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CAMBRIDGE
INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

JUNE 2002

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 50

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0530/4

Foreign Language Spanish
(Continuous Writing)

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
Local Examinations Syndicate

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MARKS FOR RELEVANT COMMUNICATION

Q1(a) Up to 5 marks in all as follows:

Quiénes son las personas que van	1
Las habitaciones que necesitáis	1
Las fechas de las vacaciones	1
Las actividades e instalaciones que os gustaría tener cerca	1
Una pregunta sobre el precio	1

Q1(b) Up to 5 marks in all as follows:

(i) Agradecimiento por la visita	1
(ii) Descripción del viaje de vuelta	1
(iii) Lo que pasó cuando fuiste al médico	1
(iv) Cómo vas a pasar el resto del mes	1
1 more mark is available for a further detail relevant to (ii) to (iv)	1

Q2 Up to 5 marks in all as follows:

(i) Adónde piensas ir	1
(ii) Qué piensas hacer	2
(iii) Con quién vas a viajar	1
(iv) Lo que esperas aprender	1
1 more mark is available for a further detail relevant to (i) to (iv)	1

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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:

el Señor = two words

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

32 = one word
treinta y dos = one word

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

...con || mi amigo. Record a tick for *con.*

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

Irrelevant material

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists almost 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 in doubt should 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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LANGUAGE MARKS

This part of the mark scheme applies to both Paper 2 and Paper 4.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The 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.

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

- A noun or pronoun + verb.
- A verb used as an infinitive, with or without a preposition.
- A noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase or partitive.
- A noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase.
- All pronouns except subject and reflexive
- All adverbs (except *muy*)
- All conjunctions (except *y* (unless changed correctly to *e* where this is necessary) and *pero*)

See below for details.

Each unit (as mentioned above) scores one tick which should be placed above the verb or the preposition. The spelling and possible accent of verbs must be absolutely correct in order to score a mark. Otherwise, inaccuracies in the use of accents are tolerated except where they are used to distinguish between two words of different meaning or function.

Eg *aun/aún, solo/sólo* and interrogatives which must be accented *¿Cuándo? ¿Dónde?*

Eg *Estuve alli* = 2 ticks
Tambien fue = 2 ticks
Es fantastico = 2 ticks

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

Eg *...con Guilermo* = 1
...desde Inglatera = 1

Allow the use of *tú* or *usted* in informal letters. In the case of inconsistencies reward the most frequently used. Disallow the use of *tu, tus* etc in formal letters. Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

Eg Formal letters: disallow such as *¡Hola! Saludos*
Informal letters: disallow such as *Acuso recibo de su carta...*

Disallow the inappropriate use of the perfect tense.

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

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LETTER ETIQUETTE

Start of the letter

Reward with a tick for Language the correct use of a suitable opening, ie, the use of *Estimado señor, Estimada señora, Muy señor mío* or *Muy señora mía* in a formal letter. Greetings such as ¡*Hola*! or *Querido Juan/Querida María* gain a tick if used correctly in informal letters.

Award ticks for Language up to a maximum of 5 only, for prelearnt preamble such as:

Siento mucho haber tardado tanto en escribirte (maximum 5)

Thereafter ignore everything not related to the task set.

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

Letter ending

Allow a maximum of 3 ticks for all formal and informal 'politesses'.

Eg *Esperando su respuesta le queda muy agradecido*; *Escríbeme pronto*; *Un abrazo fuerte* etc. Mark for language in the normal way up to a maximum of 3 ticks.

TOLERANCES

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

Eg El mujer y su esposo (1) salieron (1)

When an adjective or a preposition is dependent on two or more nouns tolerate if one is correct.

Eg Los playas eran (1) grandes (1)
...con (1) el mujer y el hombre

No credit is usually given to the occasional correctly spelt item in a sequence which makes no sense in Spanish. However recognisable discreet items such as *mi casa* 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 when marking agreements and ignore the name on the front of the script and at the end of the letter.

REPETITION *(ONLY APPLIES TQ PAPER 2 WRITING EXERCISE)*

Apply a rule of three. A lexical item or structure may score only 3 times.

Eg *Hay*...; *es*...; *tengo*...; *mi*... (*mi madre* = 1, *mi amigo* = 1, *mi casa* = 1 then *mi profesor* = 0)

Repeated units such as the above only obtain 3 ticks. Ignore thereafter.

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(A) VERBS

1 Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb = 1 (if all elements are correct)

tengo un amigo = 1
Juan llamo = 0
volvió a casa = 2
comi paella = 1
compré un disco = 1
el mujer salió = 0
volvio a casa = 1
esta = 0

2 Imperative = 1

ven = 1
oiga = 1

3 Participle (past or present) = 1

el hombre sentado = 1
terminada la programa = 0
siendo estudiante = 1
volvio corriendo = 1
terminado el programa = 1
terminado la programa = 0
fui corriendo = 2

4 Verb + infinitive = 1 + 1

quiero (1) *salir* (1)
quiro (0) *salir* (1)
quiero (1) *vuelver* (0)

Verbs that require a preposition (*a*, *de*, *en*, *por* or *con*) or the word *que* before another verb = 2

empecé a gritar (3)
empecé gritar (2)
trato de bajar (3)
insistió en salir (3)
optó por luchar (3)
tenía que correr (3)

5 Preposition + verb = 1 + 1

sin (1) esperar (1)
antes de (1) llegar (1)
después de (1) comer (1)

NB *Al* + infinitive = 1 + 1
Al terminar, salió (3)
Al llegar, llamó (3)

6 Impersonal verbs (such as *gustar*, *quedar*, *faltar* etc)

Me gusta (2) *leer* (1) = 3
Me (1) *gusto* (0) *leer* (1) = 2
Le gustan (2) *las fiestas* = 2
Me quedaban (2) *diez pesetas* = 2

7 Passive and participle with *estar*

Reward by usual rules.

La puerta estaba (1) *abierta* (1)
El pueblo fue (1) *destruido* (1)

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8 Negatives

No comen (1)
No podía (1)

But

Nadie vino (2)
Nunca vino (2)

No hace ni frio ni calor (3)

Reward a double negative with 1 tick

No había nada (2)
No había visitado nunca Granada (2)
No tenía ningún libro (2)

A negative may be rewarded when it stands alone.

Nadie (1); *Nunca* (1); *Jamás* (1)

9 Compound tenses (perfect, pluperfect, past anterior, future perfect, conditional perfect, perfect subjunctive, pluperfect subjunctive) are awarded 1 tick.

He hecho = 1 tick
Habría llegado = 1 tick
Hubiera vuelto = 1 tick
Ha volvido = 0

10 Continuous forms of the verb *estar* and gerund are awarded 1 tick.

estoy escribiendo = 1 tick
estaba estudiando = 1 tick
estarán comiendo = 1 tick

11 Periphrastic verb forms are awarded 2 ticks.

ir + a + infinitive = 2 ticks
voy a ir = 2 ticks
van a estar = 2 ticks

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(B) NOUNS

A noun with a definite or indefinite article does not score. No credit is given to a noun with a number.

el novio = 0 *diez flores* = 0

A noun may be part of a Marking Unit as illustrated below.

1 Subject + verb = 1

See above in (A) *el joven comió* = 1

2 Preposition (+ article) + noun = 1

a Madrid = 1 *en la cocina* = 1 *con Pablo* = 1
al cine = 1 *al lado de* (1) *mi amigo* (1) = 2 *para ese hombre* = 2
por avión = 1 *desde Roma* = 1 *café con leche* = 1
entre amigos = 1 *sin gas* = 1 *en avión* = 1
el programa del radio = 0

el/la habitación de los niños/del chico/de la señora/de Pablo = 1 each (despite faulty gender of *habitación*)

3 Noun/pronoun + adjective = 1

el niño guapo = 1 *es interesante* = 2 *la niña guapo* = 0

This includes possessive, interrogative (see (A) 9), demonstrative and indefinite adjectives.

mi casa está cerca = 3 *tenía algún dinero* = 2
mis padres (1) no están (1) = 2 *otro día* = 1
este libro = 1 *todo el pueblo* = 1
aquellos chicos = 1 *cada vez* = 1

4 Expressions of quantity + noun = 1

Both elements must be correct.

un kilo de tomates = 1 *un paquete de galletas* = 1
mucho dinero = 1 *una kilo de manzanas* = 0

Quantities with prepositions, adjectives and verbs:

con muchos niños pequeños = 3 *con muchos niños* = 2
con (1) *muchos niño pequeños* (1) = 2

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(C) ADJECTIVES

1 Noun/pronoun + adjective = 1

Each element must be correct for the unit to gain a tick. The adjective must be in the correct form and position. See above in (B).

la casa blanca = 1 *la casa es bonita* = 2 *es bonita* = 2

2 Noun + adjectival phrase = 1 sometimes

la sala de estar = 0 (this is one dictionary/vocabulary item)
el anillo de oro = 1

3 Faulty adjectives do not invalidate other units

nuestro (1) *primera día* = 1
nuestro (1) *primer día* (1) = 2

4 Adjectives used as nouns = 0

los ricos = 0 *los españoles* = 0

5 Comparatives and superlatives

más... que = 1 *menos... que* = 1

es (1) *más alto* (1) *que* (1) *papa* = 3
es (1) *tan alto* (1) *como* (1) *papa* = 3
los más ricos (1) *del mundo* (1) = 2
los peores (1) *del mundo* (1) = 2

mejor = 1 *peor* = 1
mayor = 1 *menor* = 1
el mejor = 1

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(D) PRONOUNS

All pronouns other than subject pronouns and reflexives are ticked when used correctly.

1 Object pronouns = 1

Juan lo vio = 2
El me lo dio = 3
Yo te lo doy = 3
Yo voy a verles = 3
El te ha visto = 2
Yo lo te doy = 2

2 Disjunctive or Emphatic pronouns

mi, ti, él, ella = 1 tick

conmigo, contigo etc = 2 ticks

3 Demonstrative pronouns = 1

este, ese, aquel = 1
éste, ése, aquél etc = 1

4 Possessive adjectives/pronouns = 1

mi/mis, tu/tus, su/sus etc = 1
el mio, el tuyo etc = 1

5 Relative pronouns

que, quien, quienes, el/la que, el/la cual, cuyo, lo que, lo cual etc = 1

la niña que (1) *canta* (1)
la casa en que (1) *vivo* (1)

lo + adjective = 1 + 1

lo bueno (2) fue (1)... = 3
lo más importante es = 4

6 Interrogative pronouns = 1

¿Cómo?	*¿Para qué?*	*¿Adónde?*	*¿Cuándo?*
¿De quién?	*¿De dónde?*	*¿Dónde?*	*¿Cuál?*
¿Qué?	*¿Por qué?*	*¿Cuáles?*	*¿Cuánto/a/os/as?*
¿Para quién?	*¿Con qué?*		

¿Quién sabe? = 2
¿Habló español? (1)
¿Verdad? (1)
¿A quién (1) *escribe* (1) *María*? = 2
¿Se marcharon? (1)

The accent must be included on a question word if the question is indirect.

Eg *Preguntó (1) quién (1) iba (1) a casa* (1)

7 Indefinite pronouns

algo, alguien, alguno, nada, nadie, todo, ciertos, muchos = 1

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(E) PREPOSITIONS

1 With verbs

sin (1) *esperar* (1)
antes de (1) *comenzar* (1)

2 With nouns

durante el viaje = 1
según Juan = 1

3 With pronouns

con él = 2
para mí = 2
a él (2) *le* (1) *gustó* (1)

4 In a phrase

enfrente de la catedral = 1
alrededor de la mesa = 1 *alrededor de (1) la mesas* = 1

5 Personal *a*

a (1) *él* (1) *le* (1) *gustó* (1) = 4
él gustó = 0
él le (1) *gustó* (1) = 2

(F) ADVERBS

All adverbs and adverbial phrases used correctly gain one tick except *muy*

habló de prisa = 2 *voy a menudo* = 2
aquí/allí/ahí = 1 *de repente* = 1
por desgracia = 1

Treat 'set' adverbial phrases such as the following as single units:

a toda velocidad = 1

Treat Comparatives and Superlatives of adverbs in the same way as adjectives. See (C).

(G) CONJUNCTIONS

All Conjunctions used correctly receive a tick except *y* and *pero*

mientras = 1 *porque* = 1
sé que = 2 *dice que* = 2

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(H) EXPRESSIONS

1 Time

el domingo = 1
por la tarde = 1
tarde = 1
el domingo que viene/próximo/pasado = 1
el domingo por la mañana = 1
más tarde = 1
(hasta) luego = 1
(hasta) pronto = 1
ayer/anteayer = 1
mañana/mañana por la mañana = 1
al día siguiente = 1
a las diez = 1
son las diez = 1
después de/antes de = 1
sobre las dos y media = 1
a las diez menos cuarto = 1
el 7 de junio = 1

2 Weather

Treat expressions with *hacer* by the usual rules as follows:

hace (1) *calor/frío* (1) = 2
hace (1) *sol/viento* (1) = 2
hace buen/mal tiempo = 2
llueve = 1
está lloviendo = 1

3 Tener and dar expressions

tengo 20 años = 1
tengo hambre/frío = 1
me di cuenta = 1
dio un paseo = 1

4 Miscellaneous

hay = 1
¿verdad? = 1
más o menos = 1
por favor = 1
quizás = 1
de hecho = 1
en realidad = 1

5 Greetings and expletives

buenos días/hola/adiós/un abrazo/un abrazo y un beso/hasta la vista/un abrazo fuerte/un abrazo de su amiga… = 1

¡Dios mío!/¡Ay! = 1

Treat valedictions as language (maximum 3).

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Conversion Table for 0530/2

Number of ticks Maximum 40	Mark out of 8 (for Accuracy of Language)
40+	8
35-39	7
30-34	6
25-29	5
20-24	4
15-19	3
10-14	2
5-9	1
0-4	0

Conversion Table for 0530/4

Number of ticks Maximum 60	Mark out of 15	Pro rata (General Impression)* Maximum 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

*** General Impression**

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.