

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SPANISH
Paper 4 Writing
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is a registered trademark.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

[Turn over

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

© UCLES 2017

PUBLISHED

1 General Marking Principles

1.1 Crossing out:

- (a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
- **(b)** If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

1.2 For Questions 2 and 3, if the candidate has written an answer in the space provided for that purpose, you should ignore anything written anywhere else, unless:

- (a) there is an indication from the candidate that other material should be considered.
- (b) the candidate has continued their answer outside the space provided.
- (c) there is no answer in the space provided.

1.3 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

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

© UCLES 2017 Page 2 of 30

PUBLISHED

1.4 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **RM Assessor**.

Award NR (No Response):

If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or

If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or

If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

1.5 Optional questions: You must mark all questions attempted by the candidate. Where a question has not been attempted then NR must be entered. (For Question 3 only, after marking the question(s) the candidate has answered, NR is populated automatically when you click on 'Complete'.) Where the candidate attempts more than one of the alternatives in Question 3, RM Assessor will automatically only aggregate the candidate's best result.

© UCLES 2017 Page 3 of 30

Question	Answer	Marks
Question	Allawei	IVIAI NO

Question 1

Candidates are required to list 8 items in Spanish. Read all of the items that the candidate has listed and award marks as follows:

- (i) Select 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 once 5 items have been rewarded.
- (ii) On Question 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.
- (iii) If the candidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item (e.g. where a candidate has linked two words as in *cepillo de dentifrica* = 1 tick; however *cepillo y dentifrica* (candidate intends this as two items) = 2 ticks).
- (iv) The pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.
- (v) Mark for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adjective, etc. Ignore any verbs.
- (vi) If spelling is questionable, start by referring to the detailed mark scheme. Refer to the bullet points below if no decision on the spelling you have encountered is recorded there.
 - 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
 - Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created.
 - If the first part of the word is correct, small errors in what comes next are less likely to impede communication (unless they suggest another meaning).
 - Where letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created).
- (vii) Once marking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may allow questionable versions to be ignored.
- (viii) Refuse all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning: pantalones, pantalones cortos: award one mark to each item pantalones pequeños, pantalones azules: award one mark for the first pantalones
- (ix) Reject misspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and vice versa.

© UCLES 2017 Page 4 of 30

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

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 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	Las vacaciones	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.	
	 (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: If 1 of the tasks is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9. If 2 of the tasks are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on). 	
	(iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.	
	(iv) For COMMUNICATION Look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark. Lists without a verb will not score. See Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning. For language other than verbs, use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc. Misplaced adjectives, negatives and adverbs will not usually compromise communication.	
	(v) <u>LISTS</u> = a maximum of 3 marks for communication: lists of 1–3 items = 1 mark; lists of 4 items = 2 marks; lists of 5–6 items = 3 marks Ella es alta y delgada y grande y nerviosa. (1 verb, therefore treat as list of 4 items: place one tick over 'grande' (third item in list) and another tick over 'nerviosa' (fourth item in list)) Ella es alta. Es delgada. Tiene el pelo moreno. (3 verbs therefore each piece of information can score a separate communication mark)	

© UCLES 2017 Page 6 of 30 0530/41

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question			Answer	Marks			
	 (vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. es fantástica cannot score both as description and reason for liking; es fantástica y sus clases son fantásticas can both be rewarded as fantástica(s) describes different nouns; ella me ayuda a hacer mis deberes and me ayuda todos los días can both be rewarded as they each contain a different extra detail (a hacer mis deberes and todos los días). (vii) Do not penalise factual errors. 						
	(vii)						
	(viii) Do not penalise factual errors. (viii) What the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine. Tick Accept						
	extra detail (a hacer mis deberes and todos los días). (vii) Do not penalise factual errors. (viii) What the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine.						
		√1					
		√2					
		√3					
		√4	¿Con quién te gustaría ir de vacaciones el año próximo? ¿Por qué? Task 1: REWARD: any statement relating to the person with whom the candidate would like to go on holiday next year. Must indicate future context.				
			Task 2: REWARD: any reason why, even if it is not clear with whom the candidate would like to go on holiday next year. Must indicate future context.				

May/June 2017

© UCLES 2017 Page 7 of 30 0530/41

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

Question		Answer	Mark
	2.2: Awa	ard a mark out of 5 for Language	
		mark out of 5 for Language*, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see <i>Note on using mark with Grade descriptors</i> (last page of mark scheme).	
	Grade d	escriptors for Language (Question 2)	
	5	Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy.	
	4	Basic vocabulary and structure. Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.	
	3	Very basic vocabulary and structure. Little awareness of verb usage (e.g. infinitives regularly used instead of finite verbs). Despite regular errors, the writing often conveys some meaning.	
	2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.	
	1	Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.	
	0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.	
	*Conside	er the whole answer when awarding mark for language	
		Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Language: 5 marks Total for Question 2: 15 marks	S

May/June 2017

© UCLES 2017 Page 8 of 30

May/June 2017

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks
----------	--------	-------

Question 3

Candidates answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:

Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1.

Language: award a mark out of 10 for Verbs, according to the instructions in 3.2.

award a mark out of 10 for Other linguistic features, according to the instructions in 3.3.

For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.

3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication

- (i) There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.
- (ii) For each relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point (in the body of the answer).

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	Nothing of worth communicated.

- (iii) Look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark for communication. See Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning.
- (iv) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.

© UCLES 2017 Page 9 of 30

Question	Answer	Marks

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

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

- (i) Place a tick above the **first** occurrence of each correct verb, up to a maximum of 18 ticks (details of how to award ticks are provided below).
- (ii) Place the tick so that it does not obscure the accent/tilde.
- (iii) Convert the total number of ticks to a mark out of 8 using the Conversion table below.

Conversion table for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3)

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

How to award ticks for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3):

(a) Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb both subject and verb must be correct for the verb to score a tick verb must be in the appropriate tense to score a tick accents on verbs must be correct in order for a tick to be awarded do not tick verbs contained in the 'letter etiquette': appropriate beginnings and endings to letters are considered for reward under Other linguistic features.

© UCLES 2017 Page 10 of 30

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED** 0530/41 May/June 2017

		го	BLISHED	
estion			Answer	Ма
Tick		No tick	Note	
Yo soy	(✓)			
He hech	no (√)			
Los pro amable	fesores son (√) s	Los professores son amables (no tick)	incorrect subject means tick cannot be awarded for verb	
Use of	gerund			
Tick		No tick	Note	
Estoy e	scribiendo (√)		Continuous forms of estar and gerund are awarded 1 tick	
Llevo (✓) dos años estudiando (✓)			Use of gerund other than in continuous form of verb using <i>estar</i> ticks	= 2
With di	rect and indirect object	t pronouns		
Tick		No tick	Note	
Juan lo	vio (✓)			
Reflexi	ve/passive			
Tick		No tick	Note	
,		,		

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

© UCLES 2017 Page 11 of 30

May/June 2017

uestion			Answer	Marks			
Imperso	Impersonal verbs such as <i>gustar</i> , <i>quedar</i> , <i>faltar</i> etc.						
Tick		No tick	Note				
Me gust	a (✓) leer (✓)						
Me gust	to (no tick) leer (√)						
Me que	dan (✓) diez euros						
Imperso	onal se						
Tick		No tick	Note				
Se pued	de (✓)						
Se habla	a español (√)						
Imperso	onal						
Hay (✓)	patatas						
Es (✓) ii	nteresante						
With ne	gative						
Tick		No tick	Note				
No com	en (√)						
Sequen	ce of tenses						
Tick		No tick	Note				
Fui (√) a la pelícu	al cine y me gustó (√) ula	Fui (✓) al cine y me gustaría (no tick) la película	If sequence is incorrect, both verbs cannot be rewarded				
Single a	auxiliary with multiple	past participles					
Sing							
Tick		No tick	Note				
Hemos obailado	cantado (✓) y (✓)		Hemos cantado = tick 1; Hemos bailado = tick 2				

© UCLES 2017 Page 12 of 30

May/June 2017

Question	Answer	Marks

Verb which requires preposition

Tick	No tick	Note
Ayudo (✓) a lavar (✓) el coche		
Ayudo (✓) lavar el coche		preposition is required for lavar to be awarded a tick
Ayudo (✓) con lavar el coche		incorrect use of con means that lavar cannot receive a tick

Verb which requires personal a

Tick	No tick	Note
Veo (√) a mi amigo	Veo (no tick) mi amigo	personal a is required for veo to be awarded a tick

Correct verb within meaningless statement

Tick	No tick	Note
El camino es (✓) largo	El camino es (<i>no tick</i>) inteligente	Do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement

(b) Imperative

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

(c) Interrogative

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

Page 13 of 30 © UCLES 2017

Ma	y/June	2017

Question	Answer	Marks

(d) Infinitive

Tick	No tick	Note
Quiero (✓) salir (✓)		
No quiera (no tick) salir (✓)		
Quiero (✓) salire (no tick)		
Voy a (✓) estudiar (✓)		
Empecé a (√) llorar (√)		
Empecé (no tick) llorar (√)		

(e) Participle (past or present)

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

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

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

However,

Yo prefiero (\checkmark) la natación y mi hermano prefiere (\checkmark) el tenis – 2 different persons of the verb

Mi hermano prefiere (✓) la natación y mi hermana prefiere (no tick) el tenis – both third person usage

Esta tarde mi amigo puede (\checkmark) jugar (\checkmark) al fútbol. En mi ciudad se puede $(no\ tick)$ nadar (\checkmark) – puede is in the third person singular in both sentences, so scores the first time but not the second time

© UCLES 2017 Page 14 of 30

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks
----------	--------	-------

3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features

- (i) Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (please see Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors (Appendix I)).
- (ii) Use the highlighter marking tool to highlight the first new use of any correct usage. Use the highlighter marking tool to underline a creditable attempt at a structure. This annotation is intended to help you arrive at an appropriate mark. Therefore, the kinds of things you highlight / underline will vary according to the quality of work, e.g. for a mark of 7 / 8 to be awarded the assumption is that 'spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct' so annotation will focus on the degree of success with more complex language.
- (iii) Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures:

Subordinate clauses, including porque and que (relative pronouns). Indirect or reported speech (dijo que, creo que). Time clauses with cuando, mientras que etc. and si (= if)

Object pronouns (me ha dicho; me lo dio) and 'strong' pronouns

Conjunctions other than y and linking words (e.g. sin embargo, por lo tanto, por eso)

Prepositions - Time, Place etc.

Negatives

Adverbs

Use of por and para

Adjectives, including possessives and demonstratives. Also comparatives and superlatives

Expressions of quantity

Appropriate use of *politesses* in the letter.

© UCLES 2017 Page 15 of 30

Question

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Answer

May/June 2017

Marks

Grade descriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)

11–12	Uses a wide range of structures effectively; produces longer, fluent sentences with ease. Highly accurate at this level, though not necessarily faultless. Makes effective use of a wide range of vocabulary fully appropriate to the task.
9–10	Attempts a range of structures with a good degree of success. More complex language usually error-free^^. Uses a variety of relevant vocabulary at this level.
7–8	In control of simple structures. Varied success with more complex structures. Accuracy is fairly consistent throughout*. Errors may occur when more ambitious language is attempted. Has sufficient vocabulary to add some interest to the writing.
5–6	Attempts more than basic structures. On balance, the work is more accurate than inaccurate. Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task.
3–4	Reliant on basic structures. Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. Basic vocabulary.
1–2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.
0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.

^{^^}subordinate clauses, linking words, object pronouns, comparative adjectives/adverbs, strong negatives usually error free.

Total for Communication: 10 marks

Total for Verbs: 8 marks

Total for Other linguistic features: 12 marks

Total for Question 3: 30 marks

© UCLES 2017 Page 16 of 30

^{*}spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct.

Question		Answer		Marks
3(a)		to a friend about a concert of your favourite group / singer		30
	3.1: Av	ward a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above		
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√1	Invita a tu amigo / amiga al concierto.	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Expect a question but allow a statement e.g. quiero invitarte a un concierto		
	√2	¿Qué ropa vas a llevar al concierto?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense		
	√3	Explica por qué te gusta ese grupo / cantante.	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Expect opinions / emotions / explanations		
	√4	Describe la última vez que fuiste a un concierto. (¿dónde? ¿cuándo? ¿con quién?)	2	
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks Allow any detail relating to the concert, e.g. el concierto tuvo lugar en enero		
	√5	¿Cómo fue ese concierto?	2	
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks Expect opinions / emotions / explanations. 1 communication mark if detail is added without additional verb to BP4 e.g. fui a un concierto extraordinario con mis amigos		

© UCLES 2017 Page 17 of 30

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

© UCLES 2017 Page 18 of 30

Question		Answer		Marks
3(b)		bout the Internet rd a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above		30
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√ 1	En el colegio, ¿en qué asignaturas usas Internet normalmente?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense		
	√2	¿Para qué utilizaste Internet ayer <u>en clase</u> ?	2	
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks		
	√3	En tu opinión, ¿cuáles son las ventajas de utilizar Internet en clase?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Expect opinions/emotions/explanations. Insist on an advantage. Must relate to academic use.		
	√ 4	Cuando haces los deberes, ¿prefieres buscar información en los libros o en Internet? ¿Por qué?	2	
		For 2 communication marks allow anything sensible in an appropriate tense Award the marks for the explanation rather than for the selection of <i>libros</i> or <i>Internet</i> Expect opinions/emotions/explanations		
	√5	La semana pasada, en tu tiempo libre, ¿cuántas horas pasaste navegando por Internet?	2	
		Insist on past tense for 2 communication marks Insist on indication of time spent		

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

© UCLES 2017 Page 20 of 30

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

© UCLES 2017 Page 21 of 30

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

© UCLES 2017 Page 22 of 30

May/June 2017

Question	Answer	Marks

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 the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0 is given. This is extremely rare.

A genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communication marks but will score for Language. You should consult your Team Leader.

© UCLES 2017 Page 23 of 30

PUBLISHED

Question	Answer	Marks
----------	--------	-------

Appendix II: Communication - Rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning

Communication

an attempt at a verb is required for any communication mark to be awarded

for QUESTION 2, candidates score 1 or 0 marks for each piece of relevant information they communicate. For a sentence / phrase to be considered for the award of a mark for communication, the verb must meet or go beyond the criteria outlined in B for QUESTION 3, candidates score 2, 1 or 0 marks for communicating each task. For the criteria the verb must fulfil in order for a sentence / phrase to be considered for the award of 2 marks for communication, see A below. For the criteria the verb must fulfil for a

where a verb fits the criteria for C. the mark for communication is 0

although some allowances are made for faulty verbs when awarding COMMUNICATION marks (see below); in order for a verb to score a LANGUAGE tick, it must be correct

'ticks' for communication are to be placed just above the end of the qualifying sentence / phrase.

sentence / phrase to be considered for the award of 1 mark for communication, see B below.

© UCLES 2017 Page 24 of 30

May/	June	201	7
------	------	-----	---

Ques	tion	Answer	Marks
	UESTION 3 ONLY: Where THE VERB IS APP communication marks are awarded in the fo	ROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS AND THE TIME FRAME IS APPRO Illowing cases.	PRIATE,
(i)	For 2 communication marks: accept a Pres	sent where a Future context is apparent	
	El año que viene voy a España = 2 for communication (but see also B (i) for further information)	(voy receives a tick for verb)	
(ii)	For 2 communication marks: accept the us	se of a Future when a Conditional would be correct and vice versa	
(iii)	For 2 communication marks: accept a 'pho	onetic version' of the correct time frame	
	He passado las vacaciones = 2 for communication E pasado las vacaciones = 2 for communication Mi madre necessita mi ayuda = 2 for communication Nececito ir a la tienda = 2 for communication He apprendido mucho = 2 for communication Mi tía tienne un club = 2 for communication He organisado una fiesta = 2 for communication Boy a ir al centro = 2 for communication Empezé a correr = 2 for communication Sugiero que vallas = 2 for communication		dering
(iv)	For 2 communication marks: accept the us be grammatically correct or appropriate	se of any past tense when a past is required, even when a different past tense	e would
	Allow Perfect, Imperfect, Pluperfect or Preterite. Ignore inconsistency in the use of the Imperfect and Preterite if it occurs.		

© UCLES 2017 Page 25 of 30

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

© UCLES 2017 Page 26 of 30

PUBLISHED

_		
Question	Answer	Marks

B QUESTIONS 2 AND 3: Where THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS but is flawed in the following ways, the message is partially conveyed, and 1 communication mark will be awarded.

(i)	The candidate has produced a correct spelling of an <u>inappropriate</u> form/part/tense of an <u>appropriate</u> verb: award 1 communication mark		
	He vender el libro = 1 for communication La gente están contenta = 1 for communication Yo trabaje durante las vacaciones = 1 for communication Yo voy pasaré = 1 for communication	No ticks are scored for these verbs	
	Task: what do you want to eat for lunch? Candidate writes: Quiero comeré la fruta = 1 for communication	Quiero = tick for verb	
	Task: what will you do next year? Candidate writes: El año pasado voy a España = 1 for communication El año pasado voy a viajar en España = 1 for communication El año que viene yo iba a España = 1 for communication El año que viene me gusto jugar al tenis = 1 for communication	voy a verb is not rewarded as there is no future context (e.g. <i>El año que viene</i>) and there is discordance / confusion between the verb and the time indicator that the candidate has usedvoy a viajar scores 2 ticks for verbs (voy a, viajar) as the task requires a future and, despite the use of pasado, there is no doubt about the tense of the verb and the tense of the verb agrees with the tense that is requirediba verb does not receive a tickme gusto verb does not receive a tick	
	El año que viene yo vaya al centro = 1 for communication (ir is an appropriate verb, vaya is a form of the verb ir (subjunctive))	El año que viene yo vaye al centro = 0 for communication (vaye is not any part of the verb ir)	

© UCLES 2017 Page 27 of 30

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED** 0530/41 May/June 2017

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

© UCLES 2017 Page 28 of 30

Quest	tion	Answer		
(iv)	Mis-use of haber, hacer, tener and ser	lis-use of haber, hacer, tener and ser/estar in idiomatic phrases / simple descriptions: award 1 communication mark		
	Era / Estaba miedo = 1 Era / Estaba sed = 1 Era / Estaba hambre = 1 Era / Estaba cinco años = 1 Estaba muy frío en mi casa = 1 ¿Está playas cerca de tu ciudad? = 1	(no tick for verb) However: Ella es el pelo negro = 0 Tenía cansado = 0 Tenía enfermo = 0		

(v) The following commonly seen inappropriate usages: award 1 communication mark			
	Accept for 1 mark Miré un accidente for Vi un accidente Yo gusta la música for Me gusta la música Escuché un ruido for Oí un ruido En Madrid hay calor for En Madrid hace calor	Refuse Tenía un tiempo muy bueno for Lo pasé bien He mirado para mi chaqueta for He buscado mi chaqueta	
(vi)	The following commonly seen mis-usages: award 1 communication mark		
	Me gusto mi casa Me prefiero los gatos Me vivo en el centro Me llamo es (Ana)	Me Ilama es (Ana) = 0 as nothing of worth is communicated Me Ilama (Ana) when the candidate is trying to give his / her own name = 0	
(vii)	In complex sentences, consider the verb in the subordinate clause when awarding the mark for communication and reward according to the normal rules (see also A (vi))		
	Mi amigo dijo que tiene dolor de cabeza = 1 for communication	The subordinate clause, <i>tiene dolor de cabeza</i> , contains an appropriate verb in the wrong time frame which is awarded 1 communication mark (in addition, first verb receives a tick)	
	Creía que llueve = 1 for communication	The subordinate clause, <i>que llueve</i> , contains an appropriate verb in the wrong time frame which is awarded 1 communication mark according to the usual rules) (in addition, first verb receives a tick)	

© UCLES 2017 Page 29 of 30

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

Answor	Marks
PUBLISHED	

May/June 2017

Quest	Question Answer		Marks
(viii)	Errors of accent on verbs: award one comr	nunication mark (see also A (v))	
	Yo comi patatas = 1 for communication (an attempted preterite tense) Íre a Francia = 1 for communication (an attempted future tense) Estába en España = 1 for communication (an attempted imperfect tense)		

C QUESTIONS 2 AND 3: Award 0 communication marks in the following cases.

(i)	No attempt at a (real) verb = 0 for communication		
	yo pie al instituto = 0 for communication		
	yo caminata mi perro = 0 for		
	communication		
	<i>llove</i> = 0 for communication		
	yo prefier ir al colegio = 0 for		
	communication		
(ii)	The verb attempted delivers a messag	e different from the desired one = 0 for communication	
	mi padre tiene profesor for mi padre es		
	profesor = 0 for communication		
	<i>llora</i> for <i>llueve</i> = 0 for communication		
(iii)	The attempt at the verb is not a part / for	orm of an appropriate verb or a phonetic rendition thereof = 0 for	
	communication		
	El año que viene yo viajer en el centro		
	= 0 for communication (<i>viajer</i> is not any		
	part of the verb <i>viajar</i>)		
	Yo buscé mis gafas = 0 for		
	communication (buscé is not any part		
	of the verb <i>buscar</i>)		
	Me gutsa (el tenis) = 0 for		
	communication (gutsa is not any part of		
	the verb <i>gustar</i>)		

© UCLES 2017 Page 30 of 30