

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0530 SPANISH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0530/12

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 48

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 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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1 General Marking Notes

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 3 of the Mark Scheme. **Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.**

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (2.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in Spanish they will not score (2.6).

2.2 Crossing out:

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

2.3 More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:

- (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
- (b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
- (c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad \text{number of correct ticks} \\ -2 \quad \text{minus number of extra ticks} \\ = 3 \end{array}$$

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks two, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

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2.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where answers are interchangeable:

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1
(or vice-versa)

2.5 Answers requiring the use of Spanish (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

- (a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
- (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
- (c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mi, tu, su etc., unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

2.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Spanish if the word given means something else in Spanish.** (Incorrect Spanish which constitutes a word in any language other than Spanish is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 2.5 above).

2.7 Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark, e.g. 'supadre' and 'elar ticulo' (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

2.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

- (a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing him/her from scoring the mark (INV = 0).
- (b) tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
- (c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.
- (d) BOD = Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

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2.9 No response and '0' marks

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

Award NR (No Response):

- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

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

2.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded (ii) or an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original transcript:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

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3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Sección 1

Ejercicio 1 Preguntas 1–8

ACCEPT		REFUSE
1	C	1
2	A	1
3	D	1
4	C	1
5	D	1
6	A	1
7	B	1
8	C	1
		Total : 8

Ejercicio 2 Preguntas 9–15

ACCEPT		REFUSE
9	rojo	1
10	A (<i>naturaleza</i>)	1
11	45 / cuarenta (y) cinco / quarenta (y) cinco	1
12	C (<i>pájaros</i>)	1
13	B (<i>cesta</i>)	1
14	A (<i>carne asada</i>)	1
	C (<i>ensalada</i>)	1
15	B (<i>bailar</i>)	1
		Total : 8

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Sección 2

Ejercicio 1 Pregunta 16

A mark out of 6 is entered for the whole exercise in the mark input box.

USE MARKING TOOL TO TICK '✓' EACH CORRECT ANSWER UNLESS ALL 6 CORRECT

If more than 6 boxes are crossed by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: e.g. 7 boxes ticked of which 6 are correct use formula 6-1 = 5 (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

Roberto

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

Ernestina

- (d)
- (e)
- (f)

Esteban

- (g)
- (h)
- (i)

Elena

- (j)
- (k)
- (l)

Total : 6

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Ejercicio 2 Preguntas 17–25

	ACCEPT	REFUSE
Part 1		
17	(bastante) sencilla/o / (bastante) senzilla/o / (bastante) censilla/o / (bastante) zencilla/o / (bastante) sencilia/o / (bastante) sensilia/o / (bastante) censilia/o / (bastante) sencía/o / (bastante) sencillá/ó / (bastante) sencilya/o	sentilla/o / sensila/o / sencia/o / senthia/o / bastantesencilla/o
18	enseñar / enseñar / enceñar / enseniar / enceniar / ensenyar / encenyar	ensinar / ensiniar / ensiñar / encenar
19	divertido/a / dibertido/a	diverdito/a / divertito/a / diverdido/a / devertido/a
20	encontró / encontro / encuentro / encuentró / se encontró	
21	(misma) mañana / manaña / manana / la mañana / la manaña / la manana	mis mañana / mismañana / mima mañana

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Part 2	
<p>22 (i) viaje/biage (escolar) / viaje anterior / viaje scolare / algo relacionado con el colegio/instituto (secundario/segundario) 1</p>	viaje esquilar
<p>(ii) KEY IDEAS:</p> <p>EITHER equipo OR instituto/colegio PLUS fútbol</p> <p>el equipo de fútbol/futbol / fútbol/futbol del instituto / ekipo de fútbol/futbol / equip de fútbol/futbol / historia del fútbol/futbol en el instituto/colegio 1</p>	fútbol/futbol tc / el equipo del instituto / ecipo de fútbol/futbol
<p>23 ((con) las) fotos / se le pone(n) fotos / ponen fotos 1</p>	photos / (se) puede(n) fotos / selepone fotos / hacer una lista
<p>24 (para) explicar/describir/decir (lo) que está pasando / (para) explicar/describir/decir (lo) que pasa / (para) explicar/describir/decir (lo) que se ve / (para) explicar qué dicen las fotos / (para) describir una foto / (para) explicar la/cada foto / (para) descibir fotos 1</p>	por/para las fotos / (para) explicar(lo/la) tc / (para) describir(lo/la) tc / (para) decir(lo/la) tc / par explicar cada foto / porque es difícil escribir en otros idiomas / (para/a) comprender (lo) que pasa/pasó en las fotos / (para) explicar qué dicen
<p>25 (d)escriben más/mejor/mucho / escriben/escribo mucho más / escribo más/mejor/mucho / hacen descripciones largas / buscan palabras (en el diccionario) / buscan (informaciones/palabras) en el diccionario / usan el diccionario / se interesan y escriben mucho más (y mejor) 1</p>	diccionario tc / buscan tc / palabras en el diccionario / se interesan
Total : 10	

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Sección 3

Ejercicio 1 Preguntas 26–31

ACCEPT			REFUSE
26	C	1	
27	D	1	
28	C	1	
29	D	1	
30	A	1	
31	B	1	
			Total : 6

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Ejercicio 2 Preguntas 32–41

ACCEPT	REFUSE
<p>32 (hay/tienen) problema(s) de comunicación / (hay/tienen) problema(s) de comunicación / (hay/tienen) problema(s) de comunicación / no se entienden / los abuelos no entienden (a) los jóvenes / (hay) problemas entre las (distintas) generaciones / (hay) problemas de comunicación entre las (distintas) generaciones 1</p>	<p>(hay/tienen) problem(o)(s) de comunicación / (hay/tienen) problema(s) tc / hay problem de comunicación / el/la comunicación tc / no se intienen / tecnología / no se entienden los jóvenes / los abuelos no entienden / no entienden / malos/malas</p>
<p>33 ahora / nuestra generación / en el siglo/ciglo/ziglo XXI / en el siglo/ciglo/ziglo 21 / en el siglo/ciglo/ziglo veintiuno / el siglo/ciglo/ziglo 21 / 1</p>	<p>en el ciclo/siclo/seculo/sieclo 21 / hacia el siglo 21 / veintiuno tc / 2000 / 2001</p>
<p>34 no sabían (que la naturaleza) estaba en peligro(so) / no sabían (que la naturaleza) estaba en pelligro / no se preocupaban del medio ambiente / cuando eran chicos, no era un problema / no sabían/conocían el problema / cuando eran chicos, no saben/conocen el problema / cuando era chicos, no se preocupan del medio ambiente 1</p>	<p>(no sabían que) el mundo estaba en peligro / necesitan la tecnología / no saben que estaba en el peligro / no se preocupaban / no sabían (que la naturaleza) estaba en perigo</p>
<p>35 desperdiciar/desperdiciaban energía / desperdicaban energía / gastar/gastaban energía / usar/usaban/utilizar/utilizaban <u>mucha/o</u> energía / no ahor(rar)/ahor(r)aban energía / tirar/tiraban basura (en cualquier lugar/lado) 1</p>	<p>no reciclar/reciclaban / desperdiciar/desperdiciaban tc / desperdician/gastan energía / desperdisavan energía / usaban/utilizaban energía / usan/utilizan mucha/o energía / basura tc / tiran basura / tirar/tiraban basura en (los) lagos / tiraban basura en la calle / hay/había mucha basura / tienen/tenían mucha basura</p>

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<p>36 KEY IDEAS:</p> <p>a ellos / a ellos les / (a) los abuelos PLUS importa / importante PLUS qué/(lo) que piensan PLUS (los) jóvenes</p> <p>les importa (lo) que piensan los jóvenes / es importante (lo) que piensan los jóvenes / a ellos es importante que piensan los jóvenes / les importa que piensan los jóvenes / los abuelos importa que piensan los jóvenes¹</p>	<p>les interesó la naturaleza / la naturaleza es importante / les importa de los jóvenes / les importa piensan los jóvenes</p>
<p>37 KEY IDEAS:</p> <p>compartir / hablar de / enseñar PLUS sabían PLUS medio ambiente</p> <p>(para) compartir (las/algunas cosas) que sabían sobre el medio ambiente / hablar de (las/algunas cosas) que sabían sobre el medio ambiente / enseñar (las/algunas cosas) que sabían sobre el medio ambiente ¹</p>	<p>compartir (las/algunas) (cosas) sobre el medio ambiente / aprender que sabían sobre el medio ambiente / compartir cosas en el medio ambiente / spelling 'medio ambiente' as 'medio abiente' will invalidate an otherwise correct answer.</p>
<p>38 KEY IDEAS:</p> <p>los jóvenes (or reference to los jóvenes) PLUS importante(s) PLUS consider- PLUS los abuelos (or reference to los abuelos)</p> <p>se los/les consideraba importantes / eran importantes <u>para los jóvenes</u> / <u>los jóvenes</u> los considerábamos importantes¹</p>	<p>los considerábamos importantes / eran importantes tc / los jóvenes consideraban importantes / se consideraban importantes / piensan/pensaban que son/eran importantes</p>

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<p>39 no podían/pueden caminar <u>mucho</u> / caminar <u>mucho</u> / no podían/pueden llevar (mucho(s)) peso(s) / llevar (mucho(s)) peso(s) 1</p>	<p>no podían caminar tc / no caminar mucho / caminar / peso / no llevar peso(s)</p>
<p>40 <u>KEY IDEAS:</u> ir OR a/en (su) casa PLUS buscar OR recoger PLUS las OR las cosas se las fueron a buscar (a su casa) / ir a buscar las (cosas) (a su casa) / <u>los jóvenes</u> fuimos a buscarlas / lo hacen para ellos / buscarlas en su casa / recogerlas en su casa 1</p>	<p>los ayudaron / los ayudaron con las cosas / los ayudaron a reciclar / los jóvenes ayudan los abuelos con el reciclar / les gusta a los jóvenes a ayudar / ayudarle(s) / jóvenes ayudar con los abuelos / todos quisieron ayudarles / fuimos a buscarlas / encontrarlas en su casa</p>
<p>41 <u>KEY IDEAS:</u> gustar PLUS jóvenes PLUS casa OR dar las gracias OR conversar les gusta que llegue gente joven a su casa / para conversar/hablar/charlar / los jóvenes conversan con ellos / pasar/conversar un rato / para una conversación / se quedaron una conversación de rato / los jóvenes (les) dan las gracias / (para) dar las gracias / dan las gracias / para gracias, porque los jóvenes ayudan los abuelos 1</p>	<p>los felicitan / los abuelos felicitamos / los jóvenes felicitamos / los jóvenes les felicitamos (por hacer algo para cuidar la Tierra) / (le gusta) convecar / nos quedamos una conversación / le quedan una conversación / damos las gracias</p>

Total : 10