## Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

| DUTCH | 0515/04 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Paper 4 Writing | May/June 2021 |
| MARK SCHEME |  |
| Maximum Mark: 50 |  |

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.
Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {™ }}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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.

## 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.

| Question | Answer | Marks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | SECTION 1 |  |

## 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 could take to the beach.

## 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

- The following are examples. Accept anything the candidate could take to the beach.

| ACCEPT |  | geld |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| appel | handdoek | tas |
| bal / strandbal | koekjes | tijdschrift |
| banaan | lunchpakket | zwembroek |
| bikini | parasol | zwempak |
| boek | pet(je) | zonnebrandcrème |
| boot | rugzak | zonnebril |
| eten | speelgoed |  |
| drinken | surfplank |  |
| fruit |  |  |


| Question |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Question 2 |  |
| Read the whole answer and award marks as follows: |  |
| - Communication: award a mark out of 10, according |  |
| - Language: award a mark out of 5 , according to the i |  |
| 2.1: award a mark out of 10 for Communication |  |
| Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 2) |  |

(i) Place the appropriate 'numbered' tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point.
(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:

- 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, be tolerant of verbs/tenses/spelling (for spelling, use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc).
(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
- ze heeft zwarte haren en mooie ogen en een kleine mond $=1$ mark ( 1 verb = a list of 3 ).
- ze heeft zwarte haren (1), is slank (1), en ze is mooi ( 1 ) $=3$ marks ( 3 verbs).
(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).
(vii) Do not penalise factual errors.

| Question |  | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Session-s <br> - If subj | cific instructions for Communication marks (Question 2): bakwedstrijd op school. is not about baking, do not award tick 1, but do award ticks 2,3 and 4 . <br> Accept <br> Vertel wanneer de wedstrijd is en wie er meedoen. <br> As long as date / time and participants are mentioned, consider task as complete. <br> Vertel wat je gaat bakken en welke prijs je kunt winnen. <br> As long as what is going to be baked and the prize are mentioned, consider task as complete. <br> Vertel wat je leuk vindt aan de wedstrijd en wat niet. <br> As long as a like and a dislike are mentioned, consider task as complete. <br> Vertel waarom je wel of niet later bakker wilt worden. <br> Accept any reason(s) why or why not. |  |


| Question |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.2: award a mark out of 5 for Language |
| Generic mark scheme for Language (Question 2): |

- 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)):

Grade descriptors for Language (Question 2)

| $\mathbf{5}$ | Straightforward vocabulary and structure. <br> The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. <br> Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. <br> More accuracy than inaccuracy. |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Basic vocabulary and structure. <br> Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. <br> The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed. |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 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. |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure. |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible. |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | One or two disjointed ords or short phrases may be recognisable. |



## 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.


## 3.1 - award a mark out of 10 for Communication

## Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 3):

(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.

| $\mathbf{2}$ ticks | Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions, etc.) are tolerated. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ tick | Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete. |
| $\boldsymbol{0}$ ticks | Nothing of worth communicated. |

(iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.

| Question | Answer |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - Generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication |  |  |
| Example 1: Wat doe je gewoonlijk tijdens de vakantie? |  |  |
| Candidate's response Ticks for Communication Reason for mark <br> Ja, ik ben/ga met vakantie 0 Nothing of worth communicated. <br> lk werken op het kantoor van mijn <br> vader 1 Some meaning conveyed - use of 'werken' <br> makes message ambiguous. <br> 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 <br> message is incomplete. |
| Ik heb met een vriend in de stad gewinkeld | 2 | Message clearly communicated. |

## Session-specific instructions for Communication marks (Question 3).

Place up to 2 'numbered' ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point:

| $\mathbf{2}$ ticks | Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions, etc.) are tolerated. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ tick | Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete. |
| $\mathbf{0}$ ticks | Nothing of worth communicated. |

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| Question | Answer |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Question 3(a): vrijwilligerswerk voor ouderen |  |  |  |
|  | Tick | Accept | Mark |  |
|  | 1 | Description of who the elderly were and where they lived Accept present and past tense. | 2 |  |
|  | 2 | Two activities Insist on past tense. Allow anything sensible. | 2 |  |
|  | 3 | Whether the candidate thought the work was difficult or easy + explanation Insist on past tense. <br> No need to insist on inclusion of omdat. Allows statements of opinion / preference and explanation with adjective (lk vond het erg leuk, want iedereen kan nu computeren). | 2 |  |
|  | 4 | What the elderly thought of the candidate's voluntary work Insist on past tense. | 2 |  |
|  | 5 | Whether the candidate would like to do the same or another type of voluntary work in the future + explanation why / why not <br> Allow present + infinitive, e.g. ik ga werken. <br> Reward any sensible opinion. | 2 |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) | Question 3(b): toneelstuk |  |  |  |
|  | Tick | Accept | Mark |  |
|  | 1 | Choice of play + venue Insist on past tense. | 2 |  |
|  | 2 | Role played + preparation Insist on past tense. | 2 |  |
|  | 3 | What went well and what did not during the performance Insist on past tense. | 2 |  |
|  | 4 | Audience response <br> Allow present and past tense. | 2 |  |
|  | 5 | Whether or not the candidate would like to participate in a play again next year + explanation <br> Allow present + infinitive, e.g. Volgend jaar wil ik / zou ik graag willen.. ;. Ik ga niet meer zingen. | 2 |  |
| 3(c) | Question 3(c): Mee met de politie |  |  |  |
|  | Tick | Accept | Mark |  |
|  | 1 | Destination Insist on past tense. | 2 |  |
|  | 2 | Account of events Insist on past tense. | 6 |  |
|  | 3 | Opinion of events Allow present and past tense. | 2 |  |


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

(ii) 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 |


| Question |
| :--- |
| - How to award ticks for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3): |

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) | 'spelen' is not a reflexive verb |
| Ik was $(\checkmark)$ de auto's | Ik was me (no tick) de auto's | 'wassen' should not be used <br> reflexively in this statement |


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

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 $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |

Impersonal

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


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

## Sequence of tenses

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

Single auxiliary with multiple past participles

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

## Correct verb with meaningless statement

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


| Question | Answer |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (b) Imperative | No tick | Note |
| Tick |  |  |
| 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 denken <br> $(\checkmark)$ | Zonder na denken (no tick) |  |


| Question | Answer |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (e) Inversion | No tick | Note |
| Tick | $\ldots$ verteld ik hem (no tick) |  |
| $\ldots$ vertelde ik hem $(\checkmark)$ |  |  |

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

- Ik hou van $(\checkmark)$ zwemmen. lk hou ook van (no tick) tennis
- Ik hou van $(\checkmark)$ zwemmen. lk 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
- $\quad \mathrm{Ze}$ is $(\checkmark)$ boos, dat is (no tick) niet leuk - both third person usage

| Question |
| :--- |
| 3.3 - award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features |
| Generic mark scheme for Other linguistic features (Question 3) |

(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 (last page of mark scheme)):

Grade descriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)

| 11-12 | - Uses a wide range of structures effectively; produces longer, fluent sentence with ease <br> - Highly accurate at this level, though not necessarily faultless <br> - Makes effective use of a wide range of vocabulary fully appropriate to the task. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9-10 | - Attempts a range of structures with a good degree of success <br> - More complex language usually error-free <br> - Uses a variety of relevant vocabulary at this level. |
| 7-8 | - In control of simple structures. Varied success with more complex structures <br> - Accuracy is fariyl consistent throughout. Errors may occur when more ambitious language is attempted <br> - Has sufficient vocabulary to add some interest to the writing. |
| 5-6 | - Attempts more than basic structures <br> - On balance the work is more accurate than inaccurate <br> - Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task. |
| 3-4 | - Reliant on basic structures <br> - Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed <br> - Basic vocabulary. |
| 1-2 | - A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible <br> - Very simple sentence structure. |
| 0 | - One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable. |

(ii) Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures:

- Adjectives, including possessives and demonstratives. Also comparatives and superlatives
- Object pronouns (hij vertelde mij) and 'strong' pronouns (bij ons, etc.)
- Negatives
- A variety of prepositions and adverbs
- Expressions of quantity
- Use of er, wel
- Use of tijdens, voor, vanaf, sinds, etc.
- Linking words (e.g. maar, helaas, niettemin) and conjunctions other than en
- Subordinate clauses, including want I omdat, die and dat (relative pronouns), dat, wat. Indirect or reported speech (hij zei, dat, ik, denk, $d a t)$. Time clauses with wanneer, tijdens, etc. and als (= if)
- Appropriate use of politesses in the letter.

Total mark for Other linguistic features: 12
Total for Question 3: 30 marks

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

## 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.

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.)

