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CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

FIRST LANGUAGE ARABIC **0508/01**

Paper 1 Reading **October/November 2025**

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 October/November 2025 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 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.

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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
	Correct: credit for content point or good language
	Incorrect
BOD	If the examiner considers the answer to be more correct than incorrect, then 'benefit of the doubt' is given.
NBOD	If the examiner considers the answer to be more incorrect than correct, then 'no benefit of the doubt' is given.
HA	Harmless addition: used if the candidate extends their answer, without contradicting or invalidating the response.
INVL	Invalidates: used if the candidate includes material in their answer which contradicts the correct answer, and therefore invalidates their response.
	Grammatical, spelling or punctuation error
	Meaning unclear or illegible
^	Omission (of letter, character, word, etc.)
IR	Irrelevant
REP	Repetition
SEEN	Use to show that blank pages have been seen and any creditworthy material has been awarded
XV	Inappropriate use of vocabulary from another language
A1	Directed writing prompt 1 from Text B
A2	Directed writing prompt 2 from Text B

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Annotation	Meaning
A3	Directed writing prompt 3 from Text B
R1	Directed writing prompt 1 from Text C
R2	Directed writing prompt 2 from Text C
R3	Directed writing prompt 3 from Text C
DET	Relevant detail
DEV	Development of point or idea
Highlighter	Highlight
Off-page comment	Used to make a holistic comment about the script

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Section 1
20 content marks
5 language marks

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	هو تقديم منفعة مشروعة لكل محتاج لها (مثل المال والطعام والملابس وكل ما يحتاج إليه)	1
1(b)	1 المعنوي: استشعار روح التعاطف/ يكون المجتمع قوة مترابطة وبنيانًا مرصوصًا. 2 المادي: يغدقون على الفقراء والمساكين/ يخففون عن الفقراء عوزهم وفقرهم/ يشدون أزرهم بما فتح الله عليهم.	2
1(c)	1 عاجلاً: يحصلون على دعوة تدر عليهم الخير الكثير. 2 آجلا: يجدون حلاوة عطائهم باقية لهم في كل خطوة يخطونها في حياتهم.	2
1(d)	1 في حالة الغني: يعين الآخرين فيما يمتلك من الدواب/يتبرع بما لا يحتاج للآخرين. 2 في حالة الفقر/من لا يملك إلا الوقت: يقدم المساعدة للناس/ يسهر على خدمتهم. لا يقبل: التضحية بحياته من أجل الوطن	2
1(e)	1 كالريح المرسلة (التي لا تتوقف فهي تغمر من هم في محيط مودته). 2 عطائه لا تمييز فيه يعمّ حتى لمن أساءوا إليه (فهو قليل الأعداء). **لا يقبل: وصف الكريم نفسه** قلة أعدائه وحدها له أيادي بيضاء تمتد إلى أقصى حد فلا يقتصر بكرمه على الأقارب والأصدقاء/تجد له أثرًا على الآخرين.	2
1(f)	لأنك ترى فعل الكريم في دولٍ أخرى (بمريضٍ سمع شكواه أو بأرملةٍ وصله أنينها فهو لا يعرف أيًا منهما) /الكريم ينثر الخير دومًا حتى في الطرقات التي يسلكها أول مرة. **لا يقبل**: يمتد كرمه على الآخرين.	1
1(g)	يظل ذكره على ألسنة الناس/ إلى ملايين السنين. لا يتوقف الناس عن مدحه والثناء عليه طول حياته.	2
1(h)	1 الكرم يزيد في المال والرزق. 2 العمر يصبح فيه سعة ونماءً.	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(i)	1 يصبح أفراده وحدة واحدة لا يمكن تجزئتها. 2 له دور كبير في حل الكثير من المشكلات الاجتماعية. **<u>لا يقبل</u>:** يشعر الكريم بروح الجماعة	**2**
1(j)	1 نعم 2 **الدليلان:** إذا تجاوز الإنفاق يصبح تبذيرًا. 3. عند التكرُّم على الآخرين لدرجة لا تُبقي له شيئًا من المال الذي ينفقه على العائلة.	**3**
1(k)	**<u>الجواب:</u>** أصبحت سلوكًا عفويًا.	**1**

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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.

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Section 2
15 content marks
5 marks for Style & Organisation
5 marks for Accuracy of Language

Question	Answer	Marks
2	لخص في حدود **200–250** كلمة أهم النقاط التي أكد عليها الكاتبان حول: 1 أثر الكرم على المجتمعات 2. وطرق تشجيعها للأفراد على التمسك بها. **أهم محاور النص الأول:** 1 تخليد ذكر الكريم في المجتمع/يظل ذكر الكريم لملايين السنين/للكرماء أعمال عظيمة/ عظيم/فضل في المجتمع. 2 يصبح المجتمع قوة مترابطة وبنيانًا مرصوصًا. 3 تنتشر صفة التضحية/الفداء داخل المجتمعات/ **من النص الثاني: الإيثار** لدرجة التضحية بالنفس. 4 الكرم يذيع المودة/التراحم داخل محيط المجتمع. 5 الكرم لا يتقيد بحد المكان/ولا يقتصر على مجتمع بعينه وإنما ينتقل إلى المجتمعات الأخرى. 6 الكرم يساهم في حل الكثير من المشكلات الاجتماعية. 7 الكرم من أقوى الصفات تأثيرًا في المجتمع العربي/تصبح سلوكًا عفويًا. **أهم محاور النص الثاني:** 1 شغف المجتمعات العربية بالكرم والكرماء جعل ذكرهما في كتب الأدب. 2 الشعر والشعراء وسيلة لانتشار سيرة الكرماء من الملوك بين المجتمعات. 3 مدح الكريم إحدى الطرق للتشجيع على الكرم. 4 ذم البخيل إحدى طرق التشجيع على الكرم خوفًا من المعايرة بها. 5 أصبح إكرام الضيف واجبًا عند العرب. 6 طبيعة الحياة البدوية أرست دعائم الكرم في المجتمع. 7 التباهي بالخصال الكريمة وتمجيد الأفعال النبيلة داخل المجتمعات. 8 الكرماء أصبحوا نبراسًا وقدوة للأجيال الناشئة. 9 يُمنح الكريم في المجتمعات قدرًا أرفع من أصحاب المناصب. 10 المقولات الشعبية السائدة بين أفراد المجتمع تشجع على الكرم. 11 الكرم له أثر في شيوع صفات الرجولة والشهامة والحس بالمسئولية.	**25**

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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.

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