## Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## DUTCH

0515/04
Paper 4 Writing
May/June 2017
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

## Published

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

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

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.
Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\circledR}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

## SECTION 1

| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |

## Question 1

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

## Select the most correct items up to a maximum of 5

## Award 1 mark for each correct item up to a maximum of 5

Note: the pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions. Accept anything the candidate might need on a camping trip.

## Generic mark scheme for Question 1

Answers 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) Ignore any article

Session-specific instructions for Question 1: dingen die je meeneemt naar de camping
The following are examples. Accept anything the candidate could take along to a campsite.
1

| ACCEPT |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| bal | laarzen | tandenborstel |  |
| (afwas)borstel | landkaart | tandpasta |  |
| bord | luchtbed | toilettas |  |
| deken | mes | trui |  |
| handdoek | mobieltje | verrekijker |  |
| kam | pan | vork |  |
| kleren | pyjama | zaklamp |  |
| kussen | regenjas | zakmes |  |
| kaart | rugzak | zeep |  |
| koeltas | slaapzak | zonnebril |  |
|  | Total for Question 1:5 marks |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question 2 <br> Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows: |  |  |
| 2 | 2.1: award a mark out of 10 for Communication <br> Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 2) <br> (i) Place the appropriate 'numbered' tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point. <br> (ii) Award ticks flexibly across the tasks for each piece of relevant information conveyed, up to a maximum of 10. HOWEVER, each of the 4 tasks must be covered to get the 10 communication marks: <br> - If 1 of the tasks is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9 . <br> - If 2 of the tasks are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on). <br> (iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication. <br> (iv) For COMMUNICATION, be tolerant of verbs/tenses/spelling (for spelling, use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc.). <br> (v) 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 <br> - ze heeft zwarte haren en mooie ogen en een kleine mond = 1 mark (1 verb = a list of 3 ). <br> - ze heeft zwarte haren (1), is slank (1), en ze is mooi (1) = 3 marks (3 verbs). <br> (vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. 'zij is leuk' cannot score both as description and reason for liking ('zij is leuk' and 'haar muziek is leuk' can both be rewarded). <br> (vii) Do not penalise factual errors. <br> Total marks for Communication: 10 | 10 |



| Question |  | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 2.2: award a mark out of 5 for Language |  | 5 |
|  | Generic mark scheme for Language (Question 2): <br> Award a mark out of 5 for Language, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors (last page of mark scheme)): |  |  |
|  | 5 | Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy. |  |
|  | 4 | Basic vocabulary and structure. <br> Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. <br> The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed. |  |
|  | 3 | Very basic vocabulary and structure. <br> Little awareness of verb usage (e.g. infinitives regularly used instead of finite verbs). <br> Despite regular errors, the writing often conveys some meaning. |  |
|  | 2 | A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure. |  |
|  | 1 | Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible. |  |
|  | 0 | One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable. |  |
|  |  | Total marks for Language: 5 Total for Question 2: 15 marks |  |

## Section 2

| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question Candidate follows: <br> Com Lang award | answer 1 question from a choice of 3 . Read the whole answer and award marks, <br> unication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1 age: award a mark out of 8 for Verbs, according to the instructions in 3.2 a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the instructions | 3.3. |
| 3 | 3.1 - award a mark out of 10 for Communication <br> Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 3): <br> (i) There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks. <br> (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. <br> (iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication. | 10 |

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| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication <br> Example 1: Wat doe je gewoonlijk tijdens de vakantie? |  |  |  |  |
|  | Candidate's response |  | Ticks for Communication | Reason for mark |  |
|  | Ja, ik ben/ga met vakantie |  | 0 | Nothing of worth communicated. |  |
|  | Ik werken op het kantoor van mijn vader |  | 1 | Some meaning conveyed use of 'werken' makes message ambiguous. |  |
|  | Ik werk op het kantoor van mijn vader |  | 2 | Message clearly communicated. |  |
|  | Example 2: Waar en met wie heb je gewinkeld? |  |  |  |  |
|  | Candidate's response |  | Ticks for Communication | Reason for mark |  |
|  | Met wie ik hebben gewinkeld |  | 0 | Nothing of worth communicated. |  |
|  | Ik heb in de stad gewinkeld |  | 1 | Some meaning is conveyed, but the message is incomplete. |  |
|  | Ik heb met een vriend in de stad gewinkeld |  | 2 | Message clearly communicated. |  |
|  | Session-specific instructions for Communication marks (Question 3): <br> Place up to 2 'numbered' ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 ticks | Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositionsetc.) are tolerated. |  |  |  |
|  | 1 tick | Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguousor incomplete. |  |  |  |
|  | 0 ticks | Nothing of worth communicated. |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Question 3(a): Je bent met de klas op schoolreis geweest. Schrijf een artikel voor de schoolkrant over de schoolreis. |  |  |  |
|  | Tick | Accept | Mark |  |
|  | 1 | Description/account of the journey Insist on past tense Allow anything sensible | 2 |  |
|  | 2 | Account of place the candidate visited Insist on past tense <br> Allow any sensible description of the destination | 2 |  |
|  | 3 | What the candidate enjoyed and did not enjoy about their trip/destination Insist on past tense Allow anything sensible, likes and dislikes | 2 |  |
|  | 4 | Reason why candidate prefers to go on a trip with school or with friends and/or family <br> For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. No need to insist on inclusion of omdat. Allows statement of opinion/preference and explanation with adjective (Ik ga liever op vakantie met mijn familie. Dat is gratis.) | 2 |  |
|  | 5 | What a candidate would like to do in their summer holidays. <br> Allow a present + infinitive e.g. we gaan zwemmen. <br> Allow anything sensible. <br> For communication allow a simple future e.g. we zullen volgende vakantie naar Nederland gaan. <br> Allow a present + volgende vakantie, e.g. volgende vakantie gaan we naar de Nederland | 2 |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) | Question 3(b): Je bent met vrienden naar een muziekfestival geweest. Schrijf erover in jouw blog. |  |  |  |
|  | Tick | Accept | Mark |  |
|  | 1 | Description of the music festival Insist on past tense | 2 |  |
|  | 2 | Description of music likes and dislikes with justification Insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible | 2 |  |
|  | 3 | Description of the atmosphere Insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible | 2 |  |
|  | 4 | Whether the candidate would like to go to a music festival again and why or why not. Allow anything sensible in terms of festival preferences | 2 |  |
|  | 5 | What candidate would like to do next weekend Allow anything sensible, allow a present + infinitive e.g. Volgend weekend wil ik/zou ik graag willen... Allow other appropriate phrases, such as Ik ga naar mijn oma. | 2 |  |
| 3(c) | Question 3(c): 'Vorige week had ik mijn eerste bromfietsrijles. Ik startte mijn brommer, keek in mijn spiegels en begon weg te rijden.' Vertel wat er daarna gebeurde. |  |  |  |
|  | Tick | Accept | Mark |  |
|  | 1 | Account of what happened/what candidate did Award communication mark for statement in past tense of what candidate did/what happened | 2 |  |
|  | 2 | Reaction of the driving instructor Insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible | 2 |  |
|  | 3 | Third communication mark to be awarded flexibly for extra detail relating to either of the first two bullet points in the question. <br> Insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible | 2 |  |
|  | 4 | Candidate's reaction to events (1) <br> Allow opinions in the form of a description with an adjective, e.g. Ik vind rijden spannend! <br> Do not insist on past tenses. Allow ik vond/ik vind/ik ben/het is ... | 2 |  |
|  | 5 | Candidate's reaction to events (2) Expect opinions/emotions. Do not insist on past tense | 2 |  |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 3.2 - award a mark out of 8 for Accurate use of verbs <br> - Generic mark scheme for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3): <br> (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). <br> (ii) Convert the total number of ticks to a mark out of 8 using the Conversion table below. <br> Conversion Table for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3) |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  | Total marks for Accurate use of verbs: 8 |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

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
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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ik ben $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Ik vind $(\checkmark)$ | Ik vindt (no tick) |  |
| Hij heeft gezwommen $(\checkmark)$ | Hij is gezwommen (no tick) | insist on correct auxiliary verb |
| De leraren zijn aardig $(\checkmark)$ | De leraren is aardig (no tick) | insist on correct agreement |

With direct and indirect object pronouns

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ik zie hem $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Ik speel het $(\checkmark)$ | Ik speel me (no tick) |  |
| Ik was $(\checkmark)$ de auto's | Ik was me (no tick) de auto's | wassen' should not be used <br> reflexively in this statement |

## Separable verbs

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hij wast af $(\checkmark)$ | Hij afwast (no tick) |  |

With 'er'

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ik koop er twee $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Ik er koop twee $(\checkmark)$ |  | correct 'ik koop' scores despite <br> incorrect position of 'er' |

## Reflexive/passive

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hij verbaast zich $(\checkmark)$ | Hij zich verbaast (no tick) |  |
| We worden bediend $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Impersonal | No tick | Note |
| Tick |  |  |
| Het is leuk $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Er is/er zijn $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Is er/zijn er $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |

## With negative

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ze spelen niet $(\checkmark)$ | tick is awarded for the correct <br> verb; the negative is <br> considered for reward in <br> 'Other linguistic features' |  |
| Ze spelen nee $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |

## Sequence of tenses

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Als ik de keuze had / zou | Als ik de keuze heb (no tick) | If sequence is incorrect, both <br> verbs cannot be rewarded |
| hebben $(\checkmark)$ zou ik ... willen / <br> koos ik $(\checkmark)$ | zou ik ... willen / koos ik $(\checkmark)$ |  |

## Single auxiliary with multiple past participles

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| We hebben gezongen en <br> gedanst $(\checkmark)(\checkmark)$ |  | We hebben gezongen $=$ tick 1; <br> We hebben gedanst $=$ tick 2 |

## Correct verb within meaningless statement

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| De dag duurt lang $(\checkmark)$ | De dag duurt intelligent (no <br> tick) | do not reward correct verb in a <br> meaningless statement |


| Question $\quad$ Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

(b) Imperative

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kom! $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Niet aanraken! $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |

(c) Interrogative

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kom je? $(\checkmark) /$ Kom je. $(\checkmark)$ |  | question mark not required for <br> mark to be awarded |
| Hoe gaat het(?) $(\checkmark)$ | question mark not required for <br> mark to be awarded |  |

(d) Infinitive

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ik wil $(\checkmark)$ lopen $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Ik wilt (no tick) lopen $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Ik wil $(\checkmark)$ loopen (no tick) |  |  |
| Hij besloot $(\checkmark)$ te lopen $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |
| Hij besloot $(\checkmark)$ lopen (no tick) |  |  |
| Zonder nadenken/na te <br> denken $(\checkmark)$ | Zonder na denken (no tick) |  |

(e) Inversion

| Tick | No tick | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| vertelde ik hem $(\checkmark)$ | verteld ik hem (no tick) |  |

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

Ik hou van $(\checkmark)$ zwemmen. Ik hou ook van (no tick) tennis Ik hou van $(\checkmark)$ zwemmen. Ik hou niet van (no tick) tennis In het bos zijn er ( $\checkmark$ ) bergen en rivieren. Er zijn (no tick) ook...

## However,

Ik vind $(\checkmark)$ zwemmen leuk en mijn broer vindt $(\checkmark)$ tennis leuk -2 different persons of the verb Mijn broer vindt ( $\checkmark$ ) zwemmen leuk en mijn zus vindt (no tick) tennis leuk - both third person usage
Ze is $(\checkmark)$ boos, dat is (no tick) niet leuk - both third person usage


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | (ii) Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures: <br> Adjectives, including possessives and demonstratives. Also comparatives and superlatives <br> Object pronouns (hij vertelde mij) and 'strong' pronouns (bij ons etc.) Negatives <br> A variety of prepositions and adverbs <br> Expressions of quantity <br> Use of er, wel <br> Use of tijdens, voor, vanaf, sinds, etc. <br> Linking words (e.g. maar, helaas, niettemin) and conjunctions other than en <br> Subordinate clauses, including want / omdat, die and dat (relative pronouns), dat wat. Indirect or reported speech (hij zei, dat, ik denk, dat). Time clauses with wanneer, tijdens etc. and als (= if) <br> Appropriate use of politesses in the letter. <br> Total mark for Other linguistic features: 12 |  |

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## 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. These are extremely rare. 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 Language. You should consult your Team Leader.

When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, highlight it and do not consider it when deciding on the Language mark. (e.g. Highlight and do not consider for Language an introduction to a question consisting of an unwanted self portrait on the lines of: Hallo, ik heet/ben X. Ik ben 16 jaar. Ik woon in $Y$ or letter etiquette where a letter is not required.)

