

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SPANISH

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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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This document consists of **30** printed pages.



1 General Marking Principles

1.1 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.

1.2 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.		

1.3 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.		tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
(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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.



Question Answer						
Question 1						
Candidates	are required to list 8 items in Spanish. Read all of the items that the candidate has listed and award marks as follows:					
	ne 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 5 i en rewarded.	tems				
(ii) On Que	stion 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.					
	andidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item (e.g. where a candidate has linked s in <i>cepillo de dentífrica</i> = 1 tick; however <i>cepillo y dentífrica</i> (candidate intends this as two items) = 2 ticks).	l two				
(iv) The pict	ures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.					
· · /	communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adj pre any verbs.	ective,				
 have en 'If in douted in the second seco	Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created.					
	(vii) Once marking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may allow questionable versions to be ignored.					
pantaloi	 (viii)Refuse all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning: pantalones, pantalones cortos: award one mark to each item pantalones pequeños, pantalones azules: award one mark for the first pantalones 					
(ix) Reject r versa.	 Reject misspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and vice versa. 					



Question	Answer				
1	Estás en un parque de atracciones. Haz una lista de 8 cosas que puedes ver.				
	Accept		Reject		
	amigos		mapa		
	árbol				
	billete	bilete			
	cafetería	café (BoD for candidates on food)			
	castillo				
	taquilla				
	dinero	plata			
	entrada				
	helado (1 item of food OR drink only in addition to helado)	elado			
	jóvenes		hóvenes		
	mochila				
	niños				
	restaurante	restarante/resturante/ restorante	ristorante		
	salida				
	grupos				
	servicios/baños		banho		
	tienda (de recuerdos)				



Question	Answer						
Question 2	Question 2						
Candidates	are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:						
	inication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1. ge: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.						
2	Las vacaciones	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.						
	 (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: 						
	 <u>If 1 of the tasks is missing</u>, the maximum communication mark is 9. <u>If 2 of the tasks are missing</u>, 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						
	 Look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark. Lists without a verb will not score. See Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning. 						
	 For language other than verbs, use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc. 						
	 Misplaced adjectives, negatives and adverbs will not usually compromise communication. 						
	(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						
	 Ella es alta y delgada y grande y nerviosa. (1 verb, therefore treat as list of 4 items: place one tick over 'grande' (third item in list) and another tick over 'nerviosa' (fourth item in list)) 						
	• Ella es alta. Es delgada. Tiene el pelo moreno. (3 verbs therefore each piece of information can score a separate communication mark)						

Question			Answer	Marks
	(vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. es fantástica cannot score both as description and reason for es fantástica y sus clases son fantásticas can both be rewarded as fantástica(s) describes different nouns; ella ayuda a hacer mis deberes and me ayuda todos los días can both be rewarded as they each contain a differen extra detail (a hacer mis deberes and todos los días).			
	(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.			
Tick Accept		Tick	Accept	
		√1	¿Adónde vas de vacaciones normalmente? REWARD: any statement relating to where the candidate usually goes on holiday	
		√2	Describe el lugar donde pasas las vacaciones. REWARD: any detail describing the place where the candidate spends his/her holidays	
		√3	Explica por qué te gusta pasar las vacaciones allí. REWARD: any reason why the candidate likes to spend his/her holidays there	
		√4	¿Con quién te gustaría ir de vacaciones el año próximo? ¿Por qué? Task 1: REWARD: any statement relating to the person with whom the candidate would like to go on holiday next year. Must indicate future context.	
			Task 2: REWARD: any reason why, even if it is not clear with whom the candidate would like to go on holiday next year. Must indicate future context.	



Question		Answer	Marks		
	2.2: Award 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 with Grade descriptors</i> (last page of mark scheme).			
	Grade d	escriptors 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	r 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



Marks

	PUBLISHED			
Question	Answer	Ма		
Question 3				
Candidates	answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:			
CommLangua	unication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1. age: award a mark out of 10 for Verbs, according to the instructions in 3.2. award a mark out of 10 for Other linguistic features, according to the instructions in 3.3.			
For question	on-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.			
<u>3.1: Award</u>	a mark out of 10 for Communication			
(i) There	are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.			
	ch relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible t communication point (in the body of the answer).	to each		

2 ticks Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.				
1 tickCommunication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.0 ticksNothing of worth communicated.				

(iii) Look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark for communication. See Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning.

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



Marks

Question

Answer

3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs

When awarding ticks for Verbs, please refer back to the question in order to establish which tense is appropriate for the response. For questionspecific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.

- (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) Place the tick so that it does not obscure the accent/tilde.
- (iii) 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)

Mark
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

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
- accents on verbs must be correct in order for a tick to be awarded
- do not tick verbs contained in the 'letter etiquette': appropriate beginnings and endings to letters are considered for reward under Other linguistic features.



Qı	lestion	Answer		Marks	
	Tick		No tick	Note	
	Yo soy (✓)				
	He hecho (✓)				
	Los pro amable	fesores son (✓) s	Los professores son amables (<i>no tick</i>)	incorrect subject means tick cannot be awarded for verb	

Use of gerund

Tick	No tick	Note
Estoy escribiendo (✓)		Continuous forms of estar and gerund are awarded 1 tick
		Use of gerund other than in continuous form of verb using <i>estar</i> = 2 ticks

With direct and indirect object pronouns

Tick	No tick	Note
Juan lo vio (✓)		

Reflexive/passive

Tick	No tick	Note
Él se levanta (✓)	Él levantase (no tick)	
Ella se ha cortado (√)		
La puerta estaba (✓) abierta		
Yo me lavo (✓) las manos	Yo me lavo (<i>no tick</i>) el coche	lavar should not be used reflexively in this statement

	r	••		
uestion			Answer	Marks
Impers	onal verbs such as gus	star, quedar, faltar etc.		
Tick		No tick	Note	
Me gust	ta (✓) leer (✓)			
Me gust	to <i>(no tick)</i> leer (√)			
Me que	dan (✓) diez euros			
Imperse	onal se			
Tick		No tick	Note	
Se pued	de (√)			
Se habl	a español (√)			
Impers	onal			
Hay (✓)) patatas			
Es (√) i	nteresante			
With ne	egative			
Tick		No tick	Note	
No com	ien (√)			
Sequer	nce of tenses			
Tick		No tick	Note	
Fui (√) la pelícu	al cine y me gustó (✓) ula	Fui (✓) al cine y me gustaría (no tick) la película	If sequence is incorrect, both verbs cannot be rewarded	
Single	auxiliary with multiple	past participles		
Sing				
Tick		No tick	Note	
Hemos bailado	cantado (✓) y (✓)		Hemos cantado = tick 1; Hemos bailado = tick 2	



uestion			Answer	Marks	
Verb which requires preposition					
Tick		No tick	Note		
Ayudo (✓) a lavar (✓) el coche				
Ayudo (✓) lavar el coche		preposition is required for <i>lavar</i> to be awarded a tick		
Ayudo (✓) con lavar el coche		incorrect use of <i>con</i> means that <i>lavar</i> cannot receive a tick		
Verb w	hich requires personal	a	· · ·		
Tick		No tick	Note		
Veo (√)	a mi amigo	Veo (no tick) mi amigo	personal a is required for veo to be awarded a tick		
Correct	verb within meaningle	ess statement			
Tick		No tick	Note		
El camir	no es (✓) largo	El camino es (<i>no tick</i>) inteligente	Do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement		

(b) Imperative

Tick	No tick	Note
¡Ven! (✓)		
¡Oiga! (✓)		

(c) Interrogative

Tick	No tick	Note
¿Vienes? (✓) / Vienes. (✓)		question mark not required for mark to be awarded
(¿)Vas (✓) a venir(?) (✓)		
(¿)Cómo estás(?) (✓)		

Question			Answer	Marks			
(d) Infinitiv	Infinitive						
Tick		No tick	Note				
Quiero	(✓) salir (✓)						
No quie	era (<i>no tick</i>) salir (✓)						
Quiero	(\checkmark) salire (no tick)						
Voy a (✓) estudiar (✓)						
Empec	é a (✓) llorar (✓)						
Empec	é <i>(no tick)</i> llorar (✓)						

(e) Participle (past or present)

Tick	No tick	Note
Terminado el programa (✓)		
Siendo estudiante (√)		

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

- Me gusta (\checkmark) la natación. También me gusta (*no tick*) el tenis ٠
- Me gusta (\checkmark) la natación. No me gusta (*no tick*) el tenis ٠

However,

- Yo prefiero (\checkmark) la natación y mi hermano prefiere (\checkmark) el tenis 2 different persons of the verb
- Mi hermano prefiere (\checkmark) la natación y mi hermana prefiere (*no tick*) el tenis both third person usage ٠
- Esta tarde mi amigo puede (\checkmark) jugar (\checkmark) al fútbol. En mi ciudad se puede (*no tick*) nadar (\checkmark) puede is in the third person singular in both • sentences, so scores the first time but not the second time



Qı	uestion	Answer	Marks
<u>3.3</u>	: Award	a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features	
(i)		mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (please see Note on using s with Grade descriptors (Appendix I)).	g mark
(ii)	attempt highlight words, g	highlighter marking tool to highlight the first new use of any correct usage. Use the highlighter marking tool to underline a creat a structure. This annotation is intended to help you arrive at an appropriate mark. Therefore, the kinds of things you ', underline will vary according to the quality of work, e.g. for a mark of 7 / 8 to be awarded the assumption is that 'spelling of genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct' so annotation will focus on the degree of s re complex language.	common
(iii)	Conside	er the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures	:
• • • • •	cuando, Object p Conjund Preposi Negative Adverbs Use of p Adjectiv Express		⁄ith

Question		Answer	Marks					
Grade desc	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.						

^^subordinate clauses, linking words, object pronouns, comparative adjectives/adverbs, strong negatives usually error free. *spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct.

> **Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Verbs: 8 marks** Total for Other linguistic features: 12 marks Total for Question 3: 30 marks



Question	Answer				
3(a)	Email	to a friend about a concert of your favourite group / singer		3	
	3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above				
	Tick	Accept	Mark		
	√1	Invita a tu amigo / amiga al concierto.	2		
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Expect a question but allow a statement e.g. quiero invitarte a un concierto			
	√2	¿Qué ropa vas a llevar al concierto? For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense	2		
	√3	Explica por qué te gusta ese grupo / cantante.	2		
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Expect opinions / emotions / explanations			
	√4	Describe la última vez que fuiste a un concierto. (¿dónde? ¿cuándo? ¿con quién?)	2		
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks Allow any detail relating to the concert, e.g. el concierto tuvo lugar en enero			
	√5	¿Cómo fue ese concierto?	2		
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks Expect opinions / emotions / explanations. 1 communication mark if detail is added without additional verb to BP4 e.g. fui a un concierto extraordinario con mis amigos			

Question	Answer				
	3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above				
	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:			
	1	Present / Conditional / Future			
	2	Present / Conditional / Future			
	3	Present / Preterite (if used correctly in context)			
	4	Preterite / Imperfect / Perfect (if used correctly in context)			
	5	Preterite / Imperfect / Perfect (if used correctly in context)			



Question		Answer		Marks
3(b)	Article about the Internet 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above			3(
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√1	En el colegio, ¿en qué asignaturas usas Internet normalmente?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense		
	√2	¿Para qué utilizaste Internet ayer <u>en clase</u> ?	2	
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks		
	√3	En tu opinión, ¿cuáles son las ventajas de utilizar Internet en clase?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Expect opinions/emotions/explanations. Insist on an advantage. Must relate to academic use.		
	√4	Cuando haces los deberes, ¿prefieres buscar información en los libros o en Internet? ¿Por qué?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Award the marks for the explanation rather than for the selection of <i>libros</i> or <i>Internet</i> Expect opinions/emotions/explanations		
	√5	La semana pasada, en tu tiempo libre, ¿cuántas horas pasaste navegando por Internet?	2	
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks Insist on indication of time spent		

Question	Answer		
	3.2: Award a mark o	out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above	
	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
	1	Present	
	2	Preterite	
	3	Present / Conditional (if used correctly in context)	
	4	Present	
	5	Preterite	

Question	n Answer		Marks	
3(c)	<i>"Estaba tomando un refresco con unos amigos cuando vi un robo"</i> <u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</u>			30
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√1	¿Cómo ocurrió el robo? (¿dónde? ¿quién? ¿cuándo?)	2	
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks		
	√2	Describe cómo era el ladrón.	2	
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks		
	√3	Third communication mark to be awarded flexibly for extra detail, given in a statement / clause containing a finite verb, relating to either of the first two bullet points in the question.	2	
		(Apply the 'rules' for the appropriate task when awarding marks for task 3)		
	√4	¿Cómo te sentiste en ese momento?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Expect opinions / emotions / explanations		
	√5	Al ver el robo, ¿qué hicisteis tú y tus amigos para ayudar?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Expect reactions to the event Allow any statement relating to what the candidate and his / her friends did as a result. Award 1		
		Expect reactions to the event		ı <u> </u>

3.2: Award a mark o	out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above	
Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
1	Preterite / Imperfect / Perfect (if used correctly in context)	
2	Preterite / Imperfect / Perfect (if used correctly in context)	
3	Preterite / Imperfect / Perfect (if used correctly in context)	
4	Preterite / Imperfect / Perfect / Present (if used correctly in context)	
5	Preterite / Imperfect / Perfect (if used correctly in context)	

Question	Answer	Marks
Appendix I		
Note on using mark schemes with G	arade descriptors	
	psitively. In order to ensure that you reward achievement rather than penalise failure or c scheme and work upwards through the descriptors when awarding marks.	omissions, you
of the work being marked. As you work	You must select the set of descriptors provided in the mark scheme that most closely de cupwards through the mark scheme, you will eventually arrive at a set of descriptors that each this point, you should always then check the descriptors in the band above to confir a mark in the higher band.	t fits the
	3 you may find that a candidate uses a variety of relevant vocabulary but has varied suc I will need to award a mark that takes into account both the strengths and weaknesses o	
To select the most appropriate mark w	ithin each set of descriptors, use the following guidance:	
	ce (and after you have considered the band above), award the top mark in the band. Id you had perhaps been considering the band below), award the lowest mark in the bar	nd.
Note on irrelevant material		
In the case of a deliberately evasive ar This is extremely rare.	nswer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a s	core of 0 is given.
A genuine attempt to answer the quest score for Language. You should consu	tion which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communicatior It your Team Leader.	n marks but will

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

Marks

	PUBLISHED				
Question	Answer	Mark			
Appendix	II: Communication – Rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning				
Communi					
	mpt at a verb is required for any communication mark to be awarded				
	ESTION 2, candidates score 1 or 0 marks for each piece of relevant information they communicate. For a sentence / phrase	to be			
	ered for the award of a mark for communication, the verb must meet or go beyond the criteria outlined in B				
	ESTION 3, candidates score 2, 1 or 0 marks for communicating each task. For the criteria the verb must fulfil in order for a				
	ce / phrase to be considered for the award of 2 marks for communication, see A below. For the criteria the verb must fulfil for ce / phrase to be considered for the award of 1 mark for communication, see B below.	а			
	a verb fits the criteria for C, the mark for communication is 0				
	gh some allowances are made for faulty verbs when awarding COMMUNICATION marks (see below); in order for a verb to s	core a			
	JAGE tick, it must be correct	core a			
	for communication are to be placed just above the end of the qualifying sentence / phrase.				
- 11013	or communication are to be placed just above the end of the qualitying sentence? phrase.				

Quest	tion	Answer	Marks	
	UESTION 3 ONLY: Where THE VERB IS AF communication marks are awarded in the	PPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS AND THE TIME FRAME IS APPRO following cases.	<u>PRIATE</u> ,	
(i)	For 2 communication marks: accept a Pr	resent where a Future context is apparent		
	<i>El año que viene voy a España</i> = 2 for communication (but see also B (i) for further information)	(<i>voy</i> receives a tick for verb)		
(ii)	For 2 communication marks: accept the	use of a Future when a Conditional would be correct and vice versa		
(iii)	For 2 communication marks: accept a 'p	honetic version' of the correct time frame		
	He passado las vacaciones = 2 for communication E pasado las vacaciones = 2 for communication Mi madre necessita mi ayuda = 2 for communication Nececito ir a la tienda = 2 for communicatio He apprendido mucho = 2 for communication He organisado una fiesta = 2 for communication Boy a ir al centro = 2 for communication Empezé a correr = 2 for communication Sugiero que vallas = 2 for communication	on	Ū	
(iv)	For 2 communication marks: accept the use of any past tense when a past is required, even when a different past tense would be grammatically correct or appropriate			
	Allow Perfect, Imperfect, Pluperfect or Preterite. Ignore inconsistency in the use of the Imperfect and Preterite if it occurs.	-		



Quest	tion	Answer	Marks			
(v)	Errors of accent: award 2 communication cases	Errors of accent: award 2 communication marks (eg es <i>tuve alli</i> = 2, <i>tambien fue</i> = 2, es <i>fantastico</i> = 2), <u>except</u> in the following cases				
	For 2 communication marks, insist on the accent on verbs which require it	Yo comi = 1 for communication (as an attempted preterite tense) Esperabamos = 1 for communication (as an attempted imperfect tense)				
	For 2 communication marks, tolerate a gra accent for an acute accent	Ve Yo comi = 2 for communication				
(vi)	In complex sentences, reward communication based on the verb in the subordinate clause and reward according to the normal rules (it is the information in the subordinate clause which fulfils the task)					
	<i>Mi amigo dijo que tenía dolor de cabeza</i> = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs ca receive a tick) <i>Mi amigo dice</i> (wrong tense) <i>que tenía dolor</i> <i>de cabeza</i> = 2 for communication (in addition second verb can receive a tick)	<i>Mi amigo dijo que él dolor de cabeza</i> = 0 for communication (no verb in subord clause) (first verb can receive a tick)				
	<i>Creía que estaba enfermo</i> = 2 for communicataion (in addition both verbs receive a tick)	However: <i>Creía que llueve</i> = 1 for communication (see B (vii)) <i>Creía que tenía enfermo</i> = 0 for communication (see B (vii)) (In addition, in both cases, first verb can receive a tick)				
(vii)	Use of a verb in the indicative where a su	Use of a verb in the indicative where a subjunctive would be expected: award 2 communication marks				
	No creo que haya muchas personas allí = 2 for communication (plus both verbs receive a tick) No creo que hay muchas personas allí = 2 fo communication (plus first verb receives a ticl	pr				



Ques	stion		Answer	Marks	
	3 <u>QUESTIONS 2 AND 3</u> : Where <u>THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS</u> but is flawed in the following ways, the message is partially conveyed, and 1 communication mark will be awarded.				
(i)		candidate has produced a correct spell	ing of an <u>inappropriate</u> form/part/tense of an <u>appropriate</u> verb: award 1		
	La g com Yo t com	vender el libro = 1 for communication gente están contenta = 1 for munication trabaje durante las vacaciones = 1 for munication voy pasaré = 1 for communication	No ticks are scored for these verbs		
	Can	k: what do you want to eat for lunch? adidate writes: ero comeré la fruta = 1 for communication	<i>Quiero</i> = tick for verb		
	Can El a com El a com El a com	k: what will you do next year? adidate writes: <i>no <u>pasado</u> voy a España = 1 for munication <i>no <u>pasado</u> voy a viajar en España = 1 for</i> munication <i>no <u>que viene</u> yo iba a España = 1 for</i> munication <i>no que viene me gusto jugar al tenis = 1</i> communication</i>	voy a verb is not rewarded as there is no future context (e.g. <i>El año que vi</i> and there is discordance / confusion between the verb and the time indicator th candidate has used voy a viajar scores 2 ticks for verbs (voy a, viajar) as the task requires a fu despite the use of <i>pasado</i> , there is no doubt about the tense of the verb and the of the verb agrees with the tense that is required <i>iba</i> verb does not receive a tick <i>me gusto</i> verb does not receive a tick	at the distance in the second se	
	com	<i>ño que viene yo vaya al centro</i> = 1 for munication (<i>ir</i> is an appropriate verb, a is a form of the verb <i>ir</i> (subjunctive))	<i>El año que viene yo vaye al centro</i> = 0 for communication (<i>vaye</i> is not any part verb <i>ir</i>)	of the	



Quest	tion	Answer	Marks	
(ii)	The candidate has produced a <u>phonetic</u> spelling of an <u>inappropriate</u> form / part / tense of an <u>appropriate</u> verb: award 1 communication mark			
	Task: what did you enjoy doing on holiday? Candidate writes: <i>Me gustta el tenis</i> = 1 for communication (phonetic version of the incorrect tense (<i>me gusta</i>) of an appropriate verb)	<i>Me gutsa (el tenis) (gutsa</i> is not any form / part / tense (nor a phonetic version th of the verb <i>gustar)</i>	iereof)	
	Task: what happened at school today? Candidate writes: Apprendo mucho = 1 for communication (phonetic version of an incorrect part / tense (aprendo) of an appropriate verb)	<i>Apriendo mucho</i> = 0 for communication (<i>apriendo</i> is not any form / part / tense (n phonetic version thereof) of the verb <i>aprender</i>)	nor a	
(iii)	Use of ser when estar would be correct and vice versa: award 1 communication mark			
	Soy en acuerdo con el proyecto = 1 Soy esperando tu carta = 1 Era con su hijo = 1 Mis hermanas son en la casa = 1 Estaba una experiencia maravillosa = 1 Estoy un buen estudiante = 1 Tu carta está interesante = 1 Estará una buena idea = 1			



Quest	ion	Answer	Marks
(iv)	Mis-use of <i>haber, hacer, tener</i> and ser / estar in idiomatic phrases / simple descriptions: award 1 communication mark		
	Era / Estaba miedo = 1 Era / Estaba sed = 1 Era / Estaba hambre = 1 Era / Estaba cinco años = 1 Estaba muy frío en mi casa = 1 ¿Está playas cerca de tu ciudad? = 1	(no tick for verb) (no tick for verb) However: <i>Ella es el pelo negro</i> = 0 <i>Tenía cansado</i> = 0 <i>Tenía enfermo</i> = 0	
(v)	The following commonly seen inappropriate	usages: award 1 communication mark	
	Accept for 1 mark Miré un accidente for Vi un accidente Yo gusta la música for Me gusta la música Escuché un ruido for Oí un ruido En Madrid hay calor for En Madrid hace calor	Refuse Tenía un tiempo muy bueno for Lo pasé bien He mirado para mi chaqueta for He buscado mi chaqueta	
(vi)	The following commonly seen mis-usages:	award 1 communication mark	
	Me gusto mi casa Me prefiero los gatos Me vivo en el centro Me llamo es (Ana)	<i>Me llama es (Ana)</i> = 0 as nothing of worth is communicated <i>Me llama (Ana)</i> when the candidate is trying to give his / her own name = 0	
(vii)	In complex sentences, consider the verb in according to the normal rules (see also A (vi	the subordinate clause when awarding the mark for communication and rev	vard
	<i>Mi amigo dijo que tiene dolor de cabeza</i> = 1 for communication	The subordinate clause, <i>tiene dolor de cabeza,</i> contains an appropriate verb in wrong time frame which is awarded 1 communication mark (in addition, first ver receives a tick)	
	<i>Creía que llueve</i> = 1 for communication	The subordinate clause, <i>que llueve,</i> contains an appropriate verb in the wrong t frame which is awarded 1 communication mark according to the usual rules) (in addition, first verb receives a tick)	



n Answer			
Errors of accent on verbs: award one communication mark (see also A (v))			
Yo comi patatas = 1 for communication (an attempted preterite tense) Íre a Francia = 1 for communication (an attempted future tense) Estába en España = 1 for communication (an attempted imperfect tense)			
IESTIONS 2 AND 3: Award 0 communication marks in the following cases.			
No attempt at a (real) verb = 0 for communication			
yo pie al instituto = 0 for communication			
<i>yo caminata mi perro</i> = 0 for			
communication			
the verb gustar)			
	Errors of accent on verbs: award one communication mark (see also A (v)) Yo comi patatas = 1 for communication (an attempted preterite tense) Ire a Francia = 1 for communication (an attempted future tense) Estaba en España = 1 for communication (an attempted imperfect tense) Ites TIONS 2 AND 3: Award 0 communication marks in the following cases. No attempt at a (real) verb = 0 for communication yo pie al instituto = 0 for communication yo pie al instituto = 0 for communication yo prefier ir al colegio = 0 for communication word to communication yo prefier ir al colegio = 0 for communication minutication Ilove = 0 for communication yo prefier ir al colegio = 0 for communication minutication Ilove = 0 for communication Ilove = 0 for communication Ilove = 0 for communication Ilor of Ilueve = 0 for communication Ilor a for using afas = 0 for communication (busce is not any part of </td		