

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

#### GERMAN

0525/43 May/June 2018

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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This document consists of **27** printed pages.

International Education

#### **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:					
	<b>he most correct items up to a maximum of 5. Award 1 mark for each correct item up to a maximum of 5.</b> Stop ticking o have been rewarded.	once				
(ii) On Que	<ul> <li>On Question 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.</li> <li>i) If the candidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item.</li> </ul>					
(iii) If the ca	ndidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item.					
(iv) The pic	tures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.					
• •	r communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adje ore any verbs.	ctive,				
have er • 'If i • Loc • If th and	ng is questionable, start by referring to the detailed mark scheme. Refer to the bullet points below if no decision on the spelling countered is recorded there. In 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 create the first part of the word is correct, small errors in what comes next are less likely to impede communication (unless they sugge other meaning). ere letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created).	d.				
· · ·	arking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may nable versions to be ignored.	allow				
• Ho	e all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning: se, <i>kurze Hose</i> : award one mark to each item ine Hose, blaue Hose: award one mark for the first <i>Hose</i>					
(ix) Reject r versa.	nisspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and v	/ice				

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## Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

Question			Answer		Marks
1	Sie sind zu Hause. Was gibt es im Wohnzimmer? Machen Sie eine Liste von 8 Dingen auf Deutsch.				
	The following are exam	nples. Accept any appropriate li	ving room items which the candidate r	night choose:	
	ACCEPT		REFUSE		
	Bild	Tisch	Sessel – in example, do not accept as answer	Tich/Tiche	
	Blumen	Zeitung	Refuse items which cannot be considered as suitable for having in the livjng room (eg: Elefant, Auto, etc.).	Buchen/Buche/Büche	
	Buch/Bücher	Bücherregal		Büro	
	Fernseher	Spiegel/Spigel			
	Handy				
	Klavier				
	Lampe				
	Radio				
	Sofa				
	Stereoanlage				
	Stuhl				71

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 2		
Candidates	are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:	
	unication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1. Ige: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.	
2	Essen und Kochen	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><u>If 1 of the tasks is missing</u>, the maximum communication mark is 9.</li> <li><u>If 2 of the tasks are missing</u>, 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>	
	<ul> <li>(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</li> <li>Ich <u>habe</u> lange schwarze Haare, blaue Augen und einen kleinen Mund = 1 mark (1 verb = a list of 3)</li> <li>ich <u>habe</u> lange, schwarze Haare (1), ich <u>bin</u> ganz klein (1), und ich <u>bin</u> hübsch (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	
		Sagen Sie, um wie viel Uhr Sie abends essen.	
	√1	<ul> <li>REWARD any statement relating to</li> <li>when/what time the candidate eats in the evening</li> <li>reasons/details/opinions/explanations for time given</li> </ul>	
		Sagen Sie, wer bei Ihnen zu Hause kocht.	
	√2	<ul> <li>REWARD any statement relating to</li> <li>who does the cooking at home</li> <li>further details/examples about who cooks/what they cook/when they cook etc.</li> </ul>	
		Erklären Sie, was Sie nicht gern essen und warum. As long as either given, consider task complete.	
	√3	<ul> <li>REWARD any statement relating to</li> <li>any detail about what candidate does not like to eat</li> <li>reasons for the opinions given</li> </ul>	
		ACCEPT: use of suitable adjective as a form of reason ACCEPT: explanation as to where the candidate will not eat	
	√4	<ul> <li>Beschreiben Sie, wo Sie zu Ihrem nächsten Geburtstag essen werden.</li> <li>REWARD any statement relating to</li> <li>any detail about plans for his/her future birthday meal</li> <li>reasons given for choices.</li> </ul>	
		ACCEPT: reason for choices with or without use of <i>weil</i> ACCEPT: use of suitable adjective as a form of reason	

Question		Answer	Marks
2	<u>2.2: Aw</u>	ard a mark out of 5 for Language	
		mark out of 5 for Language*, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see <i>Note on using mark</i> s <i>with Grade descriptors</i> (last page of mark scheme)).	
	Grade d	lescriptors 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.	
	*Conside	er the whole answer when awarding mark for language	
		Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Language: 5 marks Total for Question 2: 15 marks	;

#### Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

Marks

Question       Answer       Mathematical and the second and th			-
<ul> <li>Candidates answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:</li> <li>Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.</li> <li>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication <ul> <li>(i) There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.</li> <li>(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 (in the body of the answer).</li> </ul> </li> <li>2 ticks Message clearly communicated.* Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.</li> <li>1 tick Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.** <ul> <li>0 ticks Nothing of worth communicated.</li> <li>*in the appropriate time frame</li> <li>**irrespective of time frame, attempt at an appropriate verb is made, verb may be incorrect but recognisable</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Question	Answer	Ma
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	**irrespectiv (iii) Add up	e of time frame, attempt at an appropriate verb is made, verb may be incorrect but recognisable the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.	



Question		Ansv	ver		Marks
3.2: Award	a mark out of 8 for accurate use of \	/erbs			
	ling ticks for Verbs, please refer back t dance, see later in this mark schem		establish which tense is	appropriate for the response. For qu	estion-
• •	tick above the <b>first</b> occurrence of each the total number of ticks to a mark our	•	•	s of how to award ticks are provided	below).
	Conve	rsion table for accurate	use of Verbs (Questior	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		



Question	Answer		Marks
low to award ticks for accur	ate use of Verbs (Question 3):		
<ul> <li>Subject (=subject no</li> <li>Disregard adjectives, r</li> <li>Minor spelling errors ir</li> <li>Capitalisation of nouns</li> <li>Ignore inaccuracies i (could not mean any)</li> <li>verb must be in the approvide approximate set of the set of</li></ul>	ust be correct for the verb to score a tick un or pronoun including article or possessive) + any fin elative clauses, qualifiers and modifiers when looking at th in the subject will be tolerated is will be considered under Other linguistic features in the use of umlauts except where lack/addition of um thing else), but do not accept ich mochte where ich mö opriate tense to score a tick (see session-specific table om verb ticks (Hallo, Wie geht es dir?) consider under OLF an accurate verb form is used in a sentence that conveys	e 'subject' laut creates another word e.g. Accept: <i>wir m</i> ochte is required (word means something dif es on tenses)	
Tick	No tick	Note	
lch bin (✓)			
Ich spiele (✓)	Ich spielt (no tick)	verb form must be correctly spelt	
Der Mann kommt (✓)	Den Mann kommt (no tick)	subject must be correct	
	Ich habe gegangen (no tick)	indiation correct quivilian	
Ich bin gegangen (✓)		insist on correct auxiliary	
Ich bin gegangen (✓) Vith reflexive verbs			
	No tick	Note	
Vith reflexive verbs			

Question	Answer	Mari
Vith 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
Vord order		
Tick	No tick	Note
Ich bin <u>geflogen</u> gestern. (✓)		Tolerate incorrect word order for compound tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under <i>Other linguistic</i> <i>features</i> )
Jeden Tag ich fahre mit dem Bus. (✓)		Tolerate wrong word order when main verb is not in position 2 for verb tick.
Ich habe gesonnt mich ( $\checkmark$ )		Tolerate incorrect word order, consider under OLF
Ich habe gesonnt mich (✓) Wenn das Wetter schön ist (✓), wir gehen immer in den Park. (✓)		
Wenn das Wetter schön ist (✓), wir gehen	Wer du bist (?) (no tick)	OLF Tolerate wrong word order in sub-clauses for



Question	Answer		Mark
Compound tenses			
Tick	No tick	Note	
Ich 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 r extra tick for infinitive	no
Er würde ein neues Auto kaufen. (✓)		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 compo tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under Other linguist features)	t
Single auxiliary with multiple past particip	es		
Tick	No tick	Note	
Wir haben gesungen und getanzt ( $\checkmark$ ) ( $\checkmark$ )		Wir haben gesungen = tick 1; Wir haber getanzt = tick 2	n
/erbs with negative			
Tick	No tick	Note	
Sie spielen nicht (✓)		tick is awarded for the correct verb and subject; the negative is considered for re in 'Other linguistic features', hence cred the verb is unaffected by any error in po of the negative	eward lit for



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

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

- Ich mag (✓) Schwimmen. Ich mag (*no tick*) auch Tennis.
- Ich mag (✓) 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 (✓) 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



Question	Answer	Marks
Register		
Other Ling	anguage if incorrect register (du) is used as long as this is consistently done. (But note that incorrect register will be penalised u guistic Features.) tes' 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 uently used and only tick those for Language (if otherwise correct).	
<u>3.3: Awaı</u>	d a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features	
.,	a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (please see Note on using nes with Grade descriptors (Appendix I)).	mark
· · /	ne highlighter marking tool to highlight the first new use of any correct usage. Use the highlighter marking tool to underline a cre pt at a structure. This annotation is intended to help you arrive at an appropriate mark.	ditable
• L • L • A • V • V • S • N • L • A • F • C	der the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures: lse of capital/lower-case letters in nouns and pronouns lse of nouns (case agreement and use of determiners) lse of prepositions, followed by case agreement djectives (including comparatives and superlatives), possessives and demonstratives /ord order (inversion, verb position in relative/subordinate clauses, verb position in compound tenses, word order with direct/ind place) ubordinate clauses (use of <i>wenn, weil, dass, als, seit</i> etc.) egatives ( <i>nicht, nie, wedernoch</i> , use of <i>kein</i> ) inking words and conjunctions other than <i>und/aber</i> dverbs and adverbial phrases lelative clauses, including use of relative pronouns bject pronouns, direct and indirect ppropriate use of register/ letter etiquette.	irect

Question	Answer	Marks
Grade desc	riptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)	
11–12	<ul> <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>	
9–10	<ul> <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>	
7–8	<ul> <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>	
5–6	<ul> <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>	
3–4	<ul> <li>Reliant on basic structures.</li> <li>Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed.</li> <li>Basic vocabulary.</li> </ul>	
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.	
	Total for Communication: Total for Verbs Total for Other linguistic features: Total for Question 3:	s: 8 marks 12 marks

Question		Answer		Marks
Question-s	pecific G	uidance for Question 3		
3(a)	Freund	chbarin hat Sie letztes Wochenende gebeten, auf ihr Kind aufzupassen. Sie schreiben ein /an Ihre Freundin, um zu beschreiben, was passiert ist. ard a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above	e E-Mail an Ihren	30
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	<b>√√</b> 1	Explanation as to why the candidate had to look after the child For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any sensible explanations/reasons given. Allow use of adjectives for reasons.	2	
	√√2	Account of what the candidate did with the child For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any reasonable account of what activities the candidate did with the child. Reward extra details/reasons/opinions given.	2	
	√√3	Explanation as to whether babysitting is a good part-time jobFor 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense.Allow any reasonable opinions/explanations/reasons given.Reward extra details given.Allow opinion/reason in the form of description with adjective.Allow reason for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .	2	
	√√4	Indication of when/at what age children are at their most interesting For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow any reasonable opinions/explanations/reasons given. Reward extra details given. Allow opinion/reason in the form of description with adjective.	2	



uestion	Answer			
3(a)	Tick	Accept	Mark	1
	Nark       Accept       Mark         ✓✓5       Explanation as to whether the candidate would like to have his/her own children in the future and why       2         For 2 Comm ticks insist on future time frame as follows:       Reward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>Ich werde</i> + infinitive       2         Allow <i>In der Zukunft möchte ich</i> + infinitive (i.e. do not insist on use of <i>werden</i> for future reference).       Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase e.g.       Allow other appropriate phrases, such as <i>In der Zukunft habe ich vor zu</i> + <i>infinitive/In der Zukunft plane ich, etc.</i> Allow anything sensible.         Allow reason for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .       3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above			
	<u>3.2: Awa</u>	Allow reason for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .		
		Allow reason for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .		
	Comm	Allow reason for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i> .		
	Comm	Allow reason for opinion with or without use of weil.         ard a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above         unication       For Verbs, accept:		
	Comm point	Allow reason for opinion with or without use of weil.         ard a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above         unication       For Verbs, accept:         For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense		
	Comm point 1 2	Allow reason for opinion with or without use of weil.         ard a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above         nunication       For Verbs, accept:         For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense         For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense		

Question	Answer				
3(b)	Sie haben neulich ein Filmstudio besucht. Sie schreiben einen Blog über das Thema "Film". 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above				
	Tick	Accept	Mark		
	√√1	Account of what the candidate did in the studio For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any sensible account of what the candidate did/saw on the visit. Reward opinions given and reasons.	2		
	√√2	Description of filmstars the candidate met on the visit For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Accept list of filmstars met and/or descriptions of them. Accept reference to one only. Reward extra details/opinions given and reasons.	2		
	√√3	Account of candidate's opinion on lifestyle of film stars For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow any reasonable opinions/explanations/reasons given. Reward extra details given. Allow opinion/reason in the form of description with adjective.	2		
	√√4	<ul> <li>Explanation as to whether the candidate prefers to watch films at home or in the cinema and why</li> <li>As long as either part given, consider task complete.</li> <li>For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense.</li> <li>Allow any reasonable opinions/explanations/reasons given.</li> <li>Reward extra details given.</li> <li>Allow opinion/reason in the form of description with adjective.</li> <li>Allow reason for opinion with or without use of <i>weil</i>.</li> </ul>	2		



uestion	n Answer		Mar		
3(b)	Tick	Accept		Mark	
	<b>√√</b> 5	For 2 Comm Reward for future refere Reward for Allow a pres Allow other	communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>Ich werde</i> + infinitive sent tense verb + future time phrase <i>e.g. In der Zukunft</i> + present tense verb. appropriate phrases, such as <i>In der Zukunft habe ich vor… zu</i> + infinitive/ <i>In der Zukunft</i>	2	
	<u>3.2: Awa</u>	Allow opinio	<i>., etc.</i> tra details given. on/reason in the form of description with adjective. .ut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above		
		Reward extr	tra details given. on/reason in the form of description with adjective.		
	Comm	Reward extr Allow opinio ard a mark ou unication	tra details given. on/reason in the form of description with adjective. .ut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above		
	Comm	Reward extr Allow opinio	tra details given. on/reason in the form of description with adjective. out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above For Verbs, accept:		
	Comm point	Reward extr Allow opinio	Tra details given. on/reason in the form of description with adjective. ut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above For Verbs, accept: For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense		
	Comm point 1 2	Reward extr Allow opinio	Tra details given. on/reason in the form of description with adjective. <b>ut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</b> <b>For Verbs, accept:</b> For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense		

Question		Answer		Marks	
3(c)	Gestern wollten Ihre Eltern Sie mit dem Auto zur Schule bringen. Aber als Sie aus dem Haus kamen, war das Auto nicht mehr da!				
	Gestern mehr da		ar das Auto nicht		
	<u>3.1: Aw</u> Tick	ard a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above Accept	Mark		
	<b>√√</b> 1	<b>Description of candidate's reaction to the car not being there</b> For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible. Allow reactions in the form of description with adjective, e.g. <i>Ich hatte Angst.</i>	2		
	√√2	Account of how the candidate's parents reacted to the situation For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible. Allow reactions in the form of description with adjective.	2		
	√√3	Explanation as to how the candidate got to school that day For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible. Reward extra details.	2		
	√√4	Account of how the candidate (and his/her family) tried to find the car For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible. Reward extra details.	2		



Question	Answer		Mar		
3(c)	Tick	Accept		Mark	
	✓✓5       Description of what the candidate will do next week without the car       2         ✓✓5       Description of what the candidate will do next week without the car       2         For 2 Comm ticks insist on future time frame as follows:       2         Reward for communication Nächste Woche muß ich + infinitive (ie do not insist on use of werden for future reference).       2         Reward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. Ich werde + infinitive.       2         Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase eg Nächste Woche + present tense verb.       2         Allow other appropriate phrases, such as Nächste Woche habe ich vor zu + infinitive/Nächste       4         Woche plane ich, etc.       Allow anything sensible.         Reward extra details/reasons/opinions given.       3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above		2		
	<u>3.2: Awa</u>	Allow anyth Reward ext	ning sensible. tra details/reasons/opinions given.		
		Allow anyth Reward ext	ning sensible. tra details/reasons/opinions given.		
	Comm	Allow anyth Reward ext ard a mark of unication	ning sensible. tra details/reasons/opinions given. out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above		
	Comm	Allow anyth Reward ext	ning sensible. tra details/reasons/opinions given. out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above For Verbs, accept:		
	Comm point	Allow anyth Reward ext ard a mark of unication	hing sensible. tra details/reasons/opinions given. <b>but of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</b> <b>For Verbs, accept:</b> For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense		
	Comm point 1 2	Allow anyth Reward ext ard a mark of unication	hing sensible. tra details/reasons/opinions given. <b>but of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</b> <b>For Verbs, accept:</b> 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) Check 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)