

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0525 GERMAN (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0525/13

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 45

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 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O 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 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 Team Leader 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.

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (1.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in German they will not score (1.6).

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. 2 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. For example, the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but there are 2 'extra' ticks (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3.

number of correct ticks:	5
minus number of extra ticks:	-2
mark awarded:=	3

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks 2, 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 1.5 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.
- (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.

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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.

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, but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript 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 or (ii) 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

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(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 Team Leader
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2 Detailed Mark Scheme

Erster Teil

Aufgabe 1, Fragen 1–8

ACCEPT		REFUSE
1	C [1]	
2	B [1]	
3	D [1]	
4	A [1]	
5	A [1]	
6	B [1]	
7	D [1]	
8	C [1]	
[Total: 8]		

Aufgabe 2, Fragen 9–15

ACCEPT		REFUSE
9	A [1]	
10	neuesten [1] accept any attempt at superlative (insist on st)	neunsten, neuen, neues, nuesten
11	C [1]	
12	B [1]	
13	C [1]	

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14	50	[1]	
15	B	[1]	
		[Total: 7]	

Zweiter Teil**Aufgabe 1, Frage 16**

A mark out of 6 is entered for the whole exercise in the mark input box.

If more than 6 boxes are ticked by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: e.g. 7 boxes ticked of which 6 are correct use formula $6 - 1 = 5$ (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

ACCEPT**REFUSE****Nils**(a) (b) (c) **Sandra**(d) (e) (f) **Jens**(g) (h) (i) **Angela**(j)

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(k)

(l)

[Total: 6]

Aufgabe 2, Fragen 17–25

ACCEPT		REFUSE	
17	auf dem Land Insist on attempt at preposition <i>auf</i>	[1]	Land <i>tc</i> , im Land, in dem Land der/die/das Land
18	Oma Accept <i>Omar, Umma</i>	[1]	
19	(die) Hälfte Accept $\frac{1}{2}$, 50%, ein halb	[1]	Hilfe, Hälfte, viele
20	(in einer) Buchhandlung / (in einem) Laden (In einem Geschäft), (in einer) Bücherei Do NOT insist on preposition	[1]	Buchbüros
21	Karten / Konzertkarten Music Carten, Tickets Accept manchmal, selten, ab und zu	[1]	
22	(im) Supermarkt, (im) Internet Accept Supermarket, Super Markt	[1]	
23	(mit) (ihrer) Freundin Do not insist on preposition Ignore possessive Accept any concept of Freund/e (Freunden, Freund, Freundinnen)	[1]	Freude, Freud
24	Die Größe stimmt nicht / (ist) nicht richtig / zu groß (Sie bekommt) die falsche Farbe (<i>any one</i>) Do not insist on verb, umlaut (accept große) Accept Man muss alles zurückschicken	[1]	Die größte, die Kleidung ist zu groß / zu klein fear angenehmer
25	(viel) angenehmer, angenehm, angenäm toll, gut, es gefällt Laura, viele angenehme, sie geht gern, sie liebe es	[1]	
		[Total: 9]	

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Dritter Teil

Aufgabe 1, Fragen 26–31

ACCEPT		REFUSE
26	A [1]	
27	C [1]	
28	D [1]	
29	C [1]	
30	B [1]	
31	A [1]	
[Total: 6]		

Aufgabe 2, Fragen 32–39

ACCEPT		REFUSE
32	(auf) (einer) exotischen Insel / am weißen Strand / am blauen Ozean Accept: exotischen Strand, Insle, sonnig Strand Insist on positive adjective Do NOT insist on preposition [1]	Land, Island, Isle Sotische Insel, Ilsen, Küste tc
33	(sie würde es) langweilig (finden) [1] Accept langweilen, lanweilig Accept present tense (sie werdet schnell langweilen) Sie geht lieber wandern, sie mag aktiv Urlaub	Weil es doof ist Sie mag Luxushotels nicht
34	(in einem) Zelt [1] Campingplatz	Zehlt, Zält, Zält, selt
35	Fluss / (in) Hamburg [1] Zu Hause (in Hamburg)	Haus in Hamburg In einem Fluss Sie ist im Haus geblieben
36	(i) 10 Minuten [1] (ii) Sie kann nur für eine halbe Stunde bleiben / Sie braucht nicht den ganzen Tag dort zu verbringen / Sie kann mit dem Fahrrad dorthin fahren	Es ist nur eine halbe Stunde weg

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Accept Es dauert keine Zeit nach Hause zu fahren, eine kurze Reise, es ist einfach hinzukommen Sie kann radfahren (zum Strand) [1]	
37 (weil) es (viele) Schiffe gibt / wegen der Schiffe viele Schiffe, es gibt Schiffsverkehr (weil es) gefährlich (ist) Accept: gefehrlig (inist on -r-) [1]	Ships, Schips, Schiffe tc Gefehlllich Sie ist gefahrlich
38 woher ein <u>Schiff</u> gekommen ist [1] Accept: wo ein <u>Schiff</u> gekommen ist Schiffsdatenbank/ Datenbank von einem Schiff was ein <u>Schiff</u> transportiert (<i>any one</i>)	Woher das Schiff bekommen ist Schiffstadenbank Schift Ship
39 (sie würde) Heimweh (bekommen) / weil sie lieber im Kopf verreist sie bleibt lieber zu Hause/ in HH Sie will nicht lange weg von zu Hause sein [1]	Sie bleibt lieber hier/ dort
[Total: 9]	