

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 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 2008 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

A General marking principles

- 1 **Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in this mark scheme. 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, and award marks accordingly.**
- 2 Do not alter what the candidate has written in any way, e.g. if an accent is missing, don't add it in, and if a word doesn't end correctly, don't write in the correction. Where necessary, indicate errors by underlining or by placing a circle where an accent should be or by using an insert sign to indicate something is missing.
- 3 If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
- 4 If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.
- 5 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the 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)
- 6 tc = tout court
- 7 ha = harmless addition = extra material which does not affect the correct answer
- 8 inv = invalidation = extra material which 'contradicts' or 'distorts' correct answer (more likely to occur in Section 3)
- 9 bod = benefit of doubt

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

(b) Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1–5

1	B	1
2	A	1
3	D	1
4	C	1
5	D	1
		[Total: 5]

Exercise 2 Questions 6–10

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

Exercise 3 Question 11–15

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

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

Exercise 4 Question 16

COMMUNICATION: 1 mark per item up to a maximum of 3

+

APPROPRIATENESS OF LANGUAGE: 0, 1 or 2 marks according to grid

- Mark answers that are not written in the space provided for that purpose exactly as if they were written in the correct space, e.g. where candidates answer the questions but ignore the instruction to frame their answer as a message:
- Where there are two versions, one by pics + one in box, mark what is in the box.

Communication

For **COMMUNICATION** accept any tense; verb need not be correct.

For **COMMUNICATION** accept wrong person (but also see **APPROPRIATENESS**)

(a) cómo venir a tu casa

(b) a qué hora

(c) lo que vais a hacer juntos

Appropriateness of language

REFUSE

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. For the award of 1 mark, 1 verb must be in an appropriate tense.
0	There are no examples of appropriate usage to reward. Where 0 marks were awarded for Communication, 0 marks are awarded for language.

When marking for Language, consider only the parts of the candidate's work for which you are awarding a communication mark.

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

Wrong person = max 1 for APPROPRIATENESS OF LANGUAGE

[Total: 5]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

Section 2

Exercise 1 Questions 17–24

General Marking Principles

- Answers should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear. Remember 'if in doubt, sound it out'.
- At this stage (Section 2) we are on the whole rewarding the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage and we are not worried about lifting unless this would cause the message to be distorted – in which case a lift will be specifically rejected in the mark scheme.
- Ignore extra material given in an answer providing that it does not invalidate an answer.
- Where extra material invalidates an answer, underline the material and place INV above it. Invalidation = 0.
- In general, do not accept incorrect Spanish if the word given means something else in Spanish.
- Accept incorrect mi, mis, tu, tus etc.

			REJECT
17	A	1	
18	3 meses «estoy en Cork en Irlanda desde hace 3 meses estudiando inglés»	1	3/tres wrong number invalidates
19	(pensaba que) nunca/no puede/pudo/podría aprender inglés «antes de venir pensaba que nunca podría aprender inglés»	1	«antes de venir pensaba que nunca podría aprender inglés <u>pero mi escuela tiene profesores <u>buenísimos</u></u> »: 'pero mi escuela...' invalidates
20	poco sí y no y gracias sí y no sí y gracias no y gracias tres palabras «antes de empezar el curso solo sabía decir si y no y gracias...» solamente palabras elementarias	1	gracias tc sí tc no tc (so at least two of these words needed in order to score) pequeño

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

<p>21 Any 2 of: 1+1</p> <p>**concept = spends a lot of time with Irish people siempre está con irlandeses «siempre estoy con irlandeses» todos sus amigos son irlandeses</p> <p>**concept = can't talk Spanish with friends compañeros (de clase) no hablan español «mis compañeros de clase vienen de muchos otros países y no hablan español» «mis compañeros de clase vienen de muchos otros países» (mis) compañeros vienen de todo el mundo/vienen de muchas otras partes/vienen del mundo entero</p> <p>**concept = lives with an Irish family vive con una familia irlandesa «además vivo con una familia irlandesa...»</p>		<p>no habla español con casi nadie (is just a rephrasing of the question)</p> <p>hay los gentes que no hablan español</p>
<p>NB 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)</p>		
<p>22 aprender sobre irlanda/su gente 1 «y de esta manera tu también podrás aprender mucho sobre Irlanda y sobre su gente»</p>		<p>«así que tienes que poner en práctica inmediatamente el lenguaje que acabas de aprender» = invalidation</p>
<p>23 (para su) trabajo 1 «vine a Irlanda con la idea de aprender inglés para mi trabajo» «para mi trabajo» para su trabajo y para tener amigos ('para tener amigos' does <u>not</u> invalidate)</p>		
<p>24 (i) and (ii) are interchangeable</p>		
<p>(i) sobre la vida 1 sobre su vida «pero además he aprendido mucho sobre la vida» cómo es la vida en realidad</p>		<p>la vida tc la vida de los irlandeses la vida en irlanda</p>
<p>(ii) (la) importancia de (tener) amigos 1 «y también sobre la importancia de tener amigos» es más/muy importante tener amigos</p>		<p>los amigos tc</p>

[Total: 10]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

Exercise 2 Question 25

NO WORD COUNT

**IGNORE LETTER FORMAT/HEADINGS & ENDINGS IN WORD COUNT AND
DO NOT AWARD MARKS FOR COMMUNICATION OR ACCURACY**

- **COMMUNICATION:** 1 mark per item up to a maximum of 10 +
- **ACCURACY:** up to 5 marks according to mark scheme:
 - 20+ ticks = 5 marks
 - 16–19 = 4
 - 12–15 = 3
 - 8–11 = 2
 - 4–7 = 1
 - 0–3 = 0

Communication

NB: Each of the 6 tasks (a1), (a2) (b), (c) and (d1) and (d2) must be completed to get the 10 communication marks.

If (a1) or (a2) or (b) or (c) or (d1) or (d2) is missing, maximum communication mark is 9.

If 2 of (a1) or (a2) or (b) or (c) or (d1) or (d2) missing, maximum communication mark is 8.

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

(a1) **quién es

(a2) **qué hace

(b) cómo es la persona

(c) explicación de por qué te gusta

(d1) **si te gustaría hacer el mismo trabajo

conditional not required for Communication

(d2) **por qué/por qué no

REFUSE

[Total: 15]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

Section 3

General Marking Principles

- Answers should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.
- At this stage (Section 3) we are looking for signs of genuine comprehension. As a general rule, candidates who lift **indiscriminately** fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of just the required details does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. See detailed mark scheme for guidance.
- Where extra material invalidates an answer, underline the material and place INV above it. Invalidation = 0.
- In general, do not accept incorrect Spanish if the word given means something else in Spanish.

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

Exercise 1 Questions 26–31

1 Mark per question for True or False: use a tick to indicate that the True/False is correct

1 Mark for correcting False statement (26, 27, 28, 30): use a 1 to indicate that the correction is acceptable and a 0 to indicate it is unacceptable.

Add up the ticks and 1s to give the total mark out of 10.

- Candidate ticks/crosses VERDADERO and goes on to supply justification: award mark for VERDADERO if this is the correct answer; ignore any justification. If VERDADERO is not the correct answer, no marks are awarded.
- Candidate ticks neither VERDADERO nor FALSO and supplies justification: assume candidate intended to tick FALSO and proceed accordingly, e.g. 1 mark for ticking FALSO if this is the correct answer and 1 mark for a correct justification.
- Candidate ticks FALSO and provides no justification: award 1 mark for FALSO if this is the correct answer; no further marks can be awarded
- Candidate ticks both boxes, with or without justification: no marks can be awarded (unless the candidate indicates that you should ignore one of the ticks in which case proceed according to the usual rules)

			REJECT
26	F	1	
	No. Su mujer no quiso.	1	« <u>mi</u> esposa no quiso»
27	F	1	
	No. Fue Roberto (mismo).	1	«...me compré la primero moto»
	El se compró el primero (assume 'el' is Roberto)		
	A los 20 años Roberto le compró la primera moto		
	Fue el padre de Roberto que le montó en una Harley		
28	F	1	
	(También) pasa muchas horas en el gimnasio.	1	«tras muchas horas en el gimnasio»
	Es levantador de pesas/pesos.		«como levantador de pesas»
			«Conocido por sus amigos como Músculos... popular entre la población local como levantador de pesas»
29	V	1	
30	F	1	
	Ya tiene clientes en Estados Unidos	1	«Roberto mantiene buenas relaciones con los norteamericanos que cruzan la frontera y algunos han comprado las motos Harley-Davidson que Roberto reconstruye y vende como nuevas»
	«algunos han comprado las motos Harley-Davidson que Roberto reconstruye y vende como nuevas»		
	«Roberto mantiene buenas relaciones con los norteamericanos que cruzan la frontera y algunos han comprado las motos Harley-Davidson»		
	«algunos han comprado las motos Harley-Davidson que Roberto reconstruye y vende como nuevas»		
	«hace poco un entusiasta de California se llevó seis Harley Davidson y se fue conduciendo dos motos a la vez»		
31	V	1	

[Total: 10]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

Exercise 2 Questions 32–40

32 (a causa de) una película / la película 'las mujeres perfectas' 1
 «la película 'Las mujeres perfectas' con NK ha planteado la cuestión de si existen el hombre y la mujer perfectas»
 NK ha planteado la cuestión de si existen el hombre y la mujer perfectas
Se ha planteado la cuestión de si existen el hombre y la mujer perfectas

33 (a través de) Internet 1
 a través de/por Internet para saber la opinión del público español
ha hecho un sondeo a través de Internet

34 quieren tener hijos 1
 «Al igual que las mujeres, los hombres quieren tener hijos»

35 Any 2 of: 1+1
 **No quieren compartir el trabajo de casa / de la familia
 «el 58% de los hombres no quiere compartir el trabajo de la familia y la casa»
 **Son machistas
 «se trata de machismo»
 **Consideran que las mujeres son inferiores
 «muchos hombres siguen pensando que son superiores a las mujeres»

**NB 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)**

REJECT

Porque de la película...

ha planteado la cuestión de si existen el hombre y la mujer perfectas

Un sondeo a través de Internet
 «La empresa InternetMatch.com dedicada a las relaciones de pareja, ha hecho un sondeo a través de Internet para saber la opinión del público español»

«Al igual que las mujeres, los hombres quieren tener hijos, pero el 58% de los hombres no quiere compartir el trabajo de la familia y la casa»

No quieren compartir el trabajo

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

36	(en) Francia	1	«En Francia el 78% de los hombres prefiere dividir las faenas domésticas con la pareja» francés/Franceses
37	«una mujer de carácter fuerte»	1	«Otra diferencia es que los franceses prefieren a una mujer comprensiva y dulce y no una mujer con carácter fuerte» «no una mujer con carácter fuerte»
38	(a los) jóvenes (a los) chicos de doce a catorce años chicos «de los doce a catorce años (los chicos valoran más el físico)»	1	«de los doce a catorce años los chicos valoran más el físico mientras que las chicas buscan la sinceridad...»
39	un hombre sincero / que las escuche «las chicas buscan la sinceridad y que las escuchen» las chicas buscan la sinceridad las chicas buscan que las escuchen con sinceridad	1	Un chico es sinceridad Sinceridad Que las escuchen
40	el carácter de la persona «influye más el carácter de la persona»	1	«El físico sigue siendo importante en el momento del primer encuentro pero luego ya pierde esa importancia e influye más el carácter de la persona» «e influye más el carácter de la persona»

[Total: 10]

Page 12	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

ACCURACY MARKS FOR QUESTION 25

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.

Page 13	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

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.

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

E.g. *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

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 *vuestros*. 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.

Page 14	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

LETTER ETIQUETTE

Reward with a tick for Language the correct use of a suitable opening, i.e., 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 ‘politesses’ 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 ‘politesses’.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. *...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** ‘politesses’ (see below).

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

Page 15	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

(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: (H) 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)

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

Page 16	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

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:

No... nada (2)

No... tampoco (2)

No... nadie (2)

No... ni... ni... (2)

No... nunca (2)

No... ni siquiera (2)

No... jamás (2)

No... más (2)

No... ninguno (2)

No... más que (2)

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

Page 17	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

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

* i.e. 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

Page 18	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

(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

con (1) muchos niño pequeños (1) = 2

un poco de = 1

un poco de sal = 1

Page 19	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

(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 blanca casa* = 0 *es bonita* = 2
es poco inteligente = 3 *la casa es bonita* = 2

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) 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

Page 20	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

(D) PRONOUNS

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

1 Object pronouns = 1

Juan lo vio = 2

El me lo dio = 3

Yo te lo doy = 3

Yo voy a verles = 3

El te ha visto = 2

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 and adjectives = 1

este, ese, aquel etc = 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 = 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

Page 21	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

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 quién (1) escribe (1) María? = 2</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

Page 22	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

(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 *alrededor de* (1) *la mesas* = 1
a lo largo de la calle = 1
antes de sus viaje = 0

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 deprisa = 2 *voy a menudo* = 2
aquí/allí/ahí/acá = 1 *de repente* = 1
por desgracia = 1
me importa (2) *poco* (1) = 3 *me impresionó* (2) *mucho* (1) = 3
habla (1) *inglés un poco* (1) = 2

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

Page 23	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

(H) EXPRESSIONS

1 Time

ahora = 1
hoy = 1
hoy en día = 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 (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

<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>pasarlo bien/mal</i> = 2	<i>lo (1) pasé bien (1)</i> = 2
<i>ir de compras</i> = 1	
<i>dejar caer</i> = 1	

Page 24	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2008	0530	02

4 Miscellaneous

hay = 1
por favor = 1
en realidad = 1

¿verdad? = 1
quizás = 1

más o menos = 1
de hecho = 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.../hasta pronto/hasta luego = 1

¡Dios mío!/¡Ay!/¡Qué bien! = 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