

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

0525 GERMAN (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0525/23

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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1 General Marking Principles

1.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 2. 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 PE 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 2 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.**

1.2 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.

1.3 Reading tasks: 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 the 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 6 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

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

- (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.

1.4 Reading tasks: 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, but another answer on line 2 wrong = 1
 (or vice-versa)

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1.5 Reading tasks: answers requiring the use of German (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. *mein*, *dein*, *sein* etc, unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise (in general, Section 2 accept, Section 3 consult Mark Scheme carefully).

1.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect German if the word given means something else in German.** (Incorrect which constitutes a word in any language other than German 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 1.5 above).

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Extra material: Section 2, Exercise 1

In **Section 2, Exercise 1**, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage. Do not worry about lifting unless this would cause the message to be seriously distorted (in general, incorrect possessives should not be judged to cause distortion: see 1.5(d) – 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.

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1.10 Extra material: Section 3

In **Section 3** 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 texts/questions. 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.

In **Section 3**, look for signs of genuine comprehension. Usually, candidates who lift **indiscriminately** fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of the details required to answer the question does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme (Section 2) provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, the following general rules apply:

(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 text 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 text:	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 read and pure guesswork. Therefore where an answer of this sort occurs which is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

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2 Detailed Mark Scheme

Erster Teil

Erste Aufgabe

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

[Total: 5]

Zweite Aufgabe

6	B	[1]
7	C	[1]
8	F	[1]
9	D	[1]
10	E	[1]

[Total: 5]

Dritte Aufgabe

11	A	[1]
12	C	[1]
13	B	[1]
14	A	[1]
15	C	[1]

[Total: 5]

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Vierte Aufgabe Frage 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

ACCEPT

For Communication, accept attempt at any tense
Spelling, use rules in 1.5, look alike, sound alike, etc.

(a) Wann ist die Party?

Die Party ist (am) Samstag/Sonntag.
Ich mache ein Party Samstag.
Es ist mein Geburtstag nächsten Samstag. Ich mache eine Party.

(b) Was soll der Freund/die Freundin mitbringen?

Accept either the idea of bringing a drink/lemonade/juice etc or bringing some cake. Both not required.

Bring' Limo(nade)/Getränke/etwas zum Trinken bitte.
Kannst du bringen eine Flasche Limonade?

ACCEPT Kuche for Kuchen

(c) Was machen Sie auf der Party?

Wir werden tanzen/Musik hören. Wir machen ein Tanz.

REFUSE

Suggestion of any other day of the week for the party.
Du hast eine Party.

Küche/Kochen when Kuchen is intended.

Other activities not depicted.

Appropriateness of language

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. For LANGUAGE accept any verb tense/form as long as it is used in a logical fashion.

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

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NB Complete verbal phrase has to be correct to award Language mark, e.g. infinitive construction (ich möchte gehe – no mark), disregard of wrong word order within verbal phrase.

The same verb can be rewarded twice in different contexts.

Do not accept *gehen* instead of *fahren* for Language mark.

[Total: 5]

Zweiter Teil

Erste Aufgabe

ACCEPT		REFUSE
17	Sie is dort Studentin Sie studiert dort Sie ist Studentin an der Uni (von München) [1]	
18	Weil sie zu viel Gepäck hatte [1] Sie hatte drei Taschen und einen schweren Koffer Wegen ihres vieles Gepäcks Der Gepäck ist sehr schwer.	
19	Sie war nicht einverstanden [1] Er war nicht gut	Sie verstanden nicht.
20	Er hat sie mit dem Auto nach München gefahren [1]	Er fährt nach München. Er ist nach München gefahren. No mention of driving her there.
21	Sie hat geweint/sie war traurig [1]	
22	Sie kann mit ihr telefonieren/sie anrufen E-Mails schreiben [1]	
23	Es macht ihr Spaß [1]	
24	fünf andere Studenten/Mitbewohner [1]	
25	<i>any one</i> : [1] Party Kino	
26	Dass Eva genug Zeit für ihre Arbeit/Hausaufgaben hat/findet. [1]	

[Total: 10]

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Zweite Aufgabe Frage 27

NO WORD COUNT

- **COMMUNICATION: 1 mark per item up to a maximum of 10**
 - **ACCURACY: up to 5 marks according to banded mark scheme**
- IGNORE LETTER HEADINGS & ENDINGS FOR COMMUNICATION AND ACCURACY**

COMMUNICATION: FOR COMMUNICATION BE TOLERANT OF VERBS/TENSES/SPELLING (for spelling, use rules in 1.5, look alike, sound alike, etc)

- **Award marks flexibly across the tasks. HOWEVER, each of the 3 tasks, (a), (b), (c) must be covered to get the 10 communication marks.**
If 1 of (a), (b) or (c) is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9.
If 2 of (a), (b) or (c) are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on)

- **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**

In meiner Region gibt es Kirchen, Museen und ein Theater. (1 verb = a list of 3 = 1 mark)

In meiner Region gibt es Kirchen, man kann Museen besuchen und ins Theater gehen. (3 verbs = 3 marks)

- **ONLY REWARD EACH PIECE OF INFORMATION ONCE**

Possible points candidates could make under the bullet points set out in the question

ACCEPT

REFUSE

- (a) Opinion of the exams in general: *Die Prüfungen waren schwierig/ schlecht/einfach.* Comments on particular subjects: *Mathe war ok, aber Englisch war schrecklich.* Credit also comments re preparation for exams: *Ich musste sehr viel lernen und hatte keine Freizeit.*
- (b) How the candidate celebrated/where/with whom? E.g. *Wir haben eine Party gehabt/Nach den Prüfungen sind wir in ein Restaurant gegangen/Ich habe mit meinen Freunden gefeiert.*
- (c) *Ich fahre in den Urlaub mit meinen Freunden. Das wird gut sein, weil ich nach den Examen müde bin.* Or *Ich bleibe hier, weil ich kein Geld habe.* Both score two – one for stating whether a holiday is planned or not and another for why/why not. Additional credit is given for details relating to the holiday or the candidate's alternative plan e.g. *Wir fahren nach Spanien/Wir haben ein Hotelzimmer reserviert/Ich muss im Supermarkt arbeiten.*

5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic vocabulary and structure. • Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. • The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be recognisable. Very simple sentence structure.
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing accurate enough to be comprehensible.

[Total: 15]

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Dritter Teil

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 German if the word given means something else in German.

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Erste Aufgabe

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 (28, 31, 33): 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 RICHTIG and goes on to supply justification: award mark for RICHTIG if this is the correct answer; ignore any justification. If TRUE is not the correct answer, no marks are awarded.
- Candidate ticks neither RICHTIG nor FALSCH and supplies justification: assume candidate intended to tick FALSCH and proceed accordingly, e.g. 1 mark for ticking FALSCH if this is the correct answer and 1 mark for a correct justification.
- Candidate ticks FALSCH and provides no justification: award 1 mark for FALSCH 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)
- Refuse mere negation (i.e. using *nicht, un-*, opposites unless they are in the text).

	ACCEPT	REFUSE
28 F	[1]	
Nein, Thorstens Freunde spielen Fußball so oft sie können.	[1]	
29 T	[1]	
30 T	[1]	
31 F	[1]	
Nein, Mädchen machen mehr Sport/eine halbe Stunde mehr Sport/ Sie treiben mehr Sport als Jungen	[1]	
32 T	[1]	
33 F	[1]	
Nein, sie essen selten Obst und Gemüse/was sie gerne essen ist voller Kalorien und Fett	[1]	
34 T	[1]	

[Total: 10]

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Zweite Aufgabe

	ACCEPT	REFUSE
35	im Ausland/in neuen Ländern	Kulturen
36	(Sie hat) negative Konsequenzen für die Umwelt	
37	<i>Any one:</i> umweltfreundlich positiv für die Region	
38	bei einer Gastfamilie	
39	ein traditionelles Fest mit seiner Gastfamilie	
40	er hat bedrohte Tiere und seltene Pflanzen gerettet	Er hat Tiere bedroht
41	das Auto wäre nicht so umweltfreundlich gewesen. Das Auto ist nicht umweltfreundlich.	
42 (i) (ii)	Eier gesammelt Tiere gefüttert	
43	Sie wollen die Ferien in einer Ökowohnung/in den Bergen/in Österreich verbringen.	Omission of die Ferien eg Sie wollen in einer Ökowohnung verbringen.

[Total: 10]