



Cambridge Pre-U

SPANISH (PRINCIPAL)

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Paper 3 Writing and Usage

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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

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

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

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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 question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
<p>Part 1 Candidates are free to interpret the question in any way they wish. The following notes are not intended to be prescriptive but to give an indication of some of the points which could be made in response to the question; they are by no means exhaustive.</p>		
1(a)	<p>¿Tienen los gobiernos el derecho a legislar sobre cuestiones morales? Da tu opinión, justificando tu respuesta.</p> <p>We live in a society where the role of the government is less clear than in the past. This essay question focuses on the role of the government. Should it define what is morally acceptable in society and legislate?</p> <p>Some candidates may argue that although moral issues have an effect on everyday life, the function of politicians is not to take on the role of God, passing judgement on such issues such as abortion or euthanasia. Other candidates may tackle the question differently, maybe focusing on the development of new technologies. They might cite issues such as cloning and genetic manipulation and come to the conclusion that the government must regulate the field of science. Some candidates may focus on the roles that politicians have in society nowadays and the implications of being morally ruled by them. They should provide examples to support their argument. There should be a clear structure followed by an informed conclusion.</p>	40
1(b)	<p>«La publicidad nos anima a que compremos productos innecesarios». ¿Estás de acuerdo? Razona tu respuesta.</p> <p>Candidates could approach this question from the view point of businesses and their need to advertise their products. Some may argue that advertising is everywhere nowadays and that it has a negative effect on people. They might also consider that by bombarding audiences and telling them what they need they are manipulating audiences into buying unnecessary items. Others might argue that, regardless of the advertising campaigns, it is up to individuals to decide what they do and they should be responsible for their actions and not blame ads for their poor choices.</p> <p>Some candidates may wish to focus on those who are unable or unwilling to stop being influenced by advertising and the resulting consequences. They should give examples to support their argument. There should be a clear structure followed by an informed conclusion.</p>	40

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p>«La diferencia de sueldos en el trabajo es un reflejo de la desigualdad social». Discute esta afirmación, razonando tu respuesta.</p> <p>The topic of equality in our society could be approached from the view point of those who believe that the way females and males are treated doesn't differ a great deal (at least in Europe), but that sadly it differs from country to country. It can also be approached from the view point of those who think that in the 21st century we have evolved from the old discriminatory and unequal values of the past. According to this view, women's rights and contributions are now more respected, and the difference in salaries is not determined by gender, but by productivity.</p> <p>Candidates could consider how the concept of gender inequality has evolved and changed. In most areas there seems to have been an improvement, but the fact that there is still a difference in pay indicates that society hasn't changed that much. They should give examples to support their argument. There should be a clear structure followed by an informed conclusion.</p>	40
1(d)	<p>«No necesitamos más teléfonos inteligentes, necesitamos más gente inteligente». Discute esta afirmación, razonando tu respuesta.</p> <p>We live in an era where we are more and more dependent on technology. Our dependency seems to be making us less able to cope with certain tasks. Candidates could consider the effect this has on people's ability to communicate with others, plan events or solve problems without the help of our intelligent phones. Some candidates could argue that the development of intelligent phones is something that is fast and convenient and helps us to be more efficient so that we, as a result, take less time to access the information we need. Relevant points can be made about the role of intelligent phones in our lives.</p> <p>Some candidates might discuss whether dependency on artificial intelligence is preventing us from developing our intelligence further. Other candidates could say that spending a lot of time interacting with people on the screen, instead of face to face, makes people feel lonely and isolated and that it makes loneliness an illness in our society. They should give examples to support their argument. There should be a clear structure followed by an informed conclusion.</p>	40

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	<p data-bbox="316 248 1161 315">¿Se ha convertido la sanidad pública en un tema puramente económico? Da tu opinión, justificando tu respuesta.</p> <p data-bbox="316 349 1313 551">Candidates might discuss the problems of The National Health Service and Seguridad Social. They could also discuss whether, in the current economic situation, it is viable to have a free health service, given the increasing longevity of the population and the cost of medicines. Others may argue that we would be better served by regulating the expenditure within the NHS and making people more accountable for their decisions.</p> <p data-bbox="316 584 1307 748">Candidates may consider whether, in a modern and wealthy society, having a national health service should be the norm and whether the state should be responsible for looking after its people. They should give examples to support their argument. There should be a clear structure followed by an informed conclusion.</p>	40

Question	Answer	Marks
Part 2: Usage Exercise 1		
2	subrayará	1
3	pasemos	1
4	fueran prohibidas	1
5	pediría / habría pedido	1
6	pudiste	1

Question	Answer	Marks
Exercise 2		
7	Alfonso y Almudena deben <u>(de) tener mucho tiempo libre</u> ya que no tienen trabajo.	1
8	Aunque Sevilla <u>sea más bonita/bella (que Valladolid)</u> , Valladolid es una ciudad fantástica.	1
9	Que Miguel no me dijera nada es algo que <u>me duele</u> .	1
10	No leeré ese libro a <u>no ser que/menos que me pagues</u> .	1
11	No comprobaremos las respuestas <u>hasta que no hayáis hecho</u> los ejercicios.	1

Question	Answer	Marks
Exercise 3: award a tick for each correct response, then see the conversion table to turn the ticks into marks.		
12	lo que	
13	así	
14	han escrito	
15	sobre	
16	moda	
17	casi	
18	cada	
19	sin embargo	
20	claro	

Question	Answer	Marks
21	Algo	
22	pide	
23	cómo	
24	suele	
25	pinta	
26	cocinaba	
27	ese	
28	cuentas	
29	tanto	
30	frente a	
31	ser	

Conversion table:

Number of ticks	Mark
19–20	10
17–18	9
15–16	8
13–14	7
11–12	6
9–10	5
7–8	4
5–6	3
3–4	2
1–2	1
0	0