GradeMax

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

GERMAN **0525/22**

Paper 2 Reading **October/November 2022**

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.

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.

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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.

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Additional Guidance

The following guidance underpins the detailed instructions provided in the mark scheme. Where a decision is taken to deviate from this guidance for a particular question, this will be specified in the mark scheme.

Often the additional guidance points will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might look or sound like the intended word/phrase in German, but if what the candidate has written means something different in German from what is expected, the mark cannot be awarded.

It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the mark scheme. If you encounter an answer which is not covered by the mark scheme, you will need to make a decision about whether it communicates 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.

- **Crossing out:**

(a)	If a candidate changes his/her mind about 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.

- **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 one box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

- **For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, 1 and 2, where the answers are interchangeable:**

(a)	Both of the correct answers are on line 1 and line 2 blank (or vice versa) = 2 marks
(b)	Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 contains a wrong answer (or vice versa) = 1 mark

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- **Mark for communication:** Answers requiring the use of German (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided that the message is clear. However, do **not** accept incorrect German if the word written by the candidate means something else in German (unless the mark scheme specifies otherwise).

(a)	If you read aloud what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer? Would a native speaker of German understand it?
(b)	Does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing or added but no other word created? Would a native speaker of German understand it?
(c)	The subject needs to be unambiguous. Possessives and personal pronouns need to be used in such a way as to make the answer unambiguous. Unless indicated otherwise in relation to a specific question do not accept *sein* for *ihr* or vice versa.

Incorrect German which constitutes a word in any language other than German is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or rejected in the mark scheme and (ii) if it is not mentioned in the mark scheme, on the basis of points (a) to (d) above.

- **Annotations used in the mark scheme:**

(a)	**INV** = invalidation. This is used when the additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer and therefore prevents him/her from scoring the mark. (INV = 0)
(b)	**Refuse: …. tc** = 'tout court'. This means that, on its own, the material is not sufficient to score the mark. **Accept: …. tc =** 'tout court'. In this context, it means that this material alone is a valid answer.
(c)	**HA** = harmless addition. This means that the candidate has included additional material which, in conjunction with the correct answer, does not prevent him/her from scoring the mark.

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- **No response and '0' marks:**

(a)	**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).
(b)	**Award 0:** If there is any attempt that earns no credit, e.g. the candidate has copied out part or all of the question.

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- **Extra material:** Candidates need to answer the questions in such a way as to demonstrate that they have understood the text. The mark scheme cannot cover all eventualities so where specific instructions are not provided, the examiner must check the text to ensure that the correct elements which would attract 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/text 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, or (ii) an answer which on its own would be rejected, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be rejected.
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer **specifically** rejected in the mark scheme:	This puts the examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which the intended answer is. The examiner cannot therefore 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 therefore the mark cannot be awarded.
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original text:	This affects communication. The examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood and therefore 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 read and pure guesswork. Therefore, where a particular answer is not covered by the mark scheme, the examiner should consult the Team Leader.

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Detailed Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	C	**1**	
1(b)	A	**1**	
1(c)	D	**1**	
1(d)	E	**1**	
1(e)	B	**1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	C	**1**	
2(b)	H	**1**	
2(c)	F	**1**	
2(d)	E	**1**	
2(e)	A	**1**	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	B	**1**	
3(b)	A	**1**	
3(c)	C	**1**	
3(d)	B	**1**	
3(e)	A	**1**	
3(f)	C	**1**	
3(g)	C	**1**	

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Before marking **Question 4**, read the section *Additional Guidance and the bullet points below*.

- Spelling errors: use look alike and sound alike rules for misspellings. Do not accept misspellings that constitute another word in the target language
- Emphasis on answer location, not on precise lifting
- Go with candidates on HA (harmless addition) on Question 4 if a few words are added that do not invalidate the answer
- The subject needs to be unambiguous. (Personal pronouns/possessives need to be used in such a way as to make the answer unambiguous
- Any manipulation of language must be correct, including where a candidate adds extra material that is required to answer the question

Errors in tense may be acceptable depending on the context of the question**.**

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Before marking **Question 4**, read the section *Additional Guidance*.			
4(a)	(sie fühlt sich) einsam	**1**	
4(b)	1 (in einem) Seniorenheim 2 weil er medizinische Hilfe braucht/er braucht medizinische Hilfe	**2**	2. insist on verb “braucht” (Accept: weil er braucht medizinische Hilfe)
4(c)	(er wollte immer) spielen	**1**	Reject: wollte in incorrect word order
4(d)	Omas Kusine/die Kusine von Oma	**1**	Refuse: ihre Kusine Accept lift: Oma hat den Hund an ihre Kusine gegeben.
4(e)	(sie soll ins) Tierheim	**1**	
4(f)	(eine) Diät	**1**	
4(g)	spazierengehen	**1**	Accept: kann; reject: konnte
4(h)	sie können (sich) einen Hund teilen	**1**	Accept: without the reflexive pronoun
4(i)	sie geht mit dem Hund in den Park/sie geht mit dem Hund im Park spazieren Sie will…gehen / spazierengehen	**1**	Insist on „in den Park“/“im Park“ (location) Refuse: sie geht mit dem Hund spazieren
4(j)	gestern	**1**	
4(k)	(er ist wirklich) süß	**1**	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	2	**1**	
5(b)	1	**1**	
5(c)	6	**1**	
5(d)	5	**1**	
5(e)	4	**1**	

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Before marking **Question 6,** read the section *Additional Guidance* and the bullet points below.

- Spelling errors: use look alike and sound alike rules for misspellings. Do not accept misspellings that constitute another word in the target language
- A precise lift is needed, not just the location of material
- Use HA (harmless addition) for extra information that does not contradict a correct answer
- Use INV (invalidation) for information which contradicts the correct answer
- The subject needs to be unambiguous. Possessives, personal pronouns need to be used in such a way as to make the answer unambiguous.
- Any manipulation of language must be correct, including where a candidate adds extra material that is not required to answer the question.
- The response needs to be a direct answer to the question

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(a)	in der ersten Pause nach dem Wochenende	**1**	
6(b)	Petras (neue) Frisur/ Petras Haare	**1**	Accept: Petras Haar
6(c)	(denn) Sophie hatte ihr (in einer schwierigen Situation) geholfen	**1**	Accept: perfect tense; accept: weil Sophie hatte ihr geholfen
6(d)	700	**1**	
6(e)	1 Menschen leben länger 2 sie / Menschen sind gesünder	**2**	Refuse:Man hat mehr Selbstsicherheit 1. Accept: länger leben 2. Refuse: gesunder sind; Accept: gesunder sein
6(f)	Musik	**1**	Accept: Musicals
6(g)	(Man kann) über Sorgen/ Probleme sprechen	**1**	
6(h)	Freunde haben nicht immer recht	**1**	Reject: Freunde sind nicht immer recht Accept: es besteht die Gefahr, dass Freunde nicht immer recht haben – refuse if sentence starts with aber
6(i)	1 Petra kommt oft (zu) spät 2 Sophie ist manchmal zu direkt	**2**	2. Accept: zu direct (tc)

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