

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper

0530 SPANISH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0530/02

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

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.

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 discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, 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	C	[1]
2	B	[1]
3	D	[1]
4	C	[1]
5	A	[1]
		[Total: 5]

Exercise 2 Questions 6–10

6	F	[1]
7	F	[1]
8	V	[1]
9	F	[1]
10	V	[1]
		[Total: 5]

Exercise 3 Question 11–15

11	D	[1]
12	B	[1]
13	F	[1]
14	A	[1]
15	E	[1]
		[Total: 5]

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Exercise 4 Question 16

Communication

- (a)** lo que haces como trabajo
soy camarero/mesero
trabajo en un restaurante

- (b)** horario
must mention stated times
allow errors in interpreting 1900

- (c)** ropa
either mention items in picture or refer to 'uniforme' (or implied)

Appropriateness of language

NB: if candidates miss out one of the tasks they cannot score more than 1 mark 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

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.

[Total: 5]

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Section 2

Exercise 1 Questions 17–22

		REJECT
17 <i>Any 1 of:</i> mayores casadas son dos	[1]	cansadas
18 <i>Any 1 of:</i> de que tiene 16 años de que no tiene 6 años de que ya no es un bebé de que es mayor de que es adolescente Allow 'soy...'	[1]	
19 (a) <i>Any 1 of:</i> con su abuela cerca de Santander en una casa de campo con su familia/sus padres	[1]	en un campo
(b) <i>Any 1 of:</i> se divierten mucho nos divertimos mucho siempre me ha gustado ir le gusta (ir)/le gustan	[1]	algo diferente
20 <i>Any 2 of:</i> viajar por Europa algo diferente (ir) con sus amigos	[1 + 1]	
21 (a) no les va a gustar la idea	[1]	no se atreve
(b) dos o tres semanas	[1]	
22 (i) es maduro/todo el mundo dice que es maduro	[1]	
(ii) es estudioso/saca buenas notas	[1]	

[Total: 10]

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Exercise 2 Question 23

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

- (a) Cuenta lo que haces en las vacaciones y/o en el fin de semana [1]
- (b) Cuenta dónde lo haces y con quién [1 + 1]
- (c) Explica por qué te gustan/no te gustan estas actividades [1]
Up to 6 further details related to (a), (b), (c) [1 + 1 + 1 + 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 24–29

		REJECT
24	F <i>Any 1 of:</i> No. Faltaba comida No. Lo pasaban mal No. Faltaba dinero Accept present tenses	[1] [1] Any in the first person singular (and throughout this exercise)
25	V	[1]
26	F <i>Any 1 of:</i> No. Han tenido muchos conflictos No. A Gervi no (le) gustan las órdenes	[1] [1]
27	F No. Piensa que entrenar menos sería un error Eso sería el peor de los errores Siempre debe rendir lo mejor de si mismo	[1] [1]
28	V	[1]
29	F No. Dejar el deporte no le ha pasado por la cabeza Allow 'se paso' No. Pero ha tenido tiempos difíciles	[1] [1]

[Total: 10]

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Exercise 2 Questions 30–37

		REJECT
30	su tamaño que es pequeño cabe en la palma de la mano puede contener mucha música	[1] No pesa (and other later advantages)
31	un disco duro	[1]
32	(ii) (toma la) cartera	[1]
	(iii) llaves (de casa)	[1]
33	muy bien muy rápidamente	[1] a la misma velocidad que en España
34	le gusta de todo/todo tipo de música le gustan muchos tipos de música muy variado	[1] reject a list of items he likes clásico
35	en una pared entera de estanterías en estanterías de discos en muchos discos	[1]
36	(i) Felicidad	[1]
	(ii) Maravilla Pensaba que eran maravillosas Sorpresa	[1] maravilloso sorpresa general
37	(querían saber) si las nuevas tecnologías iban a acabar con los libros	[1]

[Total: 10]

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ACCURACY MARKS FOR QUESTION 23

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
E.g.	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

This part of the mark scheme applies to both Paper 2 and Paper 4.

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.

E.g. *aun/aún* and interrogatives which must be accented *¿Cuándo?* *¿Dónde?*

E.g. *Estuve allí* = 2 ticks
Tambien fue = 2 ticks
Es fantástico = 2 ticks

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

E.g. *...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. But allow use of *vosotros* and its possessive *vuestro* (Lat. Am.). Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

E.g. 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 3** only, for prelearnt preamble such as:

Siento mucho haber tardado tanto en escribirte (maximum 3)

Thereafter ignore everything not related to the task set.

NB These 'politesse' may occur at the end of the letter. If they do, reward to a maximum of 3.¹

Letter ending

Allow a **maximum of 5 ticks** for all formal and informal 'politesse'.²

E.g. *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 5 ticks.

TOLERANCES

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

E.g. *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.

E.g. *Los playas eran (1) grandes (1)*
...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.

¹ This is in addition to the maximum of 5 ticks that may be awarded for the **Letter Ending** 'politesse' (see below).

² This is in addition to the maximum of 3 ticks that may be awarded for **Start of the Letter** 'politesse' that occur at the end of the letter (see above).

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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	

4 Verb + infinitive = 1 + 1

(a) *quiero* (1) *salir* (1)
quiro (0) *salir* (1)

(b) 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)

(c) See verb expressions: page 15, no. 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.)

Me gusta (2) *leer* (1) = 3
Le gustan (2) *las fiestas* = 2
Me quedaban (2) *diez pesetas* = 2

7 Impersonal se

<i>Se puede</i> = 2 ticks	<i>Se habla español</i> = 2 ticks
<i>Se cree</i> = 2 ticks	<i>Se dice</i> = 2 ticks

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8 Passive and participle with *estar*

Reward by usual rules.

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

9 Negatives

Simple negative 'no' is not awarded a tick:

No comen (1)
No podía (1)

Negative words awarded a tick:

Nunca, jamás
Nadie
Nada
Ninguno (a, os, as)
Tampoco
Ni... ni

Nadie vino (2)
Nunca vino (2)

Reward a double negative with a further tick:

<i>No... nada (2)</i>	<i>No... tampoco (2)</i>
<i>No... nadie (2)</i>	<i>No... ni... ni... (2)</i>
<i>No... nunca (2)</i>	<i>No... ni siquiera (2)</i>
<i>No... jamás (2)</i>	<i>No... más (2)</i>
<i>No... ninguno (2)</i>	<i>No... más que (2)</i>

No había nada (3)
No había visitado nunca Granada (3)
No tenía ningún libro (3)

A negative may be rewarded when it stands alone.

Nadie (1); Nunca (1); Jamás (1)

10 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

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

estoy escribiendo = 1 tick
estaba estudiando = 1 tick
estarán comiendo = 1 tick

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12 Periphrastic verb forms are awarded 2 ticks.

ir + a (1) + infinitive (1) = 2 ticks

voy a (1) ir (1) = 2 ticks

van a (1) estar (1) = 2 ticks

13 Use of gerund (other than in 11*), award 2 ticks

* ie use of gerund other than in continuous form of verb using *estar*

llevar + gerund = 1+1 ticks

llevo (1) (dos años) estudiando (1) el español = 2 ticks

ir + gerund = 1+1 ticks

voy (1) mejorando (1) = 2 ticks

seguir + gerund = 1+1 ticks

continuar + gerund = 1+1 ticks

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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

en el noche = 0

para ese hombre = 2

por avión = 1

en el calle = 0

café con leche = 1

desde Roma = 1

en todas habitaciones = 0

sin gas = 1

entre amigos = 1

en avión = 1

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

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, 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

un poco de = 1

un poco de sal = 1

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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
es poco inteligente = 3

2 Noun + adjectival phrase = 1 sometimes

la sala de estar = 0 (this is one dictionary/vocabulary item)
similarly *agua mineral*, *ensalada mixta*, *vino tinto*, *centro comercial*, *vino blanco*, *la plaza de toros* = 0

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) *papá* = 3
es (1) *tan alto* (1) *como* (1) *papá.* = 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

Pronouns used after prepositions

mí, ti, él, ella = 1 tick
hasta ella = 2 ticks

conmigo, contigo, consigo = 1 tick
con mí = 0
entre tú y yo = 3 ticks (y is not awarded a tick)
todos menos nosotros = 3 ticks

3 Demonstrative pronouns, adjectives = 1

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

4 Possessive pronouns/adjectives = 1

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

5 Relative pronouns

que, quien, quienes = 1 tick

el que, la que, los que, las que = 1 tick
el cual, la cual, los cuales, las cuales = 1 tick
cuyo, cuya, cuyos, cuyas = 1 tick
lo que, lo cual = 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

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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>		

<i>¿Quién sabe? = 2</i>	<i>¿A (1) quién (1) escribe (1) María? = 3</i>
<i>¿Habló español? (1)</i>	<i>¿Se marcharon? (1)</i>
<i>¿Verdad? (1)</i>	

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

E.g. *Preguntó (1) quién (1) iba (1) a casa (1)*

7 Indefinite pronouns

<i>unos/unas = 1</i>	<i>varios/as = 1</i>
<i>alguno/a/os/as = 1</i>	<i>mucho/a/os/as = 1</i>
<i>alguien = 1</i>	<i>poco/a/os/as = 1</i>
<i>algo = 1</i>	<i>bastante(s) = 1</i>
<i>cualquiera = 1</i>	<i>demasiado/a/os/as = 1</i>
<i>demás = 1</i>	<i>demasiado/a/os/as = 1</i>
<i>otro/a/os/as = 1</i>	<i>todo/a/os/as = 1</i>

Muchos (1) vinieron (1) = 2 ticks

Pocos (1) sabían (1) = 2 ticks

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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)
mi familia y yo = 2 (*y* does not gain a tick, but *yo* does as a strong pronoun used after a preposition)

4 In a phrase

enfrente de la catedral = 1
alrededor de la mesa = 1
a lo largo de la calle = 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
aquí/allí/ahí/acá = 1
por desgracia = 1
me importa (2) *poco* (1) = 3
habla (1) *inglés un poco* (1) = 2
voy a menudo = 2
de repente = 1
me impresionó (2) *mucho* (1) = 3

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* (unless changed correctly to *e* where this is necessary) and *pero*

mientras = 1
así que = 1
pues = 1
porque = 1
ya que = 1
de manera que = 1
puesto que = 1
para que = 1
por lo tanto = 1

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(H) EXPRESSIONS

1 Time

ahora = 1
hoy = 1
el domingo = 1
por la mañana/tarde/noche = 1
a/en la mañana/tarde/noche (Lat. Am.) = 1
tarde = 1
el domingo que viene/próximo/pasado = 1
el domingo/los domingos por la mañana = 1

más tarde = 1
en seguida = 1
a veces = 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 calor/frío = 1
hace sol/viento = 1
hace buen/mal tiempo = 2
llueve = 1
está lloviendo = 1

3 Tener and dar expressions

<i>tener X años</i> = 1	<i>tengo 20 años</i> = 1
<i>tener hambre/frío</i> = 1	<i>tengo frío</i> = 1
<i>tener en cuenta</i> = 1	
<i>darse cuenta</i> = 1	
<i>dar un paseo</i> = 1	<i>dar a conocer</i> = 1
<i>echar de menos</i> = 1	<i>te (1) echo de menos (1)</i> = 2
<i>estar bien/mal</i> = 1	<i>estoy bien</i> = 1
<i>querer decir</i> = 1	
<i>ir de compras</i> = 1	
<i>dejar caer</i> = 1	

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4 Miscellaneous

hay = 1

por favor = 1

¿verdad? = 1

quizás = 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).

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