيدة الأول سيرة جوماليلانو تقنع بالرج بمقتلف حواته م ساح مرالعهة الإصفاعية أو لحية لسياسية - دأيم أن لسيه مت ناكل وقتف لبن للمراع الصوماليلاند تذعرف وتمسك بمعها لمسادرة بلاحا ونعسها فحرطاليلاند ليبع العادات والتعاليدالي ستنارك بع لعرب وبط أنه لأنه العالم مت تفيد وتطور ، والأمور لم يق كما كانت ما ليسه لدين ليوم يعدنه البلاد، وأ وظهمنه السلك السياسي لطاله كالشرعلن بقية لحقات الافرى وصحبتم بريسمنه خاطة طريعة للارهم عويصد ووانسه ساعدهم فن رحاوز المحند وتصغط لعند حقوقهند مظلسيه أدند فقت الطرية، للفريات وسيتطهد أن يتعزيز ما أنجزته

والوطنة لا ينهض الايتكاتف مع سرايقه مكايدًا بعد **esultsPlus Examiner Comments**

Well-balanced with a very good plan, biography, achievements and the effects on civil life.

25 marks



Choose a real person, because all accounts are checked.

Remember to read the question carefully. Do not forget that when answering the question, the six magic words are: Who, What, Where, When, Why, and How.

Question 6 (a)

This question asks the candidate to discuss the circumstances and situations of Said Mahran's behaviour, from the novel "The thief and the dogs" by Naguib Mahfouz.

The candidate should substantiate the reasons why his behaviour and character changed. Included in the answer must be the events he experienced: The loss of his mother and the lack of support he received from his closest associates; his best friend, Alesh, deceived him - even after Said had helped him a lot - by plotting with Said's wife and framing him for a crime he did not commit. After leaving prison and going to visit his daughter Sanna, she rejected him. Another close friend, Raouf (a communist /socialist), encouraged Said to steal from his employer to fund care for his mother's illness, later becoming Said's biggest enemy.

The candidate could mention Said's anger/negative attitude against society, because the woman he loved, Nour, became a victim of neglect and lack of assistance from the society they lived in.

This example demonstrates the cost of not following the instructions of the question. Candidates were asked to produce an article of 250-350 words, giving the causes of his behavioural changes with analysis and logical justifications, and demonstrating independent thought.

D Licepa اة ا ومنعون 9 p & anew Di Le am 01 000 121 Alaste 9 in en las داً، لم يكفى لعادج امه

أصبح سعبد ينتيم في عالم سديد أ، وهذه أجل بدأ يعد وفأة أمه الله سعيد مكل كان له إ ر نوبه م العد العزيزة وأرضا "أحتاج الممالسرف علم <u>سعيدة. وم في وما رأيني الخاص ، سعيد</u> ال بلاحظ ان المال تجعل القواة وان من غ فاينبل وتخصر قل م رت الم الكرهية äle وظفيت حواه نو رالأمل الذى كن و IL'ZZ و جة بجلم ببة لحياة أعضل. الذي أدة الى أكبر وأكتر سب مؤتر على سعب ليصبح ح لوان. إذا كان رؤوف علوات لم ب السرغة وانا كان إنصحه بالطريف الصح ا ول مرة حاول سه سعبد بسرف فيها مركان معد ساعده هرن ا بيد ان برشدوا إلى الشرى خصوما في وقت الشدة ، كان سعيد



Results Plus Examiner Comments

This response is not an article, but a summary/narrative of the whole story, mixing the events in the film and the novel together. It is obvious that the candidate did not read the novel, only the study guide and film.

14 marks



The candidate must read the original text, study the characters and events, the themes, relationships between characters, the places and times.

This technical knowledge is essential to succeed in the examination.

This candidate has demonstrated that they have excellent knowledge, and answered the question.

سعيد مهراني شخصة معتدة للغابة في قرم اللم والكلاب في فيحان حيم الشخصات هو أكثر الناسي إخطراماً منتحة لمام لا ف حاية. بالإ خافه الج، عان ذلك مناك رائدا " هوال العاق مد تدبر شخصية" عل بالغل المحتمع هو الدامل الوحيد فالمنز النا الخلاقة التي ساخل شخصة سعيد أم مولا ب في مذة محقل الحن ومعقا Difler. وللا سعير من رأبي متعلقة سنيرة المه الت قامت من سلا من م مل الأمر بها ما ما بالبت وعدم و مالا اس فعلها ذلك محتم سعب فكراً حتى المحر في س P well Well P لى يستطيع المغط على ورائرة العاطميا في وزائدا عابكين الشحام الغير متعلم عاطنى للقلية ومتأثر يشمق مها بم با e ellas con حرابن ارى أن ما فعلنة لما محص باللم يحلي الغ المن والى المن هو العامل اسامي في تحون فسخمية مسعم من الطفل السي: (لم القاتا المي صوب ليجيب من محتجات أمر سعيد بأول كارته في حالًا ومومر من امة، مالدي الجواتة.

فقط و ز ما 6 الانتقام ما رؤوف وكرا منها رأه سعيد تراكة الغادش م فع حققة المالية وأمكارة العالية ٩ نبوية بعد أن اتققت موداني ول التحلم مناقط ذلك لأ يواص أة as il ine the state and the بسوّية داره وطاق. اكان دراعة اليمين معتم في في حمستنا . 4. و واست اسر ج سور 2 là cits àior an sti أرى أن مرانة سعيد بالدخافة لوباة اه? كانوا العام tio mes & Sul Isling G & ed, Il man ellips الأحدادة الأخرى التي أكمت علم فوالم معه . معد ف • حانى امام المحق المهني 115 **Examiner Comments ResultsPlus** This candidate successfully avoided the common mistake of **Examiner Tip** producing a narrative of the whole story, making references to film-only scenes and events, and/or making weak Candidates and teachers should never analysis. rely on the film adaptation as this will confuse the candidate and create Quality of Language provides 5 marks for fluency and varied plot gaps; ultimately this will lead to communication, and this should be achieved throughout. significant losses of marks. There needs to be an excellent range of vocabulary,

grammatical structures and many specialised terms relevant to the topic/text.

28 marks

Read the novel first, then analyse with study guides to understand the technical features and dynamics of the story.

40 GCE Arabic 6AR02 01

Question 6 (b)

The candidate should mention some of the following places and times: The mosque, the block of flats, his flat with his wife, the prison, Nour's flat, the pub, Raouf's house and the cemetery. The candidate must analyse and explain how these places influenced Said's life and character.

Candidates will lose many marks if they choose to write a narrative of the story, regardless of the actual question requirement and/or logical analysis, and personal views.

Question 7 (a)

Kalila and Dimnah fables, a question of morals, principles and themes, aiming to educate the reader.

The candidate should make a summary of the story and explain the relationship between the Lion and the Donkey, and how the Jackal deceived the donkey. The moral of the story is that when something is achieved, it must be protected. An example from modern life could be the person who worked hard to get a job, then later became lazy and unprofessional, eventually losing the job.

Candidates lose marks by mixing characters and plots, forgetting the lesson of the story and/or neglecting to explain how the story can/should be applied to modern life.

Question 7 (b)

The candidate is free to choose a story from Kalila and Dimnah and apply it to good behaviour, listening to others and the candidate's own opinion.

Some candidates forgot to address the theme of the fable, and/or fabricating a story without a moral to learn from.

Question 8 (a)

This question asks candidates to discuss the circumstances and situations of Ismael's behaviour, from the novel "The Lamp of Um Hashim" by Yahya Haqqi.

Candidates should explain the importance of the Lamp among the villagers, and provide an opinion and analysis of this type of tradition, culture and reverence. Candidates should link the healing belief of the oil from the Lamp of Sayyda Zeynab (Umm Hashim) and that they will somehow receive blessings from the saint by using it.

Candidates were asked to produce an article of 250-350 words, giving the causes of his behavioural changes with analysis and logical justifications, demonstrating independent thought.

5 **10.**.). Luel mell a '. لل ، 5 25 ves io land على يعيد 11 e (sqa ilse. ? ر الکر ال الفاسا جريد فالا



This candidate successfully avoided the common mistake of producing a narrative of the whole story, making references to film-only scenes and events, and/or making weak analysis.

Quality of Language provides 5 marks for fluency and varied communication, and this should be achieved throughout. There needs to be an excellent range of vocabulary, grammatical structures and many specialised terms relevant to the topic/text.

26 marks



Candidates and teachers should never rely on the film adaptation because this will cause the candidate confusion and plot gaps; ultimately leading to significant losses of marks.

Read the novel first, then analyse with study guides to understand the technical features and dynamics of the story. This response is not an article, but a summary/narrative of the whole story, mixing the events in the film and the novel together. It is obvious that the candidate did not read the novel, only the study guide and film.

عداره مدة العصة كان فندل ام هائم فعد المصدر الريشي للنون راليطقاء لدئ التاس معدلاكن لعب هذا الفنديل ددر المعكى الساسي ع) (سرة رعب وايتاؤة. اسماعيل كان طاب كام ع يامح ا (لسرة زيني (دخل الله عنما) وكان دانياً م يرى الفنديل ولاكن كان لا يتايارا بحيل الله قية عمر كان كالسي التاس. وكانت منت عرية معاية يفحن فالنظر وكاتوا بيستغومن رُبيخ الدَّنديل لحلاجفا. عَتَى تلل الفَتَرْنَ تَعْرَج الساعل عُقرر إن يعسج طييباً. حند لم ذمي للغارج في الماما نظرف مال يعط الاستاها صالفي ساعدوه على معرقة المنزل واللغة و ايضاً الدراسة و معرفا الأماكر السيامية م) الماتيك. لقد (جب اسماعيل فيّان بيُّغراء وعية أيطن احيعته لأن كان < الحما دنوباط ان يعيد طبيبا تامعا و يستقاد مقة المجتمح الالماما والع من اسماعيل درس موت اربعة ال قمس سنوات فالعن طب العبون وكان مستقوراً في الماتيا مما ساعدة إن 6 neeper 9 يعيد متعيران عنا لكفرين عيد لم عاد ان بلدة تفاما معاجا كيمرة الألان الدريع كان يستقدم زيع ام حاشم واكتشق اسماعيل

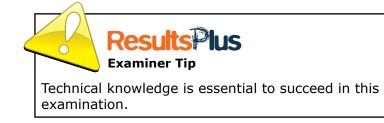
في استقراع الزيت ولا كن كانت خرى فا يداية لم ليه التفيخ العلمن والفكرى لوكا المعتمج النقليدي الساذج اول معاولة لسعير عُ ار ماع الله اليمبر لي بنت عنه مَد عُنكُ علاكما لم يستملوا معاطل عنها استنتار احد احد متادة الاطباء ط تعقيم العيدي ا يقا عُقرروا ان يعاد عملياً ولاكن الكفل تم يقتلوا وقالوا متذيل (في تألي تشكل يودن اي عليه". ومنذ ذلك المعتمة قرر اسهاعل أن يربع ما سيفعلهُ العلم ظر الحصل الذي مع عله. عنوما تعمر العليه ادرل المحميع ان محديل (م 6 شم معرد يدى المترعوفا ليسياركوا فيها. نم اعترى الناس في همام وحدم تصديق الساعيل ومتذ ذلك الدقي (صبح اسماعتك يحالج عميح الذيبن يستكون ما اعيونهم فالحدى و خارج ال في استقدام الزيت ولا كن كانت خرقة فا يداية لم ليه التفيخ العلمن والفكرى لرئ المعتمج النقليدي الساذج اول معاولة لسعير عَنِ (رَ فَاعِي الله اليصر لي بنت عنه مَن عَن عُن العلاما مواطل عنها استنتار احد احد متادة الاطباء ط تعصف العيدي ا يعا فغرروا () يعلوا عمليا ولاكن () هل تم يقتلوا وغالوا متديل (في كانتم تشتم

يودن أي عليه". ومنذ ذلك العكت قرر اسهاعل أن يربع ما سيقطهُ العلم ظر الحصل الذي مع عله. عنوما تعمر العليه ادرل المحميع ان محتديل (م طاشم معرد يدى اهتر عو ما ليسيار كوا فيها. في العترى الناس في عطع وحدم تصبريق الساعيل ومتذ ذلك الدقي (صيح اسماعدل يحالج عميح الذيب يستكون and estimate aller ester l'en ان اعتفاد الناس والقنديل كان فلي فاطنا ولاكنا كانا يستعيبون في لعتقارم انة يتداي كل شيخ معة وحدًا فظناً وعنهما عاد العلم فنع عقوام والطل كالمقاصم من القتل وما وراد الفترين متلى التسراع فالمعطي العدران. رای حوالطم سلاح کل انسان لولم اسماعیل زهب لیسطم لفل الرهل يسود المعيدج المحص العربي ولا سما المعيمة الذي ا سطعيل بعييش قيه . مطروطة العادات ولك يرج ظ دفلت كل يبت وكل يدية ظلالة فع كاتوا ظاليت لا يعلمون ولا يتعلم ون إن كل شرع على يو الله.



The candidate must read the original text, study the characters and events, the themes, relationships between characters, the places and times.

14 marks



Question 8 (b)

The question requires the candidate to discuss how science and faith can work together. Traditionally they cannot work separately because they are related to culture and local traditions. The psychology of the placebo effect was forgotten by Dr Ismael, who trained in England as an ophthalmologist.

The villagers demonstrated their absolute faith in Sayyda Zeynab and the belief in the myths that praying to the shrine of her tomb would bring good fortune and blessings. Science, however, works differently. It develops on experiments and evidence, and religion plays no part in it. The candidate should differentiate between these two elements and support their point of view through the story. Science can often explain religion, if used with an open mind.

This candidate scored 23 marks, losing 5 marks due to lack of substantiation, personal views and several grammatical and spelling mistakes.

A lack of organisation and development also cost marks, which could be avoided with brief planning before writing the essay.

من المفاهيم الخاطق عند الناس في العلم والإيم .) لا يمدن الحمع بينهما بالطب يعد هذا anolli clob Apt ola Wali Elizi I Hali ati was الله والايتراد به إصلاً ويتبعر كل تعاليم ال ai hat all a life and a line and the قصبة قينام فم ها متم رنشة باسماعالي في ميدا e ing l'high pris بالعادات والتقاليد القديمة بلاز F عد الحدود مما قد ع as Had fin an alla for llocide Jund and the first

9 Aak sines Puis 900, (10 - Me low f de all (all a aldar 12' Ri 12 jain us étérmel clis built é lis - Pu lia cia id data and & and fell co. elimont Fute a order lies 7 YL 3 ade ن هذه القصة لجن الطريق الأمثل للتمتير عاد ~ (Dlawi ad 25 pilato ap the there dian a later of the hourse lowing of all high 1 later of ited , I lake ام الإيمان وأط العقل المستنتير فهو نتيمة العلم والتفاقة فالعلم والإيمان وجهان لعملة واحدة وهي السعادة والرغد فى الحاة الدنا **Examiner Comments** This was a very popular question, with generally good answers.

This was a very popular question, with generally good answers. However, some candidates found it difficult to analyse the text, and wrote a narrative of the general story.

Even more marks were lost if this was based on the film. For example, saying that he trained in Germany is an absolute sign of dependence of the film adaptation.

23 marks



Read the question carefully, make a plan, understand the difference between writing a summary and an article. Always remember the six key questions when answering these questions: What, Who, Where, When, Why and How.

Read the story and never rely on the film.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance this year, candidates are offered the following advice:

- The most important issue that all teachers and candidates must address is grammar and spelling. Often, there are responses where even basic grammar is non-existent; for example, plural, dual, verb conjugations, use of preposition words (if, but, for, etc). The Specification provides a list of all of the essential grammar for GCE Arabic. To train candidates for spelling proficiency, perhaps dictation could be incorporated into lessons. The benefits will be corrective spelling and phonetic awareness. Candidates should be able to differentiate between between basic grammar etc.
- Handwriting is a continuing issue each year. Candidates need to improve the clarity of their writing. Candidates with an **Urdu** or **Farsi** background should learn the significant differences between Arabic script and these other languages.
- Candidates are advised that the spaces provided in the answer booklet are more than enough to produce an appropriate response.
- Teachers must stress that candidates should follow all instructions provided, including the exclusive use of black ink pens. The use of corrective fluid (eg Tipp-Ex or Liquid Paper) is strictly not allowed and crossing-out should be limited to a single, neat line through the intended word or sentence.
- The Specification is clear and has enough information and it should be followed accordingly. In addition, past papers are made available for effective preparation, to avoid the same mistakes being committed by some candidates every year.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link: http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx





Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Welsh Assembly Government



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