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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the June 2005 question paper

0502 FIRST LANGUAGE SPANISH

0502/03

Paper 3 (Directed Writing & Composition), maximum mark 50

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2005 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses

Grade thresholds for Syllabus 0502 (First Language Spanish) in the June 2005 examina

| | maximum | mir | nimum mark re | equired for gra | de: |
|-------------|-------------------|-----|---------------|-----------------|-----|
| | mark available | А | С | E | F |
| Component 3 | 50 | 39 | 29 | 19 | 14 |

The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E.

The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below the F threshold as the E threshold is above it.

Grade A* does not exist at the level of an individual component.

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Examiners should refer to the Instructions to Examiners handbook for general administinguidance.

NB: all Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

SECTION 1: DIRECTED WRITING

QUESTION 1

- 1 Usted colabora activamente con la asociación benéfica *Acción por la Infancia*. En el periódico ha leído una carta que ataca a las asociaciones benéficas que trabajan en el tercer mundo. Según el autor de la carta:
 - (a) las asociaciones benéficas malgastan gran parte de sus fondos y recursos
 - (b) su ayuda no llega a su destino
 - (c) su ayuda no alcanza a los más necesitados
 - (d) su acción no tiene resultados duraderos
 - (e) no informan a los padrinos sobre lo que se hace con su dinero.

Lee el artículo en la página 3 y escriba una respuesta defendiendo a las asociaciones benéficas y tomando como ejemplo *Acción por la Infancia*.

Escriba unas 200-250 palabras. Base su respuesta en la información que le da el texto y en las ideas en él recogidas, utilizando sus propias palabras.

(Del total de 25 puntos, diez corresponderán al contenido de su respuesta y quince a la calidad de su redacción.)

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A: WRITING

| | 1 | | 32 |
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| A: WRITING | | to give a mark out of 15 for Writing. | tative style; very fit for uments; accurate; uses |
| Band 1 | 13-15 | Excellent sense of audience, persuasive/authori purpose; well structured overall; firmly made arg language assuredly. | tative style; very fit for uments; accurate; uses |
| Band 2 | 10-12 | Demonstrates a secure sense of audience; quite of overall structure; arguments occasionally we mainly accurate, and overall language is very good | Il developed; writing is |
| Band 3 | 8-9 | Consistently recognisable sense of audience; most fairly straightforward sentences; some arguments apparent; mostly quite well structured; enstraightforward but effective. | based on material are |
| Band 4 | 5-7 | Written in an appropriate if sometimes inconsistent accurate; factual rather than argumentative; beginning, middle and end; fairly frequent (minor) with occasional attempts at persuasive effect. | basic structure: has |
| Band 5 | 3-4 | Functional expression; facts selected and occ beginning, but main part of letter is not always serious errors in grammar and use of vocabulary. | |
| Band 6 | 1-2 | Language and style not clear; some blurring and some serious errors, can mainly be followed. | d lack of order; despite |
| | 0 | Serious inaccuracies and problems with languag intrusive to gain a mark in Band 6. | e and grammar are too |

| Page 3 | Mark Scheme | Sylla | er |
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B: READING

| | | 32 |
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| B: READIN | IG | TOPANA |
| Jse the follo | owing table | e to give a mark out of 10 for Reading. |
| Band 1 | 9-10 | Mark Scheme IGCSE - JUNE 2005 e to give a mark out of 10 for Reading. Effective focus on detail of the stimulus passage. A thorough response: candidate counters all 5 points (a)-(e) and in each case backs up assertions with precise information from the text. The reader would certainly be persuaded of the value of the work carried out by charitable organisations. |
| Band 2 | 7-8 | Good use of stimulus material. Candidate counters at least 4 of points (a)-(e), backing up his/her assertions with information from the text. There may be some irrelevance but it is not intrusive. It is likely the reader would be persuaded. |
| Band 3 | 5-6 | Fair overall grasp of stimulus material. The candidate counters at least 3 of the points (a) to (e) and provides some information from the text to back up his/her assertions. Some irrelevance. The reader might be persuaded that charitable organisations do some good work. |
| Band 4 | 3-4 | Some use of stimulus material. Only 1 or 2 of points (a) to (e) are dealt with. Parts of the answer are relevant. There may be too much unselective copying directly from the material or evidence that stimulus has not been fully understood. Not a convincing defence: the reader would probably not be persuaded. |
| Band 5 | 1-2 | Much irrelevance. The answer may not relate to the question, eg the main focus is a request for donations/support rather than a defence of charitable organisations. The reader would be confused as to the purpose of the letter. |
| | 0 | Nothing to reward |

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| | SECTION 2: COMPOSITION | Candy |
| QUESTIONS | 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b), 4(a) and 4(b) | Total State |
| Candidates a | answer <i>one</i> of Questions 2-4 | COM |
| Give two mar | rks: | |

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Candidates answer one of Questions 2-4

- the first mark is out of 12 for Style and Accuracy: see Table 1;
- the second mark is out of 13 for Content and Structure: see Table 2, 3 or 4 (depending on which type of composition you are marking: Argumentative/discursive, Descriptive or Narrative).

Remember that these marks will not necessarily match and one mark may be (much) higher than the other.

The maximum overall mark for the Composition is 25. Write the total clearly at the end as follows:

eg
$$10 + 7 = 17$$

(10 = mark for Style and Accuracy and 7 = mark for Content and Structure)

It is important that marking is not 'bunched': do not be reticent about awarding marks in the top and bottom bands.

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COMPOSITION: TABLE 1 – STYLE AND ACCURACY

| Band 1 | 11-12 | Fluent; variety of well made sentences, including sophisticated composentences where appropriate, used to achieve particular effects. Wide, consistently effective range of vocabulary with appropriately used ambitious words. Some use of grammatical devices; assured use of punctuation, spelling accurate |
|--------|-------|--|
| Band 2 | 9-10 | Mostly fluent; sentences correctly constructed, including a variety of complex sentences. Vocabulary often effective, sometimes complex, mostly varied. Grammatically correct; punctuation mostly correct between and within sentences; very occasional spelling mistakes. |
| Band 3 | 7-8 | Occasional fluency; sentences of some variety and complexity, correctly constructed. Appropriate and accurate vocabulary with occasional examples of choice made to communicate precise meaning or to give interest. Simple grammatical terms correct; sentence separation mostly correct but other forms of punctuation sometimes inconsistently used; occasional spelling mistakes – but no error of any sort impedes communication. |
| Band 4 | 5-6 | Sentences tend to be simple and patterns repetitive. Where more complicated structures are attempted there is lack of clarity and inaccuracy. Vocabulary communicates general meaning accurately. Some errors of punctuation including sentence separation; several spelling and grammatical errors, rarely serious. |
| Band 5 | 3-4 | There may be the occasional grammatically complex sentence but mostly these are simple and repetitively joined by 'and', 'but' and 'so', with other conjunctions being used ineffectively, if at all. Vocabulary communicates simple details/facts accurately. Many errors of punctuation, grammar and spelling, but the overall meaning is never in doubt. |
| Band 6 | 1-2 | Sentences are simple and sometimes faulty and/or rambling sentences obscure meaning. Vocabulary is limited and may be inaccurate. Errors of punctuation, grammar and spelling may be serious enough to impede meaning. |
| | 0 | Meaning of the writing is often lost because of poor control of language; errors of punctuation, grammar and spelling too intrusive to award a mark in Band 6. |

COMPOSITION: TABLE 2 – ARGUMENTATIVE/DISCURSIVE TASKS QUESTIONS 2(a) and 2(b)

| | | m. |
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| Page 6 | | Mark Scheme Sylla er |
| | | IGCSE - JUNE 2005 0502 |
| | COMP | Mark Scheme IGCSE - JUNE 2005 POSITION: TABLE 2 – ARGUMENTATIVE/DISCURSIVE TASKS QUESTIONS 2(a) and 2(b) There is a consistent quality of well developed, logical stages in an overall, at times complex argument. Each stage is linked to and follows the preceding one and sentences |
| Band 1 | 11-13 | There is a consistent quality of well developed, logical stages in an overall, at times complex argument. Each stage is linked to and follows the preceding one and sentences within paragraphs are soundly sequenced. |
| Band 2 | 9-10 | Each stage of the argument is defined and developed, although the quality of the explanation may not be consistent. The stages follow in a generally cohesive progression. Paragraphs are mostly well sequenced, although some may finish less strongly than they begin. |
| Band 3 | 7-8 | There is a series of relevant points and a clear attempt is made to develop some of them. These points are relevant, straightforward and logical/coherent. Repetition is avoided, but the order of the stages in the overall argument can be changed without adverse effect. The sequence of the sentences within paragraphs is satisfactory, although opportunities to link ideas may not be taken. |
| Band 4 | 5-6 | Mainly relevant points are made and they are developed partially with some effectiveness. The overall argument shows signs of structure but may be sounder at the beginning than at the end. There may be some repetition. It is normally possible to follow sequences of ideas, but there may be intrusive ideas or misleading sentences. |
| Band 5 | 3-4 | A few relevant points are made and although they are expanded into paragraphs, development is very simple and not always logical. Overall structure lacks a sense of sequencing. Paragraphs used only for obvious divisions. It is sometimes possible to follow sequencing of sentences within paragraphs. |
| Band 6 | 1-2 | A few points are discernible but any attempt to develop them is very limited. Overall argument only progresses here and there and the sequence of sentences is poor. |
| | 0 | Rarely relevant, little material, and presented in a disorderly structure. Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6. |

COMPOSITION: TABLE 3 – DESCRIPTIVE TASKS QUESTIONS 3(a) and 3(b)

| | | | m |
|--------|-------|--|---|
| Page 7 | | Mark Scheme Sylla | er |
| | | IGCSE - JUNE 2005 05 | 02 |
| | | COMPOSITION: TABLE 3 – DESCRIPTIVE TASKS QUESTIONS 3(a) and 3(b) | as and images, the movements of |
| Band 1 | 11-13 | There are many well defined, well developed idea describing complex atmospheres with a range of details. Overall structure is provided through devices such as the writer, the creation of a short time span, or the creation or tension. There is no confusion with writing a story. Repand the sequence of sentences makes the picture clear to | on of atmosphere petition is avoided |
| Band 2 | 9-10 | There is a good selection of interesting ideas and images details. These are formed into an overall picture of some consistent. There may be occasional repetition and development or the provision of detail may be missed often well sequenced and the description is often effective. | s, with a range of e clarity, largely opportunities for l. Sentences are |
| Band 3 | 7-8 | There is a selection of effective ideas and images that a topic and which satisfactorily address the task. An attercreate atmosphere and to provide some details. The description provides a series of points rather than being combined to make an overall picture, but some developed successfully, albeit straightforwardly. Some sequenced. | re relevant to the empt is made to a sense of their of the ideas are |
| Band 4 | 5-6 | Some relevant and effective ideas are provided a developed a little, perhaps as a narrative. There is atmosphere, but most of the writing is about events objects or people. There is some overall structure, but the writing may laintent. There may be interruptions in the sequence of some lack of clarity. | some feeling of or description of ack direction and |
| Band 5 | 3-4 | Content is relevant but lacking in scope or variety. provide development and detail are frequently missed. Overall structure, though readily discernible, lacks form The reliance on identifying events, objects and/or people to a sequence of sentences without progression. | and dimension. |
| Band 6 | 1-2 | Some relevant facts are identified, but the overall picture lacks development. There are examples sequenced sentences, but there is a muddled ordering. | |
| | 0 | Rarely relevant, little material and presented in a disorde sufficient to be placed in Band 6. | erly structure. Not |

COMPOSITION: TABLE 4 – NARRATIVE TASKS QUESTIONS 4(a) and 4(b)

| Page 8 | | Mark Scheme Sylla er |
|--------|-------|---|
| | | IGCSE - JUNE 2005 0502 |
| | | Mark Scheme IGCSE - JUNE 2005 COMPOSITION: TABLE 4 – NARRATIVE TASKS QUESTIONS 4(a) and 4(b) The narrative is complex and sophisticated and may contain devices such as sub-texts, flashbacks and time lapses. Cogent details are provided where necessary or appropriate. |
| Band 1 | 11-13 | The narrative is complex and sophisticated and may contain devices such as sub-texts, flashbacks and time lapses. Cogent details are provided where necessary or appropriate. The different postions of the start are confully belonged and the climax. |
| | | The different sections of the story are carefully balanced and the climax carefully managed. Sentence sequences are sometimes arranged to produce effects such as the building up of tension or providing a sudden turn of events. |
| Band 2 | 9-10 | The writing develops some features that are of interest to a reader, although not consistently so. Expect the use of detail and some build-up of character or setting. |
| | | The writing is orderly and the beginning and ending (where required) are satisfactorily managed. The reader is aware of the climax even if it is not managed completely effectively. The sequencing of sentences provides clarity and engages the reader in events or atmosphere. |
| Band 3 | 7-8 | A straightforward story (or part of story) with satisfactory identification of features such as character and setting. While apportunities for appropriate development of ideas are corrections. |
| | | While opportunities for appropriate development of ideas are sometimes missed, the overall structure is competent, and features of a developed narrative are evident. Sentences are usually sequenced to narrate events. |
| Band 4 | 5-6 | A relevant response to the topic, but largely a series of events with occasional details of character and setting. |
| | | The overall structure is sound although there are examples where a particular section is too long or too short. A climax is identified but is not effectively described or led up to. Sentence sequences narrate events and occasionally contain intrusive facts or misleading ideas. |
| Band 5 | 3-4 | A simple narrative with a beginning, middle and end (where appropriate). It may consist of simple, everyday happenings or unlikely, un-engaging events. |
| | | Unequal or inappropriate importance is given to the sections of the story. Dialogue that has no function may be used or over-used. There is no real climax. Sentence sequences are used only to link simple series of events. |
| Band 6 | 1-2 | Stories are very simple and narrate events indiscriminately. Endings are simple and lack effect. The share of the perrative is unclear, some of the centent has no |
| | | The shape of the narrative is unclear; some of the content has no relevance to the plot. Sequences of sentences are sometimes poor, leading to a lack of clarity. |
| | 0 | • Rarely relevant, little material, and presented in a disorderly structure. Not sufficient to be placed in Band 6. |