

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0540/04	0540 PORTUGUESE Paper 4 (Continuous Writing), maximum raw mark 50
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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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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

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.

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.

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 of the candidate's work.

- 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.

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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'uma = one word
o senhor = two words

uma mulher = two words

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

21 = one word
vinte e um is treated as one word

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

...com | | *o meu amigo*. Record a tick for 'com'.
mais | | *tarde*. Record a tick after 'mais'.
temos | | *cantado*. Record a tick after 'temos'.

- (f) Indicate the 140th word by | |.
- (g) Proper nouns count as one word and do not score ticks for language, e.g. *Nova Zelândia*, *Estados Unidos de América*, *Trás-os-Montes*, *Santa Cruz*, *África do Sul*, *Nova Iorque*.
- (h) In letters count a maximum of 2 words only for the addressee as in *Caro Senhor Fernandes*.

Repetition of material printed in the rubric

Such sections of the rubric which might score no marks for language are discussed at the Examiners' Coordination Meeting.

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. Examiners who encounter what they judge to be irrelevant material / an irrelevant answer must contact the Principal Examiner during the marking period. When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Accuracy marks.

Examiners should note that for narrative tasks, candidates are free to develop their account in the direction their imagination takes them so long as they do not distort the rubric:

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For example: if the rubric states 'There was a party at school to celebrate the end of exams. what happened that day' and the candidate decides that on the very day of the part 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	<p>Give a mark of 0/25</p> <p>These are rare in IGCSE. Consult either your Principal Examiner or, if you are a Single Examiner, your Product Manager before awarding 0/25.</p>
2	A composition on the general topic area of the question which does not address the set tasks.	<p>(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 (where +/- marks in margin for Language would affect pro rata Impression mark, the appropriate adjustment for Language will still apply):</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>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.</p> </div> <p>NB: Examiners may award a pro rata mark for Impression, even if all the marks for Communication are lost due to errors of Language.</p>
		<p>(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:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>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, i.e. school, so would gain marks for Language but score 0 for Communication and Impression.</p> </div>
3	Part of an answer that is clearly irrelevant:	<p>Include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Language marks for that part of the answer:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>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 paragraph should be bracketed for the purpose of ticks but included in the word count. Please note this would have to be blatant (and up until now has been a rare occurrence).</p> </div>
4	A genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of a specific word or phrase:	<p>Award marks for Communication for any part of the response that does answer the question; award marks for Language and Impression.</p> <p>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.</p>

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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. *No ano passado vou de férias a Portugal* = 0 for Communication. *Vou* 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. *No ano que vem vou de férias a Portugal* = 1 for Communication. *Vou* receives a tick for Language.

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

However, award a Communication mark for 'phonetic versions'.

Non-phonetic versions do not score 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. The Past Historic will only be rewarded in a narrative. 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.

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

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

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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. *o meu* (1) *amigo*

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 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
 - A noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase
 - Any pronoun other than subject pronouns and reflexives
 - All adverbs (except *muito*)
 - All conjunctions (except *e* and *mas*)
- (See below for details)

Each unit (as mentioned above) 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. Otherwise, inaccuracies in the use of accents are tolerated except where they are used to distinguish between two words of different meaning or function.

E.g. *da/dá; de/dê; e/é; lá/la-la; mas/más*

E.g. *Fiquei atras* = 2 ticks
Tambem foi = 2 ticks
Falou ingles = 2 ticks

No credit is given in cases such as...*de uma* or...*em o*.

Units containing consequential errors are not rewarded.

E.g. *a carro vermelha enguiçou* = 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. ...*com o Guilherme* = 1. ...*da Inglaterra* = 1.

Allow the use of *tu*, *você* or the addressee's name in informal letters. In the case of inconsistencies reward the most frequently used. Disallow the use of *tu*, *teu* etc in formal letters. Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

Allow the use of the past historic in narratives in Question 2 and tolerate inconsistencies (i.e. varying with the perfect tense). Allow obvious accidental past historic. Treat such inconsistency with – in the right-hand margin. Disallow the past historic in Question 1.

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Letter Etiquette

Reward with a tick for Language, the use of *Prezado/Caro Senhor, Prezada/Cara Senhora, Exmo./Ilmo. Senhor or Exma./Ilma. Senhora* at the start of a formal letter. Also award one tick for *Caro Eduardo* etc in an informal letter. Multiple addressees (*Caro Senhor, Cara Senhora*) gain one tick only. Greetings such as *Oi!* or *Querido João/Querida Teresa* gain ticks in informal letters only and formal endings (*Com os meus respeitosos cumprimentos* etc) do not score in informal letters.

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

Peço desculpa por ter demorado tanto em escrever-te (Max 5)

Thereafter ignore everything not related to the task set.

NB These *politesses* 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 *politesses*.

Aguardando a sua resposta.... Subescrevo-me, atentamente. Escreve-me em breve. Um grande abraço. Saudades. 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. *O mulher e seu marido (1) saíram (1)*

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

E.g. *Os praias eram (1) grandes (1)
...com (1) o mulher e o homem*

No credit is usually given to the occasional correctly spelt item in a sequence which makes no sense in Portuguese. However, recognisable discrete items such as *minha casa* 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 *você* in informal letters, but do not reward *tu* in formal letters. Do not tolerate inconsistency of *você* and *tu*. Reward the most frequent.

Repetition

Apply a rule of three. A lexical item or structure may score only 3 times.

E.g. *Há/Tem...; é...; (o) meu/(a) minha... (a minha mãe = 1, a minha amiga = 1, minha casa = 1 then a minha professora = 0)*

Repeated units such as the above only obtain 3 ticks. Ignore thereafter.

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(A) VERBS

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

tenho um amigo = 1
(o) João chamo = 0
ela saiu de casa = 2
dá um presente = 1

aluguei uma bicicleta = 1
o mulher saiu = 0
eta saio de casa = 1
esta = 0

2 Imperative =1

vem = 1

ouça = 1

3 Participle (past or present) = 1

o homem sentado = 1
acabada a programa = 0
sendo estudante = 1
voltou correndo = 1

acabado o programa = 1
acabado a programa = 0
fui correndo = 2

4 Verb + infinitive = 1 + 1

prefiro (1) sair (1)
prefero (0) sair (1)

Verbs that require a preposition (*a, de, em, por* or *com*) or the word *que* before another verb = 2

comecei a gritar (3)
comecei gritar (2)
tenho de trabalhar (3)

insistiu em sair (3)
optou por lutar (3)
tinha que ficar (3)

5 Preposition + verb = 1 + 1

sem (1) esperar (1)
antes de (1) chegarem (1)
depois de (1) almoçarmos (1)

NB *Ao + personal infinitive* = 1 + 1
Ao acabarmos, saiu (3)
Ao chegarem, telefonou (3)

6 Defective verbs (such as *apetecer, doer, faltar*, etc)

Apetece-me (2) dormir (1) = 3
Doem-lhe (2) os pés 2
Faltavam-me (2) cinco reais = 2

7 Passive and participle with *estar*

Reward by usual rules.

A janela estava (1) aberta (1)
O prédio foi (1) construído (1)

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8 Negatives

Não comem (1)

Não podia (1)

But

Ninguém veio (2)

Nunca veio (2)

Reward a double negative with 1 tick

Não havia nada (2)

Não tinha nenhum livro (2)

A negative may be rewarded when it stands alone.

Ninguém (1); *Nunca* (1); *Jamais* (1)

9 Compound verbs are awarded 1 tick.

E.g. *Tenho feito* = 1 tick

Tinha chegado = 1 tick

Tenho feito = 0

(B) NOUNS

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

o namorado = 0

dez flores = 0

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

1 Subject + verb = 1

See above in (A) *o rapaz comeu* = 1

2 Preposition (+ article or contracted form) + noun = 1

a Lisboa = 1

ao cinema = 1

por avião = 1

entre amigos = 1

o programa da rádio = 0

na cozinha = 1

ao lado do (1) meu amigo (1) = 2

de São Paulo = 1

sem gás = 1

com o Rui = 1

para esse homem = 2

café com leite = 1

de avião = 1

o/a quarto das crianças/do rapaz/da senhora/do Pedro = 1 each (despite faulty gender of *quarto*)

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3 Noun/pronoun + adjective = 1

o menino bonito = 1 *é interessante* = 2 *a menina bonito* = 0

This includes possessive, interrogative (see **(A) 9**), demonstrative and indefinite adjectives.

minha casa é perto = 3 *tinha algum dinheiro* = 2
meus pais (1) não estão (1) = 2 *outro* = 1
este livro = 1 *toda (a) população* = 1
aqueles rapazes = 1 *cada vez* = 1

4 Expressions of quantity + noun = 1

Both elements must be correct.

um quilo de tomates = 1 *um pacote de bolachas* = 1
muito dinheiro = 1 *uma quilo de maçãs* = 0

Quantities with prepositions, adjectives and verbs:

com muitas crianças pequenas = 3 *com muitas crianças* = 2

(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)**.

a casa branca = 1 *a casa é bonita* = 2 *é bonita* = 2

2 Noun + adjectival phrase = 1 sometimes

a sala de estar = 0 (this is one dictionary/vocabulary item)
o anel de ouro = 1

3 Faulty adjectives do not invalidate other units

o nosso (1) primeira dia = 1
o nosso (1) primeiro dia (1) = 2

(But remember that units containing consequential errors are not rewarded.)

E.g. *a carro vermelha enguiçou* = 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.

4 Adjectives used as nouns = 0

os ricos = 0 *os portugueses* = 0

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5 Comparatives and Superlatives

mais... do que = 1

menos... do que = 1

é (1) mais alto (1) do que (1) o pai = 3

é (1) tão alto (1) como (1) o pai = 3

os mais ricos (1) do mundo (1) = 2

os piores (1) do mundo (1) = 2

melhor = 1

maior = 1

o melhor = 1

pior = 1

menor/mais pequeno = 1

(D) PRONOUNS

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

1 (a) Direct or indirect object pronouns = 1

O João viu-o/o viu = 2

Eu vou ver-lo/-o = 2

Eles viram-la/-a = 1

Ele tem visto-te = 1

Eu vou vê-los/os vou ver/vou-os ver = 4

Eles viram-na/a viram = 3

Ele tem-te visto/te tem visto = 2

Eu dou-lhe/Eu lhe dou = 2

(b) Direct or indirect object pronouns + 2

O João deu-lho/lho deu = 3

Ela vendeu-no-las/no-las vendeu = 3

O João deu-lhe o = 2

Ela vendeu-nos as = 2

2 Disjunctive or Emphatic pronouns

mim, ti, ele, ela = 1 tick

comigo, contigo etc = 2 ticks

3 Demonstrative pronouns = 1

este, esse, aquele etc = 1

4 Possessive pronouns = 1

o meu, o teu etc = 1

5 Relative pronouns

que, quem, o/a que, o/a qual, cujo, etc = 1

a moça que (1) canta (1)

a casa em que (1) vivo (1)

o + adjective = 1 + 1

o importante (2) foi (1)... = 3

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6 Interrogative pronouns = 1

<i>Como?</i>	<i>Para quê?</i>	<i>Aonde?</i>	<i>Quando?</i>
<i>De quem?</i>	<i>Donde?</i>	<i>Qual?</i>	<i>Quais?</i>
<i>Quanto/a/os/as?</i>	<i>Quê?</i>	<i>Porquê?</i>	<i>Que?</i>
<i>Para quem?</i>			
<i>Quem sabe? = 2</i>	<i>A (1) quem (1) (é que) escreve (1) a Maria? = 3</i>		
<i>Falou português? = 1</i>	<i>Levantou-se? = 1</i>		

7 Indefinite pronouns

algun, alguém, nenhum, certo, muito, pouco, outro, tanto, todo, tudo, qualquer, quaisquer, um, nada, ninguém = 1

(E) PREPOSITIONS

1 With verbs

sem (1) esperar (1)
antes de (1) começarmos (1)

2 With nouns

durante a viagem = 1
pelo parque = 1

3 With pronouns

com ele = 2
para mim = 2
disse-o (2) a ela (2) = 4

4 In a phrase

em frente da catedral = 1
à volta da mesa = 1

(F) ADVERBS

All adverbs and adverbial phrases used correctly gain one tick except *muito*.

<i>falou depressa = 2</i>	<i>vou de vez em quando = 2</i>
<i>aqui/ai/ali = 1</i>	<i>de repente = 1</i>
<i>por enquanto = 1</i>	

Treat 'set' adverbial phrases such as the following as single units:

em primeiro lugar = 1

Treat Comparatives and Superlatives of adverbs in the same way as adjectives. See (C).

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(G) CONJUNCTIONS

All Conjunctions used correctly receive a tick except *e* and *mas*.

enquanto = 1
sei que = 2

porque = 1
diz que = 2

(H) EXPRESSIONS

1 Time

no domingo = 1
à tarde = 1
tarde = 1
no domingo que vem/próximo/passado = 1
no domingo de manhã = 1
mais tarde = 1
(até) logo = 1
(até) breve/mais = 1
ontem/anteontem = 1
amanhã/amanhã de manhã = 1
no dia seguinte = 1
às dez = 1
são dez horas = 1
depois de/antes de = 1
por volta das duas e meia = 1
às dez menos um quarto = 1
são/faltam vinte e cinco para as três = 1
às dez para as cinco = 1
no dia/a 8 de Junho = 0

2 Weather

Treat expressions with *fazer* or *estar* by the usual rules as follows:

faz/está (1) *calor/frio* (1) = 2
faz (1) *sol/vento* (1) = 2
faz bom/mau tempo = 2
chove = 1
está a chover/chovendo = 2

3 *Ter, estar com* and *dar* expressions

tenho 20 aos = 1
estou com dores = 1

tenho fome/frio = 1
deu um passeio = 1

4 Miscellaneous

há/tem = 1
por/se faz favor = 1

pois/pois não = 1
talvez/se calhar = 1

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5 Greetings and expletives

bom dia/olá/oi/adeus/tchau/um abraço/um abraço e um beijinho/até à próximo/um grande abraço/u abraço da sua amiga... = 1

Meu Deus!/Ai! = 1

Treat valedictions as language (maximum 3).

Conversion Table

Number of ticks Maximum 60	Mark out of 15	Pro rata (General Impression)* Maximum 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

*General Impression

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 of the candidate's work.

- 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.