

SPANISH

0530/41 October/November 2018

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.

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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 guestion. Each guestion 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 guestion 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.

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.

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.

https://xtremepape.rs/

Que	estion	Answer	Marks		
Que	stion 1				
Can	didates a	are required to list 8 items in Spanish. Read all of the items that 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. Stop ticking once 5 items have been rewarded.				
(ii)	On Que	stion 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.			
		Indidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item (e.g. where a candidate has linked s in <i>cepillo de dentífrica</i> = 1 tick; however <i>cepillo y dentífrica</i> (candidate intends this as two items) = 2 ticks).	two		
(iv)	The pict	ures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.			
		communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adje ore any verbs.	ective,		
	 (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 ye 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). 				
· · ·		arking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may nable versions to be ignored.	allow		
(viii)	pan	all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning: <i>talones, pantalones cortos</i> : award one mark to each item <i>talones pequeños, pantalones azules</i> : award one mark for the first <i>pantalones</i>			
	Reject n versa.	nisspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and v	vice		

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Question			Answer	Marks
1	Vas al zoo coi	n tus amigos. Haz una	lista en español de 8 cosas que puedes ver.	5
	Refuse pez – i Refuse zoo / z	t is the example oológico		
		ACCEPT	ACCEPT	
	-	caballo	ratón	
		cafetería	restaurante	
		coche	servicios	
		conejo	taquilla	
		familia	tren	
	_	gato		
	-	guía		
	-	insecto		
	-	niños		
	-	pájaro		
		perro		
		personas		
			Total for Question 1: 5 marks	

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Question	Answer	Marks
Comm	are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows: unication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1. age: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.	
2	Mi barrio/pueblo	1
	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: <u>If 1 of the tasks is missing</u>, the maximum communication mark is 9. <u>If 2 of the tasks are missing</u>, 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 <i>Ella</i> 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)) <i>Ella</i> 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	Marks			
2	es fant ayuda	eward each piece of information once, e.g. <i>es fantástica</i> cannot score both as description and reason for liking; tástica y sus clases son fantásticas can both be rewarded as fantástica(s) describes different nouns; <i>ella me</i> a hacer mis deberes and me ayuda todos los días can both be rewarded as they each contain a different extra a hacer mis deberes and todos los días).				
	(vii) Do not	penalise factual errors.				
	(viii)What t	(viii)What the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine.				
	Tick	Tick Accept				
	¿Dónde está tu barrio/pueblo? y ¿cómo es?					
	√1	REWARD: any statement relating to where the candidate's district/village is				
		REWARD: any statement describing the candidate's district/village				
		¿Qué hay para los jóvenes donde vives?				
	√2	REWARD: any statement relating to what there is for young people where the candidate lives				
		¿Cuáles son las ventajas de vivir allí?				
	√3	REWARD: any statement relating to what the advantages of living in the candidate's district/village are				
		¿Dónde te gustaría vivir en el futuro?				
	√4	REWARD: any statement relating to where the candidate would like to live in future				

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Question		Answer	Marks	
2	2.2: Award	a mark out of 5 for Language		
		ark out of 5 for Language*, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see <i>Note on using mark vith Grade descriptors</i> (last page of mark scheme)).		
	Grade descriptors for Language (Question 2)			
	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. Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.		
	3	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.		
	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.		
	*Consider	the whole answer when awarding mark for language		
		Total for Communication: 10 mark Total for Language: 5 mark Total for Question 2: 15 mark	s	

		Marks
Question 3		
Candidates answ	er 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:	
Communica Language:	tion: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1. 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-sp	ecific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.	
3.1: Award a ma	rk out of 10 for Communication	
(i) There are 5 r	elevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.	
. ,	evant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible t munication point (in the body of the answer).	o each
2 ticks	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.	
0 ticks	Nothing of worth communicated.	

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

Marks Question Answer 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 questionspecific 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

Qu	estion			Answer	Marks		
Ηον	 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 						
(a)	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						
	Tick		No tick	Note			
	Yo soy ((✓)					
He hecho (✓)							
	Los prof amables	fesores son (√) s	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 (\checkmark) dos años estudiando (\checkmark)		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 (✓)		

uestion	Answer		Marks	
Reflexive/passive				
Tick	No tick	Note		
Él se levanta (✓)	Él levantase (no tick)			
Ella se ha cortado (✓)				
La puerta estaba (✓) abierta				
Yo me lavo (✓) las manos	Yo me lavo (<i>no tick</i>) el coche	lavar should not be used reflexively in this statement		
Impersonal verbs such as g	ustar, quedar, faltar, etc.	•		
Tick	No tick	Note		
Me gusta (✓) leer (✓)				
Me gusto <i>(no tick)</i> leer (✓)				
Me quedan (✓) diez euros				
Impersonal se		·		
Tick	No tick	Note		
Se puede (✓)				
Se habla español (√)				
Impersonal	-	•		
Hay (✓) patatas				
Es (✓) interesante				

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Que	stion		Answer	
,	With negative			
,	Tick	No tick	Note	
	No comen (✓)			
	Sequence of tenses			
	Tick	No tick	Noto	

Tick	No tick	Note
Fui (✓) al cine y me gustó (✓) la película	Fui (✓) al cine y me gustaría <i>(no tick)</i> 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 which requires preposition

Tick No tick		Note
Ayudo (\checkmark) a lavar (\checkmark) 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

Questi	ion		Answer	Marks
Ve	erb which requires person	al a		
Tie	ck	No tick	Note	
Ve	eo (✓) a mi amigo	Veo <i>(no tick)</i> mi amigo	personal <i>a</i> is required for <i>veo</i> to be awarded a tick	
Co	orrect verb within meaning	gless statement	· ·	
Tie	ck	No tick	Note	
EI	camino es (✓) largo	El camino es (<i>no tick</i>) inteligente	Do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement	
(b) <u>Im</u>	perative			
Tie	ck	No tick	Note	
iV	′en! (✓)			
iO)iga! (✓)			
(c) Int	errogative			
	ck	No tick	Note	
√خ	/ienes? (✓) / Vienes. (✓)		question mark not required for mark to be awarded	
(¿))Vas (✓) a venir(?) (✓)			
(¿))Cómo estás(?) (√)			

Qu	estion			Ansv	wer	Marks
(d)	Infinitiv	/e				
	Tick		No tick	No	te	
	Quiero	(✓) salir (✓)				
	No quie	era (<i>no tick</i>) salir (✓)				
	Quiero	(\checkmark) salire (no tick)				
	Voy a ((✓) estudiar (✓)				
	Empec	é a (✓) llorar (✓)				
	Empec	é <i>(no tick)</i> 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 (\checkmark) la natación. También me gusta (*no tick*) el tenis Me gusta (\checkmark) la natación. No me gusta (*no tick*) el tenis

However,

Yo prefiero (\checkmark) la natación y mi hermano prefiere (\checkmark) el tenis – 2 different persons of the verb Mi hermano prefiere (\checkmark) la natación y mi hermana prefiere (*no tick*) el tenis – both third person usage Esta tarde mi amigo puede (\checkmark) jugar (\checkmark) al fútbol. En mi ciudad se puede (*no tick*) nadar (\checkmark) – puede is in the third person singular in both sentences, so scores the first time but not the second time https://xtremepape.rs/

Questic	n Answer	Marks							
<u>3.3: Awa</u>	rd a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features								
	 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)). 								
atter high word	(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.								
	sider 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 cuando, mientras que etc. and si (= if) Object pronouns (me ha dicho; me lo dio) and 'strong' pronouns Conjunctions other than <i>y</i> 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 <i>politesses</i> in the letter.	s with							

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Questior	Answer	Marks
Grade de	scriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)	
11–12	Uses a wide range of structures effectively; produces longer, fluent sentences with ease. Highly accurate at this level, though not necessarily faultless. 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. More complex language usually error-free^^. Uses a variety of relevant vocabulary at this level.	
7–8	In control of simple structures. Varied success with more complex structures. Accuracy is fairly consistent throughout*. Errors may occur when more ambitious language is attempted. Has sufficient vocabulary to add some interest to the writing.	
5–6	Attempts more than basic structures. On balance, the work is more accurate than inaccurate. Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task.	
3–4	Reliant on basic structures. Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. Basic vocabulary.	
1–2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.	
0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.	
	nate clauses, linking words, object pronouns, comparative adjectives/adverbs, strong negatives usually of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct.	error free.
		Il for Communication: 10 marks Total for Verbs: 8 marks er linguistic features: 12 marks Total for Question 3: 30 marks

Question		Answer		Marks
3(a)		el verano hiciste un curso. Escribe un e-mail a tu amigo/amiga español(a). d a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above		30
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√1	¿Qué tipo de curso era? Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what sort of course it was	2	
	√2	¿Qué hiciste durante el curso? Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the candidate did during the course	2	
	√3	¿Qué piensas de las otras personas en el curso? Expect opinions/emotions Do not insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the candidate thinks of the other people on the course (participants and/or tutors)	2	
	√4	Explica por qué es importante hacer cursos en tu tiempo libre. Accept any statement relating to why the candidate thinks that taking courses is important	2	
	√5	¿En qué otros cursos te gustaría participar en el futuro? Expect opinions/emotions Accept any statement relating to which courses the candidate would like to do in future. Consider the task complete if the candidate offers only one course that they would like to do.	2	

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 (depending on context)	
	4	Present / Future / Conditional (depending on context)	
	5	Present / Future / Conditional (depending on context)	

Question		Answer		Marks
3(b)		a semana pasada tu colegio celebró 100 años. Escribe un artículo sobre este tema. d a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above		30
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√1	¿Qué había en la exposición que se organizó?	2	
		Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the exhibition was like		
	√2	¿Qué actividades especiales hicieron los estudiantes durante la semana?	2	
		Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what special activities the students did during the week		
	√3	¿Cómo se sienten los profesores después de la semana?	2	
		Expect opinions/emotions Accept any statement relating to how the teachers feel now after the week of celebrations		
	√4	En tu opinión, ¿cuál es lo mejor de tu colegio hoy?	2	
		Expect opinions/emotions Accept any statement relating to what the candidate thinks is the best thing about his/her school		
	√5	Para los próximos 100 años, ¿qué te gustaría cambiar en el colegio?	2	
		Accept any statement relating to what the candidate would like to change about the school		

lestion	Answer		
3(b)	3.2: Award a mark out 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 (depending on context)	
	4	Present / Future / Conditional (depending on context)	
	5	Present / Future / Conditional (depending on context)	

Question	n Answer			Marks	
3(c)	"El jueves pasado me sentía fatal. No era grave pero tuve que ir al hospital. Mi amigo/amiga vino de visita" 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above			30	
	Tick Accept Mark		Mark		
	√1	¿Qué estabas haciendo cuando empezó el dolor?	2		
		Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the candidate was doing when the pain started			
	√2	En el hospital, ¿qué cosas hizo tu amigo/amiga para animarte?	2		
		Insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to what the candidate's friend did to cheer him/her up			
	√3	¿Cómo te sentiste después de la visita de tu amigo/amiga?	2		
		Expect opinions/emotions Do not insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to how the candidate felt after his/her friend's visit			
	√4	Cuando te mejores, ¿qué actividad vas a hacer con tu amigo/amiga?	2		
		Accept any statement relating to what the candidate is going to do with his friend when s/he is better			
	√5	¿Cuál fue tu opinión de los médicos y enfermeros?	2		
		Expect opinions/emotions Do not insist on past tense Accept any statement relating to the candidate's opinion of the doctors and/or nurses			

lestion	Answer			
3(c)	3.2: Award a mark out 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	Present/Imperfect / Perfect / Preterite (depending on context)		
	4	Present /Future/Conditional (depending on context)		
	5	Present / Imperfect / Perfect / Preterite (depending on context)		

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.

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

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

(i)	For 2 communication marks: accept a Present where a Future context is apparent		
	<i>El año que viene voy a España</i> = 2 for communication (but see also B (i) for further information)	(<i>voy</i> receives a tick for verb)	
(ii)	For 2 communication marks: accept the use 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		
	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	(<i>Empezó a juego</i> = 1 for communication – <i>juego</i> is not phonetic) Yo <i>quierro jugar al fútbol</i> = 0 for communication (doublé 'r' is not a phonetic rendering of single 'r') Yo <i>prefiero llavar los platos</i> = 0 for communication (double 'll' is not a phonetic rendering of single 'l')	
(iv) For 2 communication marks: accept the use of any past tense when a past is required, even when a di be grammatically correct or appropriate		se 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.		

(v)	Errors of accent: award 2 communication marks (eg estuve alli = 2, tambien fue = 2, es fantastico = 2), <u>except</u> 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 comi = 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)		
	<i>Mi amigo dijo que tenía dolor de cabeza</i> = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs can receive a tick) <i>Mi amigo dice</i> (wrong tense) <i>que tenía dolor</i> <i>de cabeza</i> = 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)	
	<i>Creía que estaba enfermo</i> = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs receive a tick)	However: <i>Creía que llueve</i> = 1 for communication (see B (vii)) <i>Creía que tenía enfermo</i> = 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)		

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		
	<i>La gente están contenta</i> = 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:		
	<i>Quiero comeré la fruta</i> = 1 for communication	Quiero = tick for verb	
	Task: what will you do next year?	voy a verb is not rewarded as there is no future context (eg El año que viene)	
	Candidate writes:	and there is discordance/confusion between the verb and the time indicator that the	
	<i>El año <u>pasado</u> voy a España =</i> 1 for	candidate has used	
		voy a viajar scores 2 ticks for verbs (voy a, viajar) as the task requires a future and,	
	<i>El año <u>pasado</u> voy a viajar en España =</i> 1 for	despite the use of <i>pasado</i> , there is no doubt about the tense of the verb and the	
		tense of the verb agrees with the tense that is required	
	<i>El año <u>que viene</u> yo iba a España</i> = 1 for communication	iba verb does not receive a tick	
		me gusto verb does not receive a tick	
	<i>El año que viene me gusto jugar al tenis</i> = 1 for communication		
		Eleñe que viene ve veve el centre - O for communication (veve is not onv port of the	
	<i>El año que viene yo vaya al centro</i> = 1 for	<i>El año que viene yo vaye al centro</i> = 0 for communication (<i>vaye</i> is not any part of the	
	communication (<i>ir</i> is an appropriate verb,	verb <i>ir</i>)	
	<i>vaya</i> is a form of the verb <i>ir</i> (subjunctive))		

(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: <i>Me gustta el tenis</i> = 1 for communication (phonetic version of the incorrect tense (<i>me gusta</i>) of an appropriate verb)	<i>Me gutsa (el tenis) (gutsa</i> is not any form/part/tense (nor a phonetic version thereof) of the verb <i>gusta)</i>	
	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)	<i>Apriendo mucho</i> = 0 for communication (<i>apriendo</i> is not any form/part/tense (nor a phonetic version thereof) of the verb <i>aprender</i>)	
(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		

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(iv)	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) (no tick for verb) However: <i>Ella es el pelo negro</i> = 0 <i>Tenía cansado</i> = 0 <i>Tenía enfermo</i> = 0	
(v)	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	
(vi)	The following commonly seen mis-usages: award 1 communication mark		
	Me gusto mi casa Me prefiero los gatos Me vivo en el centro Me llamo es (Ana)	<i>Me llama es (Ana)</i> = 0 as nothing of worth is communicated <i>Me llama (Ana)</i> when the candidate is trying to give his/her own name = 0	
(vii)	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))		
	<i>Mi amigo dijo que tiene dolor de cabeza</i> = 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)	
	<i>Creía que llueve</i> = 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)	

C <u>QUESTIONS 2 AND 3</u>: Award 0 communication marks in the following cases.

(i)	No attempt at a (real) verb = 0 for communication	
	<i>yo pie al instituto</i> = 0 for communication <i>yo caminata mi perro</i> = 0 for communication <i>llove</i> = 0 for communication <i>yo prefier ir al colegio</i> = 0 for communication	
(ii)	The verb attempted delivers a message different from the desired one = 0 for communication	
	<i>mi padre tiene profesor</i> for <i>mi padre es profesor</i> = 0 for communication <i>llora</i> for <i>llueve</i> = 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) 	