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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

0530 SPANISH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0530/43 Paper 43 (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:

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 ||.

(g) Proper nouns count as one word and do not score ticks for language, e.g. Estados Unidos, Nueva Zelanda, Nueva York etc.

(h) In letters, count a maximum of **2** words only for the addressee, as in *Estimado Sr. Gómez*.

Repetition of material printed in the rubric

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

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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MARKS FOR RELEVANT COMMUNICATION

General principles

(a) Do not award Communication marks when the required elements are expressed in inappropriate tenses:

- e.g. *El año pasado viajo en España* = 0 for Communication. *Yo viajo* 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. *El año que viene viajo en España* = 1 for Communication. *Yo viajo* receives a tick for Language.

(b) Disallow for Communication the use of the Infinitive or the Past Participle when a finite verb is required

- e.g. Yo comprado manzanas = 0 for Communication and Language
  Yo comprar manzanas = 0 similarly

(c) Tolerate and allow for Communication (but not Language) the use of the Perfect when the Imperfect is required and vice versa. Also tolerate and allow the use of the Future when a Conditional is required.

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

(e) A Communication mark can only be awarded to a statement containing a verb in a recognisable and acceptable tense.

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

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Irrelevant material

Examiners who encounter what they judge to be irrelevant material/an irrelevant answer should in the first instance consult the table below for guidance on how to deal with it. If, having consulted the table, Examiners are unsure as to how to proceed, they should contact their Principal Examiner (or, in the case of Single Examiners, the Product Manager) for guidance.

Examiners should note that for narrative tasks, candidates are free to develop their account in the direction their imagination takes them so long as they do not distort the rubric:

For example: if the rubric states *'There was a party at school to celebrate the end of exam. Say what happened that day'* and the candidate decides that on the very day of the party s/he was involved in an accident and rushed to hospital, this is a possible turn of events and should not be penalised. If, however, the rubric says specifically *'Describe how you celebrated the end of the school year at your school'* then this is what the candidate should do and a description of the accident should be regarded as evasive and irrelevant. (See table below.)

1	A deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric:	Give a mark of 0/25. ***These are rare in IGCSE***. Consult either your Principal Examiner or, if you are a single Examiner, your Product Manager before awarding 0/25.
2	A composition on the general topic area of the question which does not address the set tasks:	**(a)** When one or more of the tasks are attempted (whether successfully or not) then award Language and Impression marks as usual, even if parts of the answer are only marginally relevant. When a ***significant*** part of the answer is only marginally relevant, reduce the Impression mark by -1 (where +/- marks in margin for Language would affect pro rata Impression mark, the appropriate adjustment for Language will still apply): ***For example***: *'What you did on a day out with your friend.'* If as part of his/her answer the candidate writes ***at some length*** on a description of the friend (appearance, residence, family, likes/dislikes etc) it should be seen as marginally relevant and a deduction of -1 for Impression should be made. NB. Examiners may award a pro rata mark for Impression, even if all the marks for Communication are lost due to errors of Language.

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		(b) When the material complies with the topic area, but ***none*** of the set tasks are attempted, award marks for Language but give 0 for Impression: ***For example***: *'Describe how your class celebrated the last day of term.'* The answer which describes a routine day at school, but which does not address the tasks at all would comply with the topic area, i.e. school, so would gain marks for Language but score 0 for Communication and Impression.
3	Part of an answer that is clearly irrelevant:	Include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Language marks for that part of the answer: ***For example***: *'Describe a typical school day.'* Candidate includes a paragraph about a foreign holiday for no apparent reason other than to use up words. This paragraph should be bracketed for the purpose of ticks but included in the word count. Please note this would have to be blatant (and up until now has been a rare occurrence).
4	A genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of a specific word or phrase:	Award marks for Communication for any part of the response that does answer the question; award marks for Language and Impression. NB. If the use of a specific word in a rubric causes particular problems, a decision may be taken at the coordination stage to exercise some leniency in the award of Communication marks. The Product Manager should be consulted in such cases.

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1 Elige **uno** de estos temas **1(a)** o **(b)**. Debes escribir 130-140 palabras en español.

(a) Acabas de pasar tres meses de intercambio escolar en una escuela internacional.
Escribe una carta a tu amigo/a chileno/a.

Debes mencionar:

a) cómo era un día típico en esa escuela [1]
b) los aspectos positivos y negativos de esa escuela [1 + 1]
c) lo que más te gustó de esa escuela [1]

+ 1 for 1 further detail relevant to a, b or c

(b) ¿Las vacaciones con tu familia o sin tu familia?
Escribe un artículo en el cual describes:

a) cómo pasas las vacaciones normalmente [1]
b) las ventajas y desventajas de pasar las vacaciones con tu familia [1 + 1]
c) las peores vacaciones de tu vida [1]

+ 1 for 1 further detail relevant to a, b or c

2 Escribe un artículo para una revista escolar con el título:
'Mi país, sus costumbres y tradiciones'
Puedes mencionar:

a) información sobre tu país [1]
b) dias especiales [1]
c) fiestas típicas [1]
d) comidas típicas [1]

+ 1 for 1 further detail relevant to a, b, c or d

Repetition of material printed in the rubric

The following sections of the rubric which score **no marks for language** were discussed and agreed at the Examiners' Coordination Meeting.

QUESTION 1

(a) un día típico, los aspectos positivos y negativos

(b) de pasar las vacaciones, las peores vacaciones

QUESTION 2

dias especiales, fiestas típicas comidas típicas

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LANGUAGE MARKS

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.

E.g. *aun/aún* and interrogatives which must be accented *¿Cuándo? ¿Dónde?*

E.g. *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 or place (<u>other than a country</u>) should be tolerated

E.g. …*con Guilermo* = 1
…*desde Inglatera* = 0

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. But allow use of *vosotros* and its possessive *vuestro* (Lat. Am.). Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

E.g. 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 IN QUESTION 2 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 3** only, for prelearnt preamble such as:

Siento mucho haber tardado tanto en escribirte (maximum 3)

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 3.[1]

Letter ending

Allow a **maximum of 5 ticks** for all formal and informal 'politesses'.[2]

E.g. *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 5 ticks.

TOLERANCES

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

E.g. 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.

E.g. El mujer y el hombre estaban (1) cansados (1)
…con (1) el mujer y el hombre
…con el mujer(0)

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.

[1] This is in addition to the maximum of 5 ticks that may be awarded for the **Letter Ending** 'politesses' (see below).

[2] This is in addition to the maximum of 3 ticks that may be awarded for **Start of the Letter** 'politesses' that occur at the end of the letter (see above).

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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
comí paella = 1
me llamo = 1
me prefiero = 0
compré un disco = 1
el mujer salió = 0
volvio a casa = 1
esta = 0
se levanta =1

2 Imperative = 1

ven = 1
oiga = 1

3 Participle (past or present) = 1

el hombre sentado = 1
terminada la programa = 0
siendo estudiante = 1
terminado el programa = 1
terminado la programa = 0

4 Verb + infinitive = 1 + 1

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

(b) 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)

(c) See verb expressions: page 15, no. 3

5 Preposition + verb = 1 + 1

sin (1) esperar (1)
antes de (1) llegar (1)
antes(0) llegar(1)
después de (1) comer (1)

NB *Al* + infinitive = 1 + 1
Al terminar, salió (3)
Al llegar, llamó (3)
Al(1) llegando(0)

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

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

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7 Impersonal *se*

Se puede = 2 ticks
Se habla español = 2 ticks
Se cree = 2 ticks
Se dice = 2 ticks

8 Passive and participle with *estar*

Reward by usual rules.

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

9 Negatives

Simple negative 'no' is not awarded a tick:

No comen (1)
No podía (1)

Negative words awarded a tick:

Nunca, jamás
Nadie
Nada
Ninguno (a, os, as)
Tampoco
Ni… ni

Nadie vino (2)
Nunca vino (2)

Reward a double negative with a further tick:

No… nada (2)
No… nadie (2)
No… nunca (2)
No… jamás (2)
No… ninguno (2)
No… tampoco (2)
*No… ni… ni… (*2)
No… ni siquiera (2)
No… más (2)
No… más que (2)

No había nada (3)
No había visitado nunca Granada (3)
No tenía ningún libro (3)

A negative may be rewarded when it stands alone.

Nadie (1); *Nunca* (1); *Jamás* (1)

10 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

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

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

12 Periphrastic verb forms are awarded 2 ticks.

ir + *a* (1) + infinitive (1) = 2 ticks
voy a (1) *ir* (1) = 2 ticks
van a (1) *estar* (1) = 2 ticks

13 Use of gerund (other than in 11*), award 2 ticks
* ie use of gerund other than in continuous form of verb using estar

llevar + gerund = 1 + 1 ticks
llevo (1) (dos años) estudiando (1) el español = 2 ticks

ir + gerund = 1 + 1 ticks
voy (1) mejorando (1) = 2 ticks
seguir + gerund = 1 + 1 ticks
continuar + gerund = 1 + 1 ticks

(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.

A faulty gender or a spelling error in the subject noun will invalidate the unit.

mi amigo fueron =0 *la cuidad es* =0

1 Subject + verb = 1

See above in (A) *el joven comió* = 1

2 Preposition (+ article) + noun = 1

a Madrid = 1
al cine = 1
por avión = 1
desde Londres = 1
entre amigos = 1
al lado de (1) mi amigo (1) = 2
en la cocina = 1
en el noche = 0
en el calle = 0
el programa del radio = 0
en avión = 1
con Pablo = 1
para ese hombre = 2

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

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3 Noun/pronoun + adjective = 1

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

This includes possessive, interrogative, 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) *muchas niño pequeños (1)* = 2
un poco de = 1 *un poco de sal = 1*

(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
es poco inteligente = 3

2 Noun + adjectival phrase = 1 sometimes

la sala de estar = 0 (this is one dictionary/vocabulary item)
similarly *agua mineral, ensalada mixta, vino tinto*, *centro comercial*, *vino blanco*, *la plaza de toros, el tiempo libre* = 0

el anillo de oro = 1

3 Faulty adjectives do not invalidate other units

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

4 Adjectives used as nouns = 0

los ricos = 0 *los españoles* = 0

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5 Comparatives and superlatives

más… que = 1 *menos… que* = 1

es (1) *más alto* (1) *que* (1) *papá* = 3
es (1) *tan alto* (1) *como* (1) *papá.* = 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

(D) PRONOUNS

All pronouns **other than** subject pronouns (yo, tú, él, ella, usted, ellos, ellas, ustedes) and reflexives (me, te, se, nos, os, se) are ticked when used correctly.

1 Object pronouns = 1

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

2 Disjunctive or Emphatic pronouns

Pronouns used after prepositions. Must have accent if required.
mí, *ti*, *él*, *ella* = 1 tick
hasta ella = 2 ticks

conmigo, contigo, consigo = 1 tick
con mí = 0
entre tú y yo = 3 ticks (*y* is not awarded a tick)
todos menos nosotros = 3 ticks

3 Demonstrative pronouns, adjectives = 1

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

4 Possessive pronouns/adjectives = 1

mi/mis, tu/tus, su/sus etc. = 1
el mío, *el tuyo* etc. = 1

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5 Relative pronouns

que, *quien*, *quienes* = 1 tick

el que, la que, los que, las que = 1 tick
el cual, la cual, los cuales, las cuales = 1 tick
cuyo, cuya, cuyos, cuyas = 1 tick

lo que = 1

lo cual = 1

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

lo + adjective = 1 + 1

lo (1) bueno (1) fue (1)… = 3
lo (1) más (1) importante (1) es (1) = 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 (1) *quién* (1) *escribe* (1) *María?* = 3
¿Se marcharon? (1)

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

E.g. *Preguntó (1) quién (1) iba (1) a casa* (1)

Award one tick for interrogative even if the verb is faulty.

E.g. *¿Cómo (1) te llamo (0)?*

7 Indefinite pronouns

unos/unas = 1	*varios/as* =1
alguno/a/os/as = 1	*mucho/a/os/as* = 1
alguien = 1	*poco/a/os/as* = 1
algo = 1	*bastante(s)* = 1
cualquiera = 1	*demasiado/a/os/as* = 1
demás = 1	*demasiado/a/os/as* = 1
otro/a/os/as = 1	*todo/a/os/as* = 1

Muchos (1) *vinieron* (1) = 2 ticks
Pocos (1) *sabían* (1) = 2 ticks

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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
a lo largo de la calle = 1
antes de sus viaje = 0

5 Personal *a*

a (1) *él* (1) *le* (1) *gustó* (1) = 4
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/acá = 1 *de repente* = 1
por desgracia = 1 *de vez en cuando* = 1
me importa (2) poco (1) = 3 *me impresionó (2) mucho (1)* = 3
habla (1) inglés un poco (1) = 2 *así* = 1 *ya* = 1

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

a toda velocidad = 1 *de esta manera* = 1

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

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(G) CONJUNCTIONS

All Conjunctions used correctly receive a tick except *y* (unless changed correctly to *e* where this is necessary) and *pero*

mientras = 1	*porque* = 1	*de manera que* = 1	*para que* = 1
así que = 1	*ya que* = 1	*puesto que* = 1	*por lo tanto* = 1
pues = 1	*o* = 1	*que* = 1	*en que* = 1

(H) EXPRESSIONS

1 Time

ahora = 1
hoy = 1
hoy en día = 1
el domingo = 1
por la mañana/tarde/noche = 1
a/en la mañana/tarde/noche (Lat. Am.) = 1
tarde = 1
el domingo que viene/próximo/pasado = 1
el domingo/los domingos por la mañana = 1
el fin de semana/los fines de semana = 1

más tarde = 1
en seguida = 1
a veces = 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 calor/frío = 1
hace sol/viento = 1
hace buen/mal tiempo = 2
llueve = 1
está lloviendo = 1

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3 Tener and dar expressions

tener X años = 1 *tengo 20 años* = 1
tener hambre/frío = 1 *tengo frío* = 1
tener en cuenta = 1 *tener ganas de* =1

darse cuenta = 1
dar un paseo = 1 *dar a conocer* = 1

4 Miscellaneous

estar de acuerdo = 1
estar bien/mal = 1 *estoy bien* = 1

pasarlo bien/mal = 2 *lo* (1) *pasé bien* (1) = 2
lo (1) *pasé bomba* (1) = 2 *lo* (1) *pasé genial* (1) = 2
lo (1) *pasé de maravilla* (1) = 2

pasarla bien/mal = 2 (Lat. Am.)
la (1) *pasé bien* (1) = 2

ir de compras = 1
ir de vacaciones = 1
echar de menos = 1 *te* (1) *echo de menos* (1) = *2*

hay = 1 *¿verdad?* = 1 *todo el mundo* = 0
por favor = 0 *quizás* = 1 *más o menos* = 1
por ejemplo = 0 *lo antes posible* = 1 *no obstante* = 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…/hasta pronto/hasta luego = 1

¡Dios mío!/¡Ay!/¡Qué bien! = 1

Treat valedictions as language (maximum 3).

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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.

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