



Cambridge Pre-U

GERMAN (PRINCIPAL)

9780/02

Paper 2 Reading and Listening

May/June 2023

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks	Not accepted
Part I: Lesetext 1			
1	Sie werden genervt/ verärgert [1] und ungeduldig [1]. <i>Accept:</i> Sie finden es schwierig, geduldig zu bleiben. Es ist nervig [für die Menschen]. Das nervt immer. Es geht ihnen auf die Nerven.	2	Die Menschen/ Sie sind nervig. Sie wollen nur kurz warten.
2	Wie man das Ziel bei Fußballtraining und Klavierstunden erreicht ist wichtig/ macht Spaß [1]; beim Warten nicht weil nur das Ziel zählt [1].	2	
3	Kunden haben die Wahl, an welcher Kasse sie sich anstellen [1], aber letztendlich gibt es kaum Unterschiede [in den Wartezeiten] [1].	2	Sie haben die Qual der Wahl (<i>without elaboration</i>).
4	Wir <u>denken</u> , wir müssen am längsten warten/ die anderen kommen schneller vorwärts. / Niemand will länger als die anderen warten.	1	
5	Weil es nur eine Warteschlange gibt.	1	
6	Die Schlangen bleiben/ Die Wartezeit bleibt zwar gleich lang [1], aber die Wartezeit fühlt sich kürzer an/ man fühlt, dass man nicht so lange warten muss. [1]	2	Man fühlt sich dem Ende näher.

Question	Answer	Marks	Not accepted
Part I: Lesetext 2			
7	New year seems like the ideal time for a fresh start. / It's tradition to start the new year ambitiously.	1	<i>Punctual</i>
8	Younger people want to spend more time with their families and do more sport/ be more active [1]. Older people want to reduce stress and achieve a better work-life balance [1].	2	Eat more healthily/ better nutrition (answer invalidated if only mentioned for one group and not made clear that it's for both).
9	Janus has two faces, one looking forward, the other backward [1]. Resolutions are made for the future in order to improve on the past (or a similar explanation) [1].	2	
10	Set small goals/ goals that are not too ambitious/big [1]. Stay realistic [1]. Plan for setbacks/ failure(s)/ not reaching goals [1].	3	Plan for misfortunes/ adversities
11	You feel stronger together because: you feel obliged <u>to others</u> / feel a duty <u>towards others</u> [to keep resolutions] [1] and are [therefore] less likely to break resolutions/ give up/ more likely to keep/stick to resolutions [1].	2	United we stand

Question	Answer	Marks	Not accepted
Part I: Lesetext 3			
<p>Annette and Nora have been best friends ever since they first met on their very first day at university over five years ago. Since then, they have celebrated every New Year's Eve together. Every year, they and their friends make New Year's resolutions as they say goodbye to the old year and welcome in the new year. 'The resolutions made are always the same', says Nora and laughs. 'Annette really wants to stop spending so much money on the latest fashion and I always say I'm going to eat more healthily. One day we will succeed!'</p> <p>Annette und Nora sind beste/ die besten Freundinnen seit[dem] sie sich zuerst/ das erste Mal an ihrem allerersten Tag an der Uni/ Universität vor über fünf Jahren getroffen haben. Seither/ Seitdem haben sie jedes Silvester/ jeden Neujahrsabend zusammen gefeiert. Jedes Jahr machen sie und ihre Freunde Neujahrsvorsätze/ Vorsätze für das neue Jahr, während sie das alte Jahr verabschieden und das neue [Jahr] willkommen heißen. „Die Vorsätze, die gemacht werden, sind immer gleich/ die gleichen/ dieselben“, sagt Nora und lacht. „Annette will wirklich aufhören, so viel Geld für die neueste Mode auszugeben, und ich sage immer, dass ich gesünder essen werde. Irgendwann/ Eines Tages werden wir Erfolg haben/ erfolgreich sein!“</p>			
Re-Translation			
12		10	

		Accept	Reject
1	Annette and Nora have been	<i>Annette und Nora sind</i>	<i><u>sind gewesen</u></i>
2	the best of friends	<i>beste/ die besten Freundinnen</i>	<i>beste Freunde</i>
3	ever since	<i>seit/ seitdem</i>	<i>jemals seit, je</i>
4	first	<i>zuerst/ das erste Mal/ zum ersten Mal</i>	
5	they met	<i>sie sich getroffen/ kennengelernt haben/ sie einander getroffen/ kennengelernt haben.</i>	
6	on their very first day	<i>an ihrem <u>allerersten</u> Tag</i>	
7	at university	<i>an/ in der Uni/ Universität</i>	
8	over five years ago.	<i>vor <u>über</u> fünf Jahren</i>	
9	Since then,	<i>Seither/ Seitdem/ Seit damals/ Seit diesem Tag</i>	<i>Seit dann</i>
10	they have... celebrated together.	<i>haben sie zusammen gefeiert.</i>	
11	every New Year's Eve	<i>jedes Silvester/ jeden Neujahrsabend/ jeden Jahreswechsel/ jede Neujahrsnacht</i>	

		Accept	Reject
12	Every year	<i>Jedes Jahr</i>	
13	they ... make	<i>machen sie</i>	
14	and their friends	<i>und ihre Freunde</i>	<i>ihre Freundinnen</i>
15	New Year's resolutions	<i>Neujahrsvorsätze/ Vorsätze für das neue Jahr</i>	
16	as they	<i>während sie/ wenn sie</i>	
17	say goodbye to the old year	<i>das alte Jahr verabschieden/ sich vom alten Jahr verabschieden</i>	<i>Aufwiedersehen/ Tchüss sagen usw.</i>
18	and welcome in the new year.	<i>und das neue (Jahr) willkommen heißen/ begrüßen.</i>	<i>hineinwillkommen/ willkommen sagen</i>
19	The resolutions	<i>Die [...*] Vorsätze</i>	
20	made	<i>die/ welche gemacht werden / die wir machen / *gemachten</i>	
21	are always the same,	<i>sind immer gleich/ die gleichen/ dieselben,</i>	
22	says Nora and laughs.	<i>sagt Nora und [sie] lacht.</i>	
23	Annette really wants to stop	<i>Annette will/ möchte <u>wirklich/ unbedingt/ echt</u> aufhören</i>	<i>stoppen</i>
24	spending so much money	<i>so viel Geld auszugeben</i>	
25	on the latest fashion	<i>für die neu[e]ste Mode</i>	
26	and I always say	<i>und ich sage immer,</i>	
27	that I ... am going to eat.	<i>dass ich essen/ mich ernähren werde. ich werdeessen [without dass]</i>	
28	more healthily	<i>gesünder</i>	
29	One day	<i>Irgendwann/ Eines Tages</i>	
30	we will succeed!	<i>werden wir Erfolg haben/ erfolgreich sein/ es schaffen/ es erreichen/ wird es uns gelingen!</i>	

Number of ticks	Marks
28–30	10
25–27	9
22–24	8
19–21	7
16–18	6
13–15	5
10–12	4
7–9	3
4–6	2
1–3	1
0	0

Question	Answer	Marks	Not accepted
Part II: Hörtext 1			
13	Der Übergang von einem Status in einen anderen [1] wird mit einem Ritual verbunden. / Die Veränderungen werden hervorgehoben. [1]	2	
14	Eine [einfache/ normale] Papiertüte [1] für das Verpacken von Waren [wie in Geschäften] [1] <i>[Treat specification of erstwhile contents as harmless addition, unless contents are specified as presents (i.e. Geschenke) in which case: reject]</i>	2	Papier <i>[on its own]</i>
15	Es gab einen Mangel an Süßwaren [1] Sie füllten die Papiertüte mit billigen Dingen/ Kartoffeln und/ oder Papier [1]	2	süßig/ süß/ Zucker
16	<i>Two from:</i> Sie sind teurer/ kosten mehr [1], größer [1], und oft [kunstvoll] [selber] gebastelt [1].	2	
17	Spielsachen/ Spielzeug [1] und eine Überraschung [1].	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Not accepted
Part II: Hörtext 2			
18	Around/ In the Middle Ages/ medieval times [1]	1	After the Middle Ages
19	As/When more people moved to bigger settlements/places/ many people started to live together [more]/ the population grew/ more people had the same name. [1] To help identify people more easily/clearly/ To achieve clarity on who is who. [1]	2	To achieve clarity/ to make things clearer [on its own]
20	Originally each surname had a meaning: [1] many surnames are/were derived from professions/origin/appearance/father's first names. [1]	2	
21	How common/rare a surname is [1] and if its meaning has already been researched/discovered/uncovered/found [out]/is known [1].	2	
22	The spelling and/or the meaning of words change [1] over [the] centuries/ years/ time/ [a] long period[s] of time. [1]	2	
23	An ancestor/A relative who squinted/ An ancestor/A relative with eye problems [1]	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Not accepted
Part II: Hörtext 3			
24	<p>Early history of German youth speak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first documented over 500 years ago [1] • originated [mainly]/ began with students [1] • they recorded their language in dictionaries at an early stage [1] <p>Characteristics of youth speak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes quickly/constantly [1] • similarities [in usage] between generations [of young people] [1] • [such as] exaggeration, acronyms, redefinition of existing words, abbreviations [1] <p>Motivations for youth speak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need to distinguish oneself from one's parents'/older generation [1] • fosters a feeling of togetherness/community/being connected to one's peers [1] • self-expression/non-conformism [1] <p>Prevalence of English in German youth speak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased competency in English [1] • increased and longer visits to/stays in English-speaking countries/ increased exposure to English-speaking media [1] • faster assimilation of English words into German [1] 	10	English is spoken more quickly