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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)

0525/04 Paper 4 (Continuous Writing), maximum raw mark 50

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.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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Total marks for paper: 50

25 marks per question. Each question is marked over a maximum of 140 words.

1 Communication: 5 marks

Put a stroke in the left hand margin for each of the 5 relevant points.
Record 0 for a failure to score a point.

2 Language: 15 marks

Examiners are required to award ticks beside each Marking Unit which is substantially correct. Errors are not to be indicated. The total number of ticks should be recorded at the foot of the page and converted to a mark out of 15 using the Conversion table at the end of the mark scheme.

3 General Impression: 5 marks

The pro rata mark based on the Language mark should serve as the first guide. This mark should be adjusted up or down by one mark where this is justified by positive or negative qualities of the candidate's work.

0–1 Does not rise above the requirements for the Directed Writing Task in Paper 2.

2 Fairly good use of idiom, vocabulary, structures and appropriate tenses.

3 Good use of the above.

4 Very good use of the above.

5 Excellent use of the above.

Recording of marks

Marks should be recorded at the end of the answer as follows:

Communication	+	Language	+	General Impression	=	Total
E.g. 4/5	+	10/15	+	3/5	=	17/25

Enter each of the two marks on the front of the Script and record the total out of 50.

Please ensure that these marks are checked carefully, especially the conversion of ticks to marks for Language.

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Counting words

(a) In letters ignore any address or date. Ignore also any title which the candidate has invented. No marks may be gained for the above.

(b) Count up to exactly 140 words. Award no more marks thereafter, either for Communication or Language. But see note (e).

(c) Our definition of a word is a group of letters surrounded by a space. A group of letters containing a hyphen is regarded as one word.

Fußball-Weltmeisterschaft; 99-prozentig = one word, *die Frau* = two words

(d) All numbers count as one word each whether written as figures or as words.

21 = one word
einundzwanzig = one word

(e) When the 140th word splits a Marking Unit, award a mark for the unit if correct in spite of (b).

…*mit* //*meinem Freund*. Record a tick for '*mit*'.
Noch //*später*. Record a tick for '*noch*'.
Er hat //*gemacht*. Record a tick for '*er hat*.

(f) Indicate the 140th word by ||.

(g) Proper nouns count as one word and do not score ticks for language, e.g. *Neuseeland, Vereinigten Staaten, Rheinland-Pfalz, Helmut Kohl, Südafrika, New York*. Where names of countries are preceded by a preposition a tick is awarded: *in Frankreich*.

(h) In letters count a maximum of **2** words only for the addressee as in *Lieber Herr Anders.*

Repetition of material printed in the rubric

Sections of the rubric which might score no marks for language are discussed at the Examiners' Coordination Meeting.

For June 2010 the following list of words lifted unchanged from the rubric would not be rewarded:

Question 1(a) *und drei Freunde einen Campingurlaub in Deutschland machen./ um Auskunft über den Campingplatz / um Auskunft über die Gegend.*

Question 1(b) N/A

Question 2 N/A

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Irrelevant material

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0/25 is given. These are rare in IGCSE. The genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communication marks but will score for Accuracy and Impression. Examiners who encounter what they judge to be irrelevant material/an irrelevant answer must contact the Principal Examiner during the marking period. When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Accuracy marks.

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MARKS FOR RELEVANT COMMUNICATION

General principles

(a) Do not award Communication Marks when the required elements are expressed in inappropriate time frames:

- e.g. *Letztes Jahr reise ich nach Deutschland* = 0 for Communication. *Ich reise* does not receive a tick for Language. (The other elements are marked in the usual way.)

However reward a Present where a Future context is apparent:

- e.g. *Nächstes Jahr reise ich nach Deutschland* = 1 for Communication. *Ich reise* receives a tick for Language.

Disallow for Communication the use of the Infinitive or the Past Participle when a finite verb is required and the use of a finite verb where the infinitive is required:

- e.g. *Ich gewesen im Urlaub* = 0 for Communication and Language
  Ich sein im Urlaub = 0 similarly
  Ich will esse = 0 similarly

(c) Tolerate and accept for Communication (but not for Language) the use of any past tenses when a past is required, even when a different past tense would be correct. Allow Perfect, Imperfect or Pluperfect. Accept for Communication the use of a Future when a Conditional would be correct and vice versa.

Disallow the 'historic present' for Communication and Language.

(d) Tolerate and allow for Communication the use of *haben* with a past participle when *sein* is correct

- e.g. *Ich habe in Deutschland geblieben* may score

However disallow the use of *sein* for *haben*, as in:

- e.g. *Ich bin gegessen* = 0

(e) Bracket and exclude from the word count any letter etiquette in Question 2 when a letter is not asked for.

(f) A Communication mark may only score if it occurs in the first 140 words.

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QUESTION 1

A maximum of 5 marks is available for each of the two questions.
Marks are to be awarded for the following points:

Question 1 (a)

- Introduce yourself (z. B. Name, Wohnort) and say who is coming with you. [1]
- Explain why you are visiting Germany. [1]
- Say when you are coming and how long you would like to stay for. [2]
- Ask for information about the camping site and/or the region. [1]

Question 1 (b)

- Say when he or she may come to visit and for how long. [1]
- Say how you like the new house and why. [2]
- Say how you get to your new school. [1]
- Ask your friend about what he would like to do during his visit. [1]

[Total: 5]

QUESTION 2

Candidates are awarded 1 mark up to a maximum of 5 for each point relevant to the development of the storyline in an appropriate tense. Allow just one sentence for scene-setting.

Communication ticks are awarded for opinions, reactions, actions, descriptions, etc., i.e. for any new information which allows the story to unfold.

The story should be told mainly in the past tense, as clearly indicated in the rubric. The historic present is not normally accepted. Of course any sentence which clearly relates to the present or to the future should be credited appropriately.

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LANGUAGE MARKS

General Comments

This positive marking scheme is intended to reward both accuracy and ambition. No marks are deducted for errors.

Marking Units

A tick is awarded for a correct Marking Unit of which each element is correct. The tick is recorded over the scoring word e.g. *mein [1] Freund*

A Marking unit may consist of the correct use of any of the following items:

- A noun or pronoun + verb. Extra marks are available for the use of negative expressions and the interrogative.
- A verb used as an infinitive.
- A noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase or partitive
- A noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase
- Any pronoun other than subject pronouns and reflexives
- All adverbs (except *sehr* and *gut*)
- All conjunctions (except *und* and *aber*)

See below for details

Inaccuracies in the use of Umlauts (except where they affect the meaning of the word), Hyphens and Punctuation are ignored.

e.g. *der Rücksack* = 1 tick; *Mörgen* = 1 tick; *der Super-Markt = 1 tick*

Misspelling of proper nouns in the case of a person's name or a town or place other than a country should be tolerated.

e.g. ...*mit Johan* = 1. ...*in Koln* = 1. However, ...*in Deustchland* = 0

Allow the use of *Du* or *Sie* in informal letters. In the case of inconsistencies, reward the most frequently used. Disallow the use of *Du*, *Dein* etc in formal letters. Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

Letter Etiquette

Reward with a tick for Language, the use of *Herr* or *Frau* at the start of a formal letter. Also award two ticks for *Lieber Herr* or *Liebe Frau* in a formal letter and one tick for *Lieber Jens* etc. in an informal letter. Multiple addressees (*Lieber Herr…*, *Liebe Frau…*) are credited once only. Greetings such as *Hallo!* Or *Gruß dich!* gain ticks in informal letters only, and formal endings (*Hochachtungsvoll*, for example) do not score in informal letters.

In addition, award ticks for Language up to a maximum of 5 for pre-learnt preamble such as:

Vielen Dank für Deinen Brief. Ich habe mich sehr gefreut, mal wieder von Dir zu hören. (Max 5)

Thereafter ignore everything not related to the task set.

NB Similar *politesses* may occur at the end of the letter. If they do, reward to a maximum of 5.

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Do not reward 'letter etiquette' for Language when a letter is not required.

Letter Ending

Allow a maximum of 3 marks for all formal and informal *politesses*

Hochachtungsvoll etc.
Schreib bitte bald wieder! Ich hoffe, es geht Euch allen bestens, etc. Mark for language in the normal way up to a maximum of 3 ticks. This is in addition to the marks awarded for the *politesses* described above.

Tolerances

When a verb is governed by multiple subjects, tolerate if either is correct.

e.g. *Der Frau und ihr Mann* [1] *sind abgefahren* [1]

No credit is usually given to the occasional correctly spelt item in a sequence which makes no sense in German. However, recognisable discrete items such as *mein Vater* may be rewarded in such a context.

When the gender of the writer is variable, tick only the most frequent. Always accept the declared gender of the writer and ignore the name on the front of the script and at the end of the letter.

Accept the use of either *Du* or *Sie* in informal letters, but do not reward *Du* in formal letters. Do not tolerate inconsistency of *Sie* and *Du*. Reward the most frequent.

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A VERBS

1 Subject/verb accord. The verb agrees with the number and person of the subject. *Man*, *wir*, *Sie*, and *sie* must be correctly written. The present tenses of *haben* and *sein* also score ticks, if appropriate.

Ich spielt Tennis ✓ [1]

Der Hunt hört ✓ das Kind ✓ [2]

Herr ✓ Schmidt, Sie ✓ sind nette [2]

Wir wohnen ✓ in ✓ Bonn [2]

Er hat ✓ ein Hunt [1]

2 Compound tenses. An auxiliary and a past participle in the correct position gains 1 tick.

Ich habe ✓ ein Buch gekauft ✓ [2]

Ich hat ✓ mit ✓ dem Bus gefahren [2]

Wir sind ✓ mit ✓ dem Bus gefahren ✓ [3]

Wir sind gefahren ✓ mit ✓ dem Bus [2]

3 Separable verbs. A tick for each correct positioning of the separable prefix and a tick if verb is entirely correct (i.e. correct spelling and position).

Ich beilege ✓ ein Foto [1]

Ich lege ✓ ein ✓ Foto bei ✓ [3]

Ich habe ✓ mitgemacht ✓ [2]

Ich habe gemitmacht (0)

4 Imperatives. A tick for correct use.

Schreib! ✓ [1]

Schreibt! ✓ [1]

Schreiben ✓ Sie! [1]

5 Correct use and positioning of infinitives (after modal verbs, *um…zu*, *ohne…zu*, *(an)statt…zu* or simple *zu* clause): 1 tick for the correct use and spelling of the infinitive and an additional tick (i.e. conditional upon correct infinitive) for the correct use, spelling and positioning of *um*, *zu*, etc.

Ich kann ✓ Tennis ✓ spielen ✓ [3]

Ich komme ✓, um ✓ Tennis zu spielen ✓ [4]

Ich kann ✓ spielen Tennis ✓ [2]

Ohne ✓ einen ✓ Augenblick zu verlieren ✓ [3]

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Ich versuche, fit zu bleiben [4]

Ich werde singen [2]

6 **Inversion** gains an extra tick, but only if syntax and spelling are correct:

Oft ich gehe [2]

Oft gehe ich [3]

Oft geht ich [1]

B NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

1 **Nominative Case:** a tick will be given for any correctly used and spelled noun in the Nominative **preceded by** a correctly used definite or indefinite article. Give credit for correct use of *Herr*, *Frau* and *Fräulein*.

Der Mann kommt [2]

Die Mann kommt [1]

Mein Hund kommt [2]

Meine Hund kommt [1]

Dieser Hund kommt [2]

Eine Hund kommt [1]

Eine Katze kommt [2]

One tick for the noun where the article is correctly omitted. The inclusion of an unnecessary article does not gain credit.

Er ist Briefträger [2]

Er ist ein Briefträger [1]

NB Credit correct referral of *er*, *sie* **but not *es*** (meaning 'it') to a preceding, non-human noun. Take the gender of the antecedent as used by the candidate. Do not allow credit for *es* where it refers to the name of a town.

Das ist mein Hund. Er ist dick. [5]

Das ist mein Hund. Es ist dick. [4]

Das ist meine Mutter. Sie ist alt. [4]

2 **Correct use of Accusative, Genitive and Dative singular without a preposition,** including nouns and pronouns, reflexives, genitive *s*.

Ich sehe den Mann [2]

Ich sehe der Mann [1]

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Ich gebe dem Mann einen Hut [DAN] [4]

Ich gebe es ihm [PAD] [4]

jeden Tag [1]

3 Plural nouns: nominative case: 1 tick if correctly spelt. Plurals in all other cases (including correct use of the dative 'n', where appropriate) are credited with two ticks, even if there is no change in the plural. To gain the plural ticks, the article or the preceding adjective, if there is no article, must be correct.

Die Lehrer geben den Schülern die Hausaufgaben [DAN] [7]

Viele Leute kommen [3]

C ADJECTIVES

1 Adjectives must agree with the real gender and number of the noun. The adjective will only be credited if the spelling of the adjective and of the noun it describes is correct.

Der junge Mann [2]

Ein junger Mann [2]

Er hilft der alten Frau [3]

guter Wein (nom) (correct adjective + correct omission of article) [2]

gute Weine (nom) (correct adjective + correct omission of article) [2]

mit langen Haaren (correct adjective + correct omission of article) [4]

2 Predicative Adjectives.

Die Katze ist klein [3]

Die Katze ist kleine [2]

3 Possessive Adjectives. One tick for an appropriate, correctly spelt possessive in all cases, assuming that the noun is correctly spelt and that the case ending/gender is correct.

Meine Schwester kommt [2]

Dein Vater kommt [2]

Ich spaziere mit deinem Hund [3]

Meine Schwestern sind klein [3]

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D PREPOSITIONS

1 **Prepositional units** are given extra credit. With an article, they gain 2 ticks in the singular and 3 ticks in the plural; without an article, they gain 1 tick in the singular and 2 ticks in the plural. A preposition + a pronoun (singular or plural) gains 2 ticks. If the wrong preposition is used with the correct ending, no tick is awarded. Maximum score for a correct prepositional unit (including credit for adjectives) is 4.

mit dem Bus [2]

mit den Bussen [3]

mit den gelben Bussen [4]

mit Freunden (in plural, 2 ticks without article) [2]

mit Susanne [1]

mit mir [2]

mit uns [2]

für die Kinder [3]

in Frankreich [1]

zu Hause [1]

nach Hause [1]

im September [2]

zu Fuß [1]

das Haus in dem ich wohne [4]

E ADVERBS

1 **Adverbial phrase/adverb,** excluding *sehr, gut.*

Ich fahre schnell [2]

Ich möchte bitte ein Eis [3]

Ich bin ziemlich müde [3]

Ich spiele gern [2]

Ich spiele nicht gern [3]

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F CONJUNCTIONS AND WORD ORDER

1 Correct subordinating or co-ordinating conjunctions are to be credited (except those with *und* and *aber*) as is the use of a correct **relative pronoun**.

Ich weiß nicht, ob er kommt [5]

Ich weiß nicht, wann er kommt [5]

Ich trinke gern Bier, aber ich trinke nicht gern Wein [6]

2 Correct word order:

- in relative and subordinate clauses
- inversion main clauses
- time, manner, place (TMP)
- order of direct and indirect objects (DAN, PAD)
  - [2 noun objects: dative comes first – DAN]
  - [2 pronoun objects: accusative comes first – PAD]
- correct order, pronoun and noun [PN]

In relative and subordinate clauses:

Ich weiß, dass er heute kommt [5]

Ich weiß, dass er kommt heute [4]

Der Junge, dessen Katze schwarz ist, wohnt hier [7]

Inversion in main clauses:

Heute wohnt er in Berlin [4]

Heute er wohnt in Berlin [3]

Time, manner, place (TMP):

TMP

Ich trinke zu Mittag schnell im Gasthaus ein Glas Bier [8]

Ich trinke ein Glas Bier im Gasthaus zu Mittag schnell [7]

Order of direct and indirect (PAD and DAN)

Ich gebe es ihm [PAD] [4]

Ich gebe ihm es [3]

Ich gab dem Mann das Bier [DAN] [4]

Ich gab das Bier dem Mann [3]

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G MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1 Interrogatives plus inversion:

Wer bist du? [2]

Wann du kommst? [1]

Kommst du? [2]

2 Dates and times. Telling the time (whooe phrase): 1 tick per preposition, up to a maximum of 2.

um 10 / zehn Uhr [1]

Es ist zwei Uhr [2]

um Viertel vor zehn [2]

bis um halb zehn [2]

Dates: a tick for correct usage (ordinals should be spelt correctly).

den 12. Juni / den zwölften Juni [2]

bis zum 10. Juni [3]

vom neunten bis zum elften Mai [7]

3 Qualifiers, such as *ganz*, *ziemlich*, *wie, undsoweiter,* etc., are to be credited with 1 tick, but not *sehr.*

4 Abbreviations will be rewarded if used with the correct punctuation:

den 6. Februar [2]

Also:

nicht wahr/vielleicht/oder? and (other) interjections [1]

5 Comparisons and Superlatives. In comparisons, the adjective is treated as normal, but there is an extra tick for the correct usage in the comparison. The superlative is treated as an adjective.

Ich bin jünger als du [3]

Du bist nicht so alt wie ich (so ...wie correctly sited gets 1 tick) [4]

Du bist nicht so jung als ich [3]

6 Units and prices, however expressed, gain a tick:

1m80 / 1 Meter 80 / ein Meter achtzig [1]

€6,80 / 6, 80 Euro / sechs Euro 80 / sechs Euro achtzig / 7 Euros [1]

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Conversion Table for 0525/4

Number of ticks Maximum 60	Mark out of 15 (for Accuracy of Language)	Pro rata (General Impression)* Max 5
60+	15	5
55–59	14	5
51–54	13	4
48–50	12	4
45–47	11	4
42–44	10	3
38–41	9	3
34–37	8	3
30–33	7	2
26–29	6	2
22–25	5	2
19–21	4	1
15–18	3	1
11–14	2	0
7–10	1	0
0–6	0	0

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