
ITALIAN

0535/04

Paper 4 Continuous Writing

For Examination from 2014

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour 15 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 50

The syllabus is accredited for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **20** printed pages.

Total marks for paper: 50

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 qualities, such as unusually good vocabulary or ambitious use of language, or by negative qualities, such as excessive repetition. Indicate positive qualities by a plus sign and negative qualities by a minus sign in the right-hand margin.

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. No marks may be gained 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. Count the number of words **as it should be**, not necessarily as it is written. A group of letters containing a hyphen or an apostrophe is regarded as one word.

un'amico (sic) = two words	l'uomo = one word
un'amica = one word	la donna = two words
l'ho = one word	li ho = two words
qual'è = two words	

- (d) All numbers count as one word each whether written as figures or as words.

21 = one word
venti cinque (sic) = one word

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

...con || il mio amico. Record a tick for 'con'.
Più || tardi. Record a tick after 'più'.
Ha || finito. Record a tick after 'ha'.

- (f) Indicate the 140th word by ||.
- (g) Proper nouns count as one word and do not score ticks for language, e.g. Nuova Zelanda, Stati Uniti, Alto Adige, Lago di Garda, New York.
- (h) In letters count a maximum of 2 words only for the addressee as in *Gentile Signora Bellini*.

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 Language 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. (E.g. Bracket and include in the word count an introduction to a question consisting of an unwanted self portrait on the lines of: *'Buongiorno. Mi chiamo X. Ho 16 anni. Abito a Y'* etc.)

Repetition of material printed in the rubric

The following list of words lifted **unchanged** from the rubric will not be rewarded with language ticks:

Question 1(a) *a uno zoo, zoo, la settimana scorsa, il fine settimana prossimo*

Question 1(b) *i vestiti, a scuola, vestiti di marca, molti soldi*

Question 2 *il primo giorno, nuova scuola*

MARKS FOR RELEVANT COMMUNICATION

General principles

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

- e.g. *L'anno scorso io vado a Roma* = 0 for Communication. *Vado* 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. *L'anno prossimo vado a Roma* = 1 for Communication. *Vado* receives a tick for Language.

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

- e.g. *Io passato le vacanze* = 0 for Communication and Language
Io passare le vacanze = 0 similarly
Voglio (1) mangio (0) = 0 for Communication

(c) Tolerate and accept for Communication (but not for Language) the use of any past tenses when a past is required, even when a different past tense would be correct. Allow Perfect, Imperfect, Pluperfect or Past Historic. Ignore inconsistency of the Perfect and Past Historic if it occurs. Accept for Communication the use of a Future when a Conditional would be correct and vice versa.

Disallow the historical present for Communication and Language.

(d) Tolerate and allow for Communication the use of *avere* with a past participle when *essere* is correct.

- e.g. *Ho rimasto solo* may score

However disallow the use of *essere* for *avere*, as in:

- e.g. *Sono mangiato* = 0

(e) Bracket and exclude from the word count any letter etiquette when a letter is not asked for.

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

(g) When two 'reactions' are required in Question 2 and they are expressed as a list, e.g. *Ero triste e stanco* or *Era interessante e divertente*, award one Communication mark only. However, if a verb is used, e.g. *Ero triste[...]/Ero stanco*, award two Communication marks.

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

QUESTION 1(a): letter to a friend about a recent visit to the zoo

- (i) **Description of what candidate did with friends** 1
 Allow *noi* as subject with no mention of friend(s)
 Allow *io* + activity with *con* + name(s) (of friend(s))
 Allow *siamo andati a uno zoo/London Zoo* for 'what we did'
 Copying *con i tuoi amici* does not invalidate the task
- (ii) **Reason** candidate does or does not like zoo(s) 1
 Do not insist on *mi piace/non mi piace* as *gli zoo sono divertenti/noiosi* etc implies that
- (iii) **Whether candidate prefers outings with friend(s) or parent(s)** 1
 Insist on *preferisco* or equivalent as Communication mark is given for this as a task
- (iv) **Reason 1**
 Allow anything sensible
- (v) **What candidate would like to do (with friend(s)) next weekend** 1
Il fine settimana (prossimo) vorrei/voglio + infinitive is obviously ok (do not insist on 'with friend(s)')
 Allow for Communication a simple future, e.g. *andremo al cinema il fine settimana (prossimo)*
 Allow a present + *il fine settimana (prossimo)*, e.g. *il fine settimana (prossimo) andiamo al cinema*
 Allow *il fine settimana prossimo abbiamo deciso di...*

QUESTION 1(b): fashion and clothes

- (i) **Description of clothes candidate has bought recently** 1
 Insist on past tense. Do not insist on description: reward *ho comprato una gonna*
 Allow 'I haven't bought anything recently'
- (ii) **Reason candidate likes or does not like clothes s/he wears to school** 1
 As with Question 1(a) allow omission of *mi piace/non mi piace*
 Allow *i vestiti che porto per andare a scuola, fanno schifo*
- (iii) **Whether candidate buys designer clothes** 1
 Do not insist on *compro*. Reward *mi piace* and *porto* and any other sensible statements
 Reward tenses other than the present if used logically
- (iv) **Reason why/why not** 1
 Allow anything sensible
- (v) **What the candidate would like to wear if s/he had lots of money** 1
Se avessi molti soldi vorrei portare / porterei / comprerei + clothes. Allow future for Communication only, not for Language
 Disallow *se ho molti soldi etc* AND *se avrei molti soldi* for Communication

QUESTION 2: first day at new school

- (i) Description of what s/he did on his/her first day at new school 1
 Award Communication marks for 3 separate statements in past tenses
 Allow *la prima lezione era matematica* etc as events and reward with Communication marks
 Award Communication marks only to events which took place **from** the candidate's arrival at school
 Language ticks should be awarded in the normal way to events which take place before the candidate arrives at school (e.g. dressing, breakfast, journey to school etc) and context for the change of school
- (ii) **Reactions to the school / to the events of the day** 1 + 1
 Reactions to the new school may be expressed in past or present tenses, e.g. *la nuova scuola è/era/è stata* + adjective, *mi piace/mi è piaciuta la scuola*
 Reactions to the events of the day should be expressed in past tenses, e.g. *ero / sono stato* + adjective (*contento/sorpreso* etc) or *era / è stato* + adjective
 2 marks may be awarded to reactions to the school OR to reactions to the events of the day OR to a combination
 Reward *eccitato* and *eccitante* for Language
 Allow for Communication *ho fatto degli amici*

LANGUAGE MARKS

General comments

This positive marking scheme is intended to reward both accuracy and ambition. No marks are deducted for errors.

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 e.g. *il mio* (1) *amico*.

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

- A noun + verb or a verb with or without subject pronoun, as appropriate. Extra marks are available for the use of negative expressions and the interrogative.
- A verb used as an infinitive, with or without a preposition
- A noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase or partitive. Reward possessive only if accompanied by the correct definite article. Tolerate article with possessive in front of nouns indicating family relationship
- A noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase
- Any pronoun including subject pronouns when not redundant
- All adverbs
- All conjunctions (except *e* and *ma*)

See below for details.

Each unit scores one tick which should be placed above the verb or the preposition. The spelling and possible accent of verbs must be absolutely correct in order to score a mark: this includes the future and historic past, as well as the third person of the present tense of the verb *dare*. Likewise, the apostrophe with the imperatives *di'*, *da'* and *fa'* must be present in order to score a tick. Otherwise, inaccuracies in the use of accents, punctuation and the upper case are tolerated.

E.g. *Fa silenzio* (imperative) = 0. *(Lui) e andato* = 0. *Due anni fà/Due anni fa'* = 1

Units containing consequential errors are not rewarded.

E.g. *Il stazione è chiuso* = 0

However, if two marks or more are lost due to a minor error of spelling or a faulty gender, the Examiner should place + in the right hand margin and take it into account when awarding the Impression Mark.

Misspelling of proper nouns in the case of a person's name or a town or place other than a country should be tolerated.

E.g. *...con Paulo* = 1. *...a Venezia* = 1. However, *...in Inghilterra* = 0

Allow the use of *tu*, *Lei* or *voi* in informal letters. In the case of inconsistencies, reward the most frequently used. Disallow the use of *tu*, *tuo* etc in formal letters. Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

Letter etiquette

Reward with a tick for Language, the use of *Egregio* + *Signore/Signor* + *surname/professional title* or *Gentile* + *Signora/Signora* + *surname/professional title* at the start of a formal letter. Also award a tick for *Caro Signore* or *Cara Signora* in a formal or informal letter and *Caro Giovanni* etc in an informal letter. Multiple addressees (*Egregio Signore, Gentile Signora*) gain one tick only. Greetings such as *Ciao* or *A presto* gain ticks in informal letters only and formal endings (*Distinti saluti* etc) do not score in informal letters.

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

Grazie della tua lettera che mi ha fatto molto piacere (Max 5)

Thereafter ignore everything not related to the task set.

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

Mi è gradita l'occasione per porgere distinti saluti etc

Rispondimi presto. Un abbraccio. 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.

Tolerances

When a verb is governed by multiple subjects, tolerate if either is correct.

E.g. *Il uomo e sua moglie (1) sono partiti (1)*

When an adjective or a preposition is dependent on two or more nouns, tolerate if one is correct.

E.g. *L'uomo e suo moglie erano (1) disperati (1)*
... con (1) l'uomo e suo moglie

When an incorrect subject governs two verbs (each correct), the second is ticked.

E.g. *Il moglie è uscita e ha visto (1)*

No credit is usually given to the occasional correctly spelt item in a sequence which makes no sense in Italian. However, recognisable discrete items such as *mio padre* may be rewarded in such a context.

When the gender of the writer is variable, tick only the most frequent. Always accept the declared gender of the writer when marking agreements and ignore the name on the front of the script and at the end of the letter.

Accept the use of either *tu* or *voi* or *Lei* in informal letters, but do not reward *tu* in formal letters. Do not tolerate inconsistency of *voi*, *Lei* and *tu*. Reward the most frequent.

Reward the use of *eccitato* and *eccitante* to say 'excited'/'exciting' both for Communication and Language.

Allow *realmente* for *veramente*.

Accept *stanco* for Communication of a reaction in Question 2.

Reward *shockare/shockato/shockante*, and *shoccare/shoccato/shoccante* and the French spelling *choc* only as a noun or the infinitive *choccare*.

A VERBS**1 Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb correct = 1 (if all elements are correct)**

ho un amico = 1	ho mangiato = 1	il bambino ha pianto = 1
(io) o amato = 0	mi sono alzato = 1	il lezione comincia = 0
(lei) è andata = 1	(lei) è andato = 0	(loro) sono arrivato = 0
abbiamo cantato e ballato = 1 + 1		

Insist on correct agreement in cases such as:

l' (1) ho trovato (m.) (1)	l' (1) ho trovato (f.) (0)
le (1) ho trovate (1)	li (1) ho trovato (0)

2 Imperative = 1 (2 for negative imperative for tu)

Vieni! = 1 Sedetevi! = 1 Non toccate! = 1 Non toccare! = 2

3 Past participle = 1

(una volta) chiusa la porta... = 1 finita la guerra... = 1

4 Gerund with or without stare = 1

sbagliando... = 1 stavo andando = 1

Disallow gerund following *essere*:

ero giocando = 0

5 Verb + infinitive = 1 + 1

voglio (1) uscire (1)	ho cominciato (1) a scrivere (1)
ho cominciato (1) scrivere (0)	ho cominciato (1) di scrivere (0)
mi piace (2) leggere (1) = 3	mi (1) piaccio (0) leggere (1) = 2
bisogna (1) andare (1) = 2	

6 Preposition + verb = 1 (2 for past infinitive)

senza guardare = 1	prima di entrare = 1
dopo aver finito = 2	dopo essersi alzato = 2

N.B. Prima di partire (0) è suonato il telefono (1) (Unrelated)

7 Passive

Reward by usual rules

è stata (1) presa (1)	è stato (0) presa (1)
siamo stati (1) seguiti (1)	abbiamo stati (0) seguiti (1)

8 Negatives

Simple negative 'non' is not awarded a tick.

non giocano = 1

non sono venuti = 1

Reward with one tick a negative expression when it contains *ancora*, *mai*, *nessuno*, *niente*, *più* when correctly placed, provided that the verb is appropriate.

non giocano più = 2

non sono mai venuti = 2

non ho visto niente = 2

non ho prendato niente = 1 (for negative)

A negative may be rewarded when it stands alone:

Nessuno. (1) Mai. (1) Niente. (1)

9 Interrogatives

Award one tick for an interrogative, even if the verb is faulty.

(i) (Tu) vieni? = 2

1 tick for correct verb, 1 for interrogative (provided that the '?' is there)

È il postino venuto? = 1

1 tick for correct verb but not for interrogative (wrong word order)

(ii) Interrogative adverbs score 1 tick separately.

Dove? = 1 Quando? = 1 Come? = 1 Perché? = 1 Quanto/a/i/e? = 1

Dove (1) vai tu (1 + 1)? = 3

1 tick for adverb, 1 for interrogative, 1 for correct verb

B NOUNS

A noun with a definite or indefinite article does not score. No credit is given to a noun with a number.

il cane = 0 un uccello = 0 i bambini = 0 due case = 0 50 euro = 0

A noun may be part of a Marking Unit as illustrated below.

1 Subject + verb = 1

See above in **(A)**: il ragazzo è uscito = 1

A faulty gender or a spelling error in the subject noun or pronoun will invalidate the unit:

i genti sono arrivati = 0 i professori hanno... = 0
questo canzone è (0) nuovo/a (0)

When the relative *che* is used after a noun, the noun is treated as the subject:

l'uomo che (1) parla (1) il uomo che (1) parla (0)
l'uomo che (1) parle (0)

2 Preposition (+ article) + noun = 1

a Milano = 1 in cucina = 1 con Paolo = 1
al cinema = 1 vicino (1) al mio amico (2) = 3 per questa signora = 2
sull'albero = 1

A faulty gender or spelling will invalidate the unit:

alla cinema = 0 per questa signora = 0 con mio sorella = 0
con questo signora = 0

When *di* is used to indicate possession, the following noun must be correct:

La camera di Paolo (1)
La camera della signora (1)
La camera del signore (1)
La camera dei ragazzi (1)
La camera della signora (0)

Do not insist on correct gender or spelling of *camera*: il camera della signora = 1
(N.B. This does not apply to the use of *di* in quantities (see **(B4)**, due chilo/kilo di mele = 0) or an adjectival phrase (see **(C2)**, un maglia di lana = 0) when each element must be correct.

3 Noun/pronoun + adjective or noun with qualifying suffix ('nome alterato') = 1

la piccola barca = 1 la barchetta = 1
 la piccolo barca = 0 (noi) siamo felici = 2 (even when *noi* is rightfully omitted)

Some diminutives have become nouns in their own right. Treat these as ordinary nouns.

E.g il pacchetto = 0

Treat as common adjectives all possessives, interrogatives, demonstratives and partitives.

mio padre = 1 quell'uomo = 1 questo cappello = 1
 del formaggio = 1 dei/alcuni ragazzi = 1 qualche ragazzi = 0

A noun/pronoun + adjective unit is not invalidated by an adjacent faulty element:

E.g. il mio amico vieni = 1 il mio amico francese = 1

4 Expressions of quantity + noun = 1

Both elements must be correct.

un chilo/kilo di mele = 1 un bottiglia di vino = 0 un pacchetto di caffè = 1
 la maggior (1) parte delle persone (1)

N.B. No credit is given to a noun + number:

due bambini = 0

C ADJECTIVES**1 Noun/Pronoun + adjective = 1**

Each element must be correct for the unit to gain a tick. The adjective must be in the correct form and position. See above in **(B)**.

il bel giardino = 1 il giardino è bello = 2 è bello = 2
 (loro) sono intelligente = 0 degli uccelli neri = 2 questi uccellini neri = 3
 i neri pantaloni = 0 le fiori sono profumati = 0 (gender invalidated)

2 Noun + adjectival phrase = 1

la camera da letto = 1 il campo da tennis = 1 le sala di pranzo = 0
 la borsa di plastica = 1 una maglia di lana = 1

3 Faulty adjectives do not invalidate other units

i suoi (1) fiori profumate = 1 ai (1) giardini pubblici = 1

Tolerate *bello* instead of *bel*. Similarly, tolerate *belli* instead of *bei/begli*.

un bello ragazzo = 1 dei belli alberi = 2 (one for partitive)

4 Adjectives used as nouns = 0

i ricchi = 0 gli inglesi = 0 l'importante (0) è (1)

5 Comparatives and superlatives

più/meno... (1) di/che... (1)

è (1) più grande (1) di (1) papà
 è (1) meno grande (1) di (1) me (1)

(tanto)... (1) quanto... (1)
 (così)... (1) come... (1)
 Roma è (1) (tanto) interessante (1) quanto Londra (1)

è (1) migliore (1) dell' (1) altro = 3
 l'uomo migliore = 2 il migliore = 1
 l'uomo più ricco = 2 il più ricco = 1
 una ragazza bellissima = 2
 una ragazza molto bella = 2
 una ragazza molta bella = 1 (for correct adjective)

D PRONOUNS

All pronouns other than subject pronouns and reflexives are ticked when used correctly.

1 Object Pronouns = 1

mi guarda = 2	ti ha visto = 2
ha parlato mi = 1 (for the verb)	(io) glielo vendo = 3
(io) gli ascolto = 1 (for the verb)	(lui) ci cerchi = 1 (for the pronoun)
(io) te li do = 3	(io) li ti do = 1 (for the verb)
mi piacciono (2) le scarpe = 2	mi (1) piace le scarpe = 1
mi manca (2) il portafoglio = 2	

2 ci and ne = 1

ci vado = 2 ne ho comprato = 2 ne ho tre = 2

See (H) Expressions for *c'è...* and *ci sono...*

3 Disjunctive or Emphatic Pronouns = 1

da me = 1 come te = 1
con noi = 1

4 Demonstrative Pronouns/Adjectives = 1

questo/a/i/e/ = 1	quello/a/i/e = 1	
il mio cavallo e quello di Piero = 3	questo qua = 1	quello che voglio = 3

5 Possessive Pronouns/Adjectives = 1

il mio, il tuo etc = 1

6 Relative Pronouns = 1

Reward che, il/la quale i/le quali, cui = 1

il cane che (1) dorme (1) = 2	il carne che (1) dorme (0) = 1
il cane chi (0) dorme (1) (for verb)	Raccontami quello che è successo = 4
nel quale/in cui = 1	

7 Interrogative Pronouns = 1

We reward interrogative pronouns in the same way as other pronouns:

Chi ha parlato? = 3	1 tick for correct pronoun (chi), 1 tick for correct verb, 1 for interrogative (see (A9))
Che pensi? = 3	1 tick for pronoun, 1 for correct verb, 1 for interrogative
Quale preferisci (tu)? = 3	1 tick for pronoun, 1 for correct verb, 1 for interrogative
Con che cosa? / Per chi? = 1 as with all prepositions + pronouns	

8 Indefinite Pronouns = 1

ciascuno, questo, quello, ciò, qualcuno, qualcosa/quache cosa, tutto, niente = 1

ciascuno per sé = 2

ciò non ti riguarda = 3

questo mi piace = 3

E PREPOSITIONS**1 With verbs**

senza aspettare = 1

prima di cominciare = 1

2 With nouns

in macchina = 1

con il ragazzo = 1

con Andrea = 1

a piedi = 1

ecco mamma = 1

ecco papà = 1

3 With pronouns

con lui = 1

per me = 1

senza niente = 1

vicino a casa nostra = 2

eccolo/a/i/e = 1

4 In a phrase

in mezzo alla folla = 2

di fronte alla cattedrale = 2

lontano dal villaggio = 2

F ADVERBS

All adverbs and adverbial phrases used correctly gain one tick.

(lui) non guida troppo velocemente = 3

parla troppo velocemente = 3

come di solito = 2

qui vicino = 1 (one idea)

non lontano di qui = 2

(lui) non guida mai troppo velocemente = 4

di solito = 1

abita molto lontano = 3

qui/qua/li/là = 1

di più = 1

Treat Comparatives and Superlatives of Adverbs in the same way as Adjectives. See under **(C)**.

G CONJUNCTIONS

All conjunctions used correctly receive a tick except 'e' and 'ma'.

mentre aspettava... = 2

siccome voleva uscire... = 3

ha detto che verrà = 3

perché = 1

(lui) sa che = 2

H EXPRESSIONS**1 Time**

domenica	= 1	di/la sera (in the evening)	= 1
di/la domenica	= 1	di buon'ora	= 1
domenica prossima/scorsa	= 1	a questo momento	= 1
domenica mattina	= 1	a quel punto	= 1
tardi/presto	= 1	alle dieci	= 1
troppo tardi/troppo presto	= 1	sono le dieci	= 2
(a) domani	= 1	alle 10 e mezzo/a	= 2
a presto	= 1	a 10.00	= 0
a tra poco	= 1	alle dieci meno un quarto	= 2
ieri/ieri sera	= 1	alle dieci e venti	= 2
domani/domani mattina	= 1	alle dieci e un quarto	= 2
il giorno dopo	= 1	tra mezz'ora	= 1
di tanto in tanto	= 2	sul 6 giugno/sul lunedì	= 0
subito	= 1	il 6 giugno (in the body of the answer)	= 1
poco dopo	= 1	allo stesso tempo	= 1
oggiogiorno	= 1	adesso	= 1

2 Weather

Treat expressions with *fare* by usual rules as follows:

fa (1) freddo/caldo/bel tempo/brutto tempo etc (1) = 2

è (1) freddo/caldo/bello/grigio etc = 2

fa un tempo splendido etc = 2

c'è vento/il sole etc = 1

piove = 1

piove a dritto = 2

3 Avere expressions

ha ventidue anni = 1

io bisogno = 0

avevo (0) contento (1)

ho fame/freddo/caldo/bisogno/paura etc = 1

...ha avuto luogo = 2

ero (0) paura (1)

4 Miscellaneous

a che ora... (?)	= 1
a mio parere	= 1
a moi parere (0) penso (1) che (1)	= 2
a quanto pare	= 1
a tutta velocità	= 1
al più presto possibile	= 2
anch'io	= 1
c'è	= 1
ci sono	= 1
cioè	= 1
come al solito	= 2
come me	= 1
come se	= 1
come sempre	= 2
come va(?)	= 2
con mia grande sorpresa	= 2
con mia sorpresa	= 1
così così	= 2
da lungo tempo	= 2
detto fatto	= 1 + 1 = 2
di buon/cattivo umore	= 2
dipende	= 1
ebbene	= 1
forse	= 1
grazie (mille)/prego	= 1
grazie della lettera	= 2
in ogni caso	= 1
in piena forma	= 2
mi è indifferente	= 2
(ne) vale la pena	= 2
non appena possibile	= 2
non è vero?	= 1
non fa niente	= 2
per favore/per piacere/per cortesia	= 1
per quel che (mi) riguarda	= 2
più o meno	= 1
secondo m	= 1
tutto a un tratto	= 1
un poco/po'/pochino	= 1
via della salute (i.e. place name)	= 0

N.B. sì, no and ecc. = 0

Where a set phrase which carries 2 ticks contains one error, award 1 tick, e.g. 'como al solito' = 1

Accept and tick such items as 'un parco con una piscina'

5 Proverbs

Tutto è bene quel che finisce bene = max 2

È meglio tardi che mai = max 2

6 Greetings and expletives

Buongiorno/Arrivederci/Salve etc = 1

Oh!/Eccome!/Suvvia!/Povero me!/Per carità! etc = 1

Treat valedictions as language. (Max 3)

In the case of immediate repetition of an identical item such as 'Grazie. Grazie' or 'Per carità! Per carità!' reward the first instance only.

Treat as valedictions such phrases as: Grazie della Sua attenzione, Rispondetemi presto and Aspetto con ansia la tua risposta (Max 3).

CONVERSION TABLE

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 qualities, such as unusually good vocabulary or ambitious use of language, or by negative qualities, such as excessive repetition. Indicate positive qualities by a plus sign and negative qualities by a minus sign in the right-hand margin.

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