

# Cambridge IGCSE™

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**JAPANESE**

**0716/02**

Paper 2 Reading

**For examination from 2027**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

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**Specimen**

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This document has **8** pages.

**Generic Marking Principles**

All examiners must apply these general marking principles when marking candidate responses. Examiners must apply them alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme must 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 descriptions for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptions 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 descriptions.

**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 descriptions in mind.

**Additional guidance**

The following guidance underpins the detailed instructions provided in the mark scheme. Where a decision is taken to deviate from this guidance for a particular question, this will be specified in the mark scheme.

Often the additional guidance points will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might look or sound like the intended word/phrase in Japanese, but if what the candidate has written means something different in Japanese from what is expected, the mark cannot be awarded.

It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the mark scheme. If you encounter an answer which is not covered by the mark scheme, you will need to make a decision about whether it communicates the required elements (in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary, or with your Assessment Manager if you are a single examiner), and award marks accordingly.

- **Crossing out:**

<b>(a)</b>	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>(b)</b>	If a candidate crosses out an answer <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

- **More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:**

<b>(a)</b>	If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
<b>(b)</b>	If two attempts are visible (e.g. two boxes ticked instead of the one box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

- **For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, 1 and 2, where the answers are interchangeable:**

<b>(a)</b>	Both of the correct answers are on line 1, and line 2 is blank (or vice versa) = 2 marks
<b>(b)</b>	Both correct answers on line 1, and line 2 contains a wrong answer (or vice versa) = 1 mark

- **Mark for communication:** Answers requiring the use of Japanese (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided that the message is clear. However, do **not** accept incorrect Japanese if the word written by the candidate means something else in Japanese (unless the mark scheme specifies otherwise).

<b>(a)</b>	If you read aloud what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer? Would a native speaker of Japanese understand 'I am not sure if I am'?
<b>(b)</b>	Does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created? Would a native speaker of Japanese understand it?

- **Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:**

<b>(a)</b>	INV = invalidation. This is used when the additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer and therefore prevents him/her from scoring the mark. (INV = 0)
<b>(b)</b>	tc = 'just plain'. This means that, on its own, the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
<b>(c)</b>	HA = harmless addition. This means that the candidate has included additional material which, in conjunction with the correct answer, does not prevent him/her from scoring the mark.

- **No response and '0' marks**

<b>(a)</b>	<b>Award NR (No Response):</b> If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Award 0:</b> If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

- **Extra material:** Candidates need to answer the questions in such a way as to demonstrate that they have understood the text. The mark scheme cannot cover all eventualities so where specific instructions are not provided, the examiner must check the text to ensure that the correct elements which would attract the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following general rules should be applied:

<b>(a)</b>	Extra material, mentioned in the mark scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	This is acceptable and is not penalised.
<b>(b)</b>	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, <b>but which is not explicitly mentioned in the mark scheme:</b>	The examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript/text and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative <u>correct</u> answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded, or (ii) an answer which on its own would be rejected, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be rejected.
<b>(c)</b>	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer <b>specifically</b> rejected in the mark scheme:	This puts the examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which the intended answer is. The examiner cannot therefore be sure what the candidate has understood and the mark cannot be awarded.
<b>(d)</b>	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	This affects communication. The examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood and therefore the mark cannot be awarded.
<b>(e)</b>	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original text:	This affects communication. The examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood and therefore the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have read and pure guesswork. Therefore, where a particular answer is not covered by the mark scheme, the examiner should consult the Team Leader.

**Detailed mark scheme**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	E	1	
1(b)	C	1	
1(c)	A	1	
1(d)	B	1	
1(e)	F	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	C	1	
2(b)	F	1	
2(c)	A	1	
2(d)	H	1	
2(e)	E	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	A	1	
3(b)	B	1	
3(c)	B	1	
3(d)	C	1	
3(e)	C	1	
3(f)	A	1	
3(g)	C	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Before marking Question 4, read the section <i>Additional Guidance</i> .			
4(a)	忍者(で有名です。)	1	
4(b)	(忍者の)絵がありますから。	1	
4(c)	駅の後ろ(です。／にあります。)	1	
4(d)	<u>ピンク</u> の花が <u>たくさん</u> あります/さきます(から)。	1	Must have both <u>ピンク</u> and <u>たくさん</u>
4(e)	たいこの祭り(があります。)	1	
4(f)	だれにも見つかりません(から。)	1	
4(g)(i)	くつ(です。)	1	
4(g)(ii)	<u>まるくて</u> 、 <u>大きい</u> (です。)	1	Must have both <u>まる</u> and <u>大きい</u>
4(h)	水の上を歩く(ために／ときに使うと思いました)。	1	
4(i)	(町で店から)忍者の服を借ります。	1	
4(j)	古い建物の前(で撮ります。)	1	
4(k)	(学校の) <u>夏休み</u> (です。)	1	Must have both <u>夏</u> and <u>休み</u>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Before marking Question 5, read the section <i>Additional Guidance</i> .			
5(a)	小学生(と)中学生(と)高校生(です。)	1	Must have all 3.
5(b)	少し変わっている(と思っています/という意見を持っています)。	1	
5(c)	(この学校には)学年がありませんから。/生徒が自分で好きなクラスを選びますから。	1	Must have から/ので to be awarded the mark.
5(d)	材料のお金を計算して数学の勉強(になります)。	1	
	レシピを書きながら漢字(国語)の勉強(になります)。	1	
5(e)	全校集会で話し合います。	1	Must have 話し合います。
5(f)(i)	いい点: 一人一人の意見が大切(です)。	1	
5(f)(ii)	難しい点: (時々自分と友だちの)意見が違って、(話し合いが)大変(です)。	1	
5(g)	おやつを食べます。	1	
5(h)	(うちに)帰ります。	1	
5(i)	うちの猫と遊ぶことができますから。	1	Must have 猫と遊ぶ