

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the June 2005 question paper

0530 SPANISH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0530/02

Paper 2 (Reading and Directed Writing), maximum mark 65

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses



Grade thresholds for Syllabus 0530 (Spanish (Foreign Language)) in the June 2005 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:			
		A	C	E	F
Component 2	65	49	31	20	15

The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E.
The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below the F threshold as the E threshold is above it.
Grade A* does not exist at the level of an individual component.

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Section 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1-5

1	B	1
2	D	1
3	C	1
4	C	1
5	A	1

[Total : 5]

Exercise 2 Questions 6-10

6	V	1
7	F	1
8	F	1
9	F	1
10	V	1

[Total : 5]

Exercise 3 Question 11-15

11	C	1
12	D	1
13	A	1
14	F	1
15	B	1

[Total : 5]

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Exercise 4 Question 16

Communication

(a) where you are: mountains

(b) weather: sunny, warm, good

(c) preferred aspect of holiday

Appropriateness of language

NB: if candidates omit one of the tasks (either because they miss it out or because they fail to communicate it) they cannot score more than 1 mark for language.

2	For the award of 2 marks, verbs must be in appropriate tenses. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc) are tolerated.
1	There is some appropriate usage to reward. Where verbs are not in appropriate tenses award a maximum of 1 mark.
0	There are no examples of appropriate usage to reward. Where 0 marks were awarded for Communication, 0 marks are awarded for language.

1 mark per item up to a maximum of 3 for Communication
+
0, 1 or 2 marks for Appropriateness of language according to grid

[Total : 5]

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Section 2

Exercise 1 Questions 17-23

REJECT

17	(son) (muy) simpáticos	1	
18	diez días	1	
19	(i) (se hacen) nuevos amigos	1	
	(ii) (practicamos/practican) muchos deportes	1	
20	fue (un poco) larga tres horas es demasiado	1	
21	las (actividades) de agua los (deportes) de agua (la) natación, (la) vela	1	
22	(i) limpiar las tiendas	1	las tiendas
	(ii) no poder ver la televisión no poder ver sus programas favoritos	1	
	(iii) la comida	1	
23	está bien tener unas vacaciones sin padres	1	

[Total : 10 }

Exercise 2 Question 24

Communication marks: 10 marks are awarded for communication. Marks are allocated as follows:

(a)	Dale la gracias por el regalo	1
(b)	Dile por qué te gusta el regalo	1
(c)	Menciona los otros regalos que recibiste	1
(d)	Cuéntale cómo pasaste el día de tu cumpleaños: ¿con quién? ¿qué hiciste?	1+1
(e)	Cuéntale lo que te gusto más y por qué	1+1
	Up to 3 further details related to (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)	1+1+1

NB Candidates who do not complete all of the tasks cannot score full marks for communication.

Accuracy marks: 5 marks are awarded for accuracy. For details, see last section of mark scheme.

[Total: 15]

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Section 3

Exercise 1 Questions 25-30

			REJECT
25	V	1	
26	F	1	
	No. Mandaron fotos para copiar	1	No. Enviaron una carta
	No. Fueron a Buenos Aires por otra razón		
27	V	1	
28	F	1	
	No. Esa fue la primera vez (que usaban vidrio)	1	
	No. Nunca habían utilizado vidrio antes		
29	F	1	
	(Sí les afectó porque) tuvieron que trabajar rápido para terminar el retrato	1	
	(Les afectó porque) aún no habían terminado el retrato		
	Tuvieron que dejar obras para terminar		
30	F	1	
	No. No le dio tiempo hacerles una visita	1	
	No. Ellos le conocieron en una recepción		
	No. El príncipe visitó a los artistas en la embajada española		

[Total : 10]

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Exercise 2 Questions 31-39

REJECT

31	quería oírla otra vez preguntó de quien era Antonia dice "me senté y le pedí que me la volviera a cantar"	1	escuchaba su hijo
32	una buena) guitarra	1	te / se regalo una guitarra
33	(i) (le dieron un) premio por ser uno de los mejores estudiantes (de España) recibió un premio	1	
	(ii) llevó sus libros cuando fue a Las Vegas estudió en el avión	1	
34	le dio una grabación de sus canciones a Iñigo Argomaniz habló con Iñigo Argomaniz	1	el padre de Alex le dio la oportunidad de cantar en su bar tenía un bar que solía frecuentar Iñigo Argomaniz
35	no quería que Alex firmara un contrato con otro no quería perderlo nunca había escuchado algo como aquello	1	
36	era imposible dividir su tiempo entre la música y los estudios no tuvo suficiente tiempo no había tiempo para las dos cosas	1	
37	porque siempre había sido muy responsable porque es muy trabajador porque Alex abandonó sus estudios porque Alex quería dejar una universidad privada que costaba mucho dinero	1	
38	D	1	
39	B	1	

[Total : 10]

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ACCURACY MARKS FOR QUESTION 24

IRRELEVANT MATERIAL

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists almost entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0/15 is given. These are extremely rare in IGCSE. The genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communication marks but will score for Accuracy and Impression. Examiners in doubt should contact the Principal Examiner during the marking period and should certainly contact the Principal Examiner before awarding 0/15. When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Accuracy marks.

REPETITION OF MATERIAL PRINTED IN THE RUBRIC

Normally such sections of the Rubric which might score no ticks for Language are discussed at the Examiners' Coordination Meeting.

RECORDING OF MARKS

Marks should be recorded at the end of the answer as follows.

	Communication	+	Language	+	General Impression	=	Total
Eg	8/10		4/5		n/a		= 12/15

Please ensure that these marks are checked carefully, especially the conversion of ticks to marks for Language.

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LANGUAGE MARKS

GENERAL COMMENTS

The positive marking scheme is intended to reward both accuracy and ambition. No marks are deducted for errors.

MARKING UNITS

A tick is awarded for a correct Marking Unit of which each element is correct.

A Marking Unit may consist of the correct use of any of the following items:

- A noun or pronoun + verb.
- A verb used as an infinitive, with or without a preposition.
- A noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase or partitive.
- A noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase.
- All pronouns except subject and reflexive
- All adverbs (except *muy*)
- All conjunctions (except *y* (unless changed correctly to *e* where this is necessary) and *pero*)

See below for details.

Each unit (as mentioned above) scores one tick which should be placed above the verb or the preposition. The spelling and possible accent of verbs must be absolutely correct in order to score a mark. Otherwise, inaccuracies in the use of accents are tolerated except where they are used to distinguish between two words of different meaning or function.

Eg *aun/aún* and interrogatives which must be accented *¿Cuándo?* *¿Dónde?*

Eg *Estuve alli* = 2 ticks
Tambien fue = 2 ticks
Es fantastico = 2 ticks

Misspelling of proper nouns in the case of a person's name or a town, place or country should be tolerated

Eg *...con Guillermo* = 1
...desde Inglaterra = 1

Allow the use of *tú* or *usted* in informal letters. In the case of inconsistencies reward the most frequently used. Disallow the use of *tu*, *tus* etc in formal letters. Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

Eg Formal letters: disallow such as *¡Hola! Saludos*
Informal letters: disallow such as *Acuso recibo de su carta...*

Disallow the inappropriate use of the perfect tense.

Do not reward 'letter etiquette' for Language when a letter is not required.

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LETTER ETIQUETTE

Start of the letter

Reward with a tick for Language the correct use of a suitable opening, ie, the use of *Estimado señor, Estimada señora, Muy señor mío* or *Muy señora mía* in a formal letter. Greetings such as *¡Hola!* or *Querido Juan/Querida María* gain a tick if used correctly in informal letters.

Award ticks for Language up to a maximum of 5 only, for prelearnt preamble such as:

Siento mucho haber tardado tanto en escribirte (maximum 5)

Thereafter ignore everything not related to the task set.

NB These 'politesses' may occur at the end of the letter. If they do, reward to a maximum of 5.

Letter ending

Allow a maximum of 3 ticks for all formal and informal 'politesses'.

Eg *Esperando su respuesta le queda muy agradecido; Escríbeme pronto; Un abrazo fuerte* etc.
Mark for language in the normal way up to a maximum of 3 ticks.

TOLERANCES

When a verb is governed by multiple subjects tolerate if either is correct.

Eg El mujer y su esposo (1) salieron (1)

When an adjective or a preposition is dependent on two or more nouns tolerate if one is correct.

Eg ...con (1) el mujer y el hombre

No credit is usually given to the occasional correctly spelt item in a sequence which makes no sense in Spanish. However recognisable discreet items such as *mi casa* may be rewarded in such a context.

When the gender of the writer is variable, tick only the most frequent.

Always accept the declared gender of the writer when marking agreements and ignore the name on the front of the script and at the end of the letter.

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(A) VERBS

1 Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb = 1 (if all elements are correct)

<i>tengo un amigo</i> = 1	<i>compré un disco</i> = 1
<i>Juan llamo</i> = 0	<i>el mujer salió</i> = 0
<i>volvió a casa</i> = 2	<i>volvió a casa</i> = 1
<i>comí paella</i> = 1	<i>esta</i> = 0

2 Imperative = 1

<i>ven</i> = 1	<i>oiga</i> = 1
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3 Participle (past or present) = 1

<i>el hombre sentado</i> = 1	<i>terminado el programa</i> = 1
<i>terminada la programa</i> = 0	<i>terminado la programa</i> = 0
<i>siendo estudiante</i> = 1	<i>fui corriendo</i> = 2
<i>volvió corriendo</i> = 1	

4 Verb + infinitive = 1 + 1

<i>quiero (1) salir (1)</i>	<i>quiero (1) volver (0)</i>
<i>quiro (0) salir (1)</i>	

Verbs that require a preposition (*a, de, en, por* or *con*) or the word *que* before another verb = 2

<i>empecé a gritar</i> (3)	<i>insistió en salir</i> (3)
<i>empecé gritar</i> (2)	<i>optó por luchar</i> (3)
<i>trato de bajar</i> (3)	<i>tenía que correr</i> (3)

5 Preposition + verb = 1 + 1

sin (1) esperar (1)
antes de (1) llegar (1)
después de (1) comer (1)

NB *Al* + infinitive = 1 + 1
Al terminar, salió (3)
Al llegar, llamó (3)

6 Impersonal verbs (such as *gustar, quedar, faltar* etc)

<i>Me gusta (2) leer (1)</i> = 3	<i>Me (1) gusto (0) leer (1)</i> = 2
<i>Le gustan (2) las fiestas</i> = 2	
<i>Me quedaban (2) diez pesetas</i> = 2	

7 Passive and participle with *estar*

Reward by usual rules.

La puerta estaba (1) abierta (1)
El pueblo fue (1) destruido (1)

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8 Negatives

No comen (1)

No podía (1)

But

Nadie vino (2)

Nunca vino (2)

No hace ni frío ni calor (3)

Reward a double negative with 1 tick

No había nada (2)

No había visitado nunca Granada (2)

No tenía ningún libro (2)

A negative may be rewarded when it stands alone.

Nadie (1); *Nunca* (1); *Jamás* (1)

9 Compound tenses (perfect, pluperfect, past anterior, future perfect, conditional perfect, perfect subjunctive, pluperfect subjunctive) are awarded 1 tick.

He hecho = 1 tick

Habría llegado = 1 tick

Hubiera vuelto = 1 tick

Ha volvido = 0

10 Continuous forms of the verb *estar* and gerund are awarded 1 tick.

estoy escribiendo = 1 tick

estaba estudiando = 1 tick

estarán comiendo = 1 tick

11 Periphrastic verb forms are awarded 2 ticks.

ir + a + infinitive = 2 ticks

voy a ir = 2 ticks

van a estar = 2 ticks

llevar + gerund = 1 tick

llevo (dos años) estudiando el español = 1 tick

estarán comiendo = 1 tick

ir + gerund = 1 tick

voy mejorando = 1 tick

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(B) NOUNS

A noun with a definite or indefinite article does not score. No credit is given to a noun with a number.

el novio = 0

diez flores = 0

A noun may be part of a Marking Unit as illustrated below.

1 Subject + verb = 1

See above in (A) *el joven comió* = 1

2 Preposition (+ article) + noun = 1

a Madrid = 1

en la cocina = 1

con Pablo = 1

al cine = 1

al lado de (1) mi amigo (1) = 2

para ese hombre = 2

por avión = 1

desde Roma = 1

café con leche = 1

entre amigos = 1

sin gas = 1

en avión = 1

el programa del radio = 0

el/la habitación de los niños/del chico/de la señora/de Pablo = 1 each (despite faulty gender of *habitación*)

3 Noun/pronoun + adjective = 1

el niño guapo = 1

es interesante = 2

la niña guapo = 0

This includes possessive, interrogative (see (A) 9), demonstrative and indefinite adjectives.

mi casa está cerca = 3

tenía algún dinero = 2

mis padres (1) no están (1) = 2

otro día = 1

este libro = 1

todo el pueblo = 1

aquellos chicos = 1

cada vez = 1

4 Expressions of quantity + noun = 1

Both elements must be correct.

un kilo de tomates = 1

un paquete de galletas = 1

mucho dinero = 1

una kilo de manzanas = 0

Quantities with prepositions, adjectives and verbs:

con muchos niños pequeños = 3

con muchos niños = 2

con (1) muchos niño pequeños (1) = 2

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(C) ADJECTIVES

1 Noun/pronoun + adjective = 1

Each element must be correct for the unit to gain a tick. The adjective must be in the correct form and position. See above in (B).

la casa blanca = 1 *la casa es bonita* = 2 *es bonita* = 2

2 Noun + adjectival phrase = 1 sometimes

la sala de estar = 0 (this is one dictionary/vocabulary item)
el anillo de oro = 1

3 Faulty adjectives do not invalidate other units

nuestro (1) *primera día* = 1
nuestro (1) *primer día* (1) = 2

4 Adjectives used as nouns = 0

los ricos = 0 *los españoles* = 0

5 Comparatives and superlatives

más... que = 1 *menos... que* = 1

es (1) *más alto* (1) *que* (1) *papa* = 3
es (1) *tan alto* (1) *como* (1) *papa* = 3
los más ricos (1) *del mundo* (1) = 2
los peores (1) *del mundo* (1) = 2

mejor = 1 *peor* = 1
mayor = 1 *menor* = 1
el mejor = 1

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(D) PRONOUNS

All pronouns other than subject pronouns and reflexives are ticked when used correctly.

1 Object pronouns = 1

Juan lo vio = 2 *Yo voy a verles* = 3
El me lo dio = 3 *El te ha visto* = 2
Yo te lo doy = 3 *Yo lo te doy* = 2

2 Disjunctive or Emphatic pronouns

mí, ti, él, ella = 1 tick
conmigo, contigo etc = 2 ticks

3 Demonstrative pronouns = 1

este, ese, aquel = 1
éste, ése, aquél etc = 1

4 Possessive adjectives/pronouns = 1

mi/mis, tu/tus, su/sus etc = 1
el mío, el tuyo etc = 1

5 Relative pronouns

que, quien, quienes, el/la que, el/la cual, cuyo, lo que, lo cual etc = 1

la niña que (1) canta (1)
la casa en que (1) vivo (1)

lo + adjective = 1 + 1

lo bueno (2) fue (1)... = 3
lo más importante es = 4

6 Interrogative pronouns = 1

<i>¿Cómo?</i>	<i>¿Para qué?</i>	<i>¿Adónde?</i>	<i>¿Cuándo?</i>
<i>¿De quién?</i>	<i>¿De dónde?</i>	<i>¿Dónde?</i>	<i>¿Cuál?</i>
<i>¿Qué?</i>	<i>¿Por qué?</i>	<i>¿Cuáles?</i>	<i>¿Cuánto/a/os/as?</i>
<i>¿Para quién?</i>	<i>¿Con qué?</i>		

¿Quién sabe? = 2 *¿A quién (1) escribe (1) María?* = 2
¿Habló español? (1) *¿Se marcharon?* (1)
¿Verdad? (1)

The accent must be included on a question word if the question is indirect.

Eg *Preguntó (1) quién (1) iba (1) a casa (1)*

7 Indefinite pronouns

algo, alguien, alguno, nada, nadie, todo, ciertos, muchos = 1

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(E) PREPOSITIONS

1 With verbs

sin (1) *esperar* (1)
antes de (1) *comenzar* (1)

2 With nouns

durante el viaje = 1
según Juan = 1

3 With pronouns

con él = 2
para mí = 2
a él (2) *le* (1) *gustó* (1)

4 In a phrase

enfrente de la catedral = 1
alrededor de la mesa = 1 *alrededor de* (1) *la mesas* = 1

5 Personal a

a (1) *él* (1) *le* (1) *gustó* (1) = 4
él gustó = 0
él le (1) *gustó* (1) = 2

(F) ADVERBS

All adverbs and adverbial phrases used correctly gain one tick except *muy*

habló de prisa = 2 *voy a menudo* = 2
aquí/allí/ahí = 1 *de repente* = 1
por desgracia = 1

Treat 'set' adverbial phrases such as the following as single units:

a toda velocidad = 1

Treat Comparatives and Superlatives of adverbs in the same way as adjectives. See (C).

(G) CONJUNCTIONS

All Conjunctions used correctly receive a tick except *y* and *pero*

mientras = 1 *porque* = 1
sé que = 2 *dice que* = 2

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(H) EXPRESSIONS

1 Time

el domingo = 1
por la tarde = 1
tarde = 1
el domingo que viene/próximo/pasado = 1
el domingo por la mañana = 1
más tarde = 1
(hasta) luego = 1
(hasta) pronto = 1
ayer/anteayer = 1
mañana/mañana por la mañana = 1
al día siguiente = 1
a las diez = 1
son las diez = 1
después de/antes de = 1
sobre las dos y media = 1
a las diez menos cuarto = 1
el 7 de junio = 1

2 Weather

Treat expressions with *hacer* by the usual rules as follows:

hace (1) calor/frío (1) = 2
hace (1) sol/viento (1) = 2
hace buen/mal tiempo = 2
llueve = 1
está lloviendo = 1

3 Tener and dar expressions

tengo 20 años = 1 *tengo hambre/frío* = 1
me di cuenta = 1 *dio un paseo* = 1

4 Miscellaneous

hay = 1 *¿verdad?* = 1 *más o menos* = 1
por favor = 1 *quizás* = 1 *de hecho* = 1
en realidad = 1

5 Greetings and expletives

buenos días/hola/adiós/un abrazo/un abrazo y un beso/hasta la vista/un abrazo fuerte/un abrazo de su amiga... = 1

¡Dios mío!/¡Ay! = 1

Treat valedictions as language (maximum 3).

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Conversion Table for 0530/2

Number of ticks Maximum 20	Mark out of 5 (for Accuracy of Language)
20+	5
16-19	4
12-15	3
8-11	2
4-7	1
0-3	0