

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education (9–1)

## GERMAN

Paper 4 Writing MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 50 7159/42 October/November 2019

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 IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

## 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:
<ul> <li>the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question</li> <li>the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question</li> <li>the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.</li> </ul>
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:
Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:
Marks must be awarded <b>positively</b> :
<ul> <li>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</li> <li>marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do</li> <li>marks are not deducted for errors</li> <li>marks are not deducted for omissions</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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.

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#### 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.

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## 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.

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### 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.

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Question	Answer	Mark
Question 1		
Candidates	are required to list eight 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 ave been rewarded.	g once 5
(ii) On <b>Que</b>	stion 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.	
(iii) If the ca	ndidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item.	
(iv) The pic	ures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.	
	r communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive ac ore any verbs.	ljective,
have er • 'If i • Loo • 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 spell countered is recorded there. In doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer? It-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word create if ist part of the word is correct, small errors in what comes next are less likely to impede communication (unless they sug ther meaning). ere letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created).	ted.
	arking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach mathematic versions to be ignored.	ay allow
• Ho	all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning: se, <i>kurze Hos</i> e: award one mark to each item <i>ine Hose, blaue Hose</i> : award one mark for the first <i>Hose</i>	
(ix) Reject ı versa	nisspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular an	d vice

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uestion	Answer				
1	Sie sind im Urlaub. Was machen Sie? Machen Sie eine Liste von 8 Möglichkeiten <b>auf Deutsch</b> . The following are examples. Accept any appropriate holiday activities which the candidate might choose:				
	ACCEPT	REFUSE			
	Schwimmen	Angeln: this is the example so cannot be credited			
	Segeln				
	Reiten				
	Radfahren / Rad / fahre Rad				
	Fernsehen / sehe fern	fern			
	Lesen				
	Federball				
	Tennis				
	Wandern				

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Question	Answer	Marks
uestion 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. age: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.	
2	Sie schreiben über Schule und Hausaufgaben.	1
	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> <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.	

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Question		Answer	Marks
2	Tick	Accept	
	√1	Sagen Sie, wann und wo Sie Ihre Hausaufgaben machen.	
		As long as either is given, consider the task to be complete.	
		<ul><li><b>REWARD:</b></li><li>any statements referring to appropriate time or place</li></ul>	
	√2	Erklären Sie, was Sie über Hausaufgaben denken.	
		ACCEPT: any reason (positive or negative) with or without weil	
		REWARD: <ul> <li>any suitable adjective</li> </ul>	
	√3	Sagen Sie, was Ihr Lieblingsfach ist und warum.	
		As long as either is given, consider the task to be complete.	
		ACCEPT: Any adjective / reason with or without weil	
		<ul><li><b>REWARD:</b></li><li>any detail about favourite subject.</li></ul>	
	√4	Beschreiben Sie, was Sie morgen in der Schule machen werden.	
		<ul> <li>REWARD:</li> <li>any activity which could take place in school and any further details / reasons.</li> </ul>	

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Question		Answer	Marks		
	2.2: Award a mark out of 5 for Language				
	Award a mark out of five for Language*, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors (last page of mark scheme)).				
	If ansv	ver is completely off topic, e.g. candidate wrote about their holidays, no Language marks can be awarded.			
	If candidate misunderstood the questions but answered broadly within the topic, e.g. wrote about themselves, their own job, likes, dislikes, do not award for Communication but do award for Language.				
	Grade	descriptors for Language (Question 2)			
	5	Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy.			
	4	Basic vocabulary and structure. Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.			
	3	Very basic vocabulary and structure. Little awareness of verb usage (e.g. infinitives regularly used instead of finite verbs). Despite regular errors, the writing often conveys some meaning.			
	2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.			
	1	Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.			
	0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.			
	*Cons	ider the whole answer when awarding mark for language Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Language: 5 marks Total for Question 2: 15 marks			

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Question	Answer	Marks
Question 3		
Candidates	answer one question from a choice of three. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:	
<ul> <li>Comm</li> <li>Langua</li> </ul>	unication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1. age: 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 questic	on-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.	
3.1: Award	a mark out of 10 for Communication	
(i) There a	re five relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.	
	th relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to two of these ticks as close as possible to to two of the body of the answer).	each
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	icks Nothing of worth communicated.	
	opriate time frame e of time frame, attempt at an appropriate verb is made, verb may be incorrect but recognisable	1
(iii) Add up	the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.	

Please refer to Appendix II for generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication.

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Question		Answe	ər		Marks
3.2: Award	a mark out of 8 for accurate use o	of Verbs			
	ling ticks for Verbs, please refer bac idance, see later in this mark sche		establish which tense	e is appropriate for the response. <b>For c</b>	uestion-
(ii) Place th	ne tick so that it does not obscure ar the total number of ticks to a mark	ly letters.	sion table below.	tails of how to award ticks are provided	1 below).
		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		

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Question	Answer	Marks		
How to aw	ard ticks for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3):			
– Su – Di: – Mi – Ca – Igi	ubject and verb must be correct for the verb to score a tick bject (= subject noun or pronoun including article or possessive) + any finite verb sregard adjectives, relative clauses, qualifiers and modifiers when looking at the 'subject' nor spelling errors in the subject will be tolerated pitalisation of nouns will be considered under Other linguistic features nore inaccuracies in the use of umlauts except where lack/addition of umlaut creates another word, e.g. Accept: wir build not mean anything else), but do not accept ich mochte where ich möchte is required (word means something di			
• verb n	nust be in the <u>appropriate tense</u> to score a tick (see session-specific tables on tenses)			
Note: exclu	de letter etiquette from verb ticks (Hallo, Wie geht es dir?) consider under OLF.			

Do not award a verb tick where an accurate verb form is used in a sentence that conveys no meaning.

### Subject with verb

Tick	No tick	Note
lch bin (✓)		
Ich spiele ( $\checkmark$ )	Ich spielt (no tick)	verb form must be correctly spelt
Der Mann kommt (✓)	Den Mann kommt <i>(no tick)</i>	subject must be correct
Ich bin gegangen ( $\checkmark$ )	Ich habe gegangen <i>(no tick)</i>	insist on correct auxiliary

### With reflexive verbs

Tick	No tick	Note	
Ich wasche mich (✓)	Ich wasche sich (no tick) insist on correct reflexive pronour		
	Ich wasche mich das Auto (no tick)	'waschen' should not be used reflexively in this statement	

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Question	Answer	Mark
With separable verbs		
Tick	No tick	Note
Ich lege ein Foto bei ( $\checkmark$ )	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 ( $\checkmark$ )	Ich habe gemitmacht (no tick)	prefix needs to be separated where appropriate for the verb to score
Word order		
Tick	No tick	Note
lch 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.
		Tolerate incorrect word order, consider under
Ich habe gesonnt mich ( $\checkmark$ )		OLF
Ich habe gesonnt mich (✓) Wenn das Wetter schön ist (✓), w immer in den Park. (✓)	ir gehen	OLF Tolerate wrong word order in sub-clauses for verb tick. Annotate for extra ling. features.

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Question		Answer	Mark		
Compound tenses					
Tick		No tick	Note		
Ich habe ge	ekauft (✓)	Ich hat gekauft. (no tick)	auxiliary must be correct		
Wir sind ge	fahren. (✓)	Wir haben gefahren. (no tick)	auxiliary must be correct		
Ich werde singen. ( $\checkmark$ )			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 Other linguistic features)		
Single auxil	liary with multiple past particip	es			
Tick		No tick	Note		
Wir haben gesungen und getanzt ( ⁄ ) ( ⁄ )			Wir haben gesungen = tick 1; Wir haben getanzt = tick 2		

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Question	Answer		
Verbs with	negative		
Tick		No tick	Note
Sie spiele	en nicht (✓)		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
Correct ver	rb within meaningless statement		
Tick		No tick	Note
Der Tag v	var lang (✓)	Der Tag war klug ( <i>no tick</i> )	do not reward a correct verb in a meaningless statement

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Question		Answer	Mark
nfinitive/Mod	dal constructions		
Tick		No tick	Note
lch kann (√	) gut spielen (✓)		
Ich kannst (	no tick) 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</i> <i>features</i>
lch will (✓) s	spiele (no tick)		incorrect spelling of infinitive
Er hat versu	ucht ( $\checkmark$ ) 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 cannot be credited

• Ich mag ( $\checkmark$ ) Schwimmen. Ich mag (no tick) Tennis nicht.

• Hier gibt es (✓) Berge und Flüsse. Es gibt auch (no tick) ...

#### However,

Ich mag (✓) Schwimmen und mein Bruder mag (✓) 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

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Question	Answer	Marks
Register		
Other Lingu	guage if incorrect register (du) is used as long as this is consistently done. (But note that incorrect register will be penal stic Features.) 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 cont	
	quently used and only tick those for Language (if otherwise correct).	exi, go with
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 s with Grade descriptors (Appendix I)).	using mark
	use the highlighter marking tool to highlight the first new use of any correct usage. Use the highlighter marking tool to le attempt at a structure. This annotation is intended to help you arrive at an appropriate mark.	underline a
(iii) Conside	er the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of struct	tures:
	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 directs, word order with separable and reflexive verbs and time/manner/place)	ect/indirect
	ordinate clauses (use of <i>wenn</i> , <i>well</i> , <i>dass</i> , <i>als</i> , <i>seit</i> , etc.)	
	patives (nicht, nie, wedernoch, use of kein)	
	king words and conjunctions other than <i>und/aber</i>	
	erbs and adverbial phrases	
	ative clauses, including use of relative pronouns ect pronouns, direct and indirect	
	propriate use of register/letter etiquette.	

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Question	Answer	Marks
Grade de	scriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)	
	<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>	
	<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>	
	<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 Communicatio Total for Ve Total for Other linguistic feature Total for Question	rbs: 8 mark es: 12 mark

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Question		Answer		Marks	
		Question specific Guidance for Question 3			
3(a)	Sie haben neulich ein Picknick mit Ihren Freunden gemacht. Sie schreiben eine E-Mail an Ihren Brieffreund / Ihre Brieffreundin. 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above				
	Tick	Accept	Mark		
	<b>√√</b> 1	Sagen Sie, wo und mit wem Sie Ihr Picknick gemacht haben. Consider task complete as long as either detail is given. For two Communication ticks, insist on past tense. Allow any detail referring to where/with whom the picnic happened.	2		
	√√2	Beschreiben Sie, was Sie gegessen und getrunken haben. Consider task complete as long as either detail is given For two Communication ticks, insist on past tense. Allow any detail referring to food and/or drink consumed at the picnic.	2		
	√√3	Erklären Sie, ob Sie Picknicks mögen und warum. Consider task complete as long as either detail is given. For two Communication ticks, insist on present tense. Allow anything sensible. Allow use of adjectives to give reasons (no need to insist on inclusion of <i>weil</i> )	2		
	<b>√</b> √4	Erklären Sie, warum es wichtig / nicht wichtig ist, an der frischen Luft zu sein. For two Communication ticks, a reason must be given. For two Communication ticks, insist on present tense. Allow anything sensible. Allow use of adjectives to give reasons (no need to insist on inclusion of <i>weil</i> )	2		

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estion		Answer	Mark
3(a)	Reward For two Reward Allow <i>Ir</i> Allow a Allow of <i>etc.</i>	Sie, wann Sie zum nächsten Mal ein Picknick machen werden. d any detail referring to when a future picnic will take place. o Communication ticks, insist on future tense. d for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. <i>Wir werden im Sommer+infinitive</i> <i>m Sommer sollen</i> + infinitive (i.e. do not insist on use of <i>werden</i> for future reference). present tense verb + future time phrase, e.g. <i>Im Sommer macht man</i> ther appropriate phrases, such as <i>Im Sommer haben wir vor zu</i> + <i>infinitive/planen wir</i> ,	2
	3.2: Award a mark	<u>k out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</u>	
	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
		For Verbs, accept: For two Communication ticks insist on past tense	
	point 1	For two Communication ticks insist on past tense	
	point           1           2	For two Communication ticks insist on past tense For two Communication ticks insist on past tense	

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Question	Answer			Marks
3(b)	Letzte Woche gab es einen Feiertag, und Sie hatten schulfrei. Sie schreiben einen Artikel für die Schülerzeitung. 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above			
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√√1	<b>Erzählen Sie, wie Sie und Ihre Familie an diesem Tag gefeiert haben</b> . For two Communication ticks, insist on past tense. Allow any detail about how you and your family celebrated.	2	
	√√2	Erklären Sie, was Ihre Schulfreunde an diesem Tag gemacht haben. For two Communication ticks, insist on past tense. Allow description/detail about what your school-friend(s) did.	2	
	√√3	Erklären Sie, welche Feiertage Sie wichtig finden und warum. Consider task complete as long as either detail is given. For two Communication ticks, insist on present tense. Accept any reason given, with or without the use of <i>weil</i> .	2	
	√√4	<b>Denken Sie, dass es zu viele schulfreie Tage gibt? Warum / warum nicht?</b> For two Communication ticks, insist on a reason with or without the use of <i>weil</i> . For two Communication ticks, insist on present tense.	2	
	√√5	Sagen Sie, was Sie am nächsten Feiertag machen werden.         Accept any detail about plans for a future celebration.         Accept a broad definition of <i>Feiertag</i> .         For two Communication ticks, insist on future tense.         Reward for communication e.g. Zu Weihnachten möchte ich + infinitive (i.e. do not insist on use of werden for future reference). Reward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. Zu Weihnachten wird +infinitive Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase e.g. Zu Weihnachten fahren wir         Allow other appropriate phrases, such as Zu Weihnachten haben wir vor zu + infinitive/Zu Weihnachten planen wir, etc.	2	

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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 two Communication ticks insist on past tense				
	2	For two Communication ticks insist on past tense				
	3	For two Communication ticks insist on present tense				
	4	For two Communication ticks insist on present tense				
	5	For two Communication ticks insist on future tense. Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase				

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## Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme

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Question	Answer			
3(c)	Letzten Samstag waren Sie in der Stadt. Plötzlich begann es, sehr stark zu regnen. Schreiben Sie die Geschichte weiter: Letzten Samstag war ich in der Stadt. Plötzlich begann es sehr stark zu regnen <u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</u>			30
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	v́v1	Beschreiben Sie, wie Sie reagiert haben, als es stark zu regnen begann. For two Communication ticks, insist on past tense. Accept any reaction with or without <i>weil</i> .	2	
	√√2	<b>Erzählen Sie, was Sie sofort machen mussten, weil das Wetter so schlecht war.</b> For two Communication ticks, insist on past tense. Accept any detail within a suitable time-frame.	2	
	√√3	Sagen Sie, wie Sie Ihre Pläne an diesem Tag geändert haben. For two Communication ticks insist on past tense. Allow sensible account of how plans changed. Accept the use of <i>fahren</i> or <i>gehen</i> with cars/buses/trains.	2	
	√ <b>√</b> 4	Erklären Sie, wie Ihre Eltern reagiert haben, als Sie ihnen erzählt haben, was passiert ist. For two Communication ticks, insist on past tense. Accept any reaction.	2	
	√√5	Sagen Sie, was Sie das nächste Mal in der Stadt machen werden.For two Communication ticks, insist on future time-frame.Accept any detail about a future visit to town.Reward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. Ich werde Samstag +infinitive.Allow Samstag möchte ich + infinitive (i.e. do not insist on use of werden for future reference).Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase e.g. Samstag +present tense verbAllow other appropriate phrases, such as Samstag habe ich vor zu + infinitive/Samstag planeich, etc.	2	

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

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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 Question 3

In the case of an answer which is completely irrelevant to the chosen question (3(a) or 3(b) or 3(c)), a mark of 0 is given for Communication and for Language.

In cases where the chosen question was clearly attempted but communication of the set tasks was not achieved (e.g. due to inadequate language control), a score of 0 is given for Communication. Language marks (for Verbs and Other Linguistic Features) are based on any phrases that do communicate meaning.

Irrelevant material that has been included in an otherwise relevant answer does not score for Communication or for Verbs. Communication marks and Verb marks are awarded for the relevant parts of the answer only. The mark for Other Linguistic Features is based on the whole answer.

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## 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.

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Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark	
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 (was 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 me0ssage clear (2 ticks) or ambiguous/(unclear) (1 tick) or absent (0 ticks)? (see table above)

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