

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series**

**0525 GERMAN (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)**

**0525/11**

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 48

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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## 1 General Marking Principles

**1.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your PE if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.**

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 3 of the Mark Scheme. **Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.**

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (2.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in German they will not score (2.6).

Please note that where written responses are required a brief/ one word answer is often sufficient (see Detailed Mark Scheme).

### 1.2 Crossing out:

- (a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
- (b) If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

### 1.3 More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:

- (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
- (b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
- (c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5 \quad \text{number of correct ticks} \\
 -2 \quad \text{minus number of extra ticks} \\
 = 3
 \end{array}$$

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedent over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks two, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

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**1.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:**

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2

**Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1**

(or vice-versa)

**1.5** Answers requiring the use of German (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

(a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?

(b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?

(c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mein, dein, sein etc., unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(f) Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specified otherwise.

(g) Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

**1.6** Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect German if the word given means something else in German.** (Incorrect German which constitutes a word in any language other than German is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 2.5 above).

**1.7** **Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark**, e.g. 'Su permarkt' (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

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

(a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing them from scoring the mark (INV = 0).

(b) tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.

(c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.

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### 1.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **scoris**.

Award NR (No Response):

- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

- If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

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### 1.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

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

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## 2 Detailed Mark Scheme

### Section 1

#### Aufgabe 1

Accept		Refuse
1	C	[1]
2	A	[1]
3	D	[1]
4	B	[1]
5	C	[1]
6	B	[1]
7	D	[1]
8	A	[1]
		<b>[Total: 8]</b>

#### Aufgabe 2

Accept		Refuse
9	50 / fünfzig	[1]
10	B	[1]
11	Damen / damen / dammen	[1] Damen an (INV)
12	C	[1]
13	A	[1]
14	C	[1]
15	B	[1]
16	nichts / gratis / grates / 0 / frei/ null kostenlos	[1] free, grate, kein

**[Total: 8]**

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**Section 2****Aufgabe 1 Frage 17**

Correct sentences: (c) (e) (f) (g) (j) (k)

**Petra**(a) (b) (c) **Mehmet**(d) (e) (f) **Kristina**(g) (h) (i) **Ralf**(j) (k) (l) **[Total: 6]**

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**Aufgabe 2**

<b>Accept</b>		<b>Refuse</b>
18	1983 [1]	
19	hellblau, hell blau [1]	blau, helblau
20	Schreibtisch [1]	Scheibtisch
21	super / gut / toll [1]	glücklich
22	Lesen lesen lesen [1]	lessen
23	heiß heiße(r) heis heiss schön, schon [1]	heizer, heiser, heise
24	(so) groß, viele Tische und Stühle [1]	viele Schüler tc
25	(er hat sie sofort) geliebt / geleibt / er liebt seine Lehrerin / er hat sie freundlich gefunden (reaction), geliebt tc [1]	dunkle Haare, braune Augen, freundlich
26	(er trägt eine) rote Hose [1] Höse	rote Rose
27	(im) Garten [1]	

**[Total: 10]**



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**Section 3****Aufgabe 1**

<b>Accept</b>	<b>Refuse</b>
<b>28</b> B [1]	
<b>29</b> D [1]	
<b>30</b> C [1]	
<b>31</b> C [1]	
<b>32</b> D [1]	
<b>33</b> A [1]	

**[Total: 6]****Aufgabe 2**

<b>Accept</b>	<b>Refuse</b>
<b>34</b> Sie führen ein Leben wie (die Menschen) <u>vor</u> 100 Jahren Sie leben ohne Luxus / sie haben keinen Luxus nicht modern / altmodisch [1]	Sie haben keine moderne Technologie references to house instead of life: Der Bauernhof ist alt / Sie mögen moderne Häuser nicht von / für / bevor 100 Jahren
<b>35</b> (Sie glauben), dass das moderne Leben zu hektisch ist / das moderne Leben nicht gut ist / es zu viele unnötige Dinge gibt / [1] man ohne Luxus glücklich sein kann  hectisch, hechtisch  <i>any 1 for 1 mark</i>	zu hektisch tc hectic Die Stadt ist zu hektisch

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36	(Um zu) heizen / heissen / heißen Um zu kochen [1] (weil sie) keine moderne Heizung (haben) Heizung tc <i>any 1 for 1 mark</i>	kochen und Autos (INV) Kuchen hat moderne Heizung und Autos	
37	Für die Kinder / die Schule (viel / viel Kinder) für die Schule brauchen vor die Schule brauchen Schularbeit / Hausaufgaben [1]	Er hat Kinder	
38	(Von dem) Bauernhof / Sie produzieren sie selber [1] machen selber / selbst von dem Garten <i>any 1 for 1 mark</i>	kochen selber Obst selber tc von den Bauern	
39	Die Arbeit im / ins Haus Hausarbeit Arbeit drinnen [1]	Arbeit um Haus Arbeit draußen Arbeit zu Hause	
40	Er hat so viel Freiheit / Er hat im Moment so viel Freiheit Er hat jede Menge Abenteuer Eine Menge Abenteuer auf dem Bauernhof / Dort [1] <b>reference to farm or place or time needed</b> <i>any 1 for 1 mark</i>	jede Menge Abenteuer tc so viel Freiheit tc Freizeit	
41	(Es macht ihr) nicht (so viel) Spaß / Sie vermisst ihre Freundinnen [1] Sie vermisst die Stadt Sie vermisst es, ins Kino zu gehen (Sie findet es) langweilig (Sie findet es) nicht cool Sie kann nicht ins Kino gehen nicht gut (unless invalidated) <i>any 1 for 1 mark</i>	gut	
42	(Es gibt) keine richtige Straße / (Sie haben) kein Auto / man muss mit dem Rad fahren / man muss auf dem Pferd reiten [1] <i>any 1 for 1 mark</i>	mit Rad fahren / nur mit dem Rad tc / keine Straße tc	
43	Leute, die (sie) im Sommer / bei schönem Wetter / an einem schönen Tag besuchen Subject required [1]	Schönen Sommertag besuchen tc Leute tc	

[Total: 10]