

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper

0530 SPANISH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0530/02

Paper 2, maximum raw 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*.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the *Report on the Examination* for this session.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2006 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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Section 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1-5

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

[Total : 5]

Exercise 2 Questions 6-10

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

[Total : 5]

Exercise 3 Question 11-15

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

[Total : 5]

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Exercise 4 Question 16

1 mark per item up to a maximum of 3 for Communication

+

0, 1 or 2 marks for Appropriateness of language according to grid

Communication

(a) where you are going

eg Me voy a la / al piscina
Voy a nadar

(b) what you are doing

eg ...en (auto)bus

(c) what time you will be home

eg Vuelvo a la(s) once / onze / 11:00

Appropriateness of language

NB: if candidates omit one of the tasks they cannot score more than 1 mark for language.

2	For the award of 2 marks, 2 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.

[Total : 5]

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Section 2

Exercise 1 Questions 17-25

REJECT

<p>17 diez, 10</p>	1	
<p>18 (i) ha bailado con las mejores compañías del mundo</p>	1	
<p>(ii) ha ganado (numerosos) premios</p>	1	
<p>19 (las afueras de) La Habana Cuba</p>	1	
<p>20 su padre</p>	1	
<p>21 ser /el futbolista / el fútbol / el deporte</p>	1	
<p>22 <i>Any 1 of:</i> fue el peor momento de mi vida fue el peor momento de su vida no tenía ganas de celebrar triste no le gustaba</p>	1	
<p>23 <i>Any 1 of:</i> comprendí que los bailarines también son atletas quería ser uno de ellos comprendió que los bailarines también son atletas</p>	1	
<p>24 <i>Any 1 of:</i> no era cosa de hombres cosa de mujeres le esperaban para reírse de él</p>	1	
<p>25 <i>Any 1 of:</i> tenía que pelearse con sus amigos tenía que defender su honor se peleaba con sus amigos peleas con sus amigos defendía / por defender su honor</p>	1	para defender su honor

[Total : 10 }

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Exercise 2 Question 26

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

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Qué días especiales celebras | 1 |
| (b) | Cómo los celebras (qué es lo que haces) | 1 |
| (c) | Qué es lo que comes | 1 |
| (d) | Cuál prefieres y | 1 |
| (e) | Por qué | 1 |

Up to 5 further details related to (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) 1+1+1+1+1

NB Candidates who do not complete all of the tasks cannot score full marks for communication. For each task not covered, the total possible number of communication marks is reduced by 1, eg if Task (c) is not covered, the maximum number of marks the candidate can score for communication is 9.

LISTS = 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

Accuracy marks: 5 marks are awarded for accuracy according to scheme.

[Total: 15]

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Section 3

Exercise 1 Questions 27-32

		REJECT	
27	V	1	
28	F	1	
	No. Ella dice que la China mantiene buenas relaciones con Latinoamérica	1	
	No. Existe comercio entre los dos		
	No. La China mantiene buenas relaciones con Latinoamérica		
29	F	1	
	No. Solo algunos son mejicanos etc	1	
	No. 50 es el número total de trabajadores en el equipo		
	No. Hay personas de otras nacionalidades que trabajan en el proyecto		
30	F	1	
	No. Mauro es optimista	1	No. Todos somos muy optimistas
	No. Mauro cree que el proyecto tendrá éxito		
	No. Todos son muy optimistas		
31	F	1	
	No. Habrá emisiones a lo largo del día	1	
	No. Habrá otras emisiones más tarde		
	No. Habrá tres emisiones de cuatro horas		
32	V	1	

[Total : 10]

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Exercise 2 Questions 33-39

REJECT

33	están preocupados por el orden en la clase tienen la misma preocupación les preocupa el orden en la clase todos creen que la disciplina es importante el orden y la disciplina en la clase	1	
34	la opinión de los alumnos	1	
35	la gente reía la gente hablaba ella no podía concentrarse	1	
36	<i>Any 2 of:</i> el intercambio de opiniones con otros alumnos las conversaciones entre alumnos (para hacer) preguntas para crear un ambiente positivo	1+1	
37 (i)	anima	1	
(ii)	es capaz de reír	1	
38	los jóvenes los alumnos algunos profesores		
39 (i)	(se puede tener) más puntos de vista	1	más puntos de visita
(ii)	se puede saber más hay más cosas para aprender		

[Total : 10]

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ACCURACY MARKS FOR QUESTION 26

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 some 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 Guilermo* = 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; Escíbeme 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>volvio 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>volvio 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 dió = 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