MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0535 ITALIAN

0535/04   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.

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.

Checkers

Each Examiner should ensure that his/her Checker has read the instructions on the reverse of the Script Checker Claim Form. Checkers should indicate that they have approved the accuracy of the recording, addition and transfer of marks by putting a tick in pencil against the final mark for each of the two questions and against the final Total, on the front of the scripts. Errors which the Checker finds must be corrected in red by the Examiner. The Examiner must ensure that the correct total is transferred to the MS2 mark sheet or computer.

Counting words

(a) In letters ignore any address or date. Ignore also any title. 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. 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. unless otherwise instructed, 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.'). 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 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.

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)   **di recente; in aereo**

Question 1(b)   **recentemente; per una cena speciale**

Question 2   **recentemente; di vivere in modo più sano per una settimana**

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.

Specific instructions for individual questions

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

QUESTION 1(a): email to a friend about a recent aeroplane trip

(i) Mention of where candidate went [1]
Allow *io* or *noi* as subject
Insist on past tense
Allow *siamo andati/sono andato all'estero* for 'where candidate went'

(ii) Description of what candidate did during the flight [1]
Insist on past tense

(iii) Whether or not the candidate likes travelling by aeroplane and reason why/why not [1]
Allow anything sensible. Mark to be awarded for reason why/why not

(iv) Mention of where the candidate will go on his/her next trip [1]
Vorrei/voglio + infinitive is acceptable
Allow for Communication a simple future, e.g. *andrò in Italia*
Allow a present + *la settimana prossima/il mese prossimo/l'anno prossimo*, e.g. *il mese prossimo vado in Italia*
Allow *la settimana prossima/il mese prossimo/l'anno prossimo ho deciso di andare in/a…*

(v) Explanation of why the candidate wants to go there [1]
Allow anything sensible.

QUESTION 1(b): a dinner at a restaurant

(i) Mention of whom the candidate went with [1]
Insist on past tense
Allow *io* (+ place) with *con* + name(s) (of friend(s)/family)

(ii) Explanation of why the candidate went to the restaurant for a special meal [1]
Insist on past tense

(iii) Candidate's opinion of the evening spent at the restaurant [1]
Do not insist on *mi piace/non mi piace* as *la serata era fantastica* etc implies that

(iv) Mention of whether or not candidate likes eating in restaurants and reason why/why not [1]
Allow anything sensible. Mark to be awarded for reason why/why not

(v) Mention of which type of restaurant the candidate would like to visit next time [1]
Vorrei/voglio + infinitive is acceptable
Allow for Communication a simple future, e.g. *mangerò ad un ristorante cinese*
Allow *la settimana prossima/il mese prossimo/l'anno prossimo ho deciso di mangiare in/a…*

QUESTION 2: healthy living week with family

(i) Description of what candidate did during that week to live more healthily   **1** + **1** (+ **1**)
- Award Communication marks for up to 3 separate statements in past tenses.
- Award Communication marks only to events which took place **during** the healthy living week.
- Language ticks should be awarded in the normal way to events which take place before/after the healthy living week and context for the change of lifestyle.

(ii) Reactions to the experience   **1** + **1**(+ **1**)
- Reactions to the experience or to the events of the week should be expressed in past tenses, e.g. *la settimana era/è stata* + adjective (*difficile/divertente* etc), *mi è piaciuta l'esperienza*
- Reactions to the changes can be expressed in either the present or past tense, e.g. *adesso mi sento più sano, voglio continuare a vivere in modo più sano.*
- Up to 3 marks may be awarded to reactions to the events of the week OR to reactions to the experience OR to reactions to the changes the candidate made to their lifestyle that week OR to a combination.

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.
- 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. ...c*on Paulo* = 1. ...*a Venizia* = 1. However, ...*in Ingliterra* = 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 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 one 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 *politesses.*

    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 *politesses* 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 o 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 s*hoccare / 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)

but do not insist on agreement with *ci*

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 proffessori 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 signiora = 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 signiora (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 franchese = 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)   un po' di pane = 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 invalidates)

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 publici = 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 (1) grande (1) di (1) papà
è (1) meno (1) 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 ca**r**ne 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

9   Impersonal / passive *si* = 1

si può = 2

E   PREPOSITIONS

1   With verbs   senza aspettare = 1
prima di cominciare = 1

2   With nouns   in macchina = 1   a piedi = 1
con il ragazzo = 1   ecco mamma = 1
con Andrea = 1   ecco papà = 1

3   With pronouns con lui = 1   eccolo/a/i/e = 1
per me = 1
senza niente = 1
vicino a casa nostra = 2

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   (lui) non guida mai troppo velocemente = 4
parla troppo velocemente = 3   di solito = 1
come al solito = 2   abita molto lontano = 3
qui vicino = 1 (one idea)   qui/qua/lì/là = 1
non lontano da qui = 3

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   perché = 1
siccome voleva uscire... = 3   (lui) sa che = 2
ha detto che verrà = 3

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
oggigiorno	= 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   piove = 1
c'è vento/il sole etc = 1   piove a dirotto = 2

3 *Avere* expressions

ha ventidue anni = 1	ho fame/freddo/caldo/bisogno/paura etc = 2
io bisogno = 0	…ha avuto luogo = 2
avevo (0) contento (1)	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 sopresa	= 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
Come stai? = 2   Tutto bene? = 2

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

APPENDIX: IRRELEVANT MATERIAL

Examiners who encounter what they judge to be irrelevant material/an irrelevant answer should in the first instance consult the table below for guidance on how to deal with it. If, having consulted the table, Examiners are unsure as to how to proceed, they should contact their Team Leader (or, in the case of Single Examiners, the Product Manager) for guidance.

Examiners should note that as long as candidates do not distort the requirements of the rubric, they are allowed to develop their compositions in the direction that suits them/their imagination takes them. Such development must not be treated as irrelevance.

> *For example*: if the rubric states *'There was a party at school to celebrate the end of exam. Say what happened that day'* and the candidate decides that on the very day of the party s/he was involved in an accident and rushed to hospital, this is a possible turn of events and should not be penalised. If, however, the rubric says specifically *'Describe how you celebrated the end of the school year at your school'* then this is what the candidate should do and a description of the accident should be regarded as evasive and irrelevant. (See table below.)

1	A deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric:	Give a mark of 0/25. **These are very rare in IGCSE**. Consult either your Team Leader or, if you are a single Examiner, your Product Manager before awarding 0/25.
2	A composition on the general topic area of the question which does not address all the set tasks:	**(a)** When one or more of the tasks are attempted (whether successfully or not) then award Language and Impression marks as usual, even if parts of the answer are only marginally relevant. When a **_significant_** part of the answer is only marginally relevant, reduce the Impression mark by -1 and annotate the script to show why you have done this (where +/- marks in margin for Language would affect pro rata Impression mark, the appropriate adjustment for Language will still apply): > *For example*: *'What you did on a day out with your friend.'* If as part of his/her answer the candidate writes **_at some length_** on a description of the friend (appearance, residence, family, likes/dislikes etc.) it should be seen as marginally relevant and a deduction of -1 for Impression should be made. NB. Examiners may award a pro rata mark for Impression, even if all the marks for Communication are lost due to errors of Language.

		(b) When the material complies with the topic area, but **none** of the set tasks are attempted, award marks for Language but give 0 for Impression:
		For example: *'Describe how your class celebrated the last day of term.'* The answer which describes a routine day at school, but which does not address the tasks at all would comply with the topic area, ie school, so would gain marks for Language but score 0 for Communication and Impression.
3	A substantial part of an answer that is clearly not on the general topic area:	Include such material in the word count. Then bracket it and award no Language ticks for the bracketed part of the answer:
		For example: *'Describe a typical school day.'* Candidate includes a paragraph about a foreign holiday for no apparent reason other than to use up words. This falls outside the general topic area of school and the paragraph should be bracketed for the purpose of ticks but included in the word count. Please note there would have to be blatant use of material unrelated to the topic area for such action to be taken (and this is a rare occurrence).
4	A genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of a specific word or phrase:	Award marks for Communication for any part of the response that does answer the question. Award marks for Language and Impression to the whole answer.
		NB. If the use of a specific word in a rubric causes particular problems, a decision may be taken at the coordination stage to exercise some leniency in the award of Communication marks. The Product Manager should be consulted in such cases.