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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0525 GERMAN (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0525/02 Paper 2 (Reading and Directed Writing), maximum raw mark 65

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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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 2. 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 2 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.**

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 Reading tasks: 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 the 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 6 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

5 number of correct ticks
-2 minus number of extra ticks
= 3

(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.

1.4 Reading tasks: 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)

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1.5 Reading tasks: 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 (in general, Section 2 accept, Section 3 consult Mark Scheme carefully).

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 1.5 above).

1.7 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

(a) INVL = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing him/her 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.
(d) BOD = Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

1.8 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.

1.9 Extra material: Section 2, Exercise 1

In **Section 2, Exercise 1**, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage. Do not worry about lifting unless this would cause the message to be seriously distorted (in general, incorrect possessives should not be judged to cause distortion: see 1.5(d)) – in which case a lift will be specifically rejected in the Mark Scheme.

Ignore extra material given in an answer providing that it does not invalidate an answer.

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1.10 Extra material: Section 3

In **Section 3** 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 texts/questions. 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.

In **Section 3**, look for signs of genuine comprehension. Usually, candidates who lift **indiscriminately** fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of the details required to answer the question does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme (Section 2) provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, the following general rules apply:

(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, **but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:**	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the text and the Team Leader 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 **specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:**	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 text:	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 read and pure guesswork. Therefore where an answer of this sort occurs which is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

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Erster Teil

Erste Aufgabe Fragen 1–5

1 C [1]

2 B [1]

3 A [1]

4 D [1]

5 B [1]

[Total: 5]

Zweite Aufgabe Fragen 6–10

6 D [1]

7 B [1]

8 F [1]

9 E [1]

10 C [1]

[Total: 5]

Dritte Aufgabe Fragen 11–15

11 JA [1]

12 NEIN [1]

13 NEIN [1]

14 JA [1]

15 JA [1]

[Total: 5]

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Vierte Aufgabe Frage 16

- **COMMUNICATION: 1 mark per item up to a maximum of 3**
- **APPROPRIATENESSS OF LANGUAGE: 0, 1 or 2 marks according to grid**

Mark answers not written in the space provided exactly as if they were written in the correct space, e.g. where candidates answer the questions but ignore the instruction to frame their answer as an email:
(a) Samstag (b) S-Bahn (c) 7 Uhr = 1 for COMMUNICATION and 0 for APPROPRIATENESS

Communication **ACCEPT** **For *Communication* accept any tense**		**REFUSE**
(a) Wann? [1] Ich möchte mit dir am Samstag/Sonnabend einkaufen gehen.		Any other days of the week
(b) Transport? [1] Gehen/fahren wir mit der Strassenbahn/ U-bahn/mit dem Zug/mit dem Bus? Kommt du mit der Bus?		Taxi/Auto/Fuß
(c) Zurück um wie viel Uhr? [1] Zurück um 7/19/sieben/neunzehn Uhr(?) Wir kommen/kamen zurück um 7/19 Uhr(?)		Wrong number <u>nach</u> 7/19 Uhr <u>vor</u> 7/19 Uhr <u>treffen um</u> 19 Uhr
Appropriateness of language		**For LANGUAGE, consider only the parts of the candidate's work for which you award a communication mark.** **<u>For LANGUAGE accept any verb tense/ form as long as it is used in a logical fashion, e.g. past not logical for (c)</u>** **NB: if candidates <u>do not attempt</u> one of the tasks they cannot score more than 1 mark for language.**
2	For the award of 2 marks, 2 verbs must be correct and in appropriate tenses. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc) are tolerated.	
1	There is some appropriate usage to reward. For the award of 1 mark, 1 verb must be in an appropriate tense.	
0	There are no examples of appropriate usage to reward. Where 0 awarded for Communication, 0 marks awarded for language.	

[Total: 5]

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Zweiter Teil
Erste Aufgabe Fragen 17–23

- In this exercise, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage.
- Ignore extra material given in an answer providing that it does not invalidate an answer.
- In any case where lifting is unacceptable it will be specifically rejected in the Mark Scheme.
- **Accept meine, deine, and *ihr/sie* throughout for Johannes**

	ACCEPT	REFUSE
17	Er muss (die Schule verlassen) einen Job finden Sie finden einen Job Eine Arbeit finden	Er muss die Schule verlassen Einen Arbeiter finden
18	um seinen Eltern/seiner Familie zu helfen [1] weil er seinen Eltern/seiner Familie helfen möchte weil seine Eltern/Familie (Geld)probleme haben/hat	weil er ihnen helfen möchte weil der Vater arbeitslos ist
19 (i)	Er/sie findet das langweilig [1]	„Er sitzt jeden Tag stundenlang an der Kasse"
(ii)	Er/Der Freund verdient nicht viel/ nur an die €200/ist/wird schlecht bezahlt[1]	
NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)		
20	Er/Sein Cousin verdient mehr/viel/über €900/ist/wird gut bezahlt [1] Weil er viel Geld hätte	Anything not to do with money
21 (i)	Es gibt viele große Firmen [1]	Es gibt mehr/viele Arbeitsplätze/Stellen on its own (but HA if on the same line as one of the correct answers) In die Großstadt, wo es viele große Firmen gibt
(ii)	Die Firmen/Sie brauchen junge Leute (wie Johannes) [1]	
NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)		
22 (i)	Es gibt nur kleine Firmen/keine großen Firmen im Dorf. [1]	Das Dorf ist klein
(ii)	Es gibt wenige Arbeitsstellen [1] Die Konkurrenz ist immer groß Es gibt sehr selten einen Arbeitsplatz	„Im Moment brauchen sie niemanden" (unless it follows on from a reference in another line (either **(i)** or **(ii)**) to „Die Firmen") Konkurrenz tc not enough
NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)		
23	Johannes sollte (umziehen und) einen Job in der Großstadt suchen. [1] In der Großstadt arbeiten	Johannes soll umziehen tc

[Total: 10]

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Zweite Aufgabe Frage 24

IGNORE LETTER HEADINGS & ENDINGS FOR COMMUNICATION AND ACCURACY

- **COMMUNICATION: 1 mark per item up to a maximum of 10**
- **ACCURACY: up to 5 marks according to mark scheme**

Communication
NB: Each of the 4 tasks, (a)–(d) must be completed to get the 10 communication marks.
<u>If any ONE task is missing</u>, the maximum communication mark is 9.
<u>If TWO of the tasks are missing</u>, the maximum communication mark is 8.

<u>LISTS</u> (where a verb is only written once) = a maximum of 3 marks for communication:
lists of 1–3 items = 1 mark
lists of 4 items = 2 marks
lists of 5–6 items = 3 marks

ACCEPT **Sporturlaub**	REFUSE
(a) Sagen Sie, wie sie heißen, und in welcher Klasse sie sind.	
(b) Sagen Sie, wo Sie auf Urlaub sind und wie Sie dahin gekommen sind.	
(c) Sagen Sie, was für Aktivitäten Sie bei dem Sporturlaub machen. Nennen Sie **zwei** Punkte.	
(d) Sagen Sie, was Sie dabei nicht so gut finden, und warum.	

Accuracy – only mark text which has scored for Communication

5	• Limited range of vocabulary, idiom and structures (e.g. *weil, als, wenn, kein*). • The style of writing is basic but reasonably coherent. • Use of a limited range of verbs, often successful. • More accuracy than inaccuracy.
4	• Basic range of vocabulary, idiom and structures (e.g. *weil, kein*). • Sentences may be repetitive (e.g. all beginning with *ich*), but are often successful. • Use of a basic range of verbs, with some success. • The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.
3	• Basic range of vocabulary and structures • Sentences are repetitive (e.g. all beginning with *ich*). • Some awareness of verb usage. • Despite regular errors, the writing conveys some meaning.
2	• Basic vocabulary and structures. • Effective for a variety of straightforward messages. • Little awareness of verb usage. • The degree of inaccuracy often obscures the meaning.
1	• Minimal vocabulary. • Effective for some messages (more than one), usually unconnected. • Insufficient accuracy to convey the meaning.
0	Insufficient accuracy to be awarded a mark of 1.

[Total: 15]

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Dritter Teil

Look for signs of genuine comprehension. Usually, candidates who lift **indiscriminately** fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of the details required to answer the question does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, see General Marking Principles, Section 1.10

Erste Aufgabe Fragen 25–31

1 Mark per question for True or False
1 Mark for correcting False statement (25, 27, 29)

	JA	NEIN
25		✓
26	✓	
27		✓
28	✓	
29		✓
30	✓	
31	✓	

ACCEPT	REFUSE
25 Nein, sie trägt Winterstiefel [1]	
27 Nein, sie hatte Angst [1]	
29 Nein, das ist noch nicht Alltag/Politiker wollen das erreichen [1] Nein, in Norwegen haben alle Schüler einen Laptop	

[Total: 10]

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Zweite Aufgabe Fragen 32–40

	ACCEPT	REFUSE
32	es soll/sollte/ist attraktiv, robust und für den Straßenverkehr tauglich sein **any one of these for one mark** „das attraktiv, robust und im Straßenverkehr gut brauchbar sein sollte"	dass es bis zu 300km weit fahren kann mit Solarzellen auf dem Dach tc „Schon im Jahre 2004 kam die Forderung nach einem Elektromobil, das attraktiv, robust und im Straßenverkehr gut brauchbar sein sollte"
33	Sechs/6 Jahre [1] 2004-2010/von 2004 bis 2010	„sechs/6 Jahre später"
34	(schon mit) 14 (Jahren) [1]	„Schon mit vierzehn Jahren hatte Müller den Entschluss gefasst"
35	**(i)** 70 Leute [1]	Bildungszentrum „Ein Team von siebzig Leuten, ein Bildungszentrum"
	(ii) jede Menge Sponsoren (beisammen) [1]	jede Sponsoren
NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)		
36	(von der Schweiz) nach/zu/in Spanien [1]	auf einer Fahrt von der Schweiz nach Spanien „Auf einer Fahrt von der Schweiz nach Spanien hat das Solarauto die erste Probe gutüberstanden"
37	welches Land sie einlädt [1] „(Die genaue Test-Route hängt davon ab,) welches Land Müller und sein Team einlädt"	wo er einlädt
38	(„Darüber gab es viele Diskussionen denn/") weil er Schadstoffe ausstößt/produziert[1]	weil er <u>zwar</u> Schadstoffe ausstößt/produziert
39	er schreibt eine Diplomarbeit [1] er/der will über den umweltfreundlichen Globetrotter eine Diplomarbeit schreiben	„der über den umweltfreundlichen Globetrotter eine Diplomarbeit schreiben will"
40	(man kann die Reise) im Internet (verfolgen)[1]	per E-mail

[Total: 10]

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