

Cambridge Assessment International Education

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.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

© UCLES 2018 Page 2 of 33

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 33

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 2018 Page 4 of 33

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 2018 Page 5 of 33

Question	Answer	Marks	
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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 2018 Page 6 of 33

Question		Answer	Marks
1	Estás en la playa con tus amigos. Haz	una lista en español de 8 cosas que puedes ver.	,
	Refuse toalla – it is the example Refuse playa		
	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	
	agua mineral	limonada	
	amigos	mar	
	bañador	natación	
	barco	niño(s)	
	bebida	sombrero	
	chico(s)	windsurf	
	coca cola		
	deportes acuáticos		
	equitación		
	familia		
	gafas de sol		
	helado		

© UCLES 2018 Page 7 of 33

Question	Answer	Marks
Question		Marks

Question 2

Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:

- Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1.
- Language: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.

2 Mi casa 15

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)

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Question	Answer		
(vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. es fantástica cannot score both as description and reason for like 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 e detail (a hacer mis deberes and todos los días).			
	(vii) Do n	ot penalise factual errors.	
	(viii)Wha	t the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine.	
	Tic	k Accept	
		¿Cómo es tu casa?	
	 	1 REWARD: any statement relating to what the candidate's house is like	
		¿Qué hay en tu dormitorio?	
	✓	2 REWARD: any statement relating to what is in the candidate's bedroom	
		En tu casa, ¿dónde prefieres estudiar? ¿Por qué?	
	✓	REWARD: any statement relating to a location in the house	
		REWARD: any explanation/reason even if it is not clear which location is preferred	
		¿Qué te gustaría cambiar en tu casa?	
		4 REWARD: any statement relating to what the candidate would like to change about their house	

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Question		Answer	Marks
2	2.2: Aw	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</i> s with Grade descriptors (last page of mark scheme)).	
	Grade o	escriptors for Language (Question 2)	
		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.	
	;	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.	
		A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.	
		Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.	
		One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.	
	*Consid	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

© UCLES 2018 Page 10 of 33

Question	Answer	Marks
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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 8 for Verbs, according to the instructions in 3.2.

award a mark out of 12 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 tolerate		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		Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.
0 ticks Nothing of worth communicated.		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 2018 Page 11 of 33

Questic	n Answer	Marks
Questic	n 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

© UCLES 2018 Page 12 of 33

Question Answer Ma	Marks
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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.

Tick	No tick	Note
Yo soy (✓)		
He hecho (√)		
Los profesores son (✓) amables	Los professores son amables (no tick)	incorrect subject means tick cannot be awarded for verb

Use of gerund

Tick	No tick	Note
Estoy escribiendo (√)		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> = 2 ticks

With direct and indirect object pronouns

Tick	No tick	Note
Juan lo vio (✓)		

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Qu	estion			Answer	Marks
	Reflexi	ve/passive			
	Tick		No tick	Note	
	Él se le	vanta (✓)	Él levantase (no tick)		
	Ella se	ha cortado (√)			
	La puer	rta estaba (√) abierta			
	Yo me I	lavo (✓) las manos	Yo me lavo (no tick) el coche	lavar should not be used reflexively in this statement	
	Impers	onal verbs such as gu	star, quedar, faltar, etc.		
	Tick		No tick	Note	
	Me gus	ta (✓) leer (✓)			
	Me gus	to (no tick) leer (√)			
	Me que	edan (✓) diez euros			
-	Impers	onal se	_		
	Tick		No tick	Note	
	Se pue	de (✓)			
	Se habl	la español (✓)			
-	Impers	onal	_		
	Hay (✓)) patatas			
	Es (√) i	interesante			

© UCLES 2018 Page 14 of 33

estion			Answer	Mar
With ne	egative			
Tick		No tick	Note	
No com	nen (✓)			
Sequer	nce of tenses			
Tick		No tick	Note	
Fui (√) la pelíci	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	auxiliary with multiple	past participles		
Sing				
Tick		No tick	Note	
Hemos (✓)	cantado (√) y bailado		Hemos cantado = tick 1; Hemos bailado = tick 2	
Verb w	hich requires prepositi	on		
Tick		No tick	Note	
Ayudo ((✓) a lavar (✓) el coche			
Ayudo ((✓) lavar el coche		preposition is required for <i>lavar</i> to be awarded a tick	
Ayudo ((✓) con lavar el coche		incorrect use of <i>con</i> means that <i>lavar</i> cannot receive a tick	

© UCLES 2018 Page 15 of 33

Ques	tion	Answer		Marks		
V	erb which requires person	al <i>a</i>				
Т	ick	No tick	Note			
V	/eo (✓) a mi amigo	Veo (no tick) mi amigo	personal a is required for veo to be awarded a tick			
C	Correct verb within meaning	gless statement	•			
Т	ick	No tick	Note			
E	El camino es (√) largo	El camino es (no tick) inteligente	Do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement			
(b) In	Imperative					
Т	ick	No tick	Note			
i\	Ven! (✓)					
į	Oiga! (✓)					
(c) In	iterrogative					
	ick	No tick	Note			
ن	,Vienes? (✓) / Vienes. (✓)		question mark not required for mark to be awarded			
(,	¿)Vas (✓) a venir(?) (✓)					
(,	¿)Cómo estás(?) (✓)					

© UCLES 2018 Page 16 of 33

			,	
Qu	estion	,	Answer	Marks
(d)	Infinitive			
	Tick	No tick	Note	
	Quiero (✓) salir (✓)			

Quiero (✓) salire (no tick)

No quiera (no tick) salir (✓)

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 (✓) la natación. También me gusta (*no tick*) el tenis
- Me gusta (✓) la natación. No me gusta (no tick) el tenis

However,

- Yo prefiero (✓) la natación y mi hermano prefiere (✓) 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 (✓) jugar (✓) al fútbol. En mi ciudad se puede (no tick) nadar (✓) puede is in the third person singular in both sentences, so scores the first time but not the second time

© UCLES 2018 Page 17 of 33

Question	Answer	Marks
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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 2018 Page 18 of 33

Question		Answer	Marks
Grade desc	riptors for Other linguistic features (Que	estion 3)	
	Highly accurate at this leads to the second terms of the seco	ructures effectively; produces longer, fluent sentences with ease. evel, though not necessarily faultless. a wide range of vocabulary fully appropriate to the task.	
	More complex language	uctures with a good degree of success. e usually error-free^^. nt vocabulary at this level.	
	 Accuracy is fairly consist attempted. 	ctures. Varied success with more complex structures. stent throughout*. Errors may occur when more ambitious language is ry to add some interest to the writing.	
	 5–6 Attempts more than base On balance, the work is Straightforward vocabul 	more accurate than inaccurate.	
	 Reliant on basic structu Some examples of corre Basic vocabulary. 	res. ect language. Meaning usually conveyed.	
	1–2 • A few phrases or short sentence structure.	sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple	
	One or two disjointed w	ords 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 2018 Page 19 of 33

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

Question		Answer		Marks
3(a)		mente fue tu cumpleaños. Escribe un e-mail a tu amigo/amiga español(a). d a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above		3(
	Tick Accept		Mark	
	√ 1	¿Qué organizaron tus padres para el día de tu cumpleaños? Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the candidates' parents organised for his/her birthday	2	
	√2	¿Qué regalos recibiste? Insist on past tense	2	
	√3	Accept any statement relating to what gifts the candidate received Explica por qué te gustan los regalos que te dieron tus compañeros.	2	
		Expect opinions/emotions Accept any statement relating to why the candidate likes the presents from his/her friends		
	√4	Si tuvieras mucho dinero, ¿cómo celebrarías tu cumpleaños? Expect opinions/emotions Accept any statement relating to how the candidate would celebrate his/her birthday if s/he had lots of money	2	
	√5	Pregúntale a tu amigo/amiga algo sobre <u>su</u> cumpleaños. Expect a question Accept any question seeking information about the candidate's friend's birthday	2	

© UCLES 2018 Page 20 of 33

Question		Answer	Marks
3(a)	3.2: Award a mark ou	ut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above	
	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
	1	Preterite / Perfect / Imperfect (depending on context)	
	2	Preterite / Perfect / Imperfect (depending on context)	
	3	Present / Preterite / Perfect / Imperfect / Future / Conditional (depending on context)	
	4	Present / Future / Conditional (depending on context)	
	5	Present / Future / Conditional / Preterite / Perfect / Imperfect (depending on context)	

© UCLES 2018 Page 21 of 33

Question		Answer		Marks
3(b)		a. Escribe un artículo sobre este tema. d a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above		3
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√1	¿Quién hizo la compra en tu familia la semana pasada? Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to who did the grocery shopping in the candidate's family last week	2	
	√2	La última vez que fuiste a un restaurante, ¿qué comiste? Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the candidate ate the last time that s/he went to a restaurant	2	
	√3	¿Qué es para ti una dieta sana? Expect opinions/emotions Accept any statement relating to what a healthy diet means for the candidate	2	
	√ 4	Compara la comida que comes en el colegio con la comida en casa. Expect opinions/emotions Accept any statement comparing school food with home food	2	
	√5	¿Qué cambiarías de tu dieta para mejorar la salud? Accept any statement relating to what the candidate would change in his/her diet to improve his/her health	2	

© UCLES 2018 Page 22 of 33

Question	Answer			
3(b)	3.2: Award a mark ou	ut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above		
	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:		
	1	Preterite / Perfect / Imperfect (depending on context)		
	2	Preterite / Perfect / Imperfect (depending on context)		
	3	Present / Conditional (depending on context)		
	4	Present / Future / Conditional / Preterite / Perfect / Imperfect (depending on context)		
	5	Present / Future / Conditional (depending on context)		

© UCLES 2018 Page 23 of 33

Question	Answer			Marks
3(c)	"Estaba en el aeropuerto. Delante de mí, un señor se cayó" 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above			30
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√1	¿Qué hacías en el aeropuerto? Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the candidate was doing in the airport	2	
	√2	¿Quién era el señor? Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to who the man was	2	
	√3	¿Qué hiciste para ayudar al señor? Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the candidate did to help the man	2	
	√ 4	¿Cuál fue la reacción del señor? Expect opinions/emotions Do not insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to the man's reaction	2	
	√5	¿Cómo te sentiste después? Expect opinions/emotions Do not insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to how the candidate felt afterwards	2	

© UCLES 2018 Page 24 of 33

Question	Answer		Marks
3(c)	3.2: Award a mark ou	ut of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above	
	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
	1	Imperfect / Perfect / Preterite (depending on context)	
	2	Imperfect / Perfect / Preterite (depending on context)	
	3	Imperfect / Perfect / Preterite (depending on context)	
	4	Present / Imperfect / Perfect / Preterite (depending on context)	
	5	Present / Imperfect / Perfect / Preterite (depending on context)	

© UCLES 2018 Page 25 of 33

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 2018 Page 26 of 33

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

© UCLES 2018 Page 27 of 33

A QUESTION 3 ONLY: Where THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS AND THE TIME FRAME IS APPROPRIATE, 2 communication marks are awarded in the following cases.

(i)	For 2 communication marks: accept a Present 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	e of a Future when a Conditional would be correct and vice versa	
(iii) For 2 communication marks: accept a 'phonetic version' of the correct time frame		netic 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	(Empezó a juego = 1 for communication – juego is not phonetic) Yo quierro jugar al fútbol = 0 for communication (doublé 'r' is not a phonetic rendering of single 'r') Yo prefiero llavar los platos = 0 for communication (double 'll' is not a phonetic rendering of single 'l')	
(iv)	For 2 communication marks: accept the us be grammatically correct or appropriate	e of any past tense when a past is required, even when a different past tense would	
	Allow Perfect, Imperfect, Pluperfect or Preterite. Ignore inconsistency in the use of the Imperfect and Preterite if it occurs.		

© UCLES 2018 Page 28 of 33

(v)	Errors of accent: award 2 communication marks (eg estuve alli = 2, tambien fue = 2, es fantastico = 2), except in the following cases		
	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 grave accent for an acute accent	Yo comì = 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 can receive a tick) Mi amigo dice (wrong tense) que tenía dolor de cabeza = 2 for communication (in addition second verb can receive a tick)	However, <i>Mi amigo dijo que tiene dolor de cabeza</i> = 1 for communication (see B (vii)) (in addition first verb can receive a tick) <i>Mi amigo dijo que él dolor de cabeza</i> = 0 for communication (no verb in subordinate clause) (first verb can receive a tick)	
	Creía que estaba enfermo = 2 for communication (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 subjunctive would be expected: award 2 communication marks		
	No creo que haya muchas personas allí = 2 for communication (plus both verbs receive a tick) No creo que hay muchas personas allí = 2 for communication (plus first verb receives a tick)		

© UCLES 2018 Page 29 of 33

B <u>QUESTIONS 2 AND 3</u>: Where <u>THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS</u> 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	No ticks are scored for these verbs	
	Yo voy pasaré = 1 for communication		
	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	voy a verb is not rewarded as there is no future context (eg El año que viene) and there is discordance/confusion between the verb and the time indicator that the candidate has used	
	communication El año <u>pasado</u> voy a viajar en España = 1 for communication	voy 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 required	
	El año <u>que viene</u> yo iba a España = 1 for communication	iba verb does not receive a tickme gusto verb does not receive a tick	
	El año que viene me gusto jugar al tenis = 1 for communication		
	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 2018 Page 30 of 33

(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 thereof) of the verb gusta)	
	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 (nor a phonetic version thereof) of the verb aprender)	
(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 2018 Page 31 of 33

Mis-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		
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		
The following commonly seen mis-usages: a	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		
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)		
	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 The following commonly seen inappropriate 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 The following commonly seen mis-usages: a Me gusto mi casa Me prefiero los gatos Me vivo en el centro Me llamo es (Ana) In complex sentences, consider the verb in taccording to the normal rules (see also A (vi) Mi amigo dijo que tiene dolor de cabeza = 1 for communication		

© UCLES 2018 Page 32 of 33

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 llove = 0 for communication yo prefier ir al colegio = 0 for communication	
(ii)	The verb attempted delivers a message different from the desired one = 0 for communication	
	mi padre tiene profesor for mi padre es profesor = 0 for communication llora for llueve = 0 for communication	
(iii)	The attempt at the verb is not a part/form of an appropriate verb or a phonetic rendition thereof = 0 for communication	
	El año que viene yo viajer en el centro = 0 for communication (viajer is not any part of the verb viajar) Yo buscé mis gafas = 0 for communication (buscé is not any part of the verb buscar) Me gutsa (el tenis) = 0 for Communication (gutsa is not any part of the verb gustar)	

© UCLES 2018 Page 33 of 33