

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

0515 FOREIGN LANGUAGE DUTCH

0515/04

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 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

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.

MARKS FOR RELEVANT COMMUNICATION

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

Vraag 1

- (a) waar de stad precies is; [1]
hoe de reis naar de stad is gegaan; [1]
wat je allemaal hebt gedaan; [1]
hoe je de stad vond; [1]
wat je een volgende keer met deze vriend/vriendin gaat doen. [1]
- (b) wat voor wedstrijd het was; [1]
waarom deze wedstrijd belangrijk voor je was; [1]
wat er gebeurde tijdens de wedstrijd; [1]
wat je van het resultaat vond; [1]
wat je de volgende keer anders wilt doen. [1]

NB: Candidates should bear in mind that they cannot be credited any relevant communication marks for sections which are copied from the rubric.

Vraag 2

1 mark up to a maximum of 10 for each point relevant to the development of the storyline/plot, **excluding transcription of (part of the) rubric**. Divide the total number of points by two to arrive at the final mark for communication.

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

LANGUAGE MARKS

GENERAL NOTES

This positive mark scheme is intended to reward both accuracy and ambition. No marks are deducted for errors. There is no 'impression marking'.

Punctuation: incorrect punctuation will be tolerated.

Repetition: rule of three, i.e. that only the first three examples of identical lexis and structure in identical circumstances will be rewarded.

Accuracy: in letters, ignore any address or date. Ignore also any title which the candidate has invented. No marks may be gained for these items.

Irrelevant material: no marks may be obtained for clearly irrelevant material. Count such material in the word count, but bracket it.

Word Limit: count up to exactly 140 words for Language and Communication.

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 VERBS

1 Subject/verb accord

Correctly spelt noun or pronoun + any correct finite verb in the correct word order = 1 tick.

The personal pronouns: *ik, je/jij* etc. as well as the indefinite pronouns: (n)iemand etc. must be correctly written. The present tenses of *hebben* and *zijn* also score ticks, if appropriate.

Ik drink		[1]
Ick drink		[0]
Niemand weet (het)		[1]
De hont drinkt/De hond drinkt/Het hond drinkt		[0/1/0]
De groote hond drinkt		[0]
(Nu) ik ga		[0]
Ik heb koud	(incorrect marking unit)	[0]
Iedereen zei		[1]
Het was		[1]
Er waren		[1]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

2 Compound tenses

An auxiliary and a past participle in the correct position gains one tick (i.e. one tick per correct verbal unit).

[NB: In question 2 of Paper 4, the narrative must be in the past; consequently, a candidate who uses the present tense is not fulfilling the task set, and a mark for Accuracy would be unfair to those candidates who do attempt the past tense but make mistakes. Either past tense is acceptable, so long as it reads like authentic and idiomatic Dutch.]

Ik heb (een boek) gekocht [1]

Ik heb (met de bus) gegaan [0]

Ik heb gegaan (met de bus) [0]

When candidates use the simple past in combination with a present participle, a past participle, or an infinitive, add an extra tick.

Hij was naar huis gegaan [2]

Zij had haar sleutel gevonden [2]

Wij gingen onder een boom zitten wachten (gingen zitten wachten) [3]

Ik was lopend naar huis gegaan (was lopend gegaan) [3]

3 Separable verbs

A tick for each correct siting of the separable prefix.

Ik uitnodig [0]

Wij wassen af (1 for *wij wassen*, 1 for *af*) [2]

Ik heb (vier mensen) uitgenodigd (1 for correct verbal unit, 1 for correct sitting of separable prefix) [2]

Ik moet toegeven [2]

4 Imperative

A tick for correct use.

Wacht! [1]

Schrijven op! [0]

Let op! (1 for imperative and 1 for correct use of separable verb) [2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

5 Correct use and positioning of infinitives:

(After modal verbs, *om...te*, *zonder...te*, etc.) One tick for the correct use and spelling of infinitive, as part of a correct verbal unit, and an additional tick (i.e. conditional upon correct use of the infinitive) for the correct use and spelling of *om te* etc.

Ik kan (goed) zwemmen		[1]
Ik kan zwemmen goed		[0]
Zonder (een ogenblik) te verliezen	(for <i>zonder... te verliezen</i>)	[2]
Hij staat te kijken	(for <i>staat te kijken</i>)	[2]
Ik ben aan het sporen		[2]

B NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

1 Nouns

A tick will be given for any correctly used and spelt noun preceded by a correctly used possessive, demonstrative, negative (*geen*) or numeral, including correct use of genitive s as in 's morgens. In short, this means that a noun will only score as part of a unit. Give credit for correct use of *meneer*, *mevrouw* en (*me-*) *juffrouw*.

Correctly used and spelt plural noun phrases/units will get an extra tick.

Mijn/onze/deze/geen/elke fiets	[1 each]
Jouw/alle/die/kinderen	[2]
Ze werkt 's morgens	[1]
Mijn man werkt 's avonds	[2]
Ons vader werkt 's nachts	[1]

Also credit with 1 tick when an article is left out correctly as in:

Hij is onderwijzer	[1]
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2 Personal pronouns correctly used as direct or indirect object.

Ik zie hem	[1]
Ik geef haar een hand	[1]
Ik heb het hem gegeven	[2]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

3 Reflective pronouns correctly used gain an extra tick.

Hij voelt [✓] zich er goed

Wij verveelden [✓] ons

[1]

Wij verveelden niet

[0]

C ADJECTIVES

1 Adjectives need to agree with the choice of article.

If there is no article, the ending of the adjective must agree with the gender and number of the noun. Please note that the adjective will only be credited if the spelling of the adjective and of the noun it describes is correct.

De [✓] jonge vrouw

[1]

Een jong vrouw

[0]

Zijn jonge vrouw

[0]

Koude [✓] wijn/[✓] koud water

[1 each]

Met drie anderen vrienden

[0]

Mijn tweede favourite attractie

[0]

2 Predicative adjectives

Hij is [✓] groot

[1]

Hij is grote

[0]

D PREPOSITIONS

1 Prepositional units are given one extra tick. A preposition + a pronoun: 1 tick.

Met [✓] de auto

[1]

Met bus

[0]

Met [✓] jou

[1]

Met jouw

[0]

Ik luister [✓] naar hem

[1]

2 Combinations with a fixed preposition are given one extra tick.

Hij is er [✓] zeker [✓] van

(zeker van)

[2]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

E ADVERBS

1 Correct use of adverbial phrase/adverb

Excluding *alsjeblijft/alstublijft*, *dankjewel*, *dank u wel*, *bedankt*, *ja*, *nee*, but including one-word adverbs such as *graag*, *ook*, *dan*, *misschien*, *niet*.

Hij rijdt [✓]hard [1]

Hij rijdt hard altijd [0]

Hij rijdt [✓]nooit/[✓]niet [✓]hard [2]

Hij komt [✓]misschien [1]

Misschien hij komt [0]

2 Qualifiers, such as *tamelijk* and *vrij* are also to be credited with 1 tick. *Erg*, *zo*, *zeer* and *heel* are not to be credited.

Ik ben [✓]vréselijk moe [1]

3 The adverbs that are often used to make the imperative less direct and more friendly, i.e. *eens*, *maar*, *toch*, *even*, also score 1 tick.

Kom [✓]toch binnen [1]

Laat [✓]maar [1]

Ik ging [✓]tóch [✓]maar [✓]éens [✓]éven kijken [4]

4 Correct use of forms with *er* also scores 1 tick, but not when used as subject (see A1).

Er wordt gebeld (*Er* in subject position) [0]

Er loopt een kat in de tuin (*Er* in subject position) [0]

Ik heb [✓]er gewoond [1]

Je zit [✓]erop [1]

Ik heb [✓]er genoeg [1]

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

F CONJUNCTIONS AND WORD ORDER

- 1 Correct subordinating or co-ordinating conjunctions are to be credited, except those *en* and *maar* and *dat*) as is the use of a correct relative pronoun.

Ik weet niet [✓] of hij komt		[1]
Ik weet niet als hij komt		[0]
Het meisje [✓] dat daar loopt	(<i>dat</i> used as rel. pro.)	[1]
De stoel [✓] waarop ik zit		[1]
De stoel [✓] waar ik op zit		[1]

2 Correct word order

- in relative and subordinate clauses
- inversion main clauses
- time, manner, place (TMP)
- order of direct and indirect objects

[2 noun objects: indirect object comes first]

[2 pronoun objects: direct object comes first]

In relative and subordinate clauses

Ik weet [✓] dat hij [✓] niet [✓] komt		[3 in total]
Ik weet [✓] dat hij komt niet	(1 for <i>ik weet</i> , no further score because of incorrect word order)	[1]

Inversion in main clauses

Morgen [✓] gaat [✓] ze [✓] weg	(correct inversion)	[3 in total]
Morgen ze gaat weg		[0]

Time, manner, place (TMP)

Ik drink [✓] 's middags [✓] snel [✓] een biertje		[3 in total]
Ik drink [✓] een biertje in het café snel	(incorrect w.o. after <i>bier</i>)	[1]

Order of direct and indirect object

(WO)

Ik geef [✓] hem een boek		[1]
Ik geef hem het		[0]

Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1 Interrogatives plus inversion

Wie bēn je? [2 in total]

Wanneer je komt? (no inversion) [0]

2 Times, dates and age

Telling the time: 1 tick per preposition, up to a maximum of 2; the time must be correctly written.

Om kwart vóór tien [2]

Om 10 uur/om half tien [1 each]

Om half drie [0]

Dates

A tick for correct usage (ordinals should be spelt correctly).

12 mei/twaalf mei/de twaalfde mei [1 each]

12 Mei [0]

In conjunction with preposition: plus 1 tick

Please note: *tot en met* counts as one preposition.

Tot én met 10 juni [2 in total]

Van elf tot en met dertien Juli (month incorrect spelling) [0]

Age

Hij is zeventien (jaar) [1]

3 Comparisons

In comparisons, the correct adjective/adverb is credited as normal, but there is an extra tick for the correct usage in the comparison.

Zij zingt bēter dān ik [2]

Jan is éven oud als Piet (1 for even...als, 1 for oud) [2]

Jij bent niet zo jōng dan ik (for jong: incorrect comparison) [1]

Page 10	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2009	0515

4 Abbreviations will be rewarded if used with the correct punctuation

d.w.z.

a.u.b.

[1]

zo'n

[1]

5 Units and prices, however expressed, gain a tick if used appropriately

3 méter 80/3 m. 80/drie méter tachtig

[1 each]

Dat boek kost 8,50

[1]

6 Greetings etc.

Goedemiddag/goedenavond

[1 each]

Welterusten

[1]

Dag

[1]

Conversion Table for 0515/04

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