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**DUTCH**

Paper 1 Listening

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

**0515/01**

**For Examination from 2015**

**Approx. 45 minutes**

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**MAXIMUM MARK: 45**

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This document consists of **9** printed pages and **1** blank page.

## 1 General Marking Principles

- 1.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 2. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 2 of the Mark Scheme. Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (1.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in Dutch they will not score (1.6).

### 1.2 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.

### 1.3 More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:

- (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
- (b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. 2 boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
- (c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded. For example, the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but there are 2 'extra' ticks (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3.

number of correct ticks:	5
minus number of extra ticks:	-2
mark awarded:	= 3

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks 2, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

### 1.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:

Both correct answers on line 1, and line 2 blank = 2  
 Both correct answers on line 1, and line 2 wrong = 1  
 (or vice-versa)

- 1.5 Answers requiring the use of Dutch (rather than a non-verbal response) should be based on 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 a correct answer?
  - (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
  - (c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
  - (d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. *mijn*, *zijn*, unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
  - (e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
  - (f) Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
  - (g) Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- 1.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Dutch if the word given means something else in Dutch.** (Incorrect Dutch which constitutes a word in any language other than Dutch is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme, and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 1.5 above.)
- 1.7 **Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark**, e.g. 'haarvader' and 'morgenoch tend' (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).
- 1.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:
- (a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing them from scoring the mark (INV = 0).
  - (b) INSUF = insufficient and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
  - (c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.
  - (d) 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.
- 1.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in scoris.

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

### 1.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, <b>but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:</b>	<p>the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes:</p> <p>(i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>(ii) an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused</p>
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer <b>specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:</b>	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original transcript:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

## 2 Detailed Mark Scheme

## Deel 1

## Oefening 1, vragen 1–8

ACCEPT			REFUSE
1	A	[1]	
2	C	[1]	
3	D	[1]	
4	B	[1]	
5	D	[1]	
6	D	[1]	
7	A	[1]	
8	C	[1]	

[Total: 8]

## Oefening 2, vragen 9–15

ACCEPT			REFUSE
9	juli / Juli / julie / Julie	[1]	jul / Jul / juni / junie / Junie / jun
10	B	[1]	
11	3 / drie	[1]	
12	A	[1]	
13	C	[1]	
14	A	[1]	
15	420 / accept written version	[1]	see 1.10 (d) in General Principles

[Total: 7]

## Deel 2

## Oefening 1, vraag 16

A mark out of 6 is entered for the whole exercise in the mark input box.

If more than 6 boxes are ticked by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: e.g. 7 boxes ticked of which 6 are correct use formula  $6 - 1 = 5$  (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

ACCEPT

REFUSE

Lieske

(a) (b) (c) 

Jan

(d) (e) (f) 

Marieke

(g) (h) (i) 

Ortwin

(j) (k) (l) 

[Total: 6]

## Oefening 2, vragen 17–25

ACCEPT		REFUSE
<b>Part 1</b>		
<b>17</b>	<b>restaurant</b> / restaurant in Amsterdam [1]	Amsterdam
<b>18</b>	<b>de universiteit</b> / universiteit [van Moskou not essential] [1]	university / Angola / Moskou [on its own] / Rusland [on its own]
<b>19</b>	leraar accept synonyms [1]	werker / werken / leren / leer raar
<b>20</b>	gitaar [1]	guitar
<b>21</b>	<b>lui</b> / een beetje lui / niet actief niet / weinig geïnteresseerd [1]	niet interessant / saai
<b>Part 2</b>		
<b>22</b>	<b>30 / dertig leerlingen in de klas</b> grote klas[sen] / [te] veel leerlingen [1]	ze zijn uitstekend
<b>23</b>	[ze hebben] <b>dezelfde winkels</b> winkels hetzelfde [1]	[Ze hebben heel] veel winkels
<b>24</b>	[Ze zijn heel] <b>gastvrij</b> [De] deur staat altijd [voor hem/mij ] open [1]	open deur anything relating to the weather
<b>25</b>	<b>Nederlanders [zijn] minder verlegen</b> Russen [zijn] verlegener / meer verlegen [1]	Ze zijn minder verlegen [on its own: NBOD] / Ze zijn verlegener / meer verlegen [on its own: NBOD] / minder verlegen [on its own] / meer verlegen [on its own]

[Total: 9]

## Deel 3

## Oefening 1, vragen 26–31

ACCEPT			REFUSE
26	C	[1]	
27	B	[1]	
28	C	[1]	
29	D	[1]	
30	A	[1]	
31	C	[1]	

[Total: 6]

## Oefening 2, vragen 32–40

ACCEPT			REFUSE
32	[zijn] wiskundeleraar / leraar wiskunde	[1]	[zijn] moeder [zijn] leraar / leraren
33	met de / zijn kinderen spelen eet samen met de / zijn kinderen	[1]	eten werken
34	[gaat] naar de school van zijn dochter hij brengt zijn dochter naar school	[1]	[naar] school [naar] zijn werk
35	hij luistert naar muziek [op zijn mp3-speler] hij heeft zijn mp3-speler op met muziek [op]	[1]	mp3-speler [on its own] / muziek [on its own]
36	je bent er uren mee kwijt verspilt tijd / leidt af / neemt al je tijd in beslag	[1]	het is snel / makkelijk
37	Hun tekeningen / zijn vrienden inspireren hem bron van inspiratie	[1]	inspireren [on its own]
38	Door [veel] naar mensen te kijken Hij kijkt [veel] naar mensen	[1]	[door te] kijken [on its own] / mensen [on its own]
39	ze koken voor hem [en zijn vrouw] Er wordt voor hun gekookt Ze maken het eten Ze hoeven niet te koken	[1]	Ze zijn dol op eten / ze houden van lekker eten / Voor de gezelligheid



<b>40</b> <b>Dat het soms moeilijk is om genoeg te verdienen [met het maken van strips om van te leven]</b> Dat hij [zelf] niet altijd genoeg verdient om van te leven / Dat het / striptekenen soms een moeilijk bestaan is / Dat hij geen vast inkomen heeft	[1] Dat striptekenen moeilijk is / Dat hij niet genoeg geld heeft [on its own] / geen vast inkomen [on its own]
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[Total: 9]

