Examiners' Report
June 2022

International GCSE Arabic 4AA1 01

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Introduction

For this paper candidates are required to convey their understanding of written Arabic through a series of reading tasks. The exam paper has two parts: the text booklet and the question paper. The text booklet consists of three passages discussing the following topics; education and sport.

The question booklet is divided into three sections; Section 1 encompasses Q01-Q09 which are based on the first and second passages. Section 2 requires a summary question on the third passage. Section 3 are grammar based questions.

Q04 and Q08 requires candidates to apply rhetoric and literary analysis to the texts. Q09 requires candidates to apply literary and rhetoric analysis to make comparisons between the texts.

Question 1

The majority of candidates answered this question very well and displayed a good understanding of what was asked of them.

الجزء الأول: القراءة

النص الأول

اقرأ نص "التعليم الذاتي" بعناية ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التالية:

الإجابة عن الأسئلة تكون بأسلوبك الخاص، إلا إذا طُلب منك أن تستخدم أدلة من النص.

سؤال رقم ١

ما الذي يعنيهِ الكاتب بمقولة "التعلم بالصغر كالنقش على الحجر"؟

يعني الكاتب بمقولته أن التعليم في سن صغير يثبت إلى الأبد.

> **ResultsPlus Examiner Comments**
>
> This response demonstrates the candidate answering the question succinctly without unnecessary additions. They achieved full marks.

Question 2

For this question candidates were asked to use evidence from the text to demonstrate their skill of finding information. Candidates understood how to find the required evidence from the text and thus the majority received full marks. However, many candidates didn't want to write out the full quotation so instead used dots in the middle to avoid writing the full reference.

سؤال رقم ٢

ما الذي يعزز غرس الثقة في نفس الطفل؟ استشهد بعبارة من النص.

الذي يعزز غرس الثقة في نفس الطفل هي التعليم الذاتي المبكر.

الاستشهاد أن وقد أكد علماء النفس والاجتماع على أهمية التعليم الذاتي في تشكيل شخصية الطفل وتعزيزه راتئ و ثقته بنفسه والطريقة الأفضل لدعم تكمن في التعليم الذاتي المبكر الذي يرفع من قدراته العلمية (مجموع السؤال ٢ = ٢ درجتان اثنتان)

أيضا فإلى تعزيز قيمة ومطرح مبارك كأسا لصدق والصراحة.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate shows excellent understanding of the question and achieves full marks.

Question 3

Q03 comprises two sections. Both require an open answer and the use of information from the text. The majority of candidates answered both parts correctly showing good ability to scan texts for information. For part (a) candidates tended to state more points than necessary. For part (b) most candidates answered this question accurately using the right references.

سؤال رقم ٣

أ)   ما العقبات التي قد تقف في طريق تعلم الطفل وحسب ما جاء في النص؟ اذكر نقطتين.

(2)

العقبات التي تقف في طريق الطفل هي الخجل و
التردد و الخوف.

ب)   لماذا ذكر الكاتب كلمة "الرسم"؟ هات دليلا من النص.

(2)

- ذكر الكاتب الرسم كاستكشاف للطفل ليساعده أن يجتاز
المرحلة الصعبة في حياته، وليدعم الطفل في التعليم الذاتي
للتعبير عن أحاسيسه

- دليل : " هناك وسائل إيجابية تستخدم لدعم الطفل في التعليم
الذاتي للتعبير عن أحاسيسه، و ذكر منها الوسائل هي الرسم و
التمثيل و تعلم اللغات ".

(مجموع السؤال ٣ = ٤ درجات)

Question 4

For this question, candidates are required to understand and analyse how writers create effect. Most candidates did not answer this question well. The question is about the use of sentences and words in the text, as well as the style of writing البلاغة that requires knowledge of the language. Most candidates struggled to identify the different styles of writing used by the author. A large number were confused between different styles used in the text and were naming الأساليب البلاغية by the wrong terms such as أخطأ كما وبأنواعه الخبري الأسلوب\ بأنواعه الانشائي الأسلوب . There is no correct answer if the candidate does الطلبة في التمييزبين السجع والجناس وبين الطباق والترادف not explain why they have mentioned that specific style.

Typically, candidates answer this question with pre learned materials which often lead to answers that aren't structured well with no evidence and most of the time unrelated to the text. Some candidates mentioned rhetoric language but did not show understanding of it by choosing the wrong evidence from the text. Some candidates tended to repeat themselves just to fill the lines.

Question 5

Most candidate answered correctly, but not completely, but answers were still accepted. التشابه A minority of أكثر من استخدامهم ل لكتاب without completeing the sentence هو استخدامهم للأجهزة الذكية candidates missed the answer.

Question 6

The majority of the candidates did not find it difficult to give a good answer to this question, using the text or quotes. Although many candidates scored full marks, some misinterpreted what was asked; what age group is less interested in reading.

Question 7

Q07(a) requires two points to be stated by candidates; reading aloud and being consistent. The majority scored one mark and missed mentioning consistent reading. Some candidates were confused by part (b) and didn't use the evidence well.

Question 8

Here candidates are required to understand and analyse how writers use techniques to create effect. This question is very similar to Q04 as its main purpose is to explain the structure and analyse the style of writing of the text. Most candidates did not answer this question well, using descriptive writing instead of analysis. Many candidates were confused between different styles used in the text and showed basic understanding but could not expand on their points. Some candidates answered with a generic answer, as though prelearned, and therefore could not use the required evidence and examples in their answers. Some candidates mentioned rhetoric language but did not display understanding of it by choosing the wrong evidence from the text. Candidates tended to repeat themselves to fill the lines.

Question 9

Candidates should start by summarising the subject of each text and recognise and compare what the goal of each text is e.g. is one advice and the other dialogue; is one report and the other research; does one take a positive view and the other negative?

Candidates should show understanding and skills of the language structure, compare styles referring to registries, the passive and active forms, length of sentences, mood in texts and ambiences; these can all be used to point out differences and similarities between different texts.

Candidates should start with an introduction, then the body, and finally a summary making sure that they are comparing both texts throughout, simultaneously.

قارن كيف استطاع الكاتبان التعبير عن آرائهما بخصوص التعليم. استشهد بالنص. ويمكنك استخدام بعض
النقاط التي عرضت في السؤالين الرابع والثامن عند المقارنة بينهما.

في النص الاول لقد استخدم الكاتب الاطفال لتوصيل
المعلومة الا الناس عن اهمية القراءة والتعليم
المنظم المعم في هذة التطبيع فانه يساعد على
توصيل المعلومة في طريقة جيدا جدا الكاتب
قد شرح عن اهمية التعليم في صغر كبير،
"التعلم في الصغر كالنقش على الحجر". هذة
يدل على اهمية تعليم الاطفال من كم صغيرة
لانه يدل على سهولة اكبر لفهم الاطفال
الكات كما كت في النص الاط ان التعليم يدل
على القراءة و الثقا في النفس وان على
الوالدين بأن يقرمو لاطفالهم التطبيع
اللازم.
وكذلك الكاتب يستطيع الرسم لقول
ان الاطفال لي يستخدمونه لتعبير عن
نفسها.

الفرق بين النص الاول والثاني بان

الثاني يشرح عن سيئات استهلاك

التكنولوجيا واسلوب التعلم ~~~~~~

~~~~~ ولكن النص الثاني اظن يشرح اهمية

تعليم الاطفال من عمر صغير لانه مفيدا" اكثر . مع ذلك

يشرح اهمية امضاء الوقت بين الاب والاهل

مع الاطفال والاقتراب منهم . ولت اهمية القراءة

بي صوت عالي لفهم احسن ان هناك ~~~~~ يزيد كل

كلا فهم النص وتعزز صورته على التركيز وتحسن مهارة

الكلامية اللفطية وانه يحسن النطق لدى الاطفال

Question 10

For Q10 candidates are required to summarise information from extended texts and to write main points clearly. They must mention what traditional clothing represents to the culture and the history of it as well as how it was discovered, developed, and improved. The text refers specifically to the gulf area which candidates should point out in their summary. Most candidates answered correctly however some used entire passages from the text which did not reflect their skills of summarising.

الجزء الثاني: التلخيص

سؤال رقم ١٠

اقرأ المقال التالي عن الأزياء الشعبية. لخص النقاط الرئيسة المذكورة فيه بأسلوبك الخاص. اكتب ما بين
١٠٠ – ١٥٠ كلمة.

تعكس الملابس ثقافة الشعوب إلى حد كبير، لذا تعتبر من أكثر شواهد
الموروث الشعبي وعلاوة على ذلك تعد الملابس طريقة للتعبير عن الذوق
الخاص، وتشكل من أشكال الزينة. هناك من الناس يعتقدوا أن الملابس حدفها
الحماية من التقلبات المناخية والتأثيرات الخارجية.

يعد ظهور الملابس من تاريخ قديم، كما أن اشكال الملابس اختلفت عبر
السنين اعتمادًا على احتلاف من البيئات وكمول المتاحة المواد، العلماء اكدوا ان استخدم الانسان
هذه المواد بربطها او تعليقها على جسده.

عند اكتشاف المواد الجديدة أدى ذلك لتطور و تنوع و انتشار صناعة الملابس
الذي تلابق احتياجات الأغراء والتقلبات المناخية.
                                                                    تتناسب
                                        دول الخليج
بما إن الخليج من الأماكن الحارة يتناسب ملابسها مع هذا المناخ والتي تكون ملابس
          نوعية
خفيفة الخامة و تجانس الوائل لكلا الجنسان شئ مهم وفي صناعة الأزياء الشعبية
دقة منهم شرائح الملبوس وتناغم التطريز اشياء مهمة في الملابس النسائية او لتسهل
                                                    بالبساطة
الحركة تتميز ملابس الرجال بكمها لتناسب راحة الرجل والمناخ و ايضا الطابع التقليدي

Question 11

The majority of candidates found these questions difficult and many did not respond well.
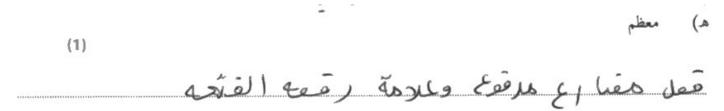
Question 12

Many candidates provided good responses to this question. Others struggled with providing the correct word format in their answers, e.g. the answer to Q12(b) should be يرتق whereas candidates wrote يرتقي . A very small number failed to attempt the question at all.

Question 13 (d)

Candidates were unable to use grammatical skills in order to get the correct answer resulting in very low marks being scored. Instead of خبر أصبح منصوب وعلامة نصبه تنوين الفتح الظاهر على آخره they wrote اسم أصبح مرفوع وعلامة رفعه الضمة الظاهرة على آخره

Question 13 (e)

Here candidates need to explain linguistic structures (parsing). This demonstrates their ability to manipulate the language structure.

هـ) معظم

(1)

قعل هنا رع مرقوع وعلامة رقعه القتّه

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This candidate scored 0/1. The parsing for the word "معظم" is a subject and it is a nominative word. However this candidate does not differ between the noun and the verb. The correct parsing is فاعل مرفوع وعلامة رفعه الضمة الظاهرة على آخره.

Question 14

A number of candidates answered correctly but there were more who didn't gain full marks. For example, some failed to perform a correct sentence for Q14(d) لعل الرجلين متفقان على السفر as they wrote لعل الرجلان متفقين which is icorrect .

Paper Summary

Advice to centres:

- Candidates must make sure they write clearly and answer in the space provided rather than elsewhere else on the paper (as some did this year).
- A reoccurring error was candidates not using quotation marks for evidence taken from the text, plus using evidence but not writing it in their own words.
- Although candidates displayed an understanding of the topics, there was a lack of using the correct structure to answer Q04 and Q08. Some answered in bullet points rather than explain in detail.
- In Q09 where candidates were required to compare texts, many focused on comparing structures rather than content.
- Candidates particularly excelled in answering grammar related questions, showing understanding of the rubric requirements.
- Candidates answered section 2, which required them to summarise the text, very well. They displayed an interest in, and understanding of, the text which was reflected in high marks.

Grade boundaries

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https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html