

Cambridge Primary Checkpoint

ENGLISH 0058/02

Paper 2 Fiction April 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 Markers were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at a Markers' 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 End of Series Report. Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Section A: Reading

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Award 1 mark for:	1
	• As	
1(b)	Award 1 mark for one of the following:	1
	Either: • The rest of the paragraph / It describes / tells us about the two / some (unusual / weird / odd) things (mentioned in the first sentence.)	
	 The rest of the paragraph / It describes / tells us the strange car and Cook's odd behaviour (mentioned in the first sentence.) 	
1(c)	Award 1 mark for:	1
	to give additional information	
	Box 4 should be ticked. Award 0 marks if more than one box is ticked.	
1(d)	Award 1 mark for:	1
	She was moving quickly.	
	Box 2 should be ticked. Award 0 marks if more than one box is ticked.	

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Award 1 mark for EACH of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks:	2
	 Short sentence: a brief action / a short action / a quick action / a single action / an action that is completed / an important action / a dramatic moment / a dramatic impact / Cook is out of breath / Cook's actions created suspense or tension / Cook is in a hurry 	
	 Long sentence: a series/sequence of actions / action that is starting and continuing / going for some time /action takes longer / more actions / going for more detail / a detailed way to describe what she is doing. 	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Award 1 mark for any of the following:	1
	 It's / The hall / The house is dark / gloomy. There is not much light (in the House) It's darker than outside. It's difficult to see at first / inside the hall. 	
3(b)	 Award 1 mark for each of the following, up to a maximum of 2 marks: (She was almost) <u>as</u> pale <u>as</u> (her gloves) (with skin) <u>like</u> an apple (that had been left in the fruit bowl for one too many days) 	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Award 1 mark for:	
	(Her first two sentences end with) / (the use of) exclamation marks / exclaiming	
	Award 1 mark for:	
	 the use of a dash. / She breaks off /pauses in the middle of a sentence / says 'We – oh' or 'oh' (allow 'We – oh' on its own as it demonstrates the dash) 	
	For this 2nd mark, also allow:	
	 'she said something and stopped' The writer says 'We-oh' that means she forgets something – the underlined part is neutral. By not completing the sentence / she didn't finish 	
	For each of these, also accept: ! and -	
4(b)	Award 1 mark for any of the following:	1
	 (She means) to shake hands with her to say hello / greet her (politely) / welcome her to be polite she wants to show good manners / remember her manners (impress everyone) show respect 	
4(c)	Award 1 mark for:	1
	caught up	

Question	Answer	
5(a)	Award 1 mark for:	2
	The aunt / Aunt Schadenfreude / she interrupts / cuts her short / talks over her (whenever Inheritance speaks)	
	Award a further 1 mark for an answer which conveys Aunt Schadenfreude's negativity/annoyance, e.g.:	
	 She's impatient / disrespectful / dismissive. She doesn't think Inheritance is an important person She feels negatively towards her. / She doesn't like her / She's annoyed with her (about her arriving early). She thinks she / Inheritance speaks too much. 	
5(b)	Award 1 mark for:	1
	• Felicity	

Question	Answer	
6(a)	Award 1 mark for:	
	She pauses ('ah') (in the middle of what she is saying) / saying 'ah' / the word 'ah'(makes her sound insincere) / she hesitates (and is nervous)	
6(b)	Award 1 mark for any ONE of the following explanations: The writer uses personification A lie behaves like a living thing / thinks lies are alive	2
	Allow: a lie cannot be controlled / can control you you can see through a lie	
	Award a further 1 mark for an appropriate quotation about what the lie <u>does</u> : (a lie is) a mischievous thing It will surface on your face / through your hands This one was hovering just underneath her aunt's left eye 	
	Also allow things that a lie might make you do: You shift from one leg to another / always an action to show it You try to keep it hidden	
	Award 1 mark for an explanation on its own without a suitable quotation.	
	Award 0 marks where a quotation is given without an explanation, i.e. the explanation MUST come first	
6(c)	Award 1 mark for an explanation which conveys a negative feeling towards Shenanigan:	2
	Inheritance / She feels disgusted / dismayed / horrified by Shenanigan/her.	
	Award 1 mark for the quotation:	
	(she was looking at Shenanigan as if she was something she'd found) going mouldy (at the back of a cupboard.)	

Question	Ans	wer	Marks
7	Award 1 mark for each quotation, up to a Award a further mark for a matching ex		4
	Quotation <u>must</u> be given in full as below apart from words in ()	Explanation	
	with a nose like a barracuda	the look of Inheritance's car (was strange/scary/aggressive)	
	 white-gloved hands almost as pale as her gloves skin like an apple that had been left in the fruit bowl for one too many days / dull and loose-looking hair of a doubtful colour / inexpertly pinned back her little round glasses flashed 	Inheritance's physical appearance / what she looked like (was not attractive / off-putting) / looked intimidating at first glance / her appearance was weird	
	 'Matriarch!' she intoned. (The time has come again! We-oh) a voice that was used to libraries 'Yes, yes, but we have a matter of great importance to – 	the way Inheritance speaks / appears to argue with Aunt Schadenfreude	
	 'You were supposed to arrive tomorrow.' 'Well, I suppose you're here now and there's little we can do.' 	Inheritance's unreliability / Aunt Schadenfreude's reaction to her arrival	
	 (The woman took one look at Shenanigan's hands) and put both of her own (hands) behind her back as if she was being offered a dead rat. covered in cake and dirt 	the way Inheritance behaves towards her / refuses to shake her hand / (Shenanigan thinks) Inheritance thinks Shenanigan looks dirty / Inheritance was rude/impolite	
		not: 'she was dirty' – what Inheritance thinks is needed	

Section B: Writing

Question	Answer	Marks
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Notes to markers

- Use the marking grids on the following pages.
- Marking should always begin from the lowest mark in each row and work across: start from the left-hand side.
- Award **0 marks** where the performance fails to meet the lowest criteria.
- A 'best fit' judgement should be made in judging first in which box to place the response and then, within that box, which mark is appropriate.
- The lower mark within a box should be given if some criteria have been met but not all.

Note on extent:

- Award **0 marks** for 20 words or fewer.
- Award a maximum of **7 marks** for responses of between 21 and 60 words.
- You need not count the words unless you think there will be fewer than 60. In normal-sized handwriting 60 words will be approximately 8 lines.

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	8	Creation of texts (Wc)	5
		Vocabulary and Language (Wv)	3
		Structure of texts (Ws)	7
		Grammar and punctuation (Wg)	7
		Word structure [Spelling] (Ww)	3
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[Total 25]

Creation of texts (Wc)	Creation of texts (Wc)	Creation of texts (Wc)	Creation of texts (Wc)
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4–5]
Some material included	A relevant response	Main features of genre,	Writing is well
that elaborates on basic	with well-chosen ideas	if chosen, are clear.	developed so that
information.	and content. Some		features (of the genre,
i a manadada a mila a a	ideas and material are	Narrative has ideas	if chosen,) are clearly
i.e. must describe a	developed in detail.	and content with detail	established and wholly
meeting: either: with whom?	i.e. description of character and/or	developed. This may	relevant.
or: where?	setting.	include new	i.e. a clear impression
OI. WHEIE:	Purpose of writing is	scenes/characters.	must be given /
OR: both	clear and appropriate	i.e. detail should	described.
	to the given stimulus	include a reason for	NB: it could be
	NB: if a genre is	the meeting / why it is	'implied'
	chosen some features	taking place	Content and language
	must be consistent with	AND	is used for a specified
	the choice.	It has to involve an	audience.
		unfamiliar character	
	A straightforward		A clear, consistent
	viewpoint which is	Some details attempt to	relationship between
	generally consistent	engage the reader.	writer and reader is
	and appropriate for the		established and
	purpose and the audience.	Viewpoint is consistent	maintained throughout
	i.e. allow 2nd / 3rd	and may include a	the text.
	person	character's opinions of	
	person	events / settings / other	Descriptions of
		characters.	settings, characters
		i.e. it has to be 1st	and action are
		person	engaging and
		•	entertaining.
			Stories may include
			different viewpoints,
			e.g. of characters,
			flashbacks.

Vocabulary and Language (Wv)	Vocabulary and Language (Wv)	Vocabulary and Language (Wv)
[1]	[2]	[3]
Vocabulary is often well-chosen to convey meaning. NB: see note re: genre in Wc Box 2. NB: a well-written piece may get at least 1 mark for good use of vocabulary if narrative is 'off-topic'.	Appropriate vocabulary is used that is suitable for the chosen narrative (and/or genre see note Wc Box 2). Good attempts to use synonyms / specific vocabulary for shades of meaning.	Language is wholly relevant to the genre, if chosen, and purpose. Specialised vocabulary is used accurately and well, for effect, throughout the text. Words and phrases chosen to convey mood and feeling so that the writing sustains the reader's interest.

Structure of texts (Ws)	Structure of texts	Structure of texts	Structure of texts
	(Ws)	(Ws)	(Ws)
[1]	[2-3]	[4-5]	[6-7]
Some basic sequencing of events/content within sections/paragraphs may suggest a story within a simple plot. This descriptor is concerned with basic organization of a story text not actual content.	(Paragraphs)/sections are evident with related points grouped together (and/or linked by time sequence). Ideas set out in a logical sequence, making relationships between them clear. Links between (paragraphs)/sections to help the development of a simple narrative may not be consistent. NB: paragraphs not essential at this stage BUT sections must be clear. If either the context or text type is incorrect, the maximum is 3.	Content is organised so that ideas are developed cohesively and logically (beginning, middle, end) throughout a piece of sustained writing. (Paragraphs)/sections are organised to achieve an appropriate effect for the genre, where included sentences add clarity to overall text.	Development of ideas is managed throughout an extended piece of writing. Well-organised ideas in paragraphs (and/or sections) support overall cohesion and shaping of a narrative. Chronological or logical links between paragraphs help the development of ideas. Cohesion within and between paragraphs is achieved using devices such as connectives, e.g. time connectives used to support content. (important for 7 marks)

			
Grammar and	Grammar and	Grammar and	Grammar and
Punctuation (Wg)	Punctuation (Wg)	Punctuation (Wg)	Punctuation (Wg)
[1]	[2-3]	[4-5]	[6-7]
Some simple sentence	Uses an increasing	Grammar is almost	Overall grammar and
structures are used	range of sentence	always accurate	use of English is fully
successfully.	types accurately and	throughout the text.	appropriate for the
Some correct use of	may include attempts	For example:	<u>genre</u> . For example:
punctuation, such as full	at complex structures.	 simple, compound 	 A variety of simple,
stops and capital letters.		and complex	compound and
	Use of expanded	sentences; <i>multi-</i> <i>clause sentences</i>	complex sentences
Note: do not	phrases to develop	combine simple	are chosen for
discriminate if learners	ideas. For example:	sentences and/or	effect – some
write with good English	noun, adverbial,	re-order clauses.	manipulation of
but there are punctuation	adjectival, and verb phrases	 modal verbs. 	clauses is
errors. If ambitious	with a range of	pronouns and	important here.
structures are used,	connectives.	possessive	Relative pronouns
begin marking at 2–3 marks, provided there is		pronouns used	may provide detail.
variation in sentence	Verb forms are	accurately.	Punctuation is used
openings.	generally used	adjectives and	accurately, e.g.:
	accurately, <i>i.e.</i> subject	adverbs used	 to clarify meaning
	matches verb,	correctly (comparative/	in complex
	consistency of tense,	superlative)	sentences.
	use of singular and plural.	 use of prepositions 	 All speech
	piurai.	geo el propositione	punctuation,
	Punctuation is mostly	Punctuation is used	reported and direct,
	used consistently and	accurately to: e.g.	is correct including
	accurately, e.g.	demarcate	other punctuation alongside speech
	To demarcate	sentences and for	marks.
	sentences - there	direct speech where	marko.
	may be comma	speech marks are	
	splicing.	used around spoken	
	 Commas are always 	words.	
	used in lists and	Commas are always	
	sometimes to clarify	used in lists and often to mark	
	meaning in	clauses in complex	
	sentences.	sentences. (A lot of	
	 Apostrophes correct for possession 	comma splicing is	
	(sing./plural)	<u>not</u> allowed.)	
	(onig./plaidi)	 Use of apostrophes 	
	Note: if punctuation is	is accurate.	
	totally lacking <u>and</u> other		
	descriptors met then		
	give the lower mark		
	here		

Word structure (Ww) (Spelling)	Word structure (Ww) (Spelling)	Word structure (Ww) (Spelling)
	[2]	[3]
Spelling of all high frequency words and common polysyllabic words, including compound words, is correct.	Correct spelling of words with less common letter strings that are pronounced differently, e.g., pour, hour, piece, pie.	Spell words with different suffixes that sound the same, -tion, -cian.
Spelling of words with common letter strings, but different pronunciations is correct, e.g., through, tough.	Some successful attempts to spell exceptions to known spelling rules.	Spell familiar homophones and commonly confused words correctly, e.g., aloud, allowed, desert, dessert.
Spelling of a range of common prefixes and suffixes is correct.	Correctly spell words with silent vowels and syllables in a range of polysyllabic words, e.g., library, interest.	Spell a wide range of words, both regular and exception words correctly, including words where similar consonant sounds
Spelling of common homophones is correct.	Spell common homonyms	vary, e.gck, -k, -ch, -que, -k.
Some correct spelling of long and short vowel phonemes.	correctly, e.g., wave (gesture), wave (sea).	
Spelling of plurals is usually correct, e.gs, -es, -y/ies, -f/ves	Spell words with a wide range of prefixes and suffixes, including opposites (un-, im-) correctly.	
	Spell words with double consonants correctly.	