

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

#### GERMAN

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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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Cambridge Assessment

#### **1 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.

#### 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.

#### 2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Crossing out:

(a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.

(b) If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

#### 2.2 For Questions 2 and 3, if the candidate has written an answer in the space provided for that purpose, you should ignore anything written anywhere else, unless:

(a)	there is an indication from the candidate that other material should be considered.
(b)	the candidate has continued their answer outside the space provided.
(c)	there is no answer in the space provided.

#### 2.3 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

(a) tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
 (b) BOD = benefit of the doubt and is used to indicate that the Examiner has considered the answer/that part of the answer and judged it to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

#### **2.4** No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **RM Assessor**.

#### Award NR (No Response):

If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or

If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

#### Award 0:

If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

**2.5 Optional questions**: You must mark all questions attempted by the candidate. Where a question has not been attempted then NR must be entered. (For Question 3 only, after marking the question(s) the candidate has answered, NR is populated automatically when you click on 'Complete'.) Where the candidate attempts more than one of the alternatives in Question 3, RM Assessor will automatically only aggregate the candidate's best result.

#### 3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 1		
Candidates	are required to list 8 items in German. Read all of the items that the candidate has listed and award marks as follows:	
	the most correct items up to a maximum of 5. Award 1 mark for each correct item up to a maximum of 5. Stop ticking once een rewarded.	e 5 items
(ii) On Qu	estion 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.	
(iii) If the c	andidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item.	
(iv) The pie	tures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.	
	or communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adjectiv any verbs.	e, etc.
encour • 'If • Lo • If t	ng is questionable, start by referring to the detailed mark scheme. Refer to the bullet points below if no decision on the spelling yo tered is recorded there. n doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer? ok-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created. he first part of the word is correct, small errors in what comes next are less likely to impede communication (unless they suggest a paning). here letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created).	
• •	narking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may all nable versions to be ignored.	ow
• Ho	e all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning: <i>se, kurze Hose</i> : award one mark to each item eine Hose, blaue Hose: award one mark for the first Hose	
(ix) Reject	misspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and vice	versa.

# Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

uestion	Answer			Mark	
1	Sie sind zu Hause. Was gibt es in Ihrem Schlafzimmer? Machen Sie eine Liste von 8 Dingen auf Deutsch.				
	The following are examples. Accept any appropriate bedroom items which the candidate might choose:				
	ACCEPT		REFUSE		
	Bett		Vorhang – in example, do not accept as answer	Büro	
	Buch/Bücher		Refuse items which cannot be considered as suitable for having in a bedroom (e.g.: Elefant, Auto, etc.).	Bed	
	Computer			Buchen, Buche, Büche	
	Kleider / Kleidung ACCEPT: Kleidungen, Kliedung	Schuh, Schuhe, Schue			
	Kleiderschrank	Spiegel, Spigel			
	Lampe ACCEPT : Lamp	Tisch	Tich, Tiche		
	Posters				
	Schreibtisch				]
	Schrank				
	Stuhl				
	Tasche				

Question	Answer	Marks			
Question 2	Question 2				
Candidates	Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:				
	<ul> <li>Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1.</li> <li>Language: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.</li> </ul>				

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Sie beschreiben Ihren Lieblingsmonat im Jahr.	15
	2.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication	
	(i) Place the appropriate 'numbered' tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point in the body of the answer.	
	<ul> <li>(ii) Award ticks flexibly across the tasks for each piece of relevant information conveyed, up to a maximum of 10. HOWEVER, each of the tasks must be covered to get the 10 communication marks: <ul> <li>If 1 of the tasks is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9.</li> <li>If 2 of the tasks are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	(iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.	
	<ul> <li>(iv) For COMMUNICATION, be tolerant of verbs/tenses/spelling (for spelling use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc.)</li> </ul>	
	(v) <u>LISTS</u> = 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	
	<ul> <li>Ich <u>habe</u> lange schwarze Haare, blaue Augen und einen kleinen Mund = 1 mark (1 verb = a list of 3)</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>ich <u>habe</u> lange, schwarze Haare (1), ich <u>bin</u> ganz klein (1), und ich <u>sehe</u> hübsch aus (1) = 3 marks (3 verbs).</li> </ul>	
	(vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. 'mein Haus ist super' cannot score both as description and reason for liking ('mein Haus ist super' and 'mein Garten ist super' can both be rewarded).	
	(vii) Do not penalise factual errors.	
	(viii)What the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine.	

Question		Answer	Marks
2	Tick	Accept	
	√1	Sagen Sie, welchen Monat Sie am liebsten haben.	
		<ul> <li>REWARD any statement relating to</li> <li>any month given (reject season)</li> <li>reasons/details/opinions/explanations for month given</li> </ul>	
		ACCEPT: use of suitable adjective as a form of reason	
	√2	Erklären Sie, was Sie in diesem Monat gern machen.	
		<ul> <li><b>REWARD</b> any statement relating to</li> <li>any sensible activity given (no need to include concept of <i>gern</i>)</li> <li>reasons for choice of activity</li> </ul>	
		ACCEPT: use of suitable adjective as a form of reason	
	√3	Beschreiben Sie, wie das Wetter in diesem Monat normalerweise ist.	
		<ul> <li><b>REWARD</b> any statement relating to</li> <li>any detail about the weather at this time of year</li> <li>examples of/opinions on the weather at this time of year/further relevant details</li> </ul>	
	√4	Sagen Sie, ob Sie in der Zukunft in einem anderen Klima leben möchten und warum.	
		As long as either given, consider task complete.	
		<b>REWARD</b> : In order to get any ticks for this response, there must be some reference to weather/ season/ climate or seasonal or climatic activity.	
		ACCEPT: reason for choices with or without use of <i>weil</i> ACCEPT: use of suitable adjective as a form of reason ACCEPT: season for climate (e.g. Winter, Sommer)	

Question		Answer	
2	2.2: Awar	d a mark out of 5 for Language	
		ark out of 5 for Language*, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see <i>Note on using mark vith Grade descriptors</i> (last page of mark scheme)).	
	Grade des	scriptors 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.	
	*Consider	the whole answer when awarding mark for language	
		Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Language: 5 marks Total for Question 2: 15 marks	

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 3		
Candidates	answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:	
<ul><li>Commu</li><li>Langua</li></ul>	unication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1. ge: 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.	
For questio	n-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.	
<u>3.1: Award</u>	a mark out of 10 for Communication	
(i) There a	re 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.	
	h relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible to each nication point (in the body of the answer).	relevant
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.	
	opriate time frame e of time frame, attempt at an appropriate verb is made, verb may be incorrect but recognisable	
(iii) Add up	the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.	
Please refe	r to Appendix II for generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication.	

Question	Ansv	ver		Marks
3.2: Award a mark out of 8 fo	r accurate use of Verbs			·
<ul> <li>(i) Place a tick above the firs</li> <li>(ii) Place the tick so that it doe</li> </ul>	<b>t</b> occurrence of each correct verb, up to a maxies not obscure any letters.	mum of 18 ticks (deta		
(III) Convert the total number of	of ticks to a mark out of 8 using the Conversion Conversion table for accurate		on 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		
	ч,5	I		

Question		Answer		Marks
How to awa	ard ticks for accurate use	of Verbs (Question 3):		
ver Note: excluce	Subject (=subject noun Disregard adjectives, rela Minor spelling errors in th Capitalisation of nouns w Ignore inaccuracies in t (could not mean anythin b must be in the <u>appropri</u> de letter etiquette from vert d a verb tick where an acc	be correct for the verb to score a tick or pronoun including article or possessive) + an ative clauses, qualifiers and modifiers when looking a se subject will be tolerated ill be considered under Other linguistic features he use of umlauts except where lack/addition of ng else), but do not accept ich mochte where ich riate tense to score a tick (see session-specific ta be ticks (Hallo, Wie geht es dir?) consider under OLF.	it the 'subject' umlaut creates another word e.g. Accept: <i>wir r möcht</i> e is required (word means something di ables on tenses)	
Tick		No tick	Note	
lch bin (√)				
Ich spiele (	(✓)	Ich spielt ( <i>no tick</i> )	verb form must be correctly spelt	
Der Mann	kommt (✓)	Den Mann kommt <i>(no tick)</i>	subject must be correct	
Ich bin geg	angen (✓)	Ich habe gegangen (no tick)	insist on correct auxiliary	
With reflexi	ve verbs			
Tick		No tick	Note	
Ich wasche	e mich (√)	Ich wasche sich (no tick)	insist on correct reflexive pronoun	
		Ich wasche mich das Auto (no tick)	'waschen' should not be used reflexively statement	y in this

Question	Answer		Marks
With separable verbs			
Tick	No tick	Note	
Ich lege ein Foto bei (✓)	Ich beilege ein Foto (no tick)	prefix needs to be separated where appropriate for the verb to score	
Ich lege bei ein Foto (✓)		Prefix does not need to be in the correct syntactic position for the verb to score. Consider word order in OLF.	
Ich habe mitgemacht (✓)	Ich habe gemitmacht (no tick)	prefix needs to be separated where appropriate for the verb to score	
Word order Tick	No tick	Note	
Ich bin <u>geflogen</u> gestern. ( $\checkmark$ )		Tolerate incorrect word order for compour	
		tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under Other linguistic features)	nd
Jeden Tag ich fahre mit dem Bus. ( $\checkmark$ )		tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under <i>Other linguistic</i>	
Jeden Tag ich fahre mit dem Bus. ( $\checkmark$ ) Ich habe gesonnt mich ( $\checkmark$ )		tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under <i>Other linguistic</i> <i>features</i> ) Tolerate wrong word order when main ver	b is
		tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under Other linguistic features)Tolerate wrong word order when main ver not in position 2 for verb tick.Tolerate incorrect word order, consider under	b is der for



Question	Answer	Marks			
Compound tenses					
Tick	No tick	Note			
lch habe gekauft (✓)	Ich hat gekauft. (no tick)	auxiliary must be correct			
Wir sind gefahren. (✓)	Wir haben gefahren. (no tick)	auxiliary must be correct			
Ich werde singen. (✓)		future credited as compound tense, so no extra tick for infinitive			
Er würde ein neues Auto kaufen. ( $\checkmark$ )	)	conditional credited, so no extra tick for infinitive			
Wir werden mit dem Bus fahren. (✓)		1 tick for compound tense			
Wir werden fahren mit dem Bus. (✓)		Tolerate incorrect word order for compound tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under <i>Other linguistic features</i> )			
Single auxiliary with multiple past p	participles				
Tick	No tick	Note			
Wir haben gesungen und getanzt ( $\checkmark$	(́) (́ ∕ )	Wir haben gesungen = tick 1; Wir haben getanzt = tick 2			
/erbs with negative					
Tick	No tick	Note			

Sie spielen nicht ( $\checkmark$ )	tick is awarded for the correct verb and
Sie nicht spielen (✓)	subject; the negative is considered for reward in 'Other linguistic features', hence credit for the verb is unaffected by any error in position of the negative

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Question	Answer	Marks						
Correct verb within meaningless statement								
Tick	No tick	Note						
Der Tag war lang (✓)	Der Tag war klug ( <i>no tick</i> )	do not reward a correct verb in a meaningless statement						
Infinitive/Modal constructions								
Tick	No tick	Note						
Ich kann (√) gut spielen (√)								
Ich kannst ( <i>no tick</i> ) gut spielen (✓		incorrect verb form but correct infinitive						
Ich kann ( $\checkmark$ ) spielen ( $\checkmark$ ) gut		Tolerate infinitive in incorrect position, Consider word order in <i>Other linguistic features</i>						
Ich will ( $\checkmark$ ) spiele ( <i>no tick</i> )		incorrect spelling of infinitive						
Er hat versucht (✓) fit zu bleiben (	()							
Er hat versucht ( $\checkmark$ ) fit bleiben ( <i>no</i>	tick)	zu is omitted, hence infinitive cannot be credited						
Ich möchte (✓) zu studieren (no ti	ck)	zu is incorrectly added, hence infinitive cannot be credited						

#### Reward only the first occurrence of a verb, e.g.

- Ich mag ( $\checkmark$ ) Schwimmen. Ich mag (*no tick*) auch Tennis.
- Ich mag ( $\checkmark$ ) Schwimmen. Ich mag (*no tick*) Tennis nicht.
- Hier gibt es (✓) Berge und Flüsse. Es gibt auch (*no tick*) ...

#### However,

- Ich mag ( $\checkmark$ ) Schwimmen und mein Bruder mag ( $\checkmark$ ) Tennis 2 different persons of the verb
- Mein Bruder mag Schwimmen ( $\checkmark$ ) und meine Schwester mag (*no tick*) Tennis both third person usage
- Sie ist ( $\checkmark$ ) unglücklich, es ist (*no tick*) nicht gut both third person usage



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Question	Answer	Marks				
Register						
Linguistic Fe If candidates most freque	s' register is inconsistent within the context, i.e. if they write an inappropriate mixture of <i>du</i> and <i>Sie</i> within the same context, go winn the s					
3.3: Award	a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features					
	mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (please see Note on using ma s with Grade descriptors (Appendix I)).	ſĸ				
	use the L for good language. You can use the highlighter marking tool to highlight the first new use of any correct usage. Use th ter marking tool to underline a creditable attempt at a structure. This annotation is intended to help you arrive at an appropriate m					
(iii) Conside	r the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures:					
<ul> <li>Use</li> <li>Use</li> <li>Adj</li> <li>Wo</li> <li>obje</li> <li>Sub</li> <li>Neg</li> <li>Lini</li> <li>Adv</li> <li>Rei</li> <li>Obj</li> </ul>	e of capital/lower-case letters in nouns and pronouns e of nouns (case agreement and use of determiners) e of prepositions, followed by case agreement ectives (including comparatives and superlatives), possessives and demonstratives rd order (inversion, verb position in relative/subordinate clauses, verb position in compound tenses, word order with direct/indirect ects, word order with separable and reflexive verbs and time/manner/place) pordinate clauses (use of <i>wenn, weil, dass, als, seit</i> etc.) gatives ( <i>nicht, nie, weder noch</i> , use of <i>kein</i> ) king words and conjunctions other than <i>und/aber</i> verbs and adverbial phrases ative clauses, including use of relative pronouns ect pronouns, direct and indirect propriate use of register/ letter etiquette.	t				

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

Question	Answer							
Question-specific Guidance for Question 3								
3(a)	Ihr Onkel hat Ihnen zum Geburtstag ein neues Fahrrad gekauft. Sie schreiben eine E-Mail, um Ihrem Onkel zu danken. 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above							
	Tick	Accept	Mark					
	<u>√√1</u>	Indication of thanks for the bike/gift and explanation as to why the candidate likes the bike As long as either given (and reference to bike/gift is made), consider task complete. For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow use of adjectives for reasons.	2					
	√√2	Account of how the candidate has already used the bike For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any reasonable account of how the candidate has used the bike. Allow extra details/reasons/opinions given. If answer is in the present tense, maximum of 1 tick	2					
	√√3	Account of how the candidate celebrated his/her birthday For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any reasonable account of how the candidate celebrated the birthday. Allow extra details/reasons/opinions given.	2					
	√√4	Explanation as to why it is better to travel by bike rather than by car For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow any sensible reason given. Allow opinion in the form of description with adjective.	2					

stion	Answer				Mar
(a)	Tick     Accept     Mark				
√√5	As long as For 2 Com Reward fo Allow <i>Näc</i> , reference) Allow a pro Allow othe	cription of where the candidate will cycle next weekend and why       2         ng as either given, consider task complete.       2         Comm ticks insist on future time frame as follows:       2         ard for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. Ich werde nächstes Wochenende + infinitive       1         Nächstes Wochenende möchte ich + infinitive (i.e. do not insist on use of werden for future       1			
	3.2: Awa	Allow anyt Allow reas	thing sensible.		
		Allow anyt Allow reas	thing sensible. son for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .		
	Comm	Allow anyt Allow reas	thing sensible. son for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> . out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above		
	Comm	Allow anyt Allow reas	thing sensible. son for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> . out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above For Verbs, accept:		
	Comm point	Allow anyt Allow reas	thing sensible. son for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> . out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above For Verbs, accept: For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense		
	Comm point 1 2	Allow anyt Allow reas	thing sensible. son for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> . out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above For Verbs, accept: For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense		

Question		Answer		Marks	
3(b)	Sie waren auf einer Klassenfahrt. Sie schreiben einen Blog über das Thema "Meine Klassenfahrt". 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above				
	Tick	Accept	Mark		
	√√1	Description of place(s) the candidate visited on this school trip For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow list/description of places visited. Reward opinions given on these places and reasons.	2		
	√√2	Account of what the candidate and his/her classmates did on the trip For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any sensible account given. Reward opinions given and reasons.	2		
	√√3	Explanation as to whether the candidate does/does not like class trips For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow reasons or opinions. Also allow reason for opinion. Allow opinion in the form of description with adjective.	2		
	√√4	<b>Explanation as to whether the candidate prefers to travel in his/her own country or abroad</b> For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow anything sensible.	2		
	√√5	Description of where the candidate would like to travel in the future and why         As long as either given, consider task complete.         For 2 Comm ticks insist on future time frame as follows:         Reward for communication <i>In der Zukunft möchte ich</i> + infinitive (ie do not insist on use of <i>werden</i> for future reference).         Reward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>Ich werde</i> + infinitive         Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase e.g. <i>In der Zukunft</i> + present tense verb.         Allow other appropriate phrases, such as <i>In der Zukunft habe ich vor… zu</i> + infinitive/ <i>In der Zukunft plane ich…, etc.</i> Allow anything sensible.         Allow reason for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .	2		

Question	Answer				
3(b)	3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above				
	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:			
	1	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense			
	2	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense			
	3	For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense			
	4	For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense			
	5	For 2 Comm ticks insist on future tense, Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase			

Question	ion Answer					
3(c)	Als Sie fünf Jahre alt waren, waren Sie eines Tages mit Ihren Eltern in der Stadt. Plötzlich waren Ihre Eltern nicht mehr da! Schreiben Sie die Geschichte weiter: Als ich fünf Jahre alt war, war ich eines Tages mit meinen Eltern in der Stadt. Plötzlich waren meine Eltern nicht mehr da 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above					
	Tick	Accept	Mark			
	√√1	Description of candidate's reaction to his/her parents no longer being thereFor 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense.Allow anything sensible.Allow reactions in the form of description with adjective, e.g. Ich hatte Angst.	2			
	√√2	Account of who helped the candidate (as a lost 5 year old) and what he/she did to help As long as either given, consider task complete. For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible. Reward extra details/reasons/opinions given.	2			
	√√3	Account of how the candidate's parents found him/her again For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible. The account may describe the candidate finding the parents, this is perfectly acceptable. Reward extra details given.	2			
	√√4	Description of candidate's reaction to the family being together again For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible. Allow opinion in the form of description with adjective.	2			

lestion			Answer		Ma
3(c)	Tick	Accept		Mark	
√√5		For 2 Comr Reward for future refer Reward for Allow a pre Allow other <i>ich, etc.</i>	Danation as to how the candidate will look after his/her own children in the future       2         2 Comm ticks insist on future time frame as follows:       2         ward for communication <i>In der Zukunft möchte ich</i> + infinitive (ie do not insist on use of werden for the reference).       2         ward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>Ich werde</i> + infinitive       4         ward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>Ich werde</i> + infinitive       5         ward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>Ich werde</i> + infinitive       6         ward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>Ich werde</i> + infinitive       6         ward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>In der Zukunft</i> + present tense verb.       6         wo other appropriate phrases, such as <i>In der Zukunft habe ich vor zu</i> + infinitive/ <i>In der Zukunft plane</i>		
	<u>3.2: Awa</u>	Reward ext Allow reaso	tra details/reasons/opinions given.		
		Reward ext Allow reaso	tra details/reasons/opinions given. on for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .		
	Comm	Reward ext Allow reasc	atra details/reasons/opinions given. on for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> . Dut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above		
	Comm	Reward ext Allow reasc	atra details/reasons/opinions given. on for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> . <u>out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</u> For Verbs, accept:		
	Commo point	Reward ext Allow reasc	Attra details/reasons/opinions given. on for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .           Dut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above           For Verbs, accept:           For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense		
	Commpoint	Reward ext Allow reasc	Attra details/reasons/opinions given. on for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .          Out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above         For Verbs, accept:         For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense         For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense		

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#### Appendix I

#### 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. This is extremely rare.

A 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.

#### Appendix II: Generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication

**Example 1:** Beschreiben Sie, was Sie mit Ihrer Familie gemacht haben.

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
Ja ich mit meiner Familie gemacht.	0	Nothing of worth communicated.
Wir bin einen Ausflug in die Berge gemacht.	1	Some meaning conveyed – use of 'bin' makes message ambiguous (Is it <i>wir</i> or <i>ich</i> ?.
Wir haben einen Ausflug in die Berge.	0	Message not communicated. Attempt has been made at appropriate time frame but no attempt at appropriate verb
Wir haben einen Ausflug in die Berge gemachen.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir habe einen Ausflug in die Berge gemacht.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir habe einen Ausflug in die Berge gemachen.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir einen Ausflug in die Berge gemacht.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir einen Ausflug in die Berge gemachen.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir habe ein neues Auto.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir machen einen Ausflug in die Berge.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (in its time frame) (ambiguous but still communicates some meaning)
Ich habe mit meiner Familie einen Ausflug in die Berge gemacht.	2	Message clearly communicated.
Ich habe einen Ausflug in die Berge gemachtt.	2	Minor error is tolerated

#### **Example 2:** Beschreiben Sie einen Tag, an dem Sie viel Sport getrieben haben. Was war besonders schwierig und warum?

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
Ich viel Sport getrieben haben.	0	nothing of worth communicated.
Das Schwimmen was schwierig.	0	Meaning not conveyed ( <i>was</i> doesn't communicate message in German)
Das Schwimmen war für mich besonders schwierig.	1	Some meaning is conveyed but the message is incomplete (no reason is given).
Das Schwimmen war für mich besonders schwierig, weil das Wasser so kalt war.	2	Message clearly communicated.

#### *3 steps to award Communication marks:*

- 1  $\dot{C}$ heck against Communication task (table ) > Has the task been attempted? (no attempt  $\rightarrow$  no Comm. tick)
- 2 Find the best attempt at the task
- 3 In that task, is the message clear (2 ticks) or ambiguous/(unclear) (1 tick) or absent (0 ticks)? (see table above)