



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SPANISH

0530/12

Paper 1 Listening

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 45

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.

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This document consists of **15** printed pages.

1 General Marking Principles

1.1 It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 2. 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 4 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 (1.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in the target language they will not score (1.6).

1.2 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 <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

PUBLISHED**1.3 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. 2 boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
(c)	Where candidates must tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) and tick too many, apply the following rule: deduct the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate from their number of correct answers. The remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is asked to tick 6 statements, but ticks 8. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3.
(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 2, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

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

(a)	Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2
(b)	Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1

(or vice-versa)

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1.5 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.
(f)	Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
(g)	Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

1.6 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 1.5 above).

1.7 **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).

1.8 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.

1.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **RM Assessor**.

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.

1.10 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

2 Detailed Mark Scheme**Section 1 Exercise 1**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	D	1	
2	A	1	
3	A	1	
4	A	1	
5	C	1	
6	B	1	
7	C	1	
8	B	1	

Section 1 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	lunes lunez (a) (las) ocho (de la tarde) 8	1	Reject: llunes lunes a las ocho lunes de las nueve a las ocho
10	A (cómico)	1	
11	C (tienda de recuerdos)	1	
12	B (tomar el sol)	1	
13	C (limonada)	1	
14	C (fuente)	1	
15	B (bañador)	1	

Section 2 Exercise 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	(b) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	(c) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	(d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	(e) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	(f) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	(g) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	(h) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	(i) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	(j) <input type="checkbox"/>		
	(k) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	(l) <input type="checkbox"/>		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	Type in the letter for each correct option:	6	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 ticked 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).

Section 2 Exercise 2: Part 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	primo	1	Reject: primó (means something else)
18	tranquila tranqila tranquilo	1	Reject: tranquilla (means something else) trankila
19	nerviosa/o nervosa/o	1	Reject: nerveoso/a Reject other adjectives (preocupada, etc.)
20	poco	1	Reject: pouco
21	lentamente lentemente, lentomente	1	Reject: llentamente, lientamente, lintamente lentamiente serios

Section 2 Exercise 2: Part 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
22	(necesitaba) descansar (<u>cada</u> 15/quince/quince minutos) descansar frecuentemente/frequentemente descansarse tenía descansar quince, quince	1	Reject: descansar (por/para) quince/cinco minutos. Duration INV. descansar cada cinco (or number other than 15) minutos descancar cinco,
23	<u>cinco</u> chicas cinco (otras) niñas cinco, cinco	1	Reject: cinco chicos (reject masculine) juvenil INV cinco chicas chicas t.c.
24	(todas) las mañanas por/a/en la mañana (cuando) hacía/había/es buen/bien tiempo Todas las mañanas cuando hacía buen tiempo Todo las mañanas	1	Reject: mañana, mañana, manyana (casi) todos los días (cuando) buen tiempo t.c.
25	(muy) orgullosa Spellings with orgull-, orguli-, orgul-, orguy-	1	Reject: Orgeosa, orguosa, orgollosa, orgujosa, orgoliosa, orguioso, orguillosa etc Reject other adjectives.

Note: For questions with 2 interchangeable answers: 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)

Section 3 Exercise 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
26	D	1	
27	C	1	
28	A	1	
29	C	1	
30	B	1	
31	D	1	

Section 3 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
32	(en la/el/una) calle (Note: para ganar dinero = HA, but not gañar)	1	Reject: (en) internet cale, caye, and callé (means something different) en video/teléfono etc INV
33	gritaba de alegría (2 elements required – <u>shout</u> & <u>joy</u>) gritaba con/por alegría gritó..... gritava.... allegría	1	Reject: gritaba alegría (no prep) gridaba etc gretaba algría
34	no sabían su/mi/el nombre no sabía / saben / sabe no conocían.... no sabíen/sabien/saber..... no savían.... no sabían como se llama porque / por qué no sabían	1	Reject: no sé su nombre (ambiguous in this context) no sabré/sabrán su nobre
35	(soñaba con) participar en la Copa del Mundo coppa copa mundial, copa de mundo partecipar... soñaba en /de participar.... jugar (en) la copa.... Accept : participó / participaba en	1	Reject: Cupa, cupo, copo Munda / Mondo copa en mundo , copadelmundo ganar la copa del mundo sonhaba..... sueña con participar / quiere participar - Present tense INV paticipar....
36	(que) (un día) sería famoso sería / sera / será / seré famoso estaré famoso va a ser/estar famoso tu sería(s) famoso / un día eres famoso (accept direct speech answers)	1	Refuse: (que) un día sería famoso <u>y le/me regaló su piano</u> sería famosa Feminine adj INV un día famoso (no verb) un día sea / serrá famoso

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
37	<p><u>como</u> recuerdo (de la abuela), de recuerdo para recordarse de ella para recordar (a) su abuela (ella / la abuela) le regaló el piano el piano es/era/fue un regalo de su abuela la abuela se lo regaló porque regaló un piano (le) recuerda (a) su abuela porque ella da un piano a Julián por el recuerdo</p>	1	<p>Reject: es un regalo y un recuerdo (ambiguous) es/fue un regalo de su abuela (ambiguous – piano or foto?) la abuela se la regaló (la = la foto) recuerdo t.c. como requerdo, como recuedo abula INV la abuela le compró un piano</p>
38	<p>(en sus) ratos libres (en su) tiempo libre / (en sus) tiempos libres</p>	1	<p>Reject: en/durante/como su/el pasatiempo ...sus/los pasatiempo (but como pasatiempo can be HA) ratos libros</p>
39	<p>(para) compartir/poner/subir/mostrar/ver (vídeos de) su (propia/propria) música los jóvenes comparten su música sus propias/proprias músicas (accept plural) Answer must contain 3 ideas- that they are <u>sharing</u> their <u>own music</u> (that they have made themselves).</p>	1	<p>Reject: compatir jóvenes músicos comparten videos</p>
40	<p>músicos (muy) <u>conocido(s)</u> conosidos musicos conocidos</p>	1	<p>Reject: músicos famosos. músicas conocidos/as músico conocido(s) (músicos must be plural) festival de música, artistas conocidos conecidos, conicidos</p>

Note: For questions with 2 interchangeable answers: 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)