

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0540 PORTUGUESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0540/04 Paper 4 (Continuous Writing), maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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

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 qualities, such as unusually good vocabulary or ambitious use of language, or by negative qualities, such as excessive repetition.

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

Recording of marks

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

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

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

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

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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 da 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*.

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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.

For June 2014 the following list of words lifted **unchanged** from the rubric would not be rewarded with language ticks:

Question 1 (a)

- REFUSE acabou de (se) mudar
- REFUSE para a casa ao lado
- REFUSE sempre sozinho/a
- REFUSE quando no ano passado
- REFUSE para aquele bairro
- REFUSE é difícil fazer amigos
- REFUSE no futuro para ajudá-lo/a a integrar-se

Question 1 (b)

- REFUSE horta onde
- REFUSE apresentação sobre
- REFUSE donde veio
- REFUSE desta atividade
- REFUSE coisas que
- REFUSE trazer para trabalhar na horta
- REFUSE o que farão com

Question 2

- REFUSE No ano passado
- REFUSE animal de estimação
- REFUSE reagiu ao recebê-lo
- REFUSE experiência pela qual
- REFUSE juntos

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:

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(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 Preterite/Perfect, Imperfect or Pluperfect. Ignore inconsistency of the Preterite/Perfect and Imperfect if it occurs. Accept for Communication the use of a Future when a Conditional would be correct and vice versa.

Disallow the 'historic present' for Communication and Language.

(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.

(f) When two 'reactions' are required in Question 2 and they are expressed as a list, award one communication mark only. However, if a verb is used, award two communication marks.

Marks for COMMUNICATION

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

Question 1 (a)

- (A) Accept any three pieces of information about candidate as stated in 1st bullet point.
- (B1) Accept details about when candidate moved to that neighbourhood last year as stated in 2nd bullet point. Details may include events, experiences, feelings, emotions, wishes, etc. Past tense must be attempted. Accept misspellings of past tense such as *gostaba*, *jogaba*.
- (B2) Accept further details (in more sentences) about when candidate moved to that neighbourhood last year as stated in 2nd bullet point. Details may include events, experiences, feelings, emotions, wishes, etc. Past tense must be attempted. Accept misspellings of past tense such as *gostaba*, *jogaba*.
- (C) Accept any explanation about why it is **difficult** to make friends in that area as stated in 3rd bullet point. Accept use of adjectives / descriptions given as reasons.
- (D) Accept anything that candidate will do in future to help new neighbour settle in as stated in 4th bullet point. Accept future indicative (*levarei*, *iremos*) or future with *ir* (*vou levar*, *vamos*). Accept any attempt at future tense.

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Question 1(b)

- (A) Accept any description about where/who the idea of / the inspiration for the vegetable garden may have come from.
- (B1) Accept an explanation of any possible benefit of the vegetable garden. This may be a benefit for those directly involved, for the school, for the environment or any other positive result.
- (B2) Accept an explanation of any second benefit of the vegetable garden. This may be in the same sentence as the first benefit mentioned, but should be something that is clearly beneficial in an additional way to that accepted for B1. (*Eg Isso traz benefícios para os que trabalham aqui e também para os alunos da escola* would be acceptable as both a 1st and 2nd benefit are being described.)
- (C) Accept any information about **both** time (*e.g. às 3 da tarde, depois da escola, no recreio, etc*) **plus** any **three** suitable items that would be useful for those working in the garden. Accept descriptions or paraphrasing of names of what should be taken by those working in the garden. Both parts of the answer must be present for communication mark C to be awarded.
- (D) Accept any explanation of what will be done with the vegetables. Accept future indicative (*faremos, doaremos*) or future with *ir* (*vamos fazer, vamos doar*). Accept any attempt at future tense. Also accept explanations that are not in future tense but explain what is routinely done with vegetables (*e.g. todo mês doamos, or os legumes são doados*).

[Total: 5 for Communication]

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Question 2

Candidates are awarded 1 mark, up to a maximum of 5 marks, for each **COMMUNICATION** point relevant to the development of the storyline in the past tense. (No communication marks for points made in the present or future tense.)

The story should be told mainly in the past tense. However, any sentence which clearly relates to the present or the future should be credited appropriately for Language (e.g. description of person or place featuring in story or reference to a future event).

Both communication points set in the 2 bullet points must be covered in order to gain all 5 Communication marks: a maximum of 2 Communication marks given for 2a. And a maximum of 4 marks given for 2b.

- 2 (a)** (Description of how candidate reacted when received pet). Maximum of 2 marks.
Accept any type of reactions (emotions, comments or actions, etc.) in PAST TENSE (or attempted past tense) and award a Communication mark for details of each new reaction up to a maximum of 2.
- (b)** (Description of an experience candidate went through together with pet). Maximum of 4 marks.

Accept any description in PAST TENSE (or attempted past tense) of what candidate and their pet did together. NB. These do not have to be specific activities which the candidate did, as marks can also be given for the description of relevant events or any information which allows the story to unfold or develop.

[Total: 5 for Communication]

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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.

Tolerate inconsistencies of past tense in Question 2, but put – in the right hand margin.

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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.... Subscrevo-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.

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(A) VERBS

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

<i>tenho um amigo</i> = 1	<i>aluguei uma bicicleta</i> = 1
<i>(o) João chamo</i> = 0	<i>o mulher saiu</i> = 0
<i>ela saiu de casa</i> = 2	<i>ela saio de casa</i> = 1
<i>dá um presente</i> = 1	<i>esta</i> = 0

2 Imperative =1

<i>vem</i> = 1	<i>ouça</i> = 1
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3 Participle (past or present) = 1

<i>o homem sentado</i> = 1	<i>acabado o programa</i> = 1
<i>acabada a programa</i> = 0	<i>acabado a programa</i> = 0
<i>sendo estudante</i> = 1	<i>fui correndo</i> = 2
<i>voltou correndo</i> = 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

<i>comecei a gritar</i> (3)	<i>insistiu em sair</i> (3)
<i>comecei gritar</i> (2)	<i>optou por lutar</i> (3)
<i>tenho de trabalhar</i> (3)	<i>tinha que ficar</i> (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

meus pais (1) não estão (1) = 2

este livro = 1

aqueles rapazes = 1

tinha algum dinheiro = 2

outro = 1

toda (a) população = 1

cada vez = 1

4 Expressions of quantity + noun = 1

Both elements must be correct.

um quilo de tomates = 1

muito dinheiro = 1

um pacote de bolachas = 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? 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/aí/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 = 1

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
faz bom/mau tempo = 2
chove = 1
está a chover/chovendo = 2

3 Ter, estar com and dar expressions

tenho 20 anos = 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 próxima/um grande abraço/um 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 qualities (e.g. subjunctive) or negative qualities (e.g. excessive repetition) 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.