

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0535 ITALIAN

0535/04

Paper 1 (Continuous Writing), maximum raw mark 50

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

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

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

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:

- (i) there is an indication from the candidate that other material should be considered
- (ii) the candidate has continued their answer outside the space provided
- (iii) there is no answer in the space provided

2.3 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme and/or Marking:

- (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 material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

2.4 No response and '0' marks

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 (eg '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 a 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, scoris will automatically only aggregate the candidate's best result.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

Detailed Mark Scheme

SECTION 1

1

Candidates are required to list 8 items in Italian. 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**

NB the pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions. Accept anything the candidate could see at the clothes shop.

Generic mark scheme for Question 1

- Answers should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear:
 - (a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
 - (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
 - (c) Ignore any article

Session specific instructions for Question 1: quello che si vede al negozio di abbigliamento

- The following are examples. Accept anything the candidate could see at the clothes shop

ACCEPT	
abito	accessori
biancheria	bikini
braccialetto	calze
camicia	calzini
camicetta	cappello
cappotto	collana
completo	costume
costume da bagno	cravatta
felpa	giacca
golf	golfino
gonna	impermeabile
guanti	jeans

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

maglia	maglietta
maglione	mutande
mutandine	occhiali
orecchini	orologio
pantaloni	pantaloncini
pigiama	pullover
sandali	scarpe
sciarpa	stivali
vestito	vestiti
Accept accessories, e.g. borsa, portafoglio	Centura
capello	
REFUSE	
cappella	
valigia	
Capelli (but accept capello)	

[Total for question 1: 5 marks]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

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**

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.
- ***
- **For COMMUNICATION, look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark. Lists without a verb will usually not score, see detailed mark scheme.**
- (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
- (vi) Only reward each piece of information once.
- (vii) Do not penalise factual errors.

[Total marks for Communication: 10]

Session specific instructions for Communication marks (Question 2): *la tua zona*

	Accept	Refuse
Tick 1	Descrivi la zona dove abiti REWARD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any appropriate description, eg size, location, character, amenities, • positive / negative opinions 	Descriptions of the house unless obvious development in the context of description of the area
Tick 2	Come sono i trasporti pubblici nella tua zona? REWARD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any description of or opinion about public transport 	

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

Tick 3	<p>Cosa c'è da fare per i giovani nella tua zona?</p> <p>REWARD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any suitable activity OR <i>per i giovani non c'è niente da fare</i> insist on mention of <i>giovani</i> 	
Tick 4	<p>Dove ti piacerebbe abitare in futuro? Perché?</p> <p>REWARD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any suitable type of accommodation or location reason why, even if it is not clear where the candidate would like to live <p>NB candidate is considered to have covered this point if they offer relevant information about either where or why</p> <p>ACCEPT: 'I don't know'</p>	

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)

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.

[Total marks for Language: 5]

[Total for Question 2: 15 marks]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

SECTION 2

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):

Place up to 2 ‘numbered’ ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point (see tables below for details):

- (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 (see session-specific tables for further guidance).

2 Comm ticks	Message clearly communicated*. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.
1 Comm tick	Communication of some meaning is achieved but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.**
0 Comm ticks	Nothing of worth communicated.

*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.

[Total marks for Communication: 10]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

Generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication

Example 1: *Descrivi una giornata che hai passato a fare dello shopping*

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
<i>Si hai passato a fare lo shopping</i>	0	Nothing of worth communicated
<i>Sono andare in centro per fare dello shopping</i>	1	Some meaning conveyed – use of 'andare' makes message ambiguous
<i>Sono andato in centro per fare dello shopping</i>	2	Message clearly communicated

Example 2: *Dove e con chi hai fatto dello shopping?*

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
<i>Con chi io hai fatto shopping</i>	0	Nothing of worth communicated
<i>Ho fatto dello shopping in centro</i>	1	Some meaning is conveyed but the message is incomplete
<i>Ho fatto dello shopping in centro con il mio amico</i>	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)

Notes:

- verb must be in the correct time frame for award of two communication marks
BUT tolerate inappropriate or inconsistent use of perfect / imperfect / passato remoto for past time frames
AND accept present tense to express future time when a future context is apparent
AND accept vorrei + infinitive to express future time
- verb must be formed correctly for two communication marks
BUT tolerate minor non-grammatical misspellings / errors of accent
AND tolerate missed agreements (eg when auxiliary is essere or when there is a PDOP) in compound tenses as long as past participle is formed correctly

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

Session specific instructions for Communication marks (Question 3):

3 (a) letter to a friend re a recent house move

	Accept	Mark
Tick 1	What the candidate did on arrival at the new house Insist on past tense Allow <i>noi</i> as subject Allow anything suitable (but not <i>sono arrivato alla nuova casa</i> tc)	2
Tick 2	Description of the new house Allow present or past tense Allow anything suitable	2
Tick 3	Candidate's opinion of the new house Allow anything sensible The opinion can be expressed in a number of tenses May be expressed in terms of an implied or explicit comparison with the old house (but obviously need not be)	2
Tick 4	To award flexibly for further relevant answers to a), b) or c)	2
Tick 5	To award flexibly for further relevant answers to a), b) or c)	2

NB only award a **maximum of 4 marks per bullet point** here

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

3 (b) holidays

	Accept	Mark
Tick 1	Type of holiday the candidate prefers Insist on present tense Allow anything suitable Allow <i>non ho un tipo di vacanza preferito</i> or similar	2
Tick 2	Reason for this preference Insist on present tense Allow anything suitable Reward for reason even if candidate has not declared a clear preference in (i)	2
Tick 3	Where candidate went for their last holiday Insist on past tense Allow anything sensible Allow <i>sono rimasto a casa</i> or similar	2
Tick 4	Opinion about this holiday Insist on past tense Allow anything sensible	2
Tick 5	Importance of holidays for young people Allow anything suitable Refuse if <i>giovani</i> are not mentioned	2

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

3 (c) first day of a new job

	Accept	Mark
Tick 1	Description of the first day Insist on past tense Reward any sensible description of what candidate did / what happened (including if this problem occurred on the way to work)	2
Tick 2	Reason for difficulty Insist on past tense Reward any sensible explanation of why this was a difficult day	2
Tick 3	What the candidate did to resolve the problem Insist on past tense Reward anything sensible Allow <i>non ho potuto risolvere il problema</i> or similar	2
Tick 4	Impressions of this experience Expect opinions/emotions Do not insist on past tenses. Allow <i>ero / sono stato / le mie impressioni erano / il nuovo lavoro è ...</i>	2
Tick 5	Fifth communication mark to be awarded for (iv): Impressions of this experience Expect opinions/emotions Do not insist on past tenses. Allow <i>ero / sono stato / le mie impressioni erano / il nuovo lavoro è ...</i>	2

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

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

[Total marks for Accurate use of verbs: 8]

- **Awarding 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) + any finite verb**
 - **Disregard adjectives, relative clauses, qualifiers and modifiers when looking at the ‘subject’**
 - **In possessives, tolerate inclusion of definite article with singular family members**
 - **Inaccuracies in the use of accents are ignored except in the case of è and formation of future tenses**
 - **Do not tick verbs contained in the introduction of the story printed on the question paper or in the ‘letter etiquette’: appropriate beginnings and endings to letters are considered for reward under Other linguistic features.**
 - **verb must be in the appropriate tense to score a tick (see session-specific tables on tenses)**
 - **Exception: with *piacere* consider agreement with subject, spelling and tense but tolerate spelling mistakes in subject/s**
 - **A second and subsequent correctly formed verb in the same clause which depends on the same incorrect subject can be credited**

Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb

Page 13	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

Tick	No tick	Note
Io sono (✓)		
Ho fatto (✓)		
Siamo andati (✓)	Siamo andato (<i>no tick</i>)	insist on correct agreement
I professori sono simpatici (✓)	I professori sono simpatici (<i>no tick</i>)	incorrect subject means tick cannot be awarded for verb
Me e la mia famiglia siamo andati (✓)	Me sono andato (<i>no tick</i>)	Where more than one subject is present, a tick can be awarded for the verb as long as one of these is correct
Mi piacciono i spaghetti (✓)	Mi piacciono gli spaghetti (<i>no tick</i>) Mi piace gli spaghetti (<i>no tick</i>)	with <i>piacere</i> consider agreement with subject, spelling and tense but tolerate spelling mistakes in subject/s

Use of gerund

Tick	No tick	Note
Stavo andando (✓)		Continuous forms of <i>stare</i> and gerund are awarded 1 tick
	Ero giocando (<i>no tick</i>)	Disallow gerund following <i>essere</i>
Sbagliando (✓)		

With direct and indirect object pronouns

Tick	No tick	Note
L'ho visto (✓)		
Ho visto (✓) lo		Incorrect position of pronoun does not disqualify correct subject+verb unit

Reflexive/passive

Tick	No tick	Note
Mi alzo (✓)	Alzomi (<i>no tick</i>)	
Ci siamo alzati (✓)		

Page 14	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

Mi lavo (✓) le mani	Mi lavo (<i>no tick</i>) la macchina	“lavare” should not be used reflexively in this statement
Siamo stati (✓) seguiti (✓)		Two ticks for passive: one for correct auxiliary, one for correct past participle
Siamo stati (✓) seguito (<i>no tick</i>)		
Siamo stato (<i>no tick</i>) seguiti (✓)		

With “ci” and “ne”

Tick	No tick	Note
Ci vado (✓)		
Ne compriamo (✓)		

Impersonal *si*

Tick	No tick	Note
Si può (✓)		
Si parla italiano (✓)		

Impersonal

E` interessante (✓)		
Bisogna (✓)		

With negative

Tick	No tick	Note
Non mangiano (✓)		

Sequence of tenses

Tick	No tick	Note
Se avessi (✓) la possibilità vorrei (✓)	Se avevo (<i>no tick</i>) la possibilità vorrei (✓)	If sequence is incorrect both verbs cannot be rewarded

Single auxiliary with multiple past participles

Page 15	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

Tick	No tick	Note
Abbiamo cantato e ballato (✓) (✓)		Abbiamo cantato = tick 1; Abbiamo ballato = tick 2

Correct verb within meaningless statement

Tick	No tick	Note
Il cammino è (✓) lungo	Il cammino è (<i>no tick</i>) intelligente	do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement

Imperative

Tick	Note
Vieni! (✓)	
Sedetevi! (✓)	

Interrogative

Tick	Note
Vieni? (✓) / Vieni. (✓)	question mark not required for mark to be awarded
Come va (?) (✓)	

Infinitive

Tick	No tick	Note
Voglio (✓) uscire (✓)		
Non voglia (<i>no tick</i>) uscire (✓)		
Voglio (✓) uscirre (<i>no tick</i>)		
Ho deciso (✓) di uscire (✓)		
Ho deciso (✓) uscire (<i>no tick</i>)		
Fare (✓) sport è (✓) essenziale		
Facendo (<i>no tick</i>) sport è (✓) essenziale		Tolerate inaccuracy in infinitive verb used as subject for award of 'main' verb tick
A dire (✓) il vero		

Page 16	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

Participle (past or present)

Tick	Note
(Una volta) chiusa la porta (✓)	
Dopo aver (✓) fatto (✓)	
Detto (✓) questo	
Dato (✓) che	

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

- Mi piace (✓) il calcio. Mi piace (*no tick*) anche il tennis
- Mi piace (✓) il calcio. Non mi piace (*no tick*) il tennis

However,

- Io preferisco (✓) il calcio e mio fratello preferisce (✓) il tennis – 2 different persons of the verb
- Mio fratello preferisce (✓) il calcio e mia sorella preferisce (*no tick*) il tennis – both third person usage

Register

Reward Language if incorrect register (*tu*) 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 *tu* and *Lei* within the same context, go with the most frequently used and only tick those for Language (if otherwise correct).

Page 17	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

3.3 – award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features

Generic mark scheme for Other linguistic features (Question 3):

- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts more than basic structures. • On balance the work is more accurate than inaccurate. • Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task.
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliant on basic structures. • Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. • Basic vocabulary.
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.

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 (*mi ha detto*) and emphatic pronouns (*da noi* etc)
- Negatives
- A variety of prepositions and adverbs
- Expressions of quantity
- Linking words (eg *comunque, siccome, perciò*) and conjunctions other than *e*
- Subordinate clauses, including *perché* and *che* (relative pronouns). Indirect or reported speech (*ha detto che, credo che*). Time clauses with *quando, mentre* etc and *se* (= if)
- Appropriate use of register.

[Total mark for Other linguistic features: 12]

[Total for Question 3: 30 marks]

Page 18	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0535	04

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, you should use the following guidance:

- If most of the descriptors fit the piece (and after you have considered the band above), then you will award the top mark in the band.
- If there is just enough evidence (and you had perhaps been considering the band below), then you would award the lowest mark in the band.

Note on irrelevant material

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0 is given. These are extremely rare. The genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communication marks but will score for Language. You should consult your Team Leader.

When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, highlight it and do not consider it when deciding on the Language mark. (e.g. Highlight and do not consider for Language an introduction to a question consisting of an unwanted self portrait on the lines of: 'Ciao, mi chiamo X. Ho 16 anni. Abito a Y' or letter etiquette where a letter is not required.)

See 'Question 3: Dealing with irrelevance' flowchart for further guidance.