

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

0525 GERMAN (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0525/43

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

Total marks for paper: 50

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

1 Communication: 5 marks

Put a stroke for each of the 5 relevant points.

Record 0 for a failure to score a point.

The Communication points should be lettered. Put a1, b1, c0 etc as appropriate in the right hand margin (For examiner's use)

2 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.

3 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.

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

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. Put a || after the 140th word.
- (c) Our definition of a word is a group of letters surrounded by a space. A group of letters containing a hyphen is regarded as one word.

Fußball-Weltmeisterschaft; 99-prozentig = one word *die Frau* = two words

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

21 = one word
einundzwanzig = one word

- (e) Proper nouns count as one word, e.g. *Neuseeland, Vereinigten Staaten, Rheinland-Pfalz, Helmut Kohl, Südafrika, New York*.
- (f) In letters count a maximum of 2 words only for the addressee as in *Lieber Herr Anders*.
- (g) Bracket and exclude from the word count any letter etiquette in Questions 1 (a) or 2 when a letter is not asked for.

Repetition of material printed in the rubric

Sections of the rubric which might score no marks for **Language** are discussed at the Examiners' Coordination Meeting.

For June 2012 the following list of words lifted **unchanged** from the rubric would not be rewarded with language ticks, even if misspelled:

Question 1(a)

REFUSE *seit einem Jahr*
REFUSE *über das Thema*
REFUSE *... gesund und fit zu sein/fit und gesund zu bleiben*
REFUSE *an einem normalen Tag*
REFUSE *über Fast Food*
REFUSE *in der Zukunft*

Question 1(b)

REFUSE *einen neuen Computer*
REFUSE *diesen (neuen) Computer*
REFUSE *Probleme in der Familie*
REFUSE *eine wichtige Rolle*
REFUSE *in der Zukunft*
REFUSE *am Computer*

Question 2

REFUSE *eines Tages*
REFUSE *eine Person*
REFUSE *bei einem Musikfest*

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

MARKS FOR RELEVANT COMMUNICATION

General principles

- (a) A **Communication Mark** may only score if it occurs in the first 140 words.
- (b) Do not award **Communication Marks** when the required elements are expressed in inappropriate time frames:
- e.g. *Letztes Jahr reise ich nach Deutschland* = 0 for Communication.
- However a Present Tense is perfectly acceptable where a Future context is clearly indicated:
- e.g. *Nächstes Jahr reise ich nach Deutschland* = 1 for Communication.
- (c) Any genuine attempt to convey a tense should be awarded for **Communication** purposes.
- e.g. *Ich gewesen im Urlaub* = 1 for Communication
- (d) Accept for **Communication** the use of any past tenses when a past is required, even when a different past tense would normally be used. Allow Perfect, Imperfect or Pluperfect.
- (e) The historic present is not normally accepted (for **Communication or Language**).
- (f) If the Mark Scheme requires two 'reactions' in Question 2 and they are expressed as a list, e.g. *Ich war traurig und müde* or *Es war interessant und lustig*, award one Communication mark only. (A verb has to be used each time a Communication mark is awarded, e.g. *Ich war traurig [...] Ich war müde*, award two Communication marks.)

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

QUESTION 1

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

Question 1 (a)

- a Describe what you did last week to keep fit and healthy** [1]
Accept any sentence which includes an appropriate activity expressed in the Past Tense.
- b Describe what you usually eat and drink each day** [1]
Accept the use of any verb in the Present Tense which explains what you eat and drink.
- c Say what you think about fastfood, and why** [1]
Accept any sentence expressing like/dislike/preference of fastfood.
+reason why/or use of adjective/description giving reason.
- d Say what sort of sport you do** [1]
Accept the use of any verb describing the sport activities which you do.
Allow the use of any tense
- e Explain what you want to do in the future, to live healthily** [1]
Allow attempt of *ich möchte/ich will/ich werde* +*infinitive* for Future time frame.
Also accept the use of the Present Tense with a Future time phrase to indicate Future time frame.

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

Question 1 (b)

- a Say when you got your new computer** [1]
Accept any sentence which explains when you got the computer/how long you have had it.
- b Say what you use the computer for and why** [1]
Accept the use of any verb in the Present Tense which explains what you do with the computer
- c Say whether the computer has caused problems in the family** [1]
Accept the use of any verb describing the situation in the family since the computer has arrived.
Allow the use of any tense
- d Explain whether the computer will play an important role in school in the future, and why** [1]
Accept any sentence in the Future Tense which describes the situation with computers in schools. Also accept the use of the Present Tense with a Future time phrase (*e.g. Im Sommer fahre ich nach Spanien*) to indicate Future time frame. A reason must be given in order for the point to be credited. The reason may be given as part of a description; no need to insist on *weil*.
- e Ask your friend how much time he spends on the computer** [1]
Accept any QUESTION which the candidate asks with regard to how much he uses the computer.

[Total: 5]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

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 an appropriate tense.

The story should be told mainly in the Past Tense, as clearly indicated by the rubric. The historic present is not normally accepted. Of course any sentence which clearly relates to the present or the future should be credited appropriately.

NB: **BOTH** Communication points must be covered in order to gain all 5 Communication marks. If one of the 2 points is not covered, then the maximum number of Communication Marks available is 4.

Question 2:

One day, when you were at a music festival, you met a person from your favourite music group. Describe:

- (a) How you reacted when you saw the person** (*minimum of 1 Communication mark, maximum of 4 Communication marks*)

Accept emotions/reactions and award a Communication mark for each new emotion/reaction given.

- (b) What happened afterwards** (*minimum of 1 Communication mark, maximum of 4 Communication marks*)

Communication Marks are awarded for each statement given in the Past Tense. Any 4 events can be awarded. NB: they do NOT have to be specific activities which the candidate did. Marks can also be given for the description of relevant events/information which allows the story to unfold/develop.

[Total: 5]

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

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. [✓]mein Freund

A Marking unit may consist of the correct use of any of the following items:

- noun + article/possessive, demonstrative adjective
- (subject pronoun) + verb
- infinitive (construction)
- adjective
- preposition
- pronouns (other than subject pronouns) including reflexives and interrogatives
- All adverbs (except *sehr* and *gut*)
- All conjunctions (except *und* and *aber*)

NB: Extra marks are available for the use of plurals, negative expressions, correct word order, etc as per the details in this markscheme.

Spelling and Punctuation

Accept old as well as new German spelling.

Spelling must be correct in order to gain Language marks **EXCEPT**:

- Inaccuracies in the use of umlauts are tolerated so long as the meaning is still clear.
e.g. *Fruhstuck* = 1 tick; *der Rucksack* = 1 tick; *mörge* = 1 tick;

Where ambiguity is created, the tick cannot be allowed.

e.g. *mochte* instead of *möchte*, *wurde* instead of *würde*, *hatte* instead of *hätte*

(And NB: For a plural noun to be awarded 2 ticks for correct plural spelling, the umlaut must be included, if this is required, e.g. *die Äpfel*, see p10)

However, please be aware that if umlauts are persistently omitted then this will have an effect on the mark for Impression.

- Inaccuracies in the use of Compounds and Hyphens are ignored
e.g. *der Super Markt* instead of *der Supermarkt* = 1 tick

Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

Proper nouns

Towns, place names and people's names do not gain Language marks.* However, specifically German spelt geographical references are awarded if correct.

e.g. *Munich* = 0; *München* = 1; *Bavaria* = 0; *Bayern* = 1; *Frankreich* = 1

Universal names e.g. *Berlin*, *Bonn*, etc are not awarded.

* Months are not treated as proper nouns and are dealt with in section I.3

Letter Etiquette

Allow the use of *Du* or *Sie* in informal and formal letters. In the case of inconsistencies in the body of the letter, reward only the most frequently used. If the letter is written in an inappropriate register award ticks as normal, but deduct 1 or 2 from Impression mark.

Reward an appropriate start of a letter with one tick for Language, e.g. the use of *Lieber Herr* or *Liebe Frau*, *Lieber Jens*, *Sehr geehrte Frau*, *Grüß dich!* *Hallo!* ... etc. Multiple addressees (*Lieber Herr ...*, *Liebe Frau ...*) gain one tick only.

Similarly, reward an appropriate end of a letter with one tick for language, e.g. *Hochachtungsvoll*, *mit freundlichen Grüßen*, *Bis bald*.

If the letter has a series of valedictory phrases at the end, a maximum of 3 ticks can be given (one tick for each such phrase): eg *Ich hoffe bald von dir zu hören!* *Schreib bald!* etc.

NB: Do not reward 'letter etiquette' for Language when a letter is not required.

Page 10	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

A VERBS

- 1 **Subject/verb accord.** The verb agrees with the number and person of the subject. Pronouns must be correct for the verb to gain credit (accept *Ich* but deduct 1 for Impression). However, verbs are still awarded when nouns are misspelt or the gender is incorrect.

Ich spielt [0]

Der Hunt bellt [1]

Sind Sie Herr Schmidt? [1]

Sind sie Herr Schmidt? [1]

- 2 **Compound tenses.** A tick is awarded when the auxiliary and past participle/infinitive are correct and the past participle/infinitive is in the correct position.

Ich habe ... gekauft [1]

Ich hat ... gekauft [0]

Wir haben gefahren [0]

Gestern ich bin geflogen. [2]

(here the compound tense is accurate, and the past participle is in the correct position, hence one tick is given for *ich bin geflogen* and one tick for *gestern*.)

Ich bin geflogen gestern. [1]

(here the compound tense is accurate, but the past participle is not in the correct position, hence no tick can be given for *ich bin geflogen*. One tick is given for *gestern*.)

Ich werde singen. [1]

Er würde singen. [1]

- 3 **Separable verbs.** In addition to the correct use of the verb, a tick is also awarded for the correct positioning of a separable prefix.

Ich beilege ein Foto [2]

(Here the tick is given for the correct present tense form of *lege* with *ich*)

Ich lege ein Foto bei [3]

(Here the tick is given for the correct present tense form of *lege* with *ich*. An additional tick is given for the correct positioning of *bei*)

Ich habe mitgemacht [2]

(Here the tick is given for the compound tense – see Section 2 above. An additional tick is given for the correct positioning of *mit*)

Ich habe gemitmacht [1]

(Here the tick is given for the compound tense - see Section 2 above.)

Page 11	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

4 **Imperatives.** A tick is awarded if correct.

Schreib! [1]

Schreibt! [1]

Schreiben Sie! [1]

5 Reflexives

In addition to the correct use of the verb, a tick is also awarded for the correct use of a reflexive pronoun.

Ich wasche mich [2]

6 Infinitives

One tick is awarded for an infinitive that is correctly spelt and in the correct position. In a modal construction, a correct infinitive may be credited, even when the modal used is incorrectly spelt.

Another tick is awarded for constructions using the infinitive (um...zu, ohne...zu, (an)statt...zu or simple zu clause). However, if *zu* is incorrectly added or omitted, do not credit the infinitive.

Ich kann gut spielen [2]

Wir möchte kommen [1]

Ich komme, um zu spielen [3]

Ich kann spielen gut [1]

Ohne einen Augenblick zu verlieren [3]

Ich versuche, fit zu bleiben [4]

Ich möchte zu studieren [1]

7 Interrogatives

The interrogative is not credited unless there is also inversion. If inversion is used, the interrogative may be credited, whether or not an appropriate tense has been used.

Wer bist du? [2]

Wann du kommst? [1]

Kommst du? [2]

Page 12	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

B NOUNS

- 1 **A singular noun** (with its article/possessive, demonstrative adjective) is awarded one tick if the gender and case are correct. The noun must be spelt correctly **including initial capital letter**.

Der Mann kommt [2]

Der mann kommt [1]

Die Mann kommt [1]

Ich sehe den Mann [2]

Mein Hund kommt [2]

Meine Hund kommt [1]

Dieser Hund kommt [2]

Eine Katze kommt [2]

Eines Tages [1]

Er hilft seiner Mutter [2]

NB: One tick is given for the noun where the article is correctly omitted.

Er ist Briefträger [2]

NB: If article should be omitted but is given, no tick is credited

Er ist ein Briefträger [1]

- 3 **Plural nouns:** Award 2 ticks for the correct plural form (including correct gender, case and umlaut where needed). No tick is awarded for a plural noun that is not correct.

Die Kinder schlafen. [3]

Die Kindern schlafen. [1]

Page 13	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

C PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns are not awarded a tick, unless they correctly refer back to a non-human feminine or masculine noun.

Das ist mein Hund. Er ist dick. [5]

Das ist mein Hund. Es ist dick. [4]

Das ist meine Mutter. Sie ist alt. [4]

All other pronouns are awarded a tick.

Ich sehe ihn. [2]

D ADJECTIVES

- 1 An adjective is awarded one tick if it agrees with the gender, number and case of the noun and if it is spelt correctly. *Gut* is not credited

Der junge Mann [2]

Ein junger Mann [2]

Er hilft der alten Frau [3]

letzte Woche [2]

jede Woche [2]

(BUT NB: jeden Tag = common phrase and has one tick, see section 15)

nächstes Sommer [1]

eine lange Geschichte [1]

die kleinen Kinder [3]

- 2 Predicative adjectives are awarded one tick, if correctly spelt.

Die Katze ist klein [3]

Die Katze ist kleine [2]

Page 14	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

- 3 Comparisons and Superlatives. In comparisons, the adjective is treated as above, but there is an extra tick for the correct usage in the comparison. The superlative is treated as an adjective.

Ich bin jünger als du [3]

Du bist nicht so alt wie ich * [4]

Du bist nicht so alt wie mich. [3]

Du bist so jung als ich [2]

*so ...wie is treated as a unit and gets 1 tick

E PREPOSITIONS

An appropriate preposition is awarded a tick (*though see exceptions to this below and in Section I: Miscellaneous Matters*)

mit dem Bus [2]

mit der Bus [1]

auf dem Bus [1]

mit den Bussen [3]

mit den gelben Bussen [4]

mit Hilfe [2]

mit Freunden [3]

für die Kinder [3]

in Frankreich [2]

in September [1]

im September [2]

NB: A few very common phrases that use prepositions will be credited with one tick only. They are as follows:

nach Hause [1]

zu Hause [1]

zu Fuß [1]

zum Beispiel [1]

zum Schluß [1]

am Montag/am Samstag, etc [1]

Page 15	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

am Wochenende	[1]
am Abend/am Morgen/am Tag	[1]
pro Woche/pro Monat etc	[1]
in Ordnung	[1]
am liebsten/am besten/am meisten	[1]

F ADVERBS

Adverbial phrase/adverb is given a tick **apart from** *sehr, gut*.

Ich fahre schnell	[2]
Ich möchte bitte ein Eis	[3]
Ich bin ziemlich müde	[3]
Ich spiele gern	[2]
Ich spiele nicht gern. Here <i>nicht</i> is treated as part of the adverbial phrase.	[2]
Ich spiele am liebsten	[2]

G Negatives

- 1 The use of *nicht* may be credited with one tick, when correctly placed in the sentence and when used with a verb that is correct.

Ich spiele nicht	[2]
Ich spielen nicht	[0]
Ich nicht spiele	[1]
NB: Exception: Ich spiele nicht gern. Here <i>nicht</i> is treated as part of the adverbial phrase.	[2]

- 2 Use of *kein*

A tick is awarded for correct use of *kein*

Ich habe keinen Hund.	[3]
Er hat kein Hund.	[1]

Page 16	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

- 3 Negative phrases (other than the use of *nicht* or *kein*) should be awarded ticks up to a maximum of 2 ticks per phrase correctly used:

Ich spiele weder Hockey noch Tennis [5]

Er spielt nicht nur Hockey sondern auch Tennis [5]

H WORD ORDER

Conjunctions and relative pronouns

All conjunctions are awarded a tick apart from *und* and *aber*.
Relative pronouns are awarded a tick.

In relative and subordinate clauses the verb gets an extra tick for correct positioning (only if the verb is correct). This tick for positioning may be awarded, even if an inappropriate subordinating conjunction has been chosen.

Ich weiß nicht, ob er kommt [5]

Ich weiß, dass er kommt heute [4]

Der Junge, dessen Katze schwarz ist, wohnt hier [8]

Wann ich klein war, ... [3]

Inversion

Gains an extra tick, but only if syntax and spelling are correct:

Öft gehe ich [3]

Öft ich gehe [2]

Öft geht ich [1]

Word Order with direct and indirect objects

An extra tick is given for correct ordering of direct/indirect objects, as follows:

[2 noun objects: dative comes first – DAN]

[2 pronoun objects: accusative comes first – PAD]

Ich gebe dem Mann einen Hut [DAN] [4]

Ich gebe sie ihm [PAD] [4]

Page 17	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

Time, manner, place

An extra tick is awarded for the correct order of TMP

Ich trinke zu Mittag schnell im Gasthaus ein Glas Bier [9]

Ich trinke ein Glas Bier im Gasthaus zu Mittag schnell [8]

I MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1 Numbers

No credit is given for the use of a number either as a figure or written as a word.

Ich habe vier Katzen [3]

Er ist 16 Jahre alt [4]

General amounts / numbers, eg *etwas* / *viele* / *einige* gain credit for correct usage

Einige Schulen [3]

Etwas Schulen [2]

2 Times

Prepositions and nouns credited as in sections **E** and **B**

um 10 / zehn Uhr [2]

Es ist zwei Uhr [2]

um Viertel vor zehn [3]

um halb zehn [2]

3 Dates

Months are treated like nouns. Correct ordinals are credited (either written out or in abbreviated form). Prepositions and nouns credited as in sections **E** and **B**

den 12. Juni / den zwölften Juni [2]

bis zum 10. Juni [4]

vom neunten bis zum elften Mai [7]

Page 18	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

4 Units and prices

Correct units of weight/length/money etc are credited with one tick, whether written out or in abbreviated form

1m⁸⁰ / 1 Meter⁸⁰ / ein Meter^{achtzig} [1]

€6,80⁸⁰ / 6, 80 Euro⁸⁰ / sechs Euro^{achtzig} [1]

5 Interjections/Common phrases

These are credited individually with one tick

nicht wahr/^{vielleicht}/oder / bitte /^{wohl}/ danke/^{danke schön}/^{vielen} Dank [1]

ein bisschen/^{ein paar} [1]

nach Hause/^{zu} Hause/^{zu} Fuß/^{am} Samstag/^{am} Wochenende/^{am} Abend/^{am} Tag [1]

^{am} Morgen/^{pro} Monat/^{pro} Woche/^{jeden} Tag [1]

^{zum} Beispiel/^{zum} Schluß [1]

^{am} besten/^{am} liebsten/ⁱⁿ Ordnung/^{am} meisten [1]

BUT: Ja/Nein - no tick given

6 Greetings/Expletives

These are credited individually with one tick:

^{Guten} Tag!/^{Hallo}!/^{Auf} Wiedersehen!/^{Tschüß}/Mein Gott!/^{Gott} sei Dank! [1]

7 Proverbs

A maximum of 2 ticks may be awarded for a proverb that is appropriately expressed [2]

Page 19	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

TOLERANCES

- 1** No credit is usually given to the occasional correctly spelt item in a sequence which makes no sense in German. However, recognisable discrete items such as *mein Vater* may be rewarded in such a context.
- 2** When the gender of the writer is variable, tick only the most frequent. Always accept the declared gender of the writer and ignore the name on the front of the script and/or at the end of a letter or article.
- 3** When the 140th word cuts a marking unit, give credit where possible: *Er hat //gemacht*. Record a tick for *er hat* even though the writer's intention was to form a perfect tense.
- 4** In the case of immediate repetition of an identical item, such as '*Danke, Danke*' or '*Hilfe! Hilfe!*', reward the first instance

Page 20	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2012	0525	43

Conversion Table

Number of ticks Maximum 60	Mark out of 15 (for Accuracy of Language)	Pro rata (General Impression)* Max 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

NB: IMPRESSION MARK

Please note that the Impression Mark should be adjusted up where this is justified by positive qualities, such as unusually good vocabulary or ambitious use of language, or adjusted down where this is justified by negative qualities, such as excessive repetition or, in the case of a letter, by the use of an inappropriate register (e.g. Du instead of Sie in a formal letter), or repeated use of incorrect verb forms (e.g. the use of the infinitive in place of a finite verb), etc.