

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

0530 SPANISH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0530/12

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 48

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 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

1 General Marking Notes

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 3 of the Mark Scheme. **Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.**

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (2.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in Spanish they will not score (2.6).

2.2 Crossing out:

- (a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
- (b) If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

2.3 More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:

- (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
- (b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
- (c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad \text{number of correct ticks} \\ -2 \quad \text{minus number of extra ticks} \\ = 3 \end{array}$$

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks two, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530	

2.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1
(or vice-versa)

2.5 Answers requiring the use of Spanish (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

- (a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
- (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
- (c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mi, tu, su etc, unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

2.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Spanish if the word given means something else in Spanish.** (Incorrect Spanish which constitutes a word in any language other than Spanish is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 2.5 above).

2.7 **Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark,** e.g. 'supadre' and 'elar ticulo' (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

2.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

- (a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing him/her from scoring the mark (INV = 0).
- (b) tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
- (c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.
- (d) BOD = Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

2.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (NO Response) option in **scoris**.

Award NR (No Response):

- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

- If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

2.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded (ii) or an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original transcript:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Sección 1

Ejercicio 1 Preguntas 1–8

ACCEPT		REFUSE
1	A 1	
2	C 1	
3	C 1	
4	D 1	
5	B 1	
6	D 1	
7	C 1	
8	A 1	[Total: 8]

Ejercicio 2 Preguntas 9–16

ACCEPT		REFUSE
9	2.000.000 / dos millones examples of acceptable spellings of “dos millones”: dos millones / dos millones 1	dos tc / dos milones
10	A (<i>montañas</i>) 1	
11	agradable examples of acceptable spellings of “agradable”: agredable 1	agreable / agradadable / 80° / 16° / buen tiempo / gradable / agradabe
12	diciembre examples of acceptable spellings of “diciembre”: dicembre / diciembre / decembre / deziembre / dezembre / disiembre / disembre 1	

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	0530
	IGCSE – May/June 2013		

13	<i>C (iglesias)</i>	1	
14	<i>B (jóvenes tocando la guitarra)</i>	1	
15	<i>C (flores)</i>	1	
16	<i>B (terraza al aire libre)</i>	1	

[Total: 8]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530	

Sección 2

Ejercicio 1 Pregunta 17

A mark out of 6 is entered for the whole exercise in the mark input box.

USE MARKING TOOL TO TICK '✓' EACH CORRECT ANSWER UNLESS ALL 6 CORRECT

If more than 6 boxes are crossed out by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: e.g. 7 boxes ticked of which 6 are correct use formula $6-1 = 5$ (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

Santiago

(a)

(b)

(c)

Tatiana

(d)

(e)

(f)

Marcos

(g)

(h)

(i)

Rosaura

(j)

(k)

(l)

[Total: 6]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

Ejercicio 2 Preguntas 18–26

ACCEPT		REFUSE
Part 1		
18 sentada 1 examples of acceptable spellings of “sentada”: centada / sentaba		santada / sentida
19 fácil 1 examples of acceptable spellings of “fácil”: fácile / facile / facil		
20 importante 1		
21 poco / hay poco ha / no mucho / pocos 1		
22 gratis 1 examples of acceptable spellings of “gratis”: grátis / grátis		gracis / gratice / grazis / grates
Part 2		
23 (encontrar) (hay) <u>nuevos</u> amigos / (caminar) (más) (es) seguro / conocer amigos / (encontrar) más amigos 1		amigos tc / encontrar amigos tc / ayuda a encontrar a amigos / (ayuda en) contrar amigos / amigos neuvos
24 da <u>consejos</u> sobre cómo <u>caminar</u> (mejor) / consejos sobre (cómo) caminar (mejor) / ayuda(r) a caminar <u>mejor</u> / <u>explica</u> cómo caminar mejor 1		caminar mejor / ayuda a caminar tc / da consejos tc / da consejos sobre cómo correr mejor / aprende a caminar / hablar sobre caminar da consejos a los caminantes / cómo/como caminar mejor

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

25	(i) corazón examples of acceptable spellings of “corazón”: corazón / corazon / corasón / corasi3n / coraci3n	1	corac3n / cora3on / caroz3n (or any other vowel transposition)
	(ii) peso / perder peso / controlar (el) peso controlar el pesa / perder pesa / controlar el pezo / perder pezo	1	pesa tc / pieso / mantenerse en forma / mantenerse enforme / perder pesos / controlar pesos
26	visitas t(o)urísticas por algun(a) ciudad / en (las/algunas) ciudades / a ciudades / ciudad / visitar la ciudad turística	1	visitas (turísticas) / naturaleza / turismo / en su ciudad

[Total: 10]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

Sección 3

Ejercicio 1 Preguntas 27–32

ACCEPT		REFUSE
27	B	1
28	C	1
29	B	1
30	D	1
31	B	1
32	A	1

[Total: 6]

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

Ejercicio 2 Preguntas 33–42

ACCEPT	REFUSE
<p>33 (para) conocer a los chicos extranjeros que viven en el barrio / conocer inmigrantes en el barrio / conocer a (chicos) extranjeros en <u>el/su</u> barrio / encontrar chicos de otras nacionalidades en su barrio 1</p>	<p>los inmigrantes tc / intercambios / su barrio viven muchos chicos extranjeros / su barrio viven muchos chicos extranjeros en el país / en conocer a los chicos extranjeros</p>
<p>34 tienen <u>mucho</u> trabajo / tienen <u>demasiado</u> trabajo / tienen muchos trabajo 1</p>	<p>no tienen tiempo / no quisieron hacer nada / es mucho trabajo / mucho trabajo tc / hay mucho trabajo</p>
<p>35 KEY IDEAS: an idea of capaces <u>or</u> poder <u>or</u> sin ayuda <u>or</u> solos PLUS organizar <u>or</u> hacer PLUS proyectos <u>or</u> -lo <u>or</u> algo (eran) capaces de organizar un proyecto / pudieron demostrar cómo organizar el proyecto sin ayuda / pudieron demostrar cómo organizar algo sin ayuda / cómo hacer el proyecto sin ayuda / pueden hacer un proyecto / pueden hacerlo solos / capaces de organizar un proyecto (solos) / capaces de organizar algo (sin los profesores) 1</p>	<p>capacidad de organización / capaces la organización / capaces de ser proyectos</p>
<p>36 (se pusieron en) contacto con una organización/asociación del barrio / (se pusieron en) contacto con la/una Asociación Bienvenida / (se pusieron en) contacto con una organización bienvenida / (se pusieron en) contacto con una organización del barrio / (se pusieron en) contacto con una organización que ayuda a los inmigrantes 1</p>	<p>contacto con una asociación tc / hablaron con los chicos / en el barrio</p>

Page 12	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

<p>37 (un lugar) donde vivir / casa / piso / ayuda financiera / ayuda finanzas / ayuda financiero (MUST start “financ...”) ayudar problemas finanzas / financiero y un lugar donde vivir ha / dinero</p>	<p>cosas esenciales / seguir un lugar donde vivir / un place de vivir / trabajo</p>
<p>38 las familias están aisladas / no conocen a nadie / no tienen amigos <u>españoles</u> / no conocieron a nadie</p>	<p>las familias están asladas / las familias están isladas / no conocen (a) nada / no tienen amigos tc / no conocen castellano</p>
<p>39 KEY IDEAS: EITHER: información + suitable verb OR: folletos/foletos (no verb required) PLUS a/para familias inmigrantes/extranjera/de los chicos</p> <p>propaganda a/para las familias inmigrantes / repartimos la información a las familias inmigrantes/de los chicos / repartir información/folletos/foletos a/para familias inmigrantes/de los chicos / comunicar información a/para familias inmigrantes/de los chicos / folletos/foletos a/para las familias inmigrantes/de los chicos</p>	<p>imprimir y distribuir folletos / repartir información familias inmigrantes / repartir información familias extranjeras / información <u>sobre/de/por</u> familias inmigrantes / folletos tc</p>
<p>40 <u>baloncesto</u> porque le gustaría más a las chicas / <u>querían</u> incluir a todos / <u>para</u> incluir a todos / porque las chicas gusta el baloncesto / no les gustaría a las chicas / el <u>baloncesto</u> les gustaría <u>a las chicas</u> / querían jugar con las chicas / (por que a) las chicas no (le) gusta / <u>baloncesto</u> iba a traer las chicas / futbol no les gusta a las chicas / <u>baloncesto</u> porque traer (a las) chicas</p>	<p>baloncesto más incluido a las chicas / baloncesto para las chicas / querían incluir a todos / querían chicas / necesita (más) chicas (or anything with necesita)</p>

Page 13	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0530

<p>41 (tenían) mucho en común / (había) mucho en común / mucho teníamos en común / estaban/eran (muy) similar(es) / nos dimos cuenta de los mucho que habíamos en común</p>	1	<p>mucho común / muchos (en) común / familias y estudios / muy similar(es) tc / muy parecido(s) tc / tenían mucho en comun/common</p>
<p>42 se conocen todos / no viven en mundos paralelos / se logró el propósito (original) / conocer a todos / ahora todos están amigos / ahora todos son amigos / todos hicieron contacto</p>	1	<p>no había que organizar otros eventos / conocer a inmigrantes / no se necesita otro evento / porque hablaron con los chicos / porque hablaron con los inmigrantes / porque hablaron todos / no depende de eventos / contacto con todos / hablar con todos / conocen todos</p>

[Total: 10]