

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

0530 SPANISH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0530/43

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 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 October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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Introduction

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 in the left hand margin for each of the 5 relevant points.
Record 0 for a failure to score a point.

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. Indicate positive qualities by a plus sign and negative qualities by a minus sign in the right-hand margin.

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. 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. Count the number of words **as it should be**, not necessarily as it is written.
el señor = two words
- (d) All numbers count as one word each whether written as figures or as words.
32 = one word
treinta y dos = one word
- (e) When the 140th word splits a Marking Unit, award a mark for the unit if correct in spite of (b).
...con || mi amigo. Record a tick for *con*.
- (f) Indicate the 140th word by ||.
- (g) Proper nouns count as one word and do not score ticks for language, eg *Estados Unidos, Nueva Zelanda, Nueva York* etc.
- (h) In letters, count a maximum of **2** words only for the addressee, as in *Estimado Sr. Gómez*.

Irrelevant material

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0/25 is given. These are rare in IGCSE. The genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communication marks but will score for Language and Impression.

When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, include such material in the word count, but bracket it and award no Language marks.

Repetition of material printed in the rubric

The following list of words lifted from the rubric will not be rewarded with Language ticks:

Question 1(a) en un camping; durante la semana; para volver al camping

Question 1(b) a un restaurante para celebrar; para otra celebración con

Question 2 que volver a casa una semana antes de lo planeado

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MARKS FOR RELEVANT COMMUNICATION

General principles

- (a) Do not award Communication marks when the required elements are expressed in inappropriate tenses:
- e.g. *El año pasado viajo en España* = 0 for Communication. *Yo viajo* 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. *El año que viene viajo en España* = 1 for Communication. *Yo viajo* receives a tick for Language.
- (b) Disallow for Communication the use of the Infinitive or the Past Participle when a finite verb is required:
- e.g. *Yo comprado manzanas* = 0 for Communication and Language
Yo comprar manzanas = 0 similarly
- (c) Tolerate and allow for Communication (but not Language) the use of the Perfect when the Imperfect is required and vice versa. Also tolerate and allow the use of the Future when a Conditional is required.
- (d) Bracket and exclude from the word count any letter etiquette when a letter is not asked for.
- (e) A Communication mark can only be awarded to a statement containing a verb in a recognisable and acceptable tense.
- (f) A Communication mark may only score if it occurs in the first 140 words.
- (g) When two 'reactions' are required in Question 2 and they are expressed as a list, e.g. *Estaba triste y cansado* or *Era interesante y divertido*, award one Communication mark only. However, if a verb is used, e.g. *Estaba triste [...] Estaba cansado*, award two Communication marks.

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1 Elige **uno** de estos dos temas (o **1(a)** o **1(b)**). Debes escribir 130–140 palabras en español.

(a) Has pasado una semana en un camping. Escribe una carta a un(a) amigo/a.

Menciona:

- (a)** dónde está el camping [1]
- (b)** cómo es el camping [1]
- (c)** lo que hiciste durante la semana [1]
- (d)** tu opinión del camping [1]
- (e)** tus planes para volver al camping. [1]

O

(b) Ayer saliste con tus amigos/as del colegio a un restaurante para celebrar tu cumpleaños. Escribe una carta a un(a) amigo/a para contar tu experiencia.

Incluye:

- (a)** una descripción de tus amigos/as [1]
- (b)** por qué te gustan tus amigos/as [1]
- (c)** lo que hiciste con ellos [1]
- (d)** tu opinión del restaurante [1]
- (e)** tus planes para otra celebración con tus amigos. [1]

2 Estabas de vacaciones con tus tíos. Tuviste que volver a casa una semana antes de lo planeado.

Explica:

- (a)** por qué volviste a casa [1]
- (b)** lo qué pasó después [1]
- (c)** tu reacción a lo que pasó. [1]

+ 2 marks for 2 further details relevant to a, b or c

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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.

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

- A noun or pronoun + verb.
- 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.
- All pronouns except subject and reflexive
- All adverbs (except *muy*)
- All conjunctions (except *y* (unless changed correctly to *e* where this is necessary) and *pero*)

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. *an/aún* and interrogatives which must be accented, e.g. *¿Cuándo? ¿Dónde?*

e.g. *Estuve allí* = 2 ticks
Tambien fue = 2 ticks
Es fantastico = 2 ticks

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. *...con Guillermo* = 1
...desde Inglaterra = 0

Allow the use of *tú/vos* or *usted* in informal letters. In the case of inconsistencies reward the most frequently used. Disallow the use of *tu, tus* etc in formal letters. But allow use of *vosotros* and its possessive *vuestro* (Lat. Am.). Also disallow glaringly inappropriate register.

e.g. Formal letters: disallow such as *¡Hola!, Saludos*
Informal letters: disallow such as *Acuso recibo de su carta...*

Disallow the inappropriate use of the perfect tense.
Do not reward 'letter etiquette' for Language in Question 2 when a letter is not required.

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Letter etiquette

Reward with a tick for Language the correct use of a suitable opening, ie, the use of *Estimado señor*, *Estimada señora*, *Muy señor mío* or *Muy señora mía* in a formal letter. Greetings such as *¡Hola!* or *Querido Juan/Querida María* gain a tick if used correctly in informal letters.

In addition award ticks for Language up to a **maximum of 3** for prelearnt preamble such as:

Siento mucho haber tardado tanto en escribirte (maximum 3)

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 3.

Letter ending

Allow a **maximum of 5** for all formal and informal *politesses*.

Esperando su respuesta le queda muy agradecido; Escíbeme pronto; Un abrazo fuerte etc.

Mark for Language in the normal way up to a maximum of 5 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. *El mujer y su esposo (1) salieron (1)*

When an adjective or a preposition is dependent on two or more nouns, tolerate if one is correct.

e.g. *El mujer y el hombre estaban (1) cansados (1)*
...con (1) el mujer y el hombre

No credit is usually given to the occasional correctly spelt item in a sequence which makes no sense in Spanish. However, recognisable discreet items such as *mi 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.

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(A) VERBS

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

<i>tengo un amigo</i> = 1	<i>compré un disco</i> = 1
<i>Juan llamo</i> = 0	<i>el mujer salió</i> = 0
<i>volvió a casa</i> = 2	<i>volvio a casa</i> = 1
<i>comí paella</i> = 1	<i>esta</i> = 0
<i>me llamo</i> = 1	<i>se levanta</i> = 1
<i>me prefiero</i> = 0	

2 Imperative = 1

<i>ven</i> = 1	<i>oiga</i> = 1
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3 Participle (past or present) = 1

<i>el hombre sentado</i> = 1	<i>terminado el programa</i> = 1
<i>terminada la programa</i> = 0	<i>terminado la programa</i> = 0
<i>siendo estudiante</i> = 1	

4 Verb + infinitive = 1 + 1

(a) <i>quiero (1) salir (1)</i>	<i>quiero (1) volver (0)</i>
<i>quiro (0) salir (1)</i>	

(b) Verbs that require a preposition (*a, de, en, por* or *con*) or the word *que* before another verb = 2

<i>empecé a gritar</i> (3)	<i>insistió en salir</i> (3)
<i>empecé gritar</i> (2)	<i>optó por luchar</i> (3)
<i>trato de bajar</i> (3)	<i>tenía que correr</i> (3)

5 Preposition + verb = 1 + 1

<i>sin (1) esperar (1)</i>
<i>antes de (1) llegar (1)</i>
<i>después de (1) comer (1)</i>

NB <i>Al + infinitive</i> = 1 + 1
<i>Al terminar, salió</i> (3)
<i>Al llegar, llamó</i> (3)

6 Impersonal verbs (such as *gustar, quedar, faltar* etc)

<i>Me gusta (2) leer (1)</i> = 3	<i>Me (1) gusto (0) leer (1)</i> = 2
<i>Le gustan (2) las fiestas</i> = 2	
<i>Me quedaban (2) diez pesetas</i> = 2	

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7 Impersonal se

Se puede = 2 ticks

Se cree = 2 ticks

Se habla español = 2 ticks

Se dice = 2 ticks

8 Passive and participle with *estar*

Reward by usual rules.

La puerta estaba (1) *abierta* (1)

El pueblo fue (1) *destruido* (1)

9 Negatives

Simple negative 'no' is not awarded a tick:

No comen (1)

No podía (1)

Negative words awarded a tick:

Nunca, jamás

Nadie

Nada

Ninguno (a, os, as)

Tampoco

Ni... ni

Nadie vino (2)

Nunca vino (2)

Reward a double negative with a further tick:

No... nada (2)

No... nadie (2)

No... nunca (2)

No... jamás (2)

No... ninguno (2)

No... tampoco (2)

No... ni... ni... (2)

No... ni siquiera (2)

No... más (2)

No... más que (2)

No había nada (3)

No había visitado nunca Granada (3)

No tenía ningún libro (3)

A negative may be rewarded when it stands alone.

Nadie (1); *Nunca* (1); *Jamás* (1)

10 Compound tenses (perfect, pluperfect, past anterior, future perfect, conditional perfect, perfect subjunctive, pluperfect subjunctive) are awarded 1 tick.

He hecho = 1 tick

Habría llegado = 1 tick

Hubiera vuelto = 1 tick

Ha volvido = 0

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11 Continuous forms of the verb *estar* and gerund are awarded 1 tick.

estoy escribiendo = 1 tick
estaba estudiando = 1 tick
estarán comiendo = 1 tick

12 Periphrastic verb forms are awarded 2 ticks.

ir + a (1) + infinitive (1) = 2 ticks
voy a (1) *ir* (1) = 2 ticks
van a (1) *estar* (1) = 2 ticks

13 Use of gerund (other than in **11**): award 2 ticks

llevar + gerund = 1+1 ticks
llevo (1) *(dos años) estudiando* (1) *el español* = 2 ticks

ir + gerund = 1+1 ticks
voy (1) *mejorando* (1) = 2 ticks
seguir + gerund = 1+1 ticks
continuar + gerund = 1+1 ticks

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(B) NOUNS

A noun with a definite or indefinite article does not score. No credit is given to a noun with a number.

el novio = 0

diez flores = 0

A noun may be part of a Marking Unit as illustrated below.

1 Subject + verb = 1

See above in (A): *el joven comió* = 1

2 Preposition (+ article) + noun = 1

a Madrid = 1

en la cocina = 1

con Pablo = 1

al cine = 1

en el noche = 0

para ese hombre = 2

por avión = 1

en el calle = 0

café con leche = 1

desde Roma = 1

en todos habitaciones = 0

sin gas = 1

entre amigos = 1

en avión = 1

al lado de (1) mi amigo (1) = 2

el programa del radio = 0

el/la habitación de los niños/del chico/de la señora/de Pablo = 1 each (despite faulty gender of *habitación*)

3 Noun/pronoun + adjective = 1

el niño guapo = 1

es interesante = 2

la niña guapo = 0

This includes possessive, interrogative, demonstrative and indefinite adjectives.

mi casa está cerca = 3

tenía algún dinero = 2

mis padres (1) no están (1) = 2

otro día = 1

este libro = 1

todo el pueblo = 1

aquellos chicos = 1

cada vez = 1

4 Expressions of quantity + noun = 1

Both elements must be correct.

un kilo de tomates = 1

un paquete de galletas = 1

mucho dinero = 1

una kilo de manzanas = 0

Quantities with prepositions, adjectives and verbs:

con muchos niños pequeños = 3

con muchos niños = 2

con (1) muchos niño pequeños (1) = 2

un poco de = 1

un poco de sal = 1

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(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).

la casa blanca = 1 *la casa es bonita* = 2 *es bonita* = 2
es poco inteligente = 3

2 Noun + adjectival phrase = 1 sometimes

la sala de estar = 0; *la estación de trenes* = 0 (this is one dictionary/vocabulary item)
Similarly *agua mineral*, *ensalada mixta*, *vino tinto*, *centro comercial*, *vino blanco*, *la plaza de toros* = 0

el anillo de oro = 1

3 Faulty adjectives do not invalidate other units

nuestro (1) *primera día* = 1
nuestro (1) *primer día* (1) = 2

4 Adjectives used as nouns = 0

los ricos = 0 *los españoles* = 0

5 Comparatives and superlatives

más... que = 1 *menos... que* = 1

es (1) *más alto* (1) *que* (1) *papá* = 3
es (1) *tan alto* (1) *como* (1) *papá.* = 3
los más ricos (1) *del mundo* (1) = 2
los peores (1) *del mundo* (1) = 2

mejor = 1 *peor* = 1
mayor = 1 *menor* = 1
el mejor = 1

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(D) PRONOUNS

All pronouns other than subject pronouns and reflexives are ticked when used correctly.

1 Object pronouns = 1

Juan lo vio = 2

Él me lo dio = 3

Yo te lo doy = 3

Yo voy a verles = 3

Él te ha visto = 2

Yo lo te doy = 2

2 Disjunctive or Emphatic pronouns

Pronouns used after prepositions

mí, ti, él, ella = 1 tick

hasta ella = 2 ticks

conmigo, contigo, consigo = 1 tick

con mí = 0

entre tú y yo = 3 ticks (*y* is not awarded a tick)

todos menos nosotros = 3 ticks

3 Demonstrative pronouns, adjectives = 1

este, ese, aquel etc = 1

éste, ése, aquél etc = 1

4 Possessive pronouns/adjectives = 1

mi/mis, tu/tus, su/sus etc = 1

el mío, el tuyo etc = 1

5 Relative pronouns

que, quien, quienes = 1 tick

el que, la que, los que, las que = 1 tick

el cual, la cual, los cuales, las cuales = 1 tick

cuyo, cuya, cuyos, cuyas = 1 tick

lo que, lo cual = 1

la niña que (1) *canta* (1)

la casa en que (1) *vivo* (1)

lo + adjective = 1 + 1

lo bueno (2) *fue* (1)... = 3

lo más importante es = 4

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6 Interrogative pronouns = 1

¿Cómo? ¿Para qué? ¿Adónde? ¿Cuándo?
 ¿De quién? ¿De dónde? ¿Dónde? ¿Cuál?
 ¿Qué? ¿Por qué? ¿Cuáles? ¿Cuánto/a/os/as?
 ¿Para quién? ¿Con qué?

¿Quién sabe? = 2 ¿A (1) quién (1) escribe (1) María? = 3
 ¿Habló español? (1) ¿Se marcharon? (1)
 ¿Verdad? (1)

The accent must be included on a question word if the question is indirect.

E.g. Preguntó (1) quién (1) iba (1) a casa (1)

7 Indefinite pronouns

<i>unos/unas</i> = 1	<i>varios/as</i> = 1
<i>alguno/a/os/as</i> = 1	<i>mucho/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>alguien</i> = 1	<i>poco/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>algo</i> = 1	<i>bastante(s)</i> = 1
<i>cualquiera</i> = 1	<i>demasiado/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>demás</i> = 1	<i>demasiado/a/os/as</i> = 1
<i>otro/a/os/as</i> = 1	<i>todo/a/os/as</i> = 1

Muchos (1) *vinieron* (1) = 2 ticks

Pocos (1) *sabían* (1) = 2 ticks

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(E) PREPOSITIONS

1 With verbs

sin (1) *esperar* (1)
antes de (1) *comenzar* (1)

2 With nouns

durante el viaje = 1
según Juan = 1

3 With pronouns

con él = 2
para mí = 2
a él (2) *le* (1) *gustó* (1)
mi familia y yo = 2 (y does not gain a tick, but yo does as a strong pronoun used after a preposition)

4 In a phrase

enfrente de la catedral = 1
alrededor de la mesa = 1 *alrededor de* (1) *la mesas* = 1
a lo largo de la calle = 1
antes de sus viaje = 0

5 Personal a

a (1) *él* (1) *le* (1) *gustó* (1) = 4
él gustó = 0
él le (1) *gustó* (1) = 2

(F) ADVERBS

All adverbs and adverbial phrases used correctly gain one tick except *muy*

habló de prisa = 2 *voy a menudo* = 2
aquí/allí/ahí/acá = 1 *de repente* = 1
por desgracia = 1
me importa (2) *poco* (1) = 3 *me impresionó* (2) *mucho* (1) = 3
habla (1) *inglés un poco* (1) = 2

Treat 'set' adverbial phrases such as the following as single units:

a toda velocidad = 1

Treat Comparatives and Superlatives of adverbs in the same way as adjectives. See (C).

(G) CONJUNCTIONS

All Conjunctions used correctly receive a tick except *y* (unless changed correctly to *e* where this is necessary) and *pero*

mientras = 1 *porque* = 1 *de manera que* = 1 *para que* = 1
así que = 1 *ya que* = 1 *puesto que* = 1 *por lo tanto* = 1
pues = 1 *o* = 1 *que* = 1

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(H) EXPRESSIONS

1 Time

ahora = 1
hoy = 1
hoy en día = 1
el domingo = 1
por la mañana/tarde/noche = 1
a/en la mañana/tarde/noche (Lat. Am.) = 1
tarde = 1
el domingo que viene/próximo/pasado = 1
el domingo/los domingos por la mañana = 1

más tarde = 1
en seguida = 1
a veces = 1
(hasta) luego = 1
(hasta) pronto = 1
ayer/anteayer = 1
mañana/mañana por la mañana = 1
al día siguiente = 1

a las diez = 1
a las diez de la tarde = 2
son las diez = 1
después de/antes de = 1
sobre las dos y media = 1
a las diez menos cuarto = 1
el 7 de junio = 1

2 Weather

Treat expressions with *hacer* by the usual rules as follows:

hace calor/frío = 1
hace sol/viento = 1
hace buen/mal tiempo = 2
llueve = 1
está lloviendo = 1

3 Tener and dar expressions

<i>tener X años</i> = 1	<i>tengo 20 años</i> = 1
<i>tener hambre/frío</i> = 1	<i>tengo frío</i> = 1
<i>tener en cuenta</i> = 1	
<i>darse cuenta</i> = 1	
<i>dar un paseo</i> = 1	<i>dar a conocer</i> = 1
<i> echar de menos</i> = 1	<i>te (1) echo de menos (1)</i> = 2
<i>estar bien/mal</i> = 1	<i>estoy bien</i> = 1
<i>querer decir</i> = 1	
<i>pasarlo bien/mal</i> = 2	<i>lo (1) pasé bien (1)</i> = 2
<i>ir de compras</i> = 1	
<i>dejar caer</i> = 1	

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4 Miscellaneous

estar de acuerdo = 1
estar bien/mal = 1

estoy bien = 1

pasarlo bien/mal = 2
lo (1) pasé bomba (1) = 2
lo (1) pasé de maravilla (1) = 2

lo (1) pasé bien (1) = 2
lo (1) pasé genial (1) = 2

pasarla bien/mal = 2 (Lat. Am.)
la (1) pasé bien (1) = 2

ir de compras = 1
ir de vacaciones = 1
echar de menos = 1

te (1) echo de menos (1) = 2

hay = 1
por favor = 0
por ejemplo = 0

¿verdad? = 1
quizás = 1
lo antes posible = 1

todo el mundo = 0
más o menos = 1
no obstante = 1

en mi opinión = 1 *debido a que* = 1
desde mi punto de vista = 1 *además de lo dicho* = 1
a mi modo de ver = 1

5 Greetings and expletives

buenos días/hola

adiós/un abrazo/un abrazo y un beso/hasta la vista/un abrazo fuerte/un abrazo de su amiga.../hasta pronto/hasta luego = 1

¡Dios mío!/¡Ay!/¡Qué bien! = 1

Treat valedictions as language (maximum 3).

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CONVERSION TABLE

Number of ticks Maximum 60	Mark out of 15 (for Accuracy of Language)	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