

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0515 DUTCH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0515/04

Paper 4 (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 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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25 marks per question. Each question is marked over a maximum of 140 words.

1 Communication: 5 marks

Put a stroke in the left-hand margin for each of the 5 relevant points.
Record 0 for a failure to score a point.

2 Language: 15 marks

Examiners are required to award ticks beside each Marking Unit which is substantially correct. Errors are not to be indicated. The total number of ticks should be recorded at the foot of the page and converted to a mark out of 15 using the Conversion table at the end of the mark scheme.

3 General Impression: 5 marks

The pro rata mark based on the Language mark should serve as the first guide. This mark should be adjusted up or down by one mark where this is justified by positive or negative qualities, **such as unusually good or ambitious use of language, or by negative qualities, such as excessive repetition.**

- 0–1 Does not rise above the requirements for the Directed Writing Task in Paper 2.
- 2 Fairly good use of idiom, vocabulary, structures and appropriate tenses.
- 3 Good use of the above.
- 4 Very good use of the above.
- 5 Excellent use of the above.

Recording of marks

Marks should be recorded at the end of the answer as follows:

Communication	+	Language	+	General Impression	=	Total
e.g. 4/5	+	10/15	+	3/5	=	17/25

Enter each of the two marks on the front of the Script and record the total out of 50.

Please ensure that these marks are checked carefully, especially the conversion of ticks to marks for Language.

Counting words

- (a) In letters ignore any address or date. Ignore also any title which the candidate has invented. No marks may be gained for the above.
- (b) Count up to exactly 140 words. Award no more marks thereafter, either for Communication or Language. But see note (e).
- (c) Our definition of a word is a group of letters surrounded by a space. A group of letters containing a hyphen or an apostrophe is regarded as one word.
- (d) All numbers count as one word each whether written as figures or as words.

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(e) When the 140th word splits a Marking Unit, award a mark for the unit if correct in spite of (b).

...met || mijn vriend. Record a tick for 'met'.

te || laat. Record a tick after 'laat'.

Hij is || klaar. Record a tick after 'Hij is'.

(f) Indicate the 140th word by ||.

(g) Proper nouns count as one word and do not score ticks for language, e.g. Nieuw-Zeeland, Verenigde Staten, Noord-Holland, Minister Brinkman, New York.

(h) In letters count a maximum of **2** words only for the addressee as in *Beste meneer Aardse*.

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 0/25 is given. These are rare in IGCSE. 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 Accuracy and Impression.

When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Language marks. However, please bear in mind that as long as candidates do not distort the requirements of the rubric, they are allowed to develop their essays in the direction that suits them/their imagination takes them: Examiners should always hesitate before bracketing material as irrelevant, especially if it is integrated into an essay which fulfils the requirements of the rubric in other ways, and must consult their Team Leader if they are unsure.

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MARKS FOR RELEVANT COMMUNICATION

General principles

(a) Do not award Communication Marks when the required elements are expressed in inappropriate time frames:

- e.g. *Vorig jaar ga ik naar Nederland* = 0 for Communication. *ga ik* does not receive a tick for Language. (The other elements are marked in the usual way.)

However reward a Present where a Future context is apparent:

- e.g. *Volgend jaar ga ik naar Frankrijk* = 1 for Communication. *ga ik* receives a tick for Language.

(b) Disallow for Communication the use of the Infinitive or the Past Participle when a finite verb is required and vice versa

- e.g. *Ik gegaan naar Frankrijk* = 0 for Communication and Language
Ik gaan naar Frankrijk = 0 similarly
Ik wil naar Frankrijk ga = 0 similarly

(c) Bracket and exclude from the word count any letter etiquette in Question 2 when a letter is not asked for.

(d) A Communication mark may only score if it occurs in the first 140 words.

A maximum of 5 marks is available for each of the two questions. Marks are to be awarded for the following points:

Vraag 1

- (a) wie je nieuwe klasgenoot is en waar hij/zij vandaan komt; [1]
welke lessen jullie hebben gehad; [1]
twee dingen die jullie in de pauze hebben gedaan; [1]
wat jij ervan vond om een nieuwe leerling in de klas te hebben; [1]
wat jij dit weekend allemaal met hem/haar gaat doen. [1]
- (b) met wie je bent gegaan en waar het was; [1]
wat je allemaal hebt gezien; [1]
wat je het leukste vond en waarom; [1]
twee dingen die je in de museumwinkel hebt gekocht; [1]
twee dingen die je volgende week gaat doen. [1]

N.B.: Candidates should bear in mind that they cannot be credited any relevant communication marks for sections which are copied from the rubric.

Vraag 2

1 mark up to a maximum of 10 for each point relevant to the development of the storyline/plot, **excluding transcription of (part of the) rubric**. Divide the total number of points by two to arrive at the final mark for communication.

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LANGUAGE MARKS

General notes

This positive mark scheme is intended to reward both accuracy and ambition. No marks are deducted for errors. There is no 'impression marking'.

Punctuation: incorrect punctuation will be tolerated.

Repetition: rule of three, i.e. that only the first three examples of identical lexis and structure in identical circumstances will be rewarded.

Accuracy: in letters, ignore any address or date. Ignore also any title which the candidate has invented. No marks may be gained for these items.

Irrelevant material: no marks may be obtained for clearly irrelevant material. Count such material in the word count, but bracket it.

Word Limit: count up to exactly 140 words for Language and Communication.

Marking units: a tick is awarded for a correct marking unit of which each element is correct. The tick is recorded over the scoring word.

A Marking unit may consist of the correct use of any of the following items:

- A noun or pronoun + verb. Extra marks are available for certain constructions.
- A verb used as an infinitive, with or without a preposition
- A noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase or partitive
- A noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase
- Any pronoun other than subject pronouns
- All adverbs (except *heel* and *erg*)
- All conjunctions (except *en* and *maar*)

Letter Etiquette

Allow the use of *je* or *u* in informal letters. In the case of inconsistencies, only reward the most frequently used.

Disallow the use of *je*, *jouw* etc. in formal letters. Do not tolerate inconsistency of *u* and *je*. Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

Reward with a tick for Language, the use of *meneer* or *mevrouw* at the start of a formal letter. Also award one tick for *Geachte meneer X* or *Geachte mevrouw Y* in a formal letter and *Beste Tinus* etc. in an informal letter. Multiple addressees (*Geachte meneer en mevrouw X*) gain one tick only. Greetings such as *Hallo* or *Hé* gain ticks in informal letters only and formal endings (*Hoogachtend* etc.) do not score in informal letters.

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In addition award ticks for Language up to a maximum of 5 for prelearnt preamble such as:

Hartelijk dank voor uw brief van jongstleden.

Thereafter ignore everything not related to the task set.

N.B. These *politesse*s may occur at the end of the letter. If they do, reward to a maximum of 5.

Do not reward 'letter etiquette' for Language when a letter is not required.

Letter Ending

Allow a maximum of 3 marks for all formal and informal *politesse*s

Hoogachtend, Met vriendelijke groeten etc.

Mark for language in the normal way up to a maximum of 3 ticks. This is in addition to the marks awarded for the *politesse*s described above.

A VERBS

1 Subject/verb accord

Correctly spelt noun or pronoun + any correct finite verb in the correct word order = 1 tick.

The personal pronouns: *ik, je/jij* etc. as well as the indefinite pronouns: (n) iemand etc. must be correctly written. The present tenses of *hebben* and *zijn* also score ticks, if appropriate.

Ik drink [✓]	[1]
Ick drink	[0]
Niemand weet [✓] (het)	[1]
De hont drinkt/De hond drinkt [✓] /Het hond drinkt	[0/1/0]
De groote hond drinkt	[0]
(Nu) ik ga	[0]
Ik heb koud	(incorrect marking unit) [0]
Iedereen zei [✓]	[1]
Het was [✓]	[1]
Er waren [✓]	[1]

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2 Compound tenses

An auxiliary and a past participle in the correct position gains one tick (i.e. one tick per correct verbal unit).

[N.B.: In question 2 of Paper 4, the narrative must be in the past; consequently, a candidate who uses the present tense is not fulfilling the task set, and a mark for Accuracy would be unfair to those candidates who do attempt the past tense but make mistakes. Either past tense is acceptable, so long as it reads like authentic and idiomatic Dutch.]

Ik heb (een boek) gekocht [1]

Ik heb (met de bus) gegaan [0]

Ik heb gegaan (met de bus) [0]

When candidates use the simple past in combination with a present participle, a past participle, or an infinitive, add an extra tick.

Hij was naar huis gegaan [2]

Zij had haar sleutel gevonden [2]

Wij gingen onder een boom zitten wachten (gingen zitten wachten) [3]

Ik was lopend naar huis gegaan (was lopend gegaan) [3]

3 Separable verbs

A tick for each correct siting of the separable prefix.

Ik uitnodig [0]

Wij wassen af (1 for *wij wassen*, 1 for *af*) [2]

Ik heb (vier mensen) uitgenodigd (1 for correct verbal unit, 1 for correct sitting of separable prefix) [2]

Ik moet toegeven [2]

4 Imperative

A tick for correct use.

Wacht! [1]

Schrijven op! [0]

Let op! (1 for imperative and 1 for correct use of separable verb) [2]

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5 Correct use and positioning of infinitives:

(After modal verbs, *om...te*, *zonder...te*, etc.) One tick for the correct use and spelling of the infinitive, as part of a correct verbal unit, and an additional tick (i.e. conditional upon correct use of the infinitive) for the correct use and spelling of *om te* etc.

Ik kan (goed) zwemmen		[1]
Ik kan zwemmen goed		[0]
Zonder (een ogenblik) te verliezen	(for <i>zonder... te verliezen</i>)	[2]
Hij staat te kijken	(for <i>staat te kijken</i>)	[2]
Ik ben aan het sparen		[2]

B NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

1 Nouns

A tick will be given for any correctly used and spelt noun preceded by a correctly used possessive, demonstrative, negative (*geen*) or numeral, including correct use of genitive s as in 's morgens. In short, this means that a noun will only score as part of a unit.

Give credit for correct use of *meneer*, *mevrouw* en (*me-*) *juffrouw*.

Correctly used and spelt plural noun phrases/units will get an extra tick.

Mijn/onze/deze/geen/elke fiets		[1 each]
Jouw/alle/die/kinderen		[2]
Ze werkt 's morgens		[1]
Mijn man werkt 's avonds		[2]
Ons vader werkt 's nachts		[1]
Also credit with 1 tick when an article is left out correctly as in:		
Hij is onderwijzer		[1]

2 Personal pronouns correctly used as direct or indirect object.

Ik zie hem		[1]
Ik geef haar een hand		[1]
Ik heb het hem gegeven		[2]

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3 Reflective pronouns correctly used gain an extra tick.

Hij voelt [✓] zich er goed	[1]
Wij verveelden [✓] óns	[1]
Wij verveelden niet	[0]

C ADJECTIVES

1 Adjectives need to agree with the choice of article.

If there is no article, the ending of the adjective must agree with the gender and number of the noun. Please note that the adjective will only be credited if the spelling of the adjective and of the noun it describes is correct.

De [✓] jonge vrouw	[1]
Een jong vrouw	[0]
Zijn jonge vrouw	[0]
Koude [✓] wijn/ [✓] koud water	[1 each]
Met drie anderen vrienden	[0]
Mijn tweede favourite attractie	[0]

2 Predicative adjectives

Hij is [✓] groot	[1]
Hij is grote	[0]

D PREPOSITIONS

1 Prepositional units are given one extra tick. A preposition + a pronoun: 1 tick.

Met [✓] de auto	[1]
Met bus	[0]
Met [✓] jou	[1]
Met jouw	[0]
Ik luister [✓] naar hem	[1]

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2 Combinations with a fixed preposition are given one extra tick.

Hij is er zéker vān (zeker van) [2]

E ADVERBS

1 Correct use of adverbial phrase / adverb

Excluding *heel* en *erg*, but including one-word adverbs such as *graag*, *ook*, *dan*, *misschien*, *niet*.

Hij rijdt hārd [1]

Hij rijdt hard altijd [0]

Hij rijdt nōoit / niet hārd [2]

Hij komt misschien [1]

Misschien hij komt [0]

2 Qualifiers, such as *tamelijk* and *vrij* are also to be credited with 1 tick. *Erg*, *zo*, *zeer* and *heel* are not to be credited.

Ik ben vréselijk moe [1]

3 The adverbs that are often used to make the imperative less direct and more friendly, i.e. *eens*, *maar*, *toch*, *even*, also score 1 tick.

Kom tōch binnen [1]

Laat mār [1]

Ik ging tōch mār eens even kijken [4]

4 Correct use of forms with *er* also scores 1 tick, but not when used as subject (see A1).

Er wordt gebeld (Er in subject position) [0]

Er loopt een kat in de tuin (Er in subject position) [0]

Ik heb ér gewoond [1]

Je zit erop [1]

Ik heb ér genoeg [1]

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F CONJUNCTIONS AND WORD ORDER

1 Correct subordinating or co-ordinating conjunctions are to be credited, except those with *en* and *maar*) as is the use of a correct relative pronoun.

Ik weet niet of hij komt [1]

Ik weet niet als hij komt [0]

Het meisje dat daar loopt (dat used as rel. pro.) [1]

De stoel waarop ik zit [1]

De stoel waar ik op zit [1]

2 Correct word order

- in relative and subordinate clauses
- inversion main clauses
- time, manner, place (TMP)
- order of direct and indirect objects

[2 noun objects: indirect object comes first]

[2 pronoun objects: direct object comes first]

In relative and subordinate clauses

Ik weet dat hij niet komt [3 in total]

Ik weet dat hij komt niet (1 for *ik weet*, no further score because of incorrect word order) [1]

Inversion in main clauses

Morgen gaat ze weg (correct inversion) [3 in total]

Morgen ze gaat weg [0]

Time, manner, place (TMP)

Ik drink 's middags snel een biertje [3 in total]

Ik drink een biertje in het café snel (incorrect w.o. after *bier*) [1]

Order of direct and indirect object

(WO)

Ik geef hem een boek [1]

Ik geef hem het [0]

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MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1 Interrogatives plus inversion

Wie bēn je? [2 in total]

Wanneer je komt? (no inversion) [0]

2 Times, dates and age

Telling the time: 1 tick per preposition, up to a maximum of 2; the time must be correctly written.

Om kwart vóór tien [2]

Om 10 uur / om half tien [1 each]

Om half drei [0]

Dates

A tick for correct usage (ordinals should be spelt correctly).

12 mei / twaalf mei / de twaalfde mei [1 each]

12 Mei [0]

In conjunction with preposition: plus 1 tick

Please note: *tot en met* counts as one preposition.

Tot én met 10 juni [2 in total]

Van elf tot en met dertien Juli (month incorrect spelling) [0]

Age

Hij is zeventien (jaar) [1]

3 Comparisons

In comparisons, the correct adjective/adverb is credited as normal, but there is an extra tick for the correct usage in the comparison.

Zij zingt bēter dān ik [2]

Jan is éven óud als Piet (1 for *even...als*, 1 for *oud*) [2]

Jij bent niet zo jōng dan ik (for *jong*: incorrect comparison) [1]

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4 Abbreviations will be rewarded if used with the correct punctuation

d.✓w.✓z.	[1]
a.✓u.✓b	[1]
zō'✓n	[1]

5 Units and prices, however expressed, gain a tick if used appropriately

3 mēter 80/3✓m. 80/drie mēter tachtig	[1 each]
Dat boek kost 8,✓50	[1]

6 Greetings etc.

Goedē✓middag / goedē✓navond	[1 each]
Welter✓usten	[1]
Dā✓g	[1]

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Conversion Table for 0515/04

Number of ticks Maximum 60	Mark out of 15 (for Accuracy of Language)	Pro rata (General Impression)* Max 5
60+	15	5
55–59	14	5
51–54	13	4
48–50	12	4
45–47	11	4
42–44	10	3
38–41	9	3
34–37	8	3
30–33	7	2
26–29	6	2
22–25	5	2
19–21	4	1
15–18	3	1
11–14	2	0
7–10	1	0
0–6	0	0