

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

DUTCH
Paper 4 Writing
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- · marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

© UCLES 2018 Page 2 of 22

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|
| | | |

SECTION 1

Question 1

Candidates are required to list 8 items in Dutch. Read all the items the candidate has listed and award marks as follows:

- Select the most correct items up to a maximum of 5
- Award 1 mark for each correct item up to a maximum of 5

Note: the pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions. Accept any items the candidate could pack for a school sports day.

Generic mark scheme for Question 1

- Answers 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) Ignore any article

© UCLES 2018 Page 4 of 22

| Answer | Marks |
|--------|--------|
| | Answer |

Session-specific instructions for Question 1: dingen die je naar een sportdag op school meeneemt

• The following are examples. Accept anything the candidate could take with them to a school sports day.

| ACCEPT | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--|
| appel | handdoek | (sport)sokken | |
| bal | kam | (sport)tas | |
| banaan | korte broek | (sport)trui | |
| boterham(men) | paraplu | trainingsbroek | |
| bril/sportbril | pet | trainingspak | |
| chocolade | (regen-, trainings)jas | t-shirt | |
| drinken | sinaasappel | zeep | |
| druiven | snoep | zonnebril | |
| eten | sport/gymschoenen | zwembroek | |
| fruit | (sport)kleren | zwempak | |

Total for Question 1: 5 marks

© UCLES 2018 Page 5 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|
|----------|--------|-------|

Question 2

Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:

- · Communication: award a mark out of 10 according to the instructions in 2.1
- Language: award a mark out of 5 according to the instructions in 2.2

2.1: award a mark out of 10 for Communication

Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 2)

- (i) Place the appropriate 'numbered' tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point.
- (ii) Award ticks flexibly across the tasks for each piece of relevant information conveyed, up to a maximum of 10. HOWEVER, each of the 4 tasks must be covered to get the 10 communication marks:
 - If 1 of the tasks is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9.
 - If 2 of the tasks are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on).
- (iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.
- (iv) For COMMUNICATION, be tolerant of verbs/tenses/spelling (for spelling, use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc).
- (v) LISTS = a maximum of 3 marks for communication: lists of 1–3 items = 1 mark; lists of 4 items = 2 marks; lists of 5–6 items = 3 marks
 - ze heeft zwarte haren en mooie ogen en een kleine mond = 1 mark (1 verb = a list of 3).
 - ze heeft zwarte haren (1), is slank (1), en ze is mooi (1) = 3 marks (3 verbs).
- (vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. 'zij is leuk' cannot score both as description and reason for liking ('zij is leuk' and 'haar muziek is leuk' can both be rewarded).
- (vii) Do not penalise factual errors.

Total marks for Communication: 10

© UCLES 2018 Page 6 of 22

| Question | n Answer | | |
|----------|------------|--|---|
| 2 | Session-s | pecific instructions for Communication marks (Question 2): werk als gids | |
| | • If subje | ect is not a working as a tour guide, do not award tick 3, but do award ticks 1, 2 and 4. | |
| | Tick | Accept | |
| | 1 | Vertel waar je woont. | |
| | | <pre>place of abode = 1 mark. As long as the place where the candidate lives is given, consider task complete</pre> | |
| | 2 | Beschrijf jouw woonplaats. | |
| | | REWARD: any form of description: e.g. anything about the place or attractions – buildings, church, shops, museums, park, sea, beach, fairground, castle etc. | |
| | 3 | Vertel waarom je het werk als gids interessant vindt. | |
| | | REWARD: a positive reason | |
| | 4 | Wil je dit werk volgend jaar weer gaan doen? Waarom wel of niet? | 7 |
| | | ACCEPT: 'yes' or 'no' or 'don't know' and/or what they are going to do next year | |
| | | ACCEPT: reason why/why not even if not clear whether or not they want to work | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 7 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|
|----------|--------|-------|

2.2: award a mark out of 5 for Language

Generic mark scheme for Language (Question 2):

• Award a mark out of 5 for Language according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see *Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors* (last page of mark scheme)):

Grade descriptors for Language (Question 2)

| 5 | Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy. |
|---|--|
| 4 | Basic vocabulary and structure. Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed. |
| 3 | Very basic vocabulary and structure. Little awareness of verb usage (e.g. infinitives regularly used instead of finite verbs). Despite regular errors, the writing often conveys some meaning. |
| 2 | A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure. |
| 1 | Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible. |
| 0 | One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable. |

Total for Language: 5 marks

Total for Question 2: 15 marks

© UCLES 2018 Page 8 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|-----------|-------|
| | SECTION 2 | |

Question 3

Candidates answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks, as follows:

- Communication: award a mark out of 10 according to the instructions in 3.1
- Language: award a mark out of 8 for Verbs according to the instructions in 3.2
 award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features according to the instructions in 3.3

3.1 - award a mark out of 10 for Communication

Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 3):

- (i) There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.
- (ii) For each relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point.

| 2 ticks | Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated. | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1 tick | Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete. | |
| 0 ticks | Nothing of worth communicated. | |

(iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.

Total marks for Communication: 10

© UCLES 2018 Page 9 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|

Generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication

Example 1: Wat doe je gewoonlijk tijdens de vakantie?

| Candidate's response | Ticks for Communication | Reason for mark |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| Ja, ik ben/ga met vakantie | 0 | Nothing of worth communicated. |
| Ik werken op het kantoor van mijn vader | 1 | Some meaning conveyed – use of 'werken' makes message ambiguous. |
| Ik werk op het kantoor van mijn vader | 2 | Message clearly communicated. |

Example 2: Waar en met wie heb je gewinkeld?

| Candidate's response | Ticks for Communication | Reason for mark |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| Met wie ik hebben gewinkeld | 0 | Nothing of worth communicated. |
| Ik heb in de stad gewinkeld | 1 | Some meaning conveyed, but the message is incomplete. |
| Ik heb met een vriend in de stad gewinkeld | 2 | Message clearly communicated. |

Session-specific instructions for Communication marks (Question 3):

Place up to 2 'numbered' ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point:

| 2 ticks | Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated. | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1 tick | tick Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete. | |
| 0 ticks | Nothing of worth communicated. | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 10 of 22

| Question | | Answer | | Mark |
|----------|------|---|----------------------|------|
| 3(a) | | ion 3(a): De gemeente wilde de bibliotheek in jouw woonplaats sluiten, maar doo ij open! Schrijf een artikel voor de schoolkrant over jouw actie | r jouw reddingsactie | |
| | Tick | Accept | Mark | |
| | 1 | Two reasons why it was important for the library to remain open Insist on past tense Allow any two reasons/anything sensible | 2 | |
| | 2 | Account of how the library was saved Insist on past tense Allow any sensible account | 2 | |
| | 3 | Mention of people who helped save the library Insist on past tense Allow anything sensible | 2 | |
| | 4 | Reaction on hearing the library would stay open Insist on past tense Allow anything sensible | 2 | |
| | 5 | Future changes to the library Insist on present or future tense Allow anything sensible. | 2 | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 11 of 22

| Question | | Answer | | Mark |
|----------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|------|
| 3(b) | • Questi jouw b | ion 3(b): Jouw middelbare school heeft de prijs 'De schoonste school' gewon blog. | nnen. Schrijf erover in | |
| | Tick | Accept | Mark | |
| | 1 | Reason why school took part in contest Insist on past tense Allow any sensible reason | 2 | |
| | 2 | What school did and who helped out Insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible | 2 | |
| | 3 | Views/opinions on contest Insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible | 2 | |
| | 4 | Prize won by school and opinion/views on prize Insist on past tense. Allow any sensible description of prize and opinion of prize | 2 | |
| | 5 | Recommended future improvement + justification Insist on past or future tense Allow any sensible recommendation(s) and justification(s) One recommendation and one justification are sufficient | 2 | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 12 of 22

| Question | | Answer | | Mark |
|----------|------|---|------|------|
| 3(c) | | ion 3(c): 'Vorige week heb ik auditie gedaan voor een dansprogramma op de sie, 'Nederland Danst'. Ik stond te trillen van de zenuwen toen het mijn beurt was' | | |
| | Tick | Accept | Mark | |
| | 1 | Account of what the candidate had to do in the audition Allow any sensible description Insist on past tense | 2 | |
| | | and how the audition went Allow any sensible opinion Insist on past tense | 2 | |
| | 2 | Reaction of the judges and the audience Allow any sensible reaction Insist on past tense | 2 | |
| | 3 | Third communication mark to be awarded flexibly for extra detail relating to either of first two bullet points in the question. Allow anything sensible Insist on past tense | 2 | |
| | 4 | Candidate's reaction to events Allow any sensible reaction/opinion Do not insist on past tenses. | 2 | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 13 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|
|----------|--------|-------|

3.2 - award a mark out of 8 for Accurate use of verbs

- Generic mark scheme for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3):
- (i) Place a tick above the **first** occurrence of each correct verb, up to a maximum of 18 ticks (details of how to award ticks are provided below).
- (ii) Convert the total number of ticks to a mark out of 8 using the Conversion table below.

Conversion table for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3)

| Number of ticks | Mark |
|-----------------|------|
| 18+ | 8 |
| 16,17 | 7 |
| 14,15 | 6 |
| 12,13 | 5 |
| 10,11 | 4 |
| 8,9 | 3 |
| 6,7 | 2 |
| 4,5 | 1 |
| 0,1,2,3 | 0 |

Total marks for Accurate use of verbs: 8

© UCLES 2018 Page 14 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|
|----------|--------|-------|

How to award ticks for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3):

- (a) Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb
 - both subject and verb must be correct for the verb to score a tick
 - verb must be in the appropriate tense to score a tick
 - do not tick verbs contained in the 'letter etiquette': appropriate beginnings and endings to letters are considered for reward under Other linguistic features.

| Tick | No tick | Note |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ik ben (✓) | | |
| Ik vind (✓) | Ik vindt (no tick) | |
| Hij heeft gezwommen (✓) | Hij is gezwommen (no tick) | insist on correct auxiliary verb |
| De leraren zijn aardig (✓) | De leraren is aardig (no tick) | insist on correct agreement |

With direct and indirect object pronouns

| Tick | No tick | Note |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Ik zie hem (✓) | | |
| Ik speel het (✓) | Ik speel me (no tick) | 'spelen' is not a reflexive verb |
| lk was (✓) de auto's | Ik was me (<i>no tick</i>) de auto's | 'wassen' should not be used reflexively in this statement |

Separable verbs

| Tick | No tick | Note |
|-----------------|----------------------|------|
| Hij wast af (✓) | Hij afwast (no tick) | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 15 of 22

| | FUBLISHED | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Question | Answer | Mai |
| Vith 'er' | | · |
| Tick | No tick | Note |
| Ik koop er twee (✓) | | |
| Ik er koop twee (✓) | | correct 'ik koop' scores despite incorrect position of 'er' |
| Reflexive/passive | | |
| Tick | No tick | Note |
| Hij verbaast zich (✓) | Hij zich verbaast (no tick) | |
| We worden bediend (✓) | | |
| mpersonal Tick | No tick | Note |
| Het is leuk (✓) | ino tion | , note |
| Er is/er zijn (✓) | | |
| Is er/zijn er (✓) | | |
| Vith negative | | |
| Tick | No tick | Note |
| Ze spelen niet (✓) | | tick is awarded for the correct verb; the |
| Ze spelen nee (✓) | | negative is considered for reward in 'Other linguistic features' |

© UCLES 2018 Page 16 of 22

| Question Answer Mark | | Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------------------|--|----------|--------|-------|
|----------------------|--|----------|--------|-------|

Sequence of tenses

| Tick | No tick | Note |
|--|---|--|
| Als ik de keuze had / zou hebben (✓) zou ik willen / koos ik (✓) | Als ik de keuze heb (no tick) zou ik willen / koos ik (✓) | If sequence is incorrect, both verbs cannot be rewarded |

Single auxiliary with multiple past participles

| Tick | No tick | Note |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--|
| We hebben gezongen en gedanst (✓) (✓) | | We hebben gezongen = tick 1; We hebben gedanst = tick 2 |

Correct verb within meaningless statement

| Tick | No tick | Note |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| De dag duurt lang (✓) | De dag duurt intelligent (no tick) | do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement |

(b) Imperative

| Tick | No tick | Note |
|--------------------|---------|------|
| Kom! (✓) | | |
| Niet aanraken! (✓) | | |

© UCLES 2018 Page 17 of 22

...vertelde ik hem (✓)

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| Question | stion Answer | | | Mark |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---|------|
| c) Interrogative | | | | |
| Tick | | No tick | Note | |
| Kom je? (✓) / Kom je. (✓) | | | question mark not required for mark to be awarded | е |
| Hoe gaat het(?) (✓) | | | question mark not required for mark to be awarded | е |
| d) Infinitive | | No tick | Note | |
| Ik wil (✓) lopen (✓) | | NO tick | Note | |
| Ik wilt (no tick) lopen (✓) | | | | |
| Ik wil (✓) loopen (<i>no tick</i>) | | | | |
| Hij besloot (✓) te lopen (✓ | <u></u> | | | |
| Hij besloot (✓) lopen (no t | tick) | | | |
| Zonder nadenken/na te de | enken (√) | Zonder na denken (no tick) | | |
| e) Inversion | | | | |
| Tick | | No tick | Note | |

... verteld ik hem (no tick)

© UCLES 2018 Page 18 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|
|----------|--------|-------|

(f) Reward only the first occurrence of a verb, e.g.

- Ik hou van (✓) zwemmen. Ik hou ook van (*no tick*) tennis
- Ik hou van (✓) zwemmen. Ik hou niet van (no tick) tennis
- In het bos zijn er (✓) bergen en rivieren. Er zijn (no tick) ook...

However,

- Ik vind (✓) zwemmen leuk en mijn broer vindt (✓) tennis leuk 2 different persons of the verb
- Mijn broer vindt (✓) zwemmen leuk en mijn zus vindt (no tick) tennis leuk both third person usage
- Ze is (✓) boos, dat is (no tick) niet leuk both third person usage

© UCLES 2018 Page 19 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|
|----------|--------|-------|

3.3 – award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features

Generic mark scheme for Other linguistic features (Question 3):

(i) Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (please see *Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors* (last page of mark scheme)):

Grade descriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)

| 11–12 | Uses a wide range of structures effectively; produces longer, fluent sentences with ease. Highly accurate at this level, though not necessarily faultless. Makes effective use of a wide range of vocabulary fully appropriate to the task |
|-------|--|
| 9–10 | Attempts a range of structures with a good degree of success. More complex language usually error-free. Uses a variety of relevant vocabulary at this level. |
| 7–8 | In control of simple structures. Varied success with more complex structures. Accuracy is fairly consistent throughout. Errors may occur when more ambitious language is attempted. Has sufficient vocabulary to add some interest to the writing. |
| 5–6 | Attempts more than basic structures. On balance the work is more accurate than inaccurate. Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task. |
| 3–4 | Reliant on basic structures. Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. Basic vocabulary. |
| 1–2 | A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure. |
| 0 | One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable. |

© UCLES 2018 Page 20 of 22

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|-------|
| | | |

- (ii) Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures:
 - · Adjectives, including possessives and demonstratives. Also comparatives and superlatives
 - Object pronouns (hij vertelde mij) and 'strong' pronouns (bij ons etc.)
 - Negatives
 - · A variety of prepositions and adverbs
 - · Expressions of quantity
 - Use of er, wel
 - Use of tijdens, voor, vanaf, sinds, etc.
 - Linking words (e.g. maar, helaas, niettemin) and conjunctions other than en
 - Subordinate clauses, including want / omdat, die and dat (relative pronouns), dat wat. Indirect or reported speech (hij zei, dat, ik denk, dat). Time clauses with wanneer, tijdens etc. and als (= if)
 - Appropriate use of *politesses* in the letter.

Total mark for Other linguistic features: 12

Total for Question 3: 30 marks

© UCLES 2018 Page 21 of 22

| Marks |
|-------|
| N |

Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors

It is important that you award marks positively. In order to ensure that you reward achievement rather than penalise failure or omissions, you should start at the bottom of the mark scheme and work upwards through the descriptors when awarding marks.

You should adopt a 'best fit' approach. You must select the set of descriptors provided in the mark scheme that most closely describes the quality of the work being marked. As you work upwards through the mark scheme, you will eventually arrive at a set of descriptors that fits the candidate's performance. When you reach this point, you should always then check the descriptors in the band above to confirm whether or not there is just enough evidence to award a mark in the higher band.

For example, when marking Question 3 you may find that a candidate uses a variety of relevant vocabulary but has varied success with more complex structures. In such cases, you will need to award a mark that takes into account both the strengths and weaknesses of the piece of work.

To select the most appropriate mark within each set of descriptors, use the following guidance:

- If most of the descriptors fit the piece (and after you have considered the band above), award the top mark in the band.
- If there is just enough evidence (and you had perhaps been considering the band below), award the lowest mark in the band.

Note on irrelevant material

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0 is given. These are extremely rare. 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. You should consult your Team Leader.

© UCLES 2018 Page 22 of 22