Cambridge IGCSE™

GERMAN	0525/41
Paper 4 Writing	May/June 2020
MARK SCHEME	
Maximum Mark: 50	

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **31** printed pages.

1 Generic Marking Principles

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

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1: Marks must be awarded in line with: • the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question • the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question • the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2: Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3: Marks must be awarded **positively**: • marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate • marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do • marks are not deducted for errors • marks are not deducted for omissions • answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4: Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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.

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 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.

2.4   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.

2.5 **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.

3 Detailed Mark scheme

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 1 Candidates are required to list 8 items in German. Read all of the items that the candidate has listed and award marks as follows: (i) **Select the most correct items up to a maximum of 5. Award 1 mark for each correct item up to a maximum of 5.** Stop ticking once 5 items have been rewarded. (ii) On Question 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them. (iii) If the candidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item. (iv) The pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions. (v) Mark for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adjective, etc. Ignore any verbs. (vi) If spelling is questionable, start by referring to the detailed mark scheme. Refer to the bullet points below if no decision on the spelling you have encountered is recorded there. • 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer? • Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created. • If the first part of the word is correct, small errors in what comes next are less likely to impede communication (unless they suggest another meaning). • Where letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created). (vii) Once marking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may allow questionable versions to be ignored. (viii) Refuse all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning: • *Hose, kurze Hose*: award one mark to each item • *Kleine Hose, blaue Hose*: award one mark for the first *Hose* (ix) Reject misspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and vice versa.		

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Wo möchten Sie die Ferien verbringen? Machen Sie eine Liste von 8 Ferienzielen **auf Deutsch**. <u>The following are examples. Accept any parts of the body which the candidate might choose:</u>	5

ACCEPT		REFUSE
(auf dem) Land	(auf einer) Insel	(im) Hotel – *in example, do not accept as answer*
(in den) Bergen		
(an der) Küste		
(am) Fluss		
(am) See		
(in der) Stadt		
(im) Wald		
(im) Dorf		
(auf dem) Campingplatz		
(in) Afrika		
(in) Amerika		

Total for Question 1: 5 marks

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 2 Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows: • **Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1.** • **Language: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.**		

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Sie beschreiben Ihr Lieblingsfest. • Erklären Sie, welches Fest im Jahr Sie am liebsten haben und warum. • Erzählen Sie, wie Sie dieses Fest normalerweise feiern. • Beschreiben Sie, wie Sie dieses Fest vorbereiten. • Sagen Sie, was für Pläne Sie für das Fest haben, wenn Sie älter sind. **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, be tolerant of verbs/tenses/spelling (for spelling use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc.) (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 • Ich <u>habe</u> lange schwarze Haare, blaue Augen und einen kleinen Mund = 1 mark (1 verb = a list of 3) • ich <u>habe</u> lange, schwarze Haare (1), ich <u>bin</u> ganz klein (1), und ich <u>sehe</u> hübsch aus (1) = 3 marks (3 verbs). (vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. 'mein Haus ist super' cannot score both as description and reason for liking ('mein Haus ist super' and 'mein Garten ist super' can both be rewarded). (vii) Do not penalise factual errors. (viii) What the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine.	15

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<table><tr><td>**Tick**</td><td>**Accept**</td></tr><tr><td>✓1</td><td>**Erklären Sie, welches Fest Sie im Jahr am liebsten haben und warum**. As long as either given, consider task complete. **REWARD** any statement relating to • any festival/celebration given • reasons/details/opinions/explanations given for liking it **ACCEPT:** use of suitable adjective as a form of reason</td></tr><tr><td>✓2</td><td>**Erzählen Sie, wie Sie dieses Fest normalerweise feiern.** **REWARD** any statement relating to • how the festival is usually celebrated • what specifically the candidate/their family do to celebrate</td></tr><tr><td>✓3</td><td>**Beschreiben Sie, wie Sie dieses Fest vorbereiten.** **REWARD** any statement relating to • how the candidate/their family prepare for the festival • what they must do to get ready</td></tr><tr><td>✓4</td><td>**Sagen Sie, was für Pläne Sie für das Fest haben, wenn Sie älter sind.** **REWARD** any statement relating to • plans for celebrating the festival in the future, when he/she is older • reasons given for choices. **ACCEPT:** reason for choices with or without use of *weil* **ACCEPT:** use of suitable adjective as a form of reason</td></tr></table>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2	**2.2: Award a mark out of 5 for Language** 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* (Appendix 1)). If answer is completely off topic, e.g. candidate wrote about their holidays, no Language marks can be awarded. If candidate misunderstood the questions but answered broadly within the topic, e.g. wrote about themselves, their own job, likes, dislikes etc., do not award for Communication but do award for Language. **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 marks
Total for Language: 5 marks
Total for Question 2: 15 marks

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 3 Candidates answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows: • **Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1.** • **Language: award a mark out of 8 for Verbs, according to the instructions in 3.2.** **award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the instructions in 3.3.** **For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.** **3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication** (i) There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks. (ii) For each relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point (in the body of the answer). <table><tr><td>**2 ticks**</td><td>Message clearly communicated.* Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.</td></tr><tr><td>**1 tick**</td><td>Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.**</td></tr><tr><td>**0 ticks**</td><td>Nothing of worth communicated.</td></tr></table> *in the appropriate time frame **irrespective of time frame, attempt at an appropriate verb is made, verb may be incorrect but recognisable (iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication. **Please refer to Appendix II for generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication.**		

Question	Answer	Marks
	3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs	

When awarding ticks for Verbs, please refer back to the question in order to establish which tense is appropriate for the response. **For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.**

(i)   Place a tick above the **first** occurrence of each correct verb, up to a maximum of 18 ticks (details of how to award ticks are provided below).
(ii)   Place the tick so that it does not obscure the accent/tilde.
(iii) Convert the total number of ticks to a mark out of 8 using the Conversion table below.

Conversion table for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3)

Number of ticks	Mark
18+	8
16, 17	7
14, 15	6
12, 13	5
10, 11	4
8, 9	3
6, 7	2
4, 5	1
0, 1, 2, 3	0

Question	Answer	Marks

How to award ticks for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3):

- **both subject and verb must be correct for the verb to score a tick**
  - **Subject (= subject noun or pronoun including article or possessive) + any finite verb**
  - Disregard adjectives, relative clauses, qualifiers and modifiers when looking at the 'subject'
  - Minor spelling errors in the subject will be tolerated
  - Capitalisation of nouns will be considered under *Other linguistic features*
  - **Ignore inaccuracies in the use of umlauts except where lack/addition of umlaut creates another word e.g. Accept: *wir mussen* (could not mean anything else), but do not accept *ich mochte* where *ich möchte* is required (word means something different).**

- **verb must be in the <u>appropriate tense</u> to score a tick (see session-specific tables on tenses)**

NB: exclude letter etiquette from verb ticks *(Hallo, Wie geht es dir?)* consider under OLF.

Do not award a verb tick where an accurate verb form is used in a sentence that conveys no meaning.

Subject with verb

Tick	No tick	Note
Ich bin (✓)		
Ich spiele (✓)	Ich spielt (*no tick*)	verb form must be correctly spelt
Der Mann kommt (✓)	Den Mann kommt (*no tick*)	subject must be correct
Ich bin gegangen (✓)	Ich habe gegangen (*no tick*)	insist on correct auxiliary

Question	Answer	Marks
With reflexive verbs		

Tick	No tick	Note
Ich wasche mich (✓)	Ich wasche sich (no tick)	insist on correct reflexive pronoun
	Ich wasche mich das Auto (no tick)	'waschen' should not be used reflexively in this statement

With separable verbs

Tick	No tick	Note
Ich lege ein Foto bei (✓)	Ich beilege ein Foto (no tick)	prefix needs to be separated where appropriate for the verb to score
Ich lege bei ein Foto (✓)		Prefix does not need to be in the correct syntactic position for the verb to score. Consider word order in OLF.
Ich habe mitgemacht (✓)	Ich habe gemitmacht (no tick)	prefix needs to be separated where appropriate for the verb to score

Question	Answer	Marks
Word order		

Tick	No tick	Note
Ich bin <u>geflogen</u> gestern. (✓)		Tolerate incorrect word order for compound tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under *Other linguistic features*)
Jeden Tag ich fahre mit dem Bus. (✓)		Tolerate wrong word order when main verb is not in position 2 for verb tick.
Ich habe gesonnt mich (✓)		Tolerate incorrect word order, consider under OLF
Wenn das Wetter schön ist (✓), wir gehen immer in den Park. (✓)		Tolerate wrong word order in sub-clauses for verb tick. Annotate for extra ling. features.
Wer bist du (?) (✓)	Wer du bist (?) (no tick)	inversion required with question word

Question	Answer	Marks
Compound tenses		

Tick	No tick	Note
Ich habe gekauft (✓)	Ich hat gekauft. (no tick)	auxiliary must be correct
Wir sind gefahren. (✓)	Wir haben gefahren. (no tick)	auxiliary must be correct
Ich werde singen. (✓)		future credited as compound tense, so no extra tick for infinitive
Er würde ein neues Auto kaufen. (✓)		conditional credited, so no extra tick for infinitive
Wir werden mit dem Bus fahren. (✓)		1 tick for compound tense
Wir werden fahren mit dem Bus. (✓)		Tolerate incorrect word order for compound tenses as long as communication is not impeded, (consider under *Other linguistic features*)

Single auxiliary with multiple past participles

Tick	No tick	Note
Wir haben gesungen und getanzt (✓) (✓)		Wir haben gesungen = tick 1; Wir haben getanzt = tick 2

Verbs with negative

Tick	No tick	Note
Sie spielen nicht (✓)		tick is awarded for the correct verb; the negative is considered for reward in 'Other linguistic features', hence credit for the verb is unaffected by any error in position of the negative
Sie nicht spielen (✓)		

Correct verb within meaningless statement

Tick	No tick	Note
Der Tag war lang (✓)	Der Tag war klug (*no tick*)	do not reward a correct verb in a meaningless statement

Infinitive/Modal constructions

Tick	No tick	Note
Ich kann (✓) gut spielen (✓)		
Ich kannst (*no tick*) gut spielen (✓)		incorrect verb form but correct infinitive
Ich kann (✓) spielen (✓) gut		Tolerate infinitive in incorrect position, Consider word order in *Other linguistic features*
Ich will (✓) spiele (*no tick*)		incorrect spelling of infinitive
Er hat versucht (✓) fit zu bleiben (✓)		
Er hat versucht (✓) fit bleiben (*no tick*)		zu is omitted, hence infinitive cannot be credited
Ich möchte (✓) zu studieren (*no tick*)		zu is incorrectly added, hence infinitive cannot be credited

Question	Answer	Marks
	Reward only the first occurrence of a verb, e.g. • Ich mag (✓) Schwimmen. Ich mag (*no tick*) auch Tennis. • Ich mag (✓) Schwimmen. Ich mag (*no tick)* Tennis nicht. • Hier gibt es (✓) Berge und Flüsse. Es gibt auch (*no tick*) … **However,** • Ich mag (✓) Schwimmen und mein Bruder mag (✓) Tennis – 2 different persons of the verb • Mein Bruder mag Schwimmen (✓) und meine Schwester mag (*no tick*) Tennis – both third person usage • Sie ist (✓) unglücklich, es ist (*no tick*) nicht gut – both third person usage **Register** Reward Language if incorrect register (du) is used as long as this is consistently done. (But note that incorrect register will be penalised under Other Linguistic Features.) If candidates' register is inconsistent within the context, i.e. if they write an inappropriate mixture of *du* and *Sie* within the same context, go with the most frequently used and only tick those for Language (if otherwise correct).	

Question	Answer	Marks
	3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features	
(i)	Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (please see Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors (Appendix I)).	
(ii)	Use the highlighter marking tool to highlight the first new use of any correct usage. Use the highlighter marking tool to underline a creditable attempt at a structure. This annotation is intended to help you arrive at an appropriate mark.	
(iii)	Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures: • Use of capital/lower-case letters in nouns and pronouns • Use of nouns (case agreement and use of determiners) • Use of prepositions, followed by case agreement • Adjectives (including comparatives and superlatives), possessives and demonstratives • Word order (inversion, verb position in relative/subordinate clauses, verb position in compound tenses, word order with direct/indirect objects, word order with separable and reflexive verbs and time/manner/place) • Subordinate clauses (use of *wenn, weil, dass, als, seit* etc.) • Negatives (*nicht, nie, weder…noch*, use of *kein*) • Linking words and conjunctions other than *und/aber* • Adverbs and adverbial phrases • Relative clauses, including use of relative pronouns • Object pronouns, direct and indirect • Appropriate use of register/ letter etiquette.	

Question	Answer	Marks
Grade descriptors 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.	

Total for Communication: 10 marks
Total for Verbs: 8 marks
Total for Other linguistic features: 12 marks
Total for Question 3: 30 marks

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	**Sie waren letzte Woche in einem Museum. Sie schreiben eine E-Mail an Ihren Freund/an Ihre Freundin.** • Erklären Sie, in was für einem Museum Sie waren. • Beschreiben Sie, was Sie dort gemacht haben. • Sagen Sie, warum Sie Museen gern /nicht gern haben. • Was denken Sie: Sollte ein Museumsbesuch immer kostenlos sein? Warum / Warum nicht? • Sagen Sie, was Sie nächstes Wochenende in der Freizeit machen möchten. **3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above**	30

Tick	Accept	Mark
✓✓1	**Description as to what sort of museum than candidate went to last weekend** For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any reasonable description of the museum. Accept further details, reasons given, etc.	2
✓✓2	**Account of what the candidate did there** For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any reasonable account as to what the candidate did. Allow extra details/reasons/opinions given.	2
✓✓3	**Explanation as to why the candidate does or does not like museums** For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow any reasonable explanation. Allow extra details/reasons/opinions given.	2
✓✓4	**Explanation as whether museum visits should be free or not.** For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow any sensible reason given. Allow opinion in the form of description with adjective.	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	✓✓5 **Description of what the candidate would like to do next weekend.** For 2 Comm ticks insist on future time frame as follows: Reward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. *Ich werde nächstes Wochenende* + infinitive Allow *Nächstes Wochenende möchte ich* + infinitive (ie do not insist on use of *werden* for future reference). Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase *eg Nächstes Wochenende fahre ich…* Allow other appropriate phrases, such as *Nächstes Wochenende habe ich vor… zu + infinitive/Nächstes Wochenende plane ich…, etc.* Allow anything sensible. Allow reason for opinion with or without use of *weil*.	2

3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above

Communication point	For Verbs, accept:
1	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense
2	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense
3	For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense
4	For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense
5	For 2 Comm ticks insist on future tense, Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase

3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	**Sie schreiben einen Artikel für die Schülerzeitung mit dem Titel: *Der beste Tag meines Lebens*.** • Erzählen Sie, was Sie an diesem Tag gemacht haben. • Beschreiben Sie, was an diesem Tag für Sie so gut war. • Sagen Sie, mit wem Sie am liebsten Zeit verbringen und warum. • Was denken Sie: Kann man ohne Geld Spaß haben? Warum / warum nicht? • Beschreiben Sie, was Sie in der Zukunft machen möchten, um noch einen schönen Tag zu haben. **3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above**	**30**

Tick	Accept	Mark
✓✓1	**Description of what the candidate did on that day** For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow list/description of activities undertaken. Accept further details/explanations given about the activities.	2
✓✓2	**Account as to what was so good about this day** For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any sensible explanations given. Accept further details/reasons given.	2
✓✓3	**A person the candidate likes to spend time with and why** As long as either given, consider the task complete. For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow any sensible description/explanation given. Accept opinions given and reasons.	2
✓✓4	**Explanation as to whether the candidate thinks it's possible to have fun without money** For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense. Allow any sensible explanation given. Allow extra details/reasons given.	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	✓✓5 **Description of what the candidate would like to do, in order to experience another nice day in the future** For 2 Comm ticks insist on future time frame as follows: Reward for communication *In der Zukunft möchte ich* + infinitive (ie do not insist on use of *werden* for future reference). Reward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. *Ich werde* + infinitive Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase *eg In der Zukunft* + present tense verb. Allow other appropriate phrases, such as *In der Zukunft habe ich vor… zu* + infinitive/*In der Zukunft plane ich…, etc.* Allow any sensible suggestions given.. Allow extra details/reasons given.	2	

3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above

Communication point	For Verbs, accept:
1	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense
2	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense
3	For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense
4	For 2 Comm ticks insist on present tense
5	For 2 Comm ticks insist on future tense, Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase

3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	**Gestern Abend, als Sie nach Hause liefen, stand plötzlich ein großes Tier direkt vor Ihnen.** • Beschreiben Sie Ihre Reaktion, als Sie das Tier gesehen haben. • Beschreiben Sie, wie das Tier auf Sie reagiert hat. • Erklären Sie, was Sie dann gemacht haben. • Erzählen Sie, woher das Tier gekommen ist. • Beschreiben Sie, was Sie morgen Abend machen werden. **3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above**	**30**

Tick	Accept	Mark
✓✓1	**Description of candidate's reaction to seeing the strange animal** For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any sensible account of how the animal reacted. Allow reactions in the form of description with adjective.	2
✓✓2	**Account of how the animal reacted** For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any sensible account of how the animal reacted. Reward extra details/reasons/opinions given.	2
✓✓3	**Account of what the candidate did next** For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any sensible account of what the candidate did next. Reward extra details given.	2
✓✓4	**Explanation of where the animal came from** For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense. Allow any account of where the animal came from, including creative, imaginative suggestions. Allow extra details given.	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	✓✓5 **Description of what the candidate plans to do tomorrow evening** For 2 Comm ticks insist on future time frame as follows: Reward for communication *Morgen möchte ich* + infinitive (ie do not insist on use of *werden* for future reference). Reward for communication the use of the future tense, e.g. *Ich werde* + infinitive Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase *eg Morgen* + present tense verb. Allow other appropriate phrases, such as *Morgen habe ich vor… zu* + infinitive/*In der Zukunft plane ich…, etc.* Allow anything sensible. Reward extra details/reasons/opinions given. Allow reason for opinion with or without use of *weil*.	2

3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above

Communication point	For Verbs, accept:
1	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense
2	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense
3	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense
4	For 2 Comm ticks insist on past tense
5	For 2 Comm ticks insist on future tense, Allow a present tense verb + future time phrase

3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above

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 Question 3

In the case of an answer which is completely irrelevant to the chosen question (**3(a)** or **3(b)** or **3(c)**), a mark of 0 is given for Communication and for Language.

In cases where the chosen question was clearly attempted but communication of the set tasks was not achieved (e.g. due to inadequate language control), a score of 0 is given for Communication. Language marks (for Verbs and Other Linguistic Features) are based on any phrases that do communicate meaning.

Irrelevant material that has been included in an otherwise relevant answer does not score for Communication or for Verbs. Communication marks and Verb marks are awarded for the relevant parts of the answer only. The mark for Other Linguistic Features is based on the whole answer.

Appendix II: Generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication

Example 1: *Beschreiben Sie, was Sie mit Ihrer Familie gemacht haben.*

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
Ja ich mit meiner Familie gemacht.	0	Nothing of worth communicated.
Wir bin einen Ausflug in die Berge gemacht.	1	Some meaning conveyed – use of 'bin' makes message ambiguous (Is it *wir* or *ich*?.
Wir haben einen Ausflug in die Berge.	0	Message not communicated. Attempt has been made at appropriate time frame but no attempt at appropriate verb
Wir haben einen Ausflug in die Berge gemachen.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir habe einen Ausflug in die Berge gemacht.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir habe einen Ausflug in die Berge gemachen.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir einen Ausflug in die Berge gemacht.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir einen Ausflug in die Berge gemachen.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir habe ein neues Auto.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (still communicates some meaning)
Wir machen einen Ausflug in die Berge.	1	Appropriate choice of verb, verb recognisable in its form but incorrect (in its time frame) (ambiguous but still communicates some meaning)

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
Ich habe mit meiner Familie einen Ausflug in die Berge gemacht.	2	Message clearly communicated.
Ich habe einen Ausflug in die Berge gemachtt.	2	Minor error is tolerated

Example 2: *Beschreiben Sie einen Tag, an dem Sie viel Sport getrieben haben. Was war besonders schwierig und warum?*

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
Ich viel Sport getrieben haben.	0	nothing of worth communicated.
Das Schwimmen was schwierig.	0	Meaning not conveyed (*was* doesn't communicate message in German)
Das Schwimmen war für mich besonders schwierig.	1	Some meaning is conveyed but the message is incomplete (no reason is given).
Das Schwimmen war für mich besonders schwierig, weil das Wasser so kalt war.	2	Message clearly communicated.

3 steps to award Communication marks:
1) *Check against Communication task (table) > Has the task been attempted? (no attempt → no Comm. tick)*
2) *Find the best attempt at the task*
3) *In that task, is the message clear (2 ticks) or ambiguous/(unclear) (1 tick) or absent (0 ticks)? (see table above)*

Additional notes on the award of Communication ticks in Q3 where part of the sentence is incorrect/unclear/ambiguous.

In order for 2 Communication ticks to be awarded to the message, **the <u>clause</u> containing the message has to be clear/without ambiguity/in the appropriate time frame.**

*Letztes Wochenende im Sportzentrum <u>**haben wir Federball gespielt**</u> und wir haben Sport getriebt.*

Ich kann *die Bergen bestiegen, freschen Luft atmen und* <u>***in der Natur wandern.***</u>

Although part of each sentence above may be ambiguous/unclear /contain inaccuracy, we can award 2 Communication ticks each time because the key message is contained in a clause which is clear, accurate, without ambiguity and in the appropriate time frame.

Additional Notes on awarding Verb Ticks in Q3

Please note the following regarding verb ticks for verbs followed by **infinitive, nominalised verb or object** (particularly relevant this year Q3a).

Ich bin schwimmen gegangen/Schwimmen gegangen (✓)

In this example ‚Schwimmen gehen' should be treated as one concept. So ‚Ich bin schwimmen gegangen/Schwimmen gegangen' is credited with 1 verb tick (just like ‚ich bin Fahrrad gefahren'). Accept ‚schwimmen gegangen/Schwimmen gegangen' (use of capital letters considered under OLF).

Ich mag/liebe (✓) schwimmen gehen/Schwimmen gehen (x)

Ich mag/ich liebe are correct and worth 1 verb tick.

In this example the verbs mögen and lieben are transitive and should be followed by an object. Hence in this example do not credit verb tick for ‚schwimmen gehen/Schwimmen gehen' as in this case it is nominalised and cannot be treated as a verb.

NB: The message does, however, perfectly communicate and so should gain 2 Communication ticks. There is no ambiguity.

Ich mag/liebe (✓) <u>es</u>, schwimmen <u>zu</u> gehen/Schwimmen <u>zu</u> gehen (✓)

Ich mag/ich liebe are correct and worth 1 verb tick.

In this example the verbs mögen and lieben are transitive and are followed by the object <u>es.</u> The infinitive which follows requires the use of zu. Accept ‚schwimmen zu gehen/Schwimmen zu gehen' for 1 verb tick (use of capital letters considered under OLF).

Ich kann/muss/soll/will (✓) schwimmen gehen/Schwimmen gehen (✓)

Modal verbs are correct and worth 1 verb tick.

In this example the modal verbs are intransitive and should be followed by an infinitive.

In this example ‚schwimmen gehen/Schwimmen gehen' is the infinitive but should be treated as one concept with 1 verb tick (just like ‚Fahrrad fahren'). Accept ‚schwimmen gehen/Schwimmen gehen' (use of capital letters considered under OLF).