

Syllabus

Cambridge IGCSE Global Perspectives

Syllabus code 0457

For examination in June and November 2012

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UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

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1. Introduction

1.1 Why choose Cambridge?

University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) is the world's largest provider of international qualifications. Around 1.5 million students from 150 countries enter Cambridge examinations every year. What makes educators around the world choose Cambridge?

Recognition

Cambridge IGCSE is internationally recognised by schools, universities and employers as equivalent to UK GCSE. Cambridge IGCSE is excellent preparation for A/AS Level, the Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE), US Advanced Placement Programme and the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma. Learn more at www.cie.org.uk/recognition.

Support

CIE provides a world-class support service for teachers and exams officers. We offer a wide range of teacher materials to Centres, plus teacher training (online and face-to-face) and student support materials. Exams officers can trust in reliable, efficient administration of exams entry and excellent, personal support from CIE Customer Services. Learn more at www.cie.org.uk/teachers.

Excellence in education

Cambridge qualifications develop successful students. They not only build understanding and knowledge required for progression, but also learning and thinking skills that help students become independent learners and equip them for life.

Not-for-profit, part of the University of Cambridge

CIE is part of Cambridge Assessment, a not-for-profit organisation and part of the University of Cambridge. The needs of teachers and learners are at the core of what we do. CIE invests constantly in improving its qualifications and services. We draw upon education research in developing our qualifications.

1. Introduction

1.2 Why choose Cambridge IGCSE Global Perspectives?

Cambridge IGCSE Global Perspectives provides opportunities for enquiry into, and reflection on, key global issues from a personal, local/national and global perspective.

Young people globally face unprecedented challenges in an interconnected and information-heavy world, not least in how they will gain a sense of their own active place in the world and cope with changes that will impact on their life chances and life choices.

Students will have opportunities to acquire and apply a range of skills, including:

- gathering, synthesising and communicating information
- collaborating with others to achieve a common outcome
- analysing and evaluating planning, processes and outcomes
- developing and justifying a line of reasoning

Students will explore stimulating topics that have global significance. They will assess information critically and explore lines of reasoning. They will learn to collaborate with others from another culture, community or country, directing much of their own learning and developing an independence of thought.

The syllabus emphasises the **development and application of skills rather than the acquisition of knowledge**. Students will develop **transferable skills** that will be useful for further study and for young people as active citizens of the future.

The Cambridge IGCSE Global Perspectives **encourages awareness of global problems and offers opportunities to explore possible solutions** through cooperation and collaboration. The course is not about getting everybody to think identically; rather it is a matter of **opening minds to the great complexity of the world and of human thought, and opening hearts to the diversity of human experience and feeling**.

1. Introduction

1.3 Cambridge International Certificate of Education (ICE)

Cambridge ICE is the group award of the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE). It requires the study of subjects drawn from the five different IGCSE subject groups. It gives schools the opportunity to benefit from offering a broad and balanced curriculum by recognising the achievements of students who pass examinations in at least seven subjects, including two languages, and one subject from each of the other subject groups.

The Cambridge portfolio of IGCSE qualifications provides a solid foundation for higher level courses such as GCE A and AS Levels and the International Baccalaureate Diploma as well as excellent preparation for employment.

A wide range of IGCSE subjects is available and these are grouped into five curriculum areas. Global Perspectives (0457) falls into Group II, Humanities and Social Sciences.

Learn more about ICE at www.cie.org.uk/qualifications/academic/middlesec/ice.

1.4 How can I find out more?

If you are already a Cambridge Centre

You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels, e.g. CIE Direct. If you have any queries, please contact us at international@cie.org.uk.

If you are not a Cambridge Centre

You can find out how your organisation can become a Cambridge Centre. Email us at international@cie.org.uk. Learn more about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge Centre at www.cie.org.uk.

2. Assessment at a glance

Cambridge IGCSE Global Perspectives Syllabus code 0457

This qualification is assessed via three compulsory components.

Component	Weighting	Raw mark	Nature of assessment
<p>1 Individual Research Candidates carry out research based on two topic areas and submit an Individual Research report on each topic.</p>	40%	80	Internal Individual
<p>2 Group Project The Group Project comprises two elements.</p> <p>Group Element Candidates collaborate to produce a plan and carry out a group project based on research into one topic area. The topic area must be different from the topics studied for the Individual Research.</p> <p>Individual Element Candidates evaluate the plan, process and outcome of the group project as well as their individual contributions to the project. Candidates report on what they have learnt from cross-cultural collaborations.</p>	30%	60	Internal Group 33% Individual 67%
<p>3 Written Paper 1 hour 15 minutes The Written Paper consists of compulsory questions based on a range of sources provided with the paper.</p> <p>Sources will present global issues from a range of perspectives.</p>	30%	60	External Individual

2. Assessment at a glance

Availability

This syllabus is examined in the May/June and October/November examination sessions.

This syllabus is not available to private candidates.

Centres in the UK that receive government funding are advised to consult the CIE website **www.cie.org.uk** for the latest information before beginning to teach this syllabus.

Combining this with other syllabuses

Candidates can combine this syllabus in an examination session with any other CIE syllabus.

3. Syllabus aims and objectives

3.1 Aims

This syllabus will appeal to candidates not simply because it will extend their understanding of the world, but also because it will develop their potential to understand different perspectives and to make reasoned responses; skills which will be useful in their study of other disciplines and for their life-long learning.

Candidates examine a range of global issues from a variety of different perspectives, drawing on a variety of subjects. Global issues should be explored from a personal, local/national and global perspective, and could include almost any discipline, from the literary to the scientific, but should include a cross-cultural perspective.

Cambridge IGCSE Global Perspectives aims to develop learners who:

- are independent and empowered to take their place in an ever-changing, information-heavy, interconnected world
- have an analytical, evaluative grasp of global issues and their causes, effects and possible solutions
- enquire into and reflect on issues independently and in collaboration with others from a variety of different cultures, communities and countries
- can communicate sensitively with people from a variety of backgrounds
- work independently as well as part of a team, directing much of their own learning with the teacher as facilitator
- consider important issues from personal, local/national and global perspectives and who understand the links between them
- critically assess the information available to them and make judgements
- can support judgements with lines of reasoning
- have a sense of their own, active place in the world
- can empathise with the needs and rights of others

3. Syllabus aims and objectives

3.2 Assessment objectives

Throughout the course, candidates gather, analyse and present information about a range of global issues, researching different perspectives.

AO1	Research, understand and present global issues from different perspectives, including personal, local/national and global, as well as cross-cultural perspectives.	20%
AO2	Analyse and evaluate issues and sources. Explore the current situation, the causes and effects and suggest possible consequences and courses of action.	30%
AO3	Explore and reflect on personal perspectives and on the perspectives of others on a variety of global issues. Develop a line of reasoning to support a view, decision or course of action.	25%
AO4	Collaborate with others to plan and carry out a project leading to a clear outcome. Evaluate the project and personal contributions to and learning from the project.	25%

The quality of communication is not assessed separately, but the ability to communicate accurately, appropriately, concisely and effectively should be encouraged. **Where work is predominantly written, it should be in continuous prose. Where other media are used, it should be supported by written work in continuous prose.**

3. Syllabus aims and objectives

3.3 Description of components

Component 1: Individual Research

Candidates present their research findings based on their investigation of **two** topics (see Section 4, Curriculum Content).

For each topic, candidates should:

- set an appropriate question to research
- identify the key issues in the context of the chosen topic
- show understanding of the different perspectives on the issues at personal, local/national and global levels
- analyse and evaluate the issues, giving evidence to show understanding of the current situation and the possible causes
- identify and evaluate possible future scenarios and identify and develop possible courses of action
- give evidence that they have used and synthesised a range of resources
- provide an evidence-based personal response that explains what they have learned and how it has affected their personal perspective
- provide a list of the resources used and referenced
- communicate effectively
- submit a research report

Candidates submit **two** research reports.

Reports can consist of multimedia communication and text or text only.

Where a report consists of only text, it should be written in continuous prose and be between 1500 and 2000 words.

Where candidates use multimedia, it should be purposeful and supported by a minimum of 750 words in continuous prose.

Multimedia could include diagrams, photographs, emails, posters, presentations and podcasts, as appropriate.

Nature of assessment

Teachers mark the two research study reports using the assessment criteria on page 24 and submit work to CIE for moderation, according to the instructions on page 31. All materials for Component 1 must be submitted electronically, see the *CIE Handbook for Centres*.

3. Syllabus aims and objectives

Component 2: Group Project

Working in groups, candidates investigate **one** topic and report on a related project. The topic must be **different** from the topics chosen for Component 1.

The Group Project is made up of two parts: a group element **and** an individual element.

Each candidate is awarded 67% of the available marks for this component based on the individual element and 33% based on the group element. The individual element includes a mark for the constructive contribution made in the Group Project.

Group element

Candidates must work in groups to complete the Group Project. Groups should be made up of **three or four learners**. **More than one group may choose the same broad topic area, but the focus of the project for each group must be different.**

Candidates work together to **write a project plan, carry out research and produce an outcome**. They must show **evidence that they have collaborated with others from another culture**, community or country.

Groups can comprise candidates from different Centres, but a detailed administrative plan must be approved by CIE before Centres make any such arrangements. Centres collaborating in this way will need to accept and agree that one Centre must take the responsibility for the marking of all the candidates in all partner Centres and that individual Centres must then submit those marks for their own candidates.

For the group element, each **group** must produce a collective piece of work that includes: a project plan, evidence of the process and collaboration, and a description of the outcome.

Plan

The plan should include:

- details of the rationale and aims of the project
- planned activities and proposed time-frames
- roles and responsibilities of group members
- the intended outcome

Process

The piece of work should include evidence of:

- the process, including information gathering, synthesis and evaluation
- collaboration, including cross-cultural
- different perspectives, including global, local/national and personal, as well as cross-cultural
- group activities and individual contributions
- the resources used and referenced

3. Syllabus aims and objectives

Outcome

The project should have a clear outcome. The outcome could be, for example: a factsheet or poster for the school; an advertising campaign; a model or design for a device.

For the group element, candidates submit a report.

Reports can consist of multimedia communication and text or text only.

Where a report consists of only text, it should be written in continuous prose and be between 1500 and 2000 words.

Where candidates use multimedia, it should be purposeful and supported by a minimum of 750 words in continuous prose.

Multimedia could include a presentation, a poster, a photographic record or a digital recording of performances or activities, as appropriate.

Individual element

For the individual element, each **candidate** must produce their own evaluation of the project.

Candidates must submit an individual evaluation of:

- the project plan and process
- the project outcome
- their own contribution to and learning from the project, including cross-cultural collaboration

For the individual element, candidates submit their own evaluation of the Group Project. The evaluation can consist of multimedia communication and text or text only.

Where a report consists of only text, it should be written in continuous prose and be between 1000 and 1500 words.

Where candidates use multimedia, it should be purposeful and supported by a minimum of 750 words in continuous prose.

Multimedia could include diagrams, photographs, posters, presentations and podcasts, as appropriate.

3. Syllabus aims and objectives

Nature of assessment

Each candidate must contribute towards the group element **and** produce an individual evaluation. Teachers mark the Group Project using the assessment criteria on pages 26 to 28 and submit work to CIE for moderation, according to the instructions on page 31. All materials for Component 2 must be submitted electronically, see the *CIE Handbook for Centres*.

Component 3: Written Paper

The Written Paper lasts **1 hour and 15 minutes**.

Candidates answer compulsory, structured questions based on sources provided with the paper. Questions require both short answers and longer responses, all in continuous prose.

The stimulus material provided with the written paper will be based on topics listed in the syllabus.

Candidates are assessed on their ability to:

- identify and analyse key issues
- distinguish between fact, opinion, prediction and value judgement
- identify and evaluate possible future scenarios and courses of action
- take into account different perspectives on issues
- make judgements based on evidence and on personal perspectives
- suggest a line of enquiry, outlining a possible approach to a research project
- evaluate sources, claims and the effectiveness of arguments
- develop a line of reasoning to support a judgement, decision or course of action

Nature of assessment

The Written Paper is an externally set assessment, marked by CIE.

4. Curriculum content

4.1 Skills

In the context of the topic-based global issues studied, candidates develop and apply a range of skills that are assessed through their Individual Research, the Group Project and the Written Paper.

Candidates who study the course should develop the following skills:

Planning

- plan and carry out relevant research
- formulate a range of relevant questions
- propose and evaluate a line of enquiry

Analysis

- gather and present information, representing different perspectives
- identify and analyse key issues within a topic

Synthesis

- synthesise information from a range of sources
- provide references to support information presented

Collaboration

- participate constructively in discussions and group work/activities
- engage in cross-cultural collaboration

Evaluation

- identify and evaluate possible future scenarios and courses of action
- develop a line of reasoning to support a judgement, decision or course of action
- evaluate and reflect on the outcome of group work
- evaluate and reflect on the individual contribution to group work
- develop evidence-based personal responses, demonstrating self-awareness

Communication

- communicate effectively and appropriately

4. Curriculum content

4.2 Topics

The course is built around a series of topics, each containing issues of global importance. The global issues provide a stimulating context through which candidates can begin to develop the skills necessary to participate as active, global citizens and for practical application in further study.

Candidates are expected to demonstrate an understanding of **global issues** from personal, local or national and international perspectives, using research, reasoning and questioning skills to gain this understanding and form their own judgements.

Candidates choose from the following topics:

- Belief Systems
- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Loss
- Climate Change
- Conflict and Peace
- Disease and Health
- Education for All
- Employment
- Family and Demographic Change
- Fuel and Energy
- Humans and Other Species
- Language and Communication**
- Law and Criminality
- Poverty and Inequality**
- Sport and Recreation**
- Technology and the Economic Divide
- Trade and Aid
- Tradition, Culture and **Identity**
- Transport and Infrastructure**
- Urbanisation
- Water, Food and Agriculture**

4. Curriculum content

4.3 Choice of topics

It is not intended for candidates to study all of the topics listed on page 14, rather teachers should choose a range of topics that has the most relevance to their students.

Candidates should show evidence of research into any **three topics** listed.

The reasons for this open choice are:

- Candidates studying this programme around the world are in many different contexts where the different issues will have greater or lesser degrees of impact on their environment. Teachers and candidates should select issues to study based on their own areas of interest. Choice and localisation of the syllabus to the local context encourages engagement with learning.
- Several of the **topics are interconnected** to such an extent that teachers and candidates may find themselves getting drawn into studying one as a result of studying another.
- The syllabus aims to develop *active* global citizens. The intention is to give as much scope and encouragement as possible for candidates to discuss and agree with their teachers their own paths of enquiry into the complex world they are living in.
- Candidates are assessed on skills that can be developed through the study of global topics.

4.4 Questions from different perspectives

To stimulate enquiry and ongoing discussion, the following pages contain questions from different perspectives for each of the topics listed above. They are not intended to be a list of questions that the candidates work through, but rather examples of the sort of questions that teachers may use to start discussions.

The curriculum content is to be constructed largely by teachers and candidates themselves. They may wish to develop their own questions for investigation from the given topics. They may prefer to start from a more immediate, personal or group concern rather than the broad topic area, and see how the concern subsequently leads into other global issues and areas of study. The actual starting points, therefore, could be newspaper articles, TV programmes or films, for example, or guest speakers or NGO websites.

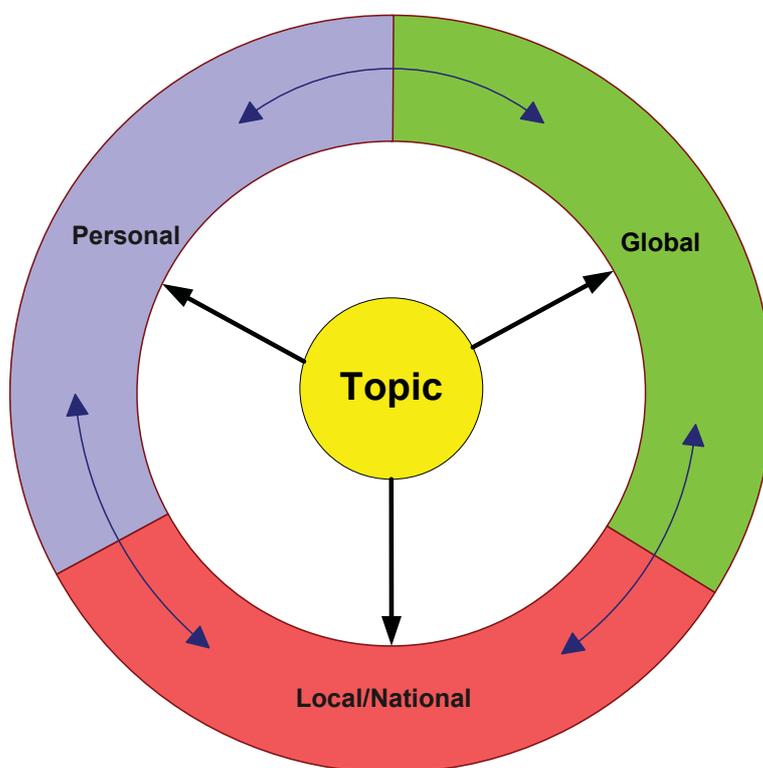
A topic, such as Biodiversity and Ecosystem Loss, **should not be undertaken only as a piece of empirical research e.g. into deforestation.** The collection of **relevant facts and information is clearly important, but what is also important is addressing the *issues* within the topic.** **What makes deforestation a matter of global import is not only the fact that about 20 per cent of tropical and sub-tropical forests have disappeared since the 1960s but also the effect of this loss on human** (and animal and plant) life, both locally and globally. In general, human relations, with the planet and/or with each other, are at the centre of all global issues.

4. Curriculum content

The exemplar questions in Section 4.5 are designed to provide sufficient opportunities for teachers and students to explore issues that are relevant to their own interests and circumstances.

If teachers and candidates wish to explore other topics not specified in this syllabus, Centres should submit a completed proposal form (see Appendix 6.1) to CIE for approval prior to study.

Candidates will engage with the topics from different perspectives, including personal, local/national and global, as well as cross-cultural.



4. Curriculum content

4.5 Exemplar questions

Possible Questions/Issues for Investigation			
Topic	Global/International Perspectives	Local/National Perspectives	Family/Personal Perspectives
Belief Systems	Why do people have different belief systems? What are some of the different belief systems held in different countries? How do belief systems affect a country's political system and culture?	What are the different belief systems in my country and in my community? How do these belief systems affect the nature of the local community? Is respect shown for other peoples' beliefs?	What differing beliefs do my friends and family have? How do these beliefs affect their behaviour and how other people view them? Have my own beliefs changed over time?
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Loss	Why are plant species threatened? How can existing material/mineral resources be maintained? How would we judge whether the loss of a number of plant or animal species constituted a disaster? Are humans themselves becoming more, or less, diverse?	How can habitats (plant and animal) be maintained? What projects/initiatives are there in my country for maintaining resources and/or finding alternative sources?	How do I and my family and friends use existing material/mineral resources? Do I do anything to threaten plant species? What steps can I/we take to reduce ecosystem loss?
Climate Change	What causes climate change? What are the effects of climate change? Is the present climate change a natural phenomenon or human induced? How do different countries approach climate change?	How does my country approach climate change? What facilities or laws exist to help reduce the impact? What measures are taken in the local community?	Are my family and friends really aware of the issues? Do I, my family, my friends do anything that might contribute to climate change? Are there further steps we could take?
Conflict and Peace	Why do wars and conflicts begin? Are wars an inevitable part of being human? Where is there conflict in the world today? What is the role of the UN in times of conflict?	Which groups seem to be in conflict within my own country or community? Is it their interests or ideas that are conflicting? What political/ethical systems enable people to live with their differences?	What causes conflicts between me and my family or peers? How are these conflicts best resolved? How can this help me to understand conflict on a wider scale?

4. Curriculum content

Possible Questions/Issues for Investigation			
Topic	Global/International Perspectives	Local/National Perspectives	Family/Personal Perspectives
Disease and Health	How do infant mortality rates and expected life spans compare in different countries? What are the reasons for this? What are the major health problems facing the world today? Is access to good health care a right?	How good are my local health care and sports facilities? Are they equally available to everyone? Which people in my locality have the greatest health care needs? How well does my community cater for people with disabilities?	What can I do to keep myself healthy? Do I have a responsibility to keep myself healthy, and if so, why? Where should I go if I have a health worry or need advice about staying healthy?
Education for All	What is education for? What is the relationship between a country's wealth and its rates of literacy? What effect does illiteracy have on a person and on a country? Does everyone have the right to an education?	What types of education are available in my area? Who uses them? How is education funded? What are the educational options available for people with learning difficulties or physical disabilities?	How much do I value my own education? What do I most want to learn as I grow older? If I could change the education system, what changes would I make to the curriculum?
Employment	Why is employment important? Which countries have highest/lowest employment levels? Why do employment levels differ? What causes unemployment?	What are the employment levels in my country and local community? How do they compare with other countries? What is done to help the unemployed?	How are my extended family and friends' parents employed? How does this affect my/their lifestyle and choices? What is important to me about the kind of job I have?
Family and Demographic Change	Why do some countries have a high proportion of children, or of elderly people? What difficulties can this cause? What is a 'family'? What responsibilities do family members have to one another? How/why has the family changed?	What sorts of families live in my local area? What proportion of households are single people? Has this changed in recent decades? What support is there in my area for families in need? How is this funded?	What responsibilities do my parents have to me? What responsibilities do I have to them? What sort of parent do I want to become, if at all? How would I choose to be cared for when I am elderly?

4. Curriculum content

Possible Questions/Issues for Investigation			
Topic	Global/International Perspectives	Local/National Perspectives	Family/Personal Perspectives
Fuel and Energy	What are the world's mineral resources used for? Which countries provide the most/least? Which countries use the most/least? Who controls the prices? What kinds of fuels are the most environmentally friendly?	Who are the biggest fuel-users in my locality? Where do local fuel supplies come from? Is my community taking action to reduce fuel consumption? Does my community use solar power, wind power, hydro-electric power?	Which fuels/resources do I regularly use at home and at school/college? How can I, and my family and friends contribute to reducing fuel consumption?
Humans and Other Species	How well do humans share the planet with other species? Are certain species more important than others? Should humans be permitted to 'use' other species to make human life easier/better?	What are the laws in my country relating to humans and other species? Do people in my country show respect to animals and other creatures?	What are the attitudes of my friends and family to animals and other creatures? Do my friends/family have strong beliefs about keeping pets, being vegetarian, experiments on animals?
Language and Communication	How has the internet transformed the world? Why is it not always easy to make yourself understood in another country, even if you speak the language? Do other societies have different means of communication to those available in my country?	How do people in my country communicate differently with each other? How does the role of media affect political decisions in my country? What investment has my country made in communication systems?	How does the way I communicate with my family and friends differ? How easy is it to be misunderstood? Why is it important to speak other languages?
Law and Criminality	Why do people make laws? Do we need laws? What causes some people to break laws? Who decide which laws should be in force? What are the problems caused by different law systems in different countries?	What are the crime rates in my country/community? What are the major crimes? What schemes are there to protect people from crime? How effective is the national/local police force?	Do I or my family or my friends break any laws? Do I feel safe in my local community? Has crime affected me or my family and friends? Can I do anything to help prevent crime?

4. Curriculum content

Possible Questions/Issues for Investigation			
Topic	Global/International Perspectives	Local/National Perspectives	Family/Personal Perspectives
Poverty and Inequality	Why are some countries poorer than others and are all the people in these countries poor? How has the gap in equality changed between countries in recent years? In what way should richer countries be concerned about poverty in other countries?	How does local society treat people differently? What is my country doing to combat poverty? How have some people in my country become wealthier than in others?	How would I define being poor? Why do I feel superior or inferior to other people? How do the roles in my family demonstrate equality/inequality?
Sport and Recreation	Has the Olympic movement contributed to global well-being? Why do some countries have more of a tradition in the arts than others? What is the purpose of museums?	How might leisure facilities be improved in my community? What role does sporting success play in a nation's developments? Why do professional artists, musicians or sportsmen and sportswomen earn so much money?	What part does sport play in my life? What would be an ideal work-life balance for me and how would I sustain it? Why do I or members of my family support a particular team?
Technology and the Economic Divide	Which are the most/least technological nations? Why do nations have differing levels of technology? Which are the wealthiest/poorest nations? What are the effects of differing levels of technology and economic status?	How does my country stand in comparison with others with regard to levels of technology and economic status? How does this affect the level of development and living standards of my region?	What technology do I have access to at home/school? How does the level of technology and economic status of my family affect me, my family and friends?

4. Curriculum content

Possible Questions/Issues for Investigation			
Topic	Global/International Perspectives	Local/National Perspectives	Family/Personal Perspectives
Trade and Aid	How do countries trade with one another? Who makes the rules? Why are some countries with plenty of natural resources poorer than some other countries? Do richer countries have a responsibility to help poorer countries?	What does my country import and export? Which countries do we trade with the most? Why are some goods imported even though we produce similar goods at home?	What should I consider when I make decisions about whose products to buy? What effect does this have on the lives of others around the world? Are there some companies I should specially support, or boycott?
Tradition, Culture and Identity	Why do people value tradition? Why do people divide into nations? Why do some people move from one country to another? How does this affect their lives? If we have 'European citizens', should we aim eventually for all people to be 'World citizens'?	What traditions give my country a sense of national identity? What role does culture play in the values of my society? How are people from my country identified when they are abroad?	What makes me proud of my country? What traditions does my family have? What does national identity mean to me and my friends? What cultural traditions have I inherited?
Transport and Infrastructure	Why do countries maintain transport links between each other and when might they close them? Why do some countries have better public transport systems and infrastructures than others? In what way might land-locked countries be disadvantaged?	How could the system of public transport be improved in my country? How has transport changed in my country over the last century? How are some people disadvantaged in my country because of where they live?	What methods of transport do I regularly use? In what way does transport infrastructure affect where my family lives? Why is the speed of a journey more important to me than its quality?

4. Curriculum content

Possible Questions/Issues for Investigation			
Topic	Global/International Perspectives	Local/National Perspectives	Family/Personal Perspectives
Urbanisation	Why are more houses being built in many countries in the world? Should there be restrictions on house building? What different types of houses are there in the world? What are the rules in different countries for building houses?	What provision is there in my country for homeless people? What kind of homes are there in my community? Does the housing meet people's needs? What happens to people in my area if they are homeless?	What kind of homes do I and my family and friends live in? What is important to me about my home? How would I feel about new houses being built near my home?
Water, Food and Agriculture	Why do some countries have an inadequate supply of clean water? Why do some countries have a surplus of food and others do not have enough food? How can growing genetically modified (GM) crops solve food shortages around the world?	What foods are important in my community and why? What emergency measures are in place for coping with droughts and floods in my community or country? What causes famine and drought and how do they affect my community?	How much water do I use each day and for what purpose? How much food does my family waste each day and why? What decisions does my family have to make about food on a daily basis?

5. Coursework

5.1 Assessment Criteria for Individual Research (Component 1)

A total of **80 marks** are available for Component 1, which contributes 40% of the overall mark. **40 marks** are available for each individual research topic.

Marks should be awarded, for **each** Individual Research report, against the following assessment criteria:

Assessment Criteria	Marks
Gather and present information, representing different perspectives	10
Analyse issues within the topic as identified by the question posed for the study	10
Identify and evaluate possible scenarios and formulate possible courses of action	10
Develop an evidence-based personal response, demonstrating self-awareness	10

5. Coursework

5.2 Mark Scheme: Individual Research

Marks are awarded against each assessment criterion using the statements within the bands.

A mark of zero should be awarded for non-credit-worthy responses.

Assessment Criteria	Band 1 1–2 marks	Band 2 3–4 marks	Band 3 5–7 marks	Band 4 8–10 marks
Gather and present information, representing different perspectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presents limited, relevant information • shows a limited use of resources • gives few perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presents some relevant information • shows some use of resources • gives some perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presents a range of relevant information • shows use of a range of mostly appropriate resources • gives a variety of perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presents a broad range of relevant information • shows use of a range of highly appropriate resources • gives a wide variety of perspectives, including global, local/national and personal
Analyse issues within the topic as identified by the question posed for the study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies few relevant issues • shows little analysis of the issues within the topic • gives little consideration to the causes, effects and/or current situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies some of the relevant issues • shows some analysis of these issues • considers some of the causes, effects and/or current situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies mostly relevant issues • shows sound analysis of these issues • considers the causes, effects and the current situations in some detail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies highly relevant issues • shows thorough analysis of these issues • considers the causes, effects and current situations in depth
Identify and evaluate possible scenarios and formulate possible courses of action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies few relevant possible scenarios • shows little evaluation • proposes few relevant courses of action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies some simple possible scenarios • shows limited evaluation • proposes some possible courses of action which are simplicistic in approach and not developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies a range of possible scenarios • shows some evaluation • proposes some appropriate courses of action which are sometimes developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies a broad range of possible scenarios • shows sound evaluation • proposes a range of courses of action which are well developed
Develop an evidence-based personal response, demonstrating self-awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • little evidence of a personal response • little reference to the considered evidence • minimal evidence of self-awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some evidence of a personal response • some reference to the considered evidence • some evidence of self-awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sound evidence of an appropriate personal response • some reference to the considered evidence which sometimes justifies the response • sound evidence of self-awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed evidence of an appropriate personal response • full reference to the considered evidence which fully justifies the response • significant evidence of self-awareness

5. Coursework

5.3 Assessment Criteria for the Group Project (Component 2)

A total of 60 marks are available for Component 2, which contributes 30% of the overall mark.

Marks should be awarded for the group and individual elements against the following assessment criteria:

Assessment Criteria	Element		Marks
	Group	Individual	
Production of a project plan	✓		10
Representation of different perspectives, including cross-curricular	✓		10
Constructive participation in group work/activities		✓	10
Evaluation of project plan and process		✓	10
Evaluation of project outcome		✓	10
Evaluation of individual contribution and learning		✓	10

5. Coursework

5.4 Mark Scheme: Group Project – Group Element

Marks are awarded against each assessment criterion using the statements within the bands.

A mark of zero should be awarded for non-credit-worthy responses.

Assessment Criteria	Band 1 1–2 marks	Band 2 3–4 marks	Band 3 5–7 marks	Band 4 8–10 marks
Production of a project plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the plan is simplistic and lacks detail the rationale for the project and its aims are unclear a concrete outcome is not identified or the outcome is vague timeframes and planned activities are not given or are vague details of roles and responsibilities are not given or are vague 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the plan is basic with some details the plan includes a basic rational and a simple aim a concrete outcome is identified, but it may not be appropriate to the aim there is some indication of timeframes and planned activities some details of roles and responsibilities are given 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the plan is detailed a sound rationale is provided and aims are specific a concrete outcome is identified which is appropriate to the project aim timeframes are realistic and some planned activities are detailed roles and responsibilities are clearly defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the plan is detailed and well formulated a well thought-out rationale is provided and specific aims are articulated clearly a concrete outcome is identified which is well-suited to the project aim timeframes are realistic and appropriate and details of all planned activities are included roles and responsibilities are fully defined with some reasoning given
Representation of different perspectives, including cross-curricular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research information has not been used to support the outcome there is limited evidence of cross-cultural collaboration there is limited awareness of different perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research information has been used to support the outcome, but with limited effect there is some evidence of cross-cultural collaboration there is some awareness of different perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research information has been used effectively to support the outcome there is sound evidence of cross-cultural collaboration there is awareness and appreciation of a range of different perspectives, including cross-cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research information has been used effectively and thoughtfully to support the outcome there is considerable evidence of cross-cultural collaboration there is awareness and appreciation of a wide range of different perspectives, including cross-cultural and these differences are treated with empathy and understanding

5. Coursework

5.5 Mark Scheme: Group Project – Individual Element

Marks are awarded against each assessment criterion using the statements within the bands.

A mark of zero should be awarded for non-credit-worthy responses.

Assessment Criteria	Band 1 1–2 marks	Band 2 3–4 marks	Band 3 5–7 marks	Band 4 8–10 marks
Constructive participation in group work/ activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is usually a passive member of the group plays a minimal part in group discussions and activities, even when prompted contributions to group work are not usually constructive shows little or no support for other members of the group shows little commitment to the successful completion of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is sometimes an active member of the group plays some part in group discussions and activities, when prompted contributions to group work are sometimes constructive shows some support for other members of the group shows some commitment to the successful completion of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is usually an active member of the group needs little prompting to contribute to group discussions and activities contributions to group work are usually constructive shows support for other members of the group shows commitment to the successful completion of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is always an active member of the group needs no prompting to contribute to group discussions and activities contributions to group work are always constructive shows considerable support for other members of the group shows considerable commitment to the successful completion of the project
Evaluation of project plan and process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is simplistic the evaluation identifies one strength and/or one weakness in the project plan and/or the process there are no suggestions for improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is basic with some details the evaluation identifies one main strength and one main weakness in the both the project plan and the process there is one suggestion for improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is detailed the evaluation identifies some of the main strengths and weakness in the project plan and the process there are a few suggestions for improvement, some of which are well-considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is detailed and well formulated the evaluation identifies most of the strengths and weakness in the project plan and the process there are several suggestions for improvement, most of which are well-considered

5. Coursework

Assessment Criteria	Band 1 1–2 marks	Band 2 3–4 marks	Band 3 5–7 marks	Band 4 8–10 marks
Evaluation of project outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is simplistic the evaluation is not linked to the project aims there is a limited understanding of the successes or failures of the outcome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is basic with some details the evaluation does not consistently link to the project aims there is some understanding of the successes or failures of the outcome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is detailed the evaluation is consistently linked to the project aims there is a sound understanding of the successes and failures of the outcome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is detailed and well formulated the evaluation is consistently and clearly linked to the project aims there is considerable insight into the successes and failures of the outcome
Evaluation of individual contribution and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is simplistic there is a limited awareness of personal responsibility in the project there is little reflection on either the benefits or challenges of working as a group there is little reflection on own learning from cross-cultural collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is basic with some details there is some awareness of how own contribution affected the progress of the project there is some reflection on either the benefits or challenges of working as a group there is some superficial reflection on own learning from cross-cultural collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is detailed there is awareness of strengths and weaknesses of own contribution to the project there is some reflection on both the benefits and challenges of working as a group there is a sound reflection on own learning from cross-cultural collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the evaluation is detailed and well formulated there is considerable insight in evaluating own contribution to the project there is insightful reflection on both the benefits and challenges of working as a group there is insightful reflection on own learning from cross-cultural collaboration

5. Coursework

5.6 The role of the teacher for Components 1 and 2

The Individual Research and the Group Project are integral parts of the syllabus so CIE expects candidates to undertake the work for these components in official timetabled lessons with active and ongoing guidance, support and supervision from their teachers. At the same time, each Individual Research report submitted must be the product of the candidate and a true reflection of their own effort, and each Group Project must be the product and a true reflection of the group's activities and the individual evaluation.

Before any work begins, teachers should introduce Components 1 and 2 to their candidates, providing detailed guidance on the purpose and requirements of each task and the assessment criteria against which each will be marked. These explanations should be repeated as the work progresses.

Teacher advice

Teachers should give active assistance to each candidate:

- in selecting the topics/issues for her/his Individual Research and the topic/issue for her/his Group Project
- in identifying the main issues and problems of each topic
- about the feasibility and/or manageability of proposed work

Teachers must ensure that the topic chosen for the Group Project is different from any studied in the Individual Research.

Candidates should then be given ongoing advice:

- on possible books and other resources that might be useful for each assignment
- to resolve practical and conceptual problems encountered during research
- to ensure that they have identified a specific outcome/outcomes for their work

Throughout, teachers should give verbal feedback and facilitate group dynamics where necessary.

Teachers should give collective advice in class, teaching their candidates as a group about:

- possible ways of structuring an Individual Research report and a Group Project
- appropriate study and research skills and techniques
- working in a disciplined way to meet the word limits
- the meaning and consequences of plagiarism
- referencing resources they have used
- effective time management

5. Coursework

Teachers may not:

- offer or provide detailed subject guidance for a candidate
- undertake any research for a candidate
- prepare or write any subject-specific notes or drafts for a candidate
- edit or correct any part of a candidate's notes or drafts (written or electronic)
- prepare any part of a candidate's Individual Research report or Group Project
- modify in any way a candidate's work once submitted

5. Coursework

5.7 Moderation procedures for the Individual Research report and the Group Project

Internal Moderation

When several teachers in a Centre are involved in internal assessments, arrangements must be made within the Centre for all candidates to be assessed to a common standard. It is essential that marks for each skill assigned within different teaching groups/classes are moderated internally for the whole Centre entry. The Centre assessments will then be subject to external moderation.

Teachers may not undertake internal assessment without the written approval of CIE. This will only be given to teachers who satisfy CIE requirements concerning moderation, and they will have to undergo special training in assessment before entering candidates. This will be done via a Coursework Training Handbook, available from May 2011. Please apply to CIE via international@cie.org.uk, quoting 0457 Teacher Accreditation.

External Moderation

External moderation of internal assessment will be carried out by CIE. The internally moderated marks for all candidates must be received at CIE by 30 April for the May/June examination and by **31 October** for the November examination. These marks may be submitted by using **MS1 mark sheets** as described in the *CIE Handbook for Centres*, and must be accompanied by the **Coursework Assessment Summary Form** and the **Individual Candidate Record Card for the Individual Research report and the Group Project** (see Appendix 6).

Once CIE has received the marks, CIE will select for each component a sample of candidates whose work should be submitted for external moderation. CIE will communicate the list of candidates to the Centre, and the Centre should despatch the coursework of these candidates electronically to CIE immediately. Individual Candidate Record Cards and Coursework Assessment Summary Forms (copies of which may be found at the back of this syllabus booklet) must be submitted with the coursework. Each piece of work must show clearly how and why the marks given by the teacher have been awarded.

Further information about external moderation may be found in the Handbook for Centres and the Administrative Guide for Centres.

Feedback from moderators

CIE Moderators will comment on a Centre's application of the assessment criteria in a short report.

6. Appendix

6.1 Topic proposal form – Cambridge IGCSE Global Perspectives

Teachers wishing to cover a topic which is not listed in the curriculum content should complete this form and submit to CIE.

Centre Name: _____

Centre Number: _____

Proposed Topic	Suggested Questions/Issues for Investigation		
	Global/International Level	Local/National Level	Family/Personal Level

Please copy this form as necessary.

Forms should be sent to:

The 0457 Product Manager
CIE
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU
UK

A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FORMS

1. Complete the information at the head of the form.
2. List the candidates in an order which will allow ease of transfer of information to a computer-printed Coursework mark sheet MS1 at a later stage (i.e. in candidate index number order, where this is known; see item B.1 below). Show the teaching group or set for each candidate. The initials of the teacher may be used to indicate group or set.
3. Transfer each candidate's marks from his or her Individual Candidate Record Card to this form as follows
 - (a) Where there are columns for individual skills or assignments, enter the marks initially awarded (i.e. before internal moderation took place).
 - (b) In the column headed 'Total Mark', enter the total mark awarded before internal moderation took place.
 - (c) In the column headed 'Internally Moderated Mark', enter the total mark awarded *after* internal moderation took place.
4. Both the teacher completing the form and the internal moderator (or moderators) should check the form and complete and sign the bottom portion.

B. PROCEDURES FOR EXTERNAL MODERATION

1. University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) sends a computer-printed Coursework mark sheet MS1 to each centre (in late March for the June examination and in early October for the November examination) showing the names and index numbers of each candidate. Transfer the total internally moderated mark for each candidate from the Coursework Assessment Summary Form to the computer-printed Coursework mark sheet MS1.
2. The top copy of the computer-printed Coursework mark sheet MS1 must be despatched in the specially provided envelope to arrive as soon as possible at CIE but no later than 30 April for the June examination and 31 October for the November examination.
3. CIE will select a list of candidates whose work is required for external moderation. As soon as this list is received, send the candidates' work with the corresponding Individual Candidate Record Cards, this summary form and the second copy of MS1, to CIE. Indicate the candidates who are in the sample by means of an asterisk (*) against the candidates' names overleaf.
4. CIE reserves the right to ask for further samples of Coursework.
5. Send, with the sample work, instructions given to candidates and information as to how internal moderation was carried out.



GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

6.3 Individual Candidate Record Card – Individual Research

IGCSE

Please read the instructions printed overleaf and the General Coursework Regulations before completing this form.

Centre Number		Centre Name		June/November	2 0 1 2
Candidate Number		Candidate Name		Teaching Group/Set	

Title of Individual Research	Gather and present information, representing different perspectives	Analyse issues within the topic as identified by the question posed for the study	Identify and evaluate possible scenarios and formulate possible courses of action	Develop an evidence-based personal response, demonstrating self-awareness	Totals
	(max 10)	(max 10)	(max 10)	(max 10)	(max 40)
	(max 10)	(max 10)	(max 10)	(max 10)	(max 40)
Marks to be transferred to Coursework Assessment Summary Form	(max 20)	(max 20)	(max 20)	(max 20)	Total Mark (max 80)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE RECORD CARDS

1. Complete the information at the head of the form.
2. Mark the Coursework assignments for each candidate according to instructions given in the Syllabus booklet.
3. Enter marks and total marks in the appropriate spaces.
4. **Add brief comments against each assessment criteria to support marks awarded.**
5. Complete any other sections of the form required.
6. Ensure that the addition of marks is independently checked.
7. **It is essential that the marks of candidates from different teaching groups within each Centre are moderated internally.** This means that the marks awarded to all candidates within a Centre must be brought to a common standard by the teacher responsible for co-ordinating the internal assessment (i.e. the internal moderator), and a single valid and reliable set of marks should be produced which reflects the relative attainment of all the candidates in the Coursework component at the Centre. The outcome of internal moderation, in terms of the number of marks added to or subtracted from the initial total, must be clearly shown when marks are transferred onto the Coursework Assessment Summary Form.
8. Transfer the marks to the Coursework Assessment Summary Form in accordance with the instructions given on that document.
9. Retain all Individual Candidate Record Cards and Coursework which **will be required for external moderation.** Further detailed instructions about external moderation will be sent in late March of the year of the June Examination and in early October of the year of the November examination. See also the instructions on the Coursework Assessment Summary Form.

Note: These Record Cards are to be used by teachers only for students who have undertaken Coursework as part of their IGCSE.



A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FORMS

1. Complete the information at the head of the form.
2. List the candidates in an order which will allow ease of transfer of information to a computer-printed Coursework mark sheet MS1 at a later stage (i.e. in candidate index number order, where this is known; see item B.1 below). Show the teaching group or set for each candidate. The initials of the teacher may be used to indicate group or set.
3. Transfer each candidate's marks from his or her Individual Candidate Record Card to this form as follows
 - (a) Where there are columns for individual skills or assignments, enter the marks initially awarded (i.e. before internal moderation took place).
 - (b) In the column headed 'Total Mark', enter the total mark awarded before internal moderation took place.
 - (c) In the column headed 'Internally Moderated Mark', enter the total mark awarded *after* internal moderation took place.
4. Both the teacher completing the form and the internal moderator (or moderators) should check the form and complete and sign the bottom portion.

B. PROCEDURES FOR EXTERNAL MODERATION

1. University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) sends a computer-printed Coursework mark sheet MS1 to each centre (in late March for the June examination and in early October for the November examination) showing the names and index numbers of each candidate. Transfer the total internally moderated mark for each candidate from the Coursework Assessment Summary Form to the computer-printed Coursework mark sheet MS1.
2. The top copy of the computer-printed Coursework mark sheet MS1 must be despatched in the specially provided envelope to arrive as soon as possible at CIE but no later than 30 April for the June examination and 31 October for the November examination.
3. CIE will select a list of candidates whose work is required for external moderation. As soon as this list is received, send the candidates' work with the corresponding Individual Candidate Record Cards, this summary form and the second copy of MS1, to CIE. Ministry schools should ask their Ministry about instructions for sampling. Indicate the candidates who are in the sample by means of an asterisk (*) against the candidates' names overleaf.
4. CIE reserves the right to ask for further samples of Coursework.
5. Send, with the sample work, instructions given to candidates and information as to how internal moderation was carried out.



GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES
6.5 Individual Candidate Record Card – Group Project
IGCSE

Please read the instructions printed overleaf and the General Coursework Regulations before completing this form.

Centre Number		Centre Name		June/November	2 0 1 2
Candidate Number		Candidate Name		Teaching Group/Set	

Brief description of Group Project:	Mark
Production of a project plan (GROUP)	(max 10)
Representation of different perspectives, including cross-curricular (GROUP)	(max 10)
Constructive participation in group work/activities (INDIVIDUAL)	(max 10)
Evaluation of project plan and process (INDIVIDUAL)	(max 10)
Evaluation of project outcome (INDIVIDUAL)	(max 10)
Evaluation of individual contribution and learning (INDIVIDUAL)	(max 10)
Marks to be transferred to Coursework Assessment Summary Form	Total Mark: (max 60)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE RECORD CARDS

1. Complete the information at the head of the form.
2. Mark the Coursework assignments for each candidate according to instructions given in the Syllabus booklet.
3. Enter marks and total marks in the appropriate spaces.
4. **Add brief comments against each assessment criteria to support marks awarded.**
5. Complete any other sections of the form required.
6. Ensure that the addition of marks is independently checked.
7. **It is essential that the marks of candidates from different teaching groups within each Centre are moderated internally.** This means that the marks awarded to all candidates within a Centre must be brought to a common standard by the teacher responsible for co-ordinating the internal assessment (i.e. the internal moderator), and a single valid and reliable set of marks should be produced which reflects the relative attainment of all the candidates in the Coursework component at the Centre. The outcome of internal moderation, in terms of the number of marks added to or subtracted from the initial total, must be clearly shown when marks are transferred onto the Coursework Assessment Summary Form.
8. Transfer the marks to the Coursework Assessment Summary Form in accordance with the instructions given on that document.
9. Retain all Individual Candidate Record Cards and Coursework which **will be required for external moderation.** Further detailed instructions about external moderation will be sent in late March of the year of the June Examination and in early October of the year of the November examination. See also the instructions on the Coursework Assessment Summary Form.

Note: These Record Cards are to be used by teachers only for students who have undertaken Coursework as part of their IGCSE.



7. Additional information

7.1 Guided learning hours

IGCSE syllabuses are designed on the assumption that candidates have about 130 guided learning hours per subject over the duration of the course. ('Guided learning hours' include direct teaching and any other supervised or directed study time. They do not include private study by the candidate.)

However, this figure is for guidance only, and the number of hours required may vary according to local curricular practice and the candidates' prior experience of the subject.

7.2 Recommended prior learning

We recommend that candidates who are beginning this course should have previously studied a broad curriculum.

7.3 Progression

IGCSE Certificates are general qualifications that enable candidates to progress either directly to employment, or to proceed to further qualifications.

Candidates who are awarded grades C to A* in IGCSE Global Perspectives are well prepared to follow courses leading to AS and A Level or the equivalent in a wide variety of subjects, especially across the humanities and social sciences.

7.4 Component codes

Because of local variations, in some cases component codes will be different in instructions about making entries for examinations and timetables from those printed in this syllabus, but the component names will be unchanged to make identification straightforward.

7.5 Grading and reporting

IGCSE results are shown by one of the grades A*, A, B, C, D, E, F or G indicating the standard achieved, Grade A* being the highest and Grade G the lowest. 'Ungraded' indicates that the candidate's performance fell short of the standard required for Grade G. 'Ungraded' will be reported on the Statement of Results but not on the certificate. For some language syllabuses CIE also reports separate oral endorsement grades on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the highest).

7. Additional information

Percentage uniform marks are also provided on each candidate's Statement of Results to supplement their grade for a syllabus. They are determined in this way:

- A candidate who obtains...
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade A* obtains a percentage uniform mark of 90%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade A obtains a percentage uniform mark of 80%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade B obtains a percentage uniform mark of 70%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade C obtains a percentage uniform mark of 60%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade D obtains a percentage uniform mark of 50%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade E obtains a percentage uniform mark of 40%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade F obtains a percentage uniform mark of 30%.
 - ... the minimum mark necessary for a Grade G obtains a percentage uniform mark of 20%.
 - ... no marks receives a percentage uniform mark of 0%.

Candidates whose mark is none of the above receive a percentage mark in between those stated according to the position of their mark in relation to the grade 'thresholds' (i.e. the minimum mark for obtaining a grade). For example, a candidate whose mark is halfway between the minimum for a Grade C and the minimum for a Grade D (and whose grade is therefore D) receives a percentage uniform mark of 55%.

The uniform percentage mark is stated at syllabus level only. It is not the same as the 'raw' mark obtained by the candidate, since it depends on the position of the grade thresholds (which may vary from one session to another and from one subject to another) and it has been turned into a percentage.

7.6 Resources

Copies of syllabuses, the most recent question papers and Principal Examiners' reports are available on the Syllabus and Support Materials CD-ROM, which is sent to all CIE Centres.

Resources are also listed on CIE's public website at **www.cie.org.uk**. Please visit this site on a regular basis as the Resource lists are updated through the year.

Access to teachers' email discussion groups, suggested schemes of work and regularly updated resource lists may be found on the CIE Teacher Support website at **<http://teachers.cie.org.uk>**. This website is available to teachers at registered CIE Centres.

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