

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0530 SPANISH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0530/42

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 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 October/November 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Introduction

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 letter **(a)–(e)** in the right-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 qualities, such as unusually good vocabulary or ambitious use of language, or by negative qualities, such as excessive repetition. Indicate positive qualities by a plus sign and negative qualities by a minus sign in the left-hand margin.

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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Checkers

Each Examiner should ensure that his/her Checker has read the instructions on the reverse of the Script Checker Claim Form. Checkers should indicate that they have approved the accuracy of the recording, addition and transfer of marks by putting a tick in pencil against the final mark for each of the two questions and against the final Total, on the front of the scripts. Errors which the Checker finds must be corrected in red by the Examiner.

Counting words

- (a) In letters ignore any address or date. Ignore also any title. 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. Count the number of words **as it should be**, not necessarily as it is written.

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 **two** words only for the addressee, as in *Estimado Sr. Gómez*.

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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 Language and Impression.

When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Language marks. (e.g. unless otherwise instructed, bracket and include in the word count an introduction to a question consisting of an unwanted self portrait on the lines of: 'Hola. Me llamo X. Tengo 16 años. Vivo en Y. etc.'). However, please bear in mind that as long as candidates do not distort the requirements of the rubric, they are allowed to develop their essays in the direction that suits them/their imagination takes them: Examiners should always hesitate before bracketing material as irrelevant, especially if is integrated into an essay which fulfils the requirements of the rubric in other ways, and must consult their Team Leader if they are unsure.

Repetition of material printed in the rubric

The following list of words lifted **unchanged** from the rubric will not be rewarded with Language ticks:

Question 1(a) *la semana pasada; a un nuevo centro comercial; la última vez que*

Question 1(b) *sobre el dinero que; de regalo; con este dinero*

Question 2 *tu hermano se fue; reacciones a la experiencia*

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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 Preterite 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 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.

(g) When two 'reactions' are required in Question 2 and they are expressed as a list, e.g. *Estaba triste y cansado* or *Era interesante y divertido*, award one Communication mark only. However, if a verb is used, e.g. *Estaba triste [...] Estaba cansado*, award two Communication marks.

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Communication marks for specific questions

A maximum of 5 Communication marks is available for each question. Points may be made in any order. Indicate the award of a Communication mark with a letter **(a)–(e)** in the right-hand margin. Marks are to be awarded for the following points:

- 1** Elige **uno** de estos dos temas (o **1(a)** o **1(b)**).

Debes escribir entre 130 y 140 palabras.

- (a) La semana pasada fuiste a un nuevo centro comercial en tu región.**

Escribe un artículo para la revista escolar.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Describe el nuevo centro comercial. | 1 |
| (b) ¿Qué compraste la última vez que fuiste de compras con tus amigos. | 1 |
| (c) ¿Con quién prefieres ir de compras? | 1 |
| (d) Explica por qué. | 1 |
| (e) ¿Qué ventajas tendrá el nuevo centro comercial para tu región? | 1 |

O

- (b) El dinero.**

Escribe una carta a tu amigo/a español(a) sobre el dinero que recibes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) ¿Cuánto dinero recibes al mes? | 1 |
| (b) ¿Qué haces con tu dinero? | 1 |
| (c) Este año ¿qué compraste de regalo con tu dinero? | 1 |
| (d) Imagínate que has ganado muchísimo dinero: ¿qué harás con este dinero? | 1 |
| (e) Explica por qué. | 1 |

- 2** Ayer estabas en el parque con tu hermano pequeño. De pronto, tu hermano se fue.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Cuenta lo que ocurrió después y lo que hiciste para encontrar a tu hermano. | 1+1+1 |
| (b) Da tus reacciones a la experiencia. | 1+1 |

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LANGUAGE MARKS

General Comments

This positive mark 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.

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, e.g. *¿Cuándo?* *¿Dónde?*

e.g. *Estuve allí* = 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 other than a country should be tolerated.

e.g. *con Guillermo* = 1
desde Inglatera = 0

Allow the use of *tú/vos* 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

Reward with a tick for Language the correct use of a suitable opening, i.e. 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.

In addition, award ticks for Language up to a **maximum of 3** for prelearnt preamble such as:

Siento mucho haber tardado tanto en escribirte (maximum 3)

Thereafter ignore everything not related to the task set.

N.B. These *politesse*s may occur at the end of the letter. If they do, reward to a maximum of 3.

Letter ending

Allow a **maximum of 5** for all formal and informal *politesse*s.

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. This is in addition to the marks awarded for the *politesse*s described above.

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

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.

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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*compré un disco* = 1*el mujer salió* = 0*volvió a casa* = 1*esta* = 0*me llamo* = 1*me prefiero* = 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) *volver* (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)*hay que ver* (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)*antes* (0) *llegar* (1)*después de* (1) *comer* (1)N.B. *Al* + infinitive = 1+1*Al terminar*, *salió* (3)*Al llegar*, *llamó* (3)*Al* (1) *llegando* (0)*ir* + *a* (1) + infinitive (1) = 2 ticks*voy a* (1) *estudiar* (1) = 2 ticksBUT *voy* (1) *a* (1) *la discoteca* = 2 ticks

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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 euros* = 2

Me (1) *gusto* (0) *leer* (1) = 2

A (1) *mí* (1) *me* (1) *gusta* (1) = 4

7 Impersonal *se*

Se puede = 2 ticks

Se cree = 2 ticks

Se habla español = 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)

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- 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

- 11** Continuous forms of the verb *estar* + 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

venir + *a* (1) + infinitive (1) = 2 ticks

voy a (1) *estudiar* (1) = 2 ticks

voy a (1) *ir* (1) = 2 ticks

van a (1) *estar* (1) = 2 ticks

N.B. *voy* (1) *a* (1) *la discoteca* = 2 ticks

voy (1) *al* (1) *centro* = 2 ticks

- 13** Use of gerund (other than in **11**): award 2 ticks

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

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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.

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

el amigo fueron = 0

la ciudad es = 0

mi amigos fueron = 0

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

en el noche = 0

para ese hombre = 2

por avión = 1

en el calle = 0

desde Londres = 1

en avión = 1

al lado de (1) mi amigo (1) = 2

entre amigos = 1

el programa del radio (Lat. Am.) = 1

la llave del habitación = 0

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

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 (1) muchos (1) niños = 2

con (1) muchas (1) niñas = 2

un poco de... = 1

un poco de sal = 1

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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
es poco inteligente = 3 *la casa es pequeña* = 2 *la casa moderno* = 0
el árbol aburrido = 0 (nonsensical)

N.B. *ella estaba* (0) *contenta* (1) = 1

2 Noun + adjectival phrase = 1 sometimes

la sala de estar = 0 (this is one dictionary/vocabulary item)

Similarly *agua mineral, con gas, sin gas, ensalada mixta, vino tinto, centro comercial, vino blanco, la plaza de toros, el tiempo libre, café con leche, la tarjeta de crédito, el campo de golf, la cancha de tenis, un dolor de cabeza, comida basura* = 0

N.B. *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

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 (1) *ricos del mundo* (1) = 2
los peores (1) *del mundo* (1) = 2

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

más de = 1 *más* = 1
más que = 1 *menos que* = 1

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(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
él me lo dio = 3 *él te ha visto* = 2
yo te lo doy = 3

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

con él = 2

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 = 1 tick

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 único = 2

lo malo = 2

lo mismo = 2

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?

¿Qué tal?

¿Quién sabe? = 2

¿Habló español? = 1

¿Se marcharon? = 1

¿Verdad? = 1

..., *¿no?* = 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)?

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7 Indefinite pronouns

<i>unos/unas</i> = 1	<i>varios/as</i> = 1
<i>alguno/a/os/as</i> = 1	<i>mucho/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>alguien</i> = 1	<i>poco/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>algo</i> = 1	<i>bastante(s)</i> = 1
<i>cualquiera</i> = 1	<i>demasiado/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>demás</i> = 1	<i>demasiado/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>otro/a/os/as</i> = 1	<i>todo/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>muchos</i> (1) <i>vinieron</i> (1) = 2 ticks	
<i>pocos</i> (1) <i>sabían</i> (1) = 2 ticks	
<i>uno</i> (1) <i>de</i> (1) <i>ellos</i> (1) = 3 ticks	

(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
para mi = 1
a él (2) *le* (1) *gustó* (1) = 4

4 In a phrase

enfrente de la catedral = 1
alrededor de la mesa = 1
a lo largo de la calle = 1
antes de sus viaje = 0
delante de parque = 0

5 Personal a

a (1) *él* (1) *le* (1) *gustó* (1) = 4
él le (1) *gustó* (1) = 2
voy a (1) *ver* (1) *a* (1) *mi* (1) *madre* = 4

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(F) ADVERBS

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

<i>luego</i> = 1	<i>entonces</i> = 1
<i>habló de prisa</i> = 2	<i>voy a menudo</i> = 2
<i>aquí/allí/ahí/acá/allá</i> = 1	<i>de repente</i> = 1
<i>por desgracia</i> = 1	<i>de vez en cuando</i> = 1
<i>me importa</i> (2) <i>poco</i> (1) = 3	<i>me impresionó</i> (2) <i>mucho</i> (1) = 3
<i>así</i> = 1 <i>ya</i> = 1	<i>desde hace</i> = 1
<i>habla</i> (1) <i>inglés un poco</i> (1) = 2	

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

<i>a toda velocidad</i> = 1	<i>de esta manera</i> = 1
<i>de todas formas</i> = 1	<i>a pesar de</i> = 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** (unless changed correctly to **e** where this is necessary) and **pero**.

<i>mientras</i> = 1	<i>porque</i> = 1	<i>de manera que</i> = 1	<i>para que</i> = 1
<i>así que</i> = 1	<i>ya que</i> = 1	<i>puesto que</i> = 1	<i>por lo tanto</i> = 1
<i>pues</i> = 1 <i>o</i> = 1	<i>que</i> = 1	<i>en que</i> = 1	
<i>dado que</i> = 1	<i>por eso</i> = 1	<i>así</i> = 1	

(H) EXPRESSIONS**1 Time**

<i>ahora</i> = 1
<i>ahora mismo</i> = 1
<i>hoy</i> = 1
<i>hoy en día</i> = 1
<i>el domingo</i> = 1
<i>por la mañana/tarde/noche</i> = 1
<i>a/en la mañana/tarde/noche</i> (Lat. Am.) = 1
<i>tarde</i> = 1
<i>el domingo que viene/próximo/pasado</i> = 1
<i>el fin de semana próximo/pasado</i> = 1
<i>el domingo/los domingos por la mañana</i> = 1
<i>el sábado por la noche</i> = 1
<i>el fin de semana/los fines de semana</i> = 1
<i>más tarde</i> = 1
<i>en seguida</i> = 1
<i>a veces</i> = 1
<i>(hasta) luego</i> = 1
<i>(hasta) pronto</i> = 1

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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 mucho calor/frío* = 2
hace sol/viento = 1 *hace muy calor/frío* = 0
hace buen/mal tiempo = 2
llueve = 1
está lloviendo = 1

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 igual* = 1
dar un paseo = 1 *dar a conocer* = 1

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4 Miscellaneous

estar bien/mal = 1

estoy bien = 1

estar de acuerdo = 1

me siento bien/mal = 1

me llevo bien/mal = 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 (Lat. Am.) = 2

la (1) pasé bien (1) = 2

ir de compras = 1

ir de vacaciones = 1

echar de menos = 1

estar de vacaciones = 1

te (1) echo de menos (1) = 2

hay = 1

por favor = 0

por ejemplo = 0

sin embargo = 1

como siempre = 1

a mi modo de ver = 1

todo el tiempo = 1

¿verdad? = 1

quizás = 1

lo antes posible = 1

por eso = 1

sí = 1

en mi opinión = 1

desde mi punto de vista = 1

todo el mundo = 0

más o menos = 1

no obstante = 1

también = 1

mucho más = 1

sea lo que sea = 3

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

¡Qué divertido! = 1

¡Que bien! = 0

Treat valedictions as Language (maximum 3).

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Conversion Table

Number of ticks Maximum 60	Mark out of 15 (for Language)	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