

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

8685 SPANISH LANGUAGE

8685/21

Paper 21 (Reading and Writing), maximum raw mark 70

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.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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- 2 Rubric:** Cambia cada una de las siguientes frases, expresando las mismas ideas, pero usando la forma exacta de la palabra o las palabras que aparecen entre paréntesis (). Tu frase debe poder sustituir la frase original del texto.

The following are examples of the way in which the answers could be expressed. Answers should fit into the original text, retain the same meaning, and contain all the elements of the phrase to be re-worked.

(a) La pareja ideal puede ser [líneas 6–7] (posible)

Es posible que la pareja (ideal) sea [1]
 accept: la pareja (ideal) posible puede ser

(b) Un esquimal encantado de pescar en el hielo [línea 7] (a quien)

Un esquimal a quien le encanta (gusta (mucho)) pescar en el hielo [1]
 refuse: tenses other than present e.g. le encantó

(c) Se devolverá el dinero [línea 15] (devuelto)

El dinero (les) será devuelto [1]
 accept: future tense only

(d) Una cartera del grosor de un diccionario [línea 18] (tan)

Una cartera tan gruesa (gorda / grande) como un diccionario [1]
 accept: Una cartera tan gruesa (gorda / grande) como el grosor de un diccionario
 refuse: grueso / gordo

(e) Casi todas mintieron [línea 22] (verdad)

Casi todas no dijeron la verdad
 Casi nadie / ninguna dijo la verdad [1]
 accept: es verdad que casi todas mintieron
 todas casi nunca dijeron la verdad
 refuse: tenses other than preterite
 misspellings of dijo / dijeron

[Total: 5 puntos]

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3 **Rubric:** Contesta en español las siguientes preguntas, sin copiar frases completas (más de 4 palabras consecutivas) del texto.

NB. Lifting = more than 4 consecutive words taken from the text and will usually invalidate answer unless further original explanation is offered.

(a) **¿Qué evidencia se encuentra en el primer párrafo del éxito de las empresas de e-dating?** [3]

(3 from 4)

la gente ya no va a las discotecas para ligar [1]

las empresas hacen mucho dinero [1]

pueden emparejar por cualquier afición o creencia [1]

emplean a consejeros especialistas [1]

accept: les dan consejos para triunfar en la primera cita etc.

(b) **Explica el sentido de las siguientes frases en el segundo párrafo:** [3]

(i) **'príncipes y princesas aguardan a un clic de ratón'**

en un instante / con un sencillo movimiento en el ordenador [1]

accept: es muy rápido / fácil / con un clic de ratón

puedes encontrar el amor de tus sueños / tu pareja perfecta [1]

accept: encontrar a otro / la media naranja

(ii) **'la aldea global'**

Internet reduce el mundo al tamaño de tu pueblo [1]

accept: anything which implies 'internet reaches all over the world'

(c) **Según los párrafos tres y cuatro, ¿cuál es la situación en España en cuanto al uso de Internet para buscar pareja?** [4]

lo usan más hombres, mayores de 30 años / sin hijos [1]

educados / adinerados / sofisticados (2 from 3) [1]

es la tercera manera más popular [1]

(quizás) haya contribuido al incremento en la tasa de divorcios [1]

(d) **¿Cuál es la oferta que se menciona en el quinto párrafo? y según el sexto párrafo, ¿por qué le pudiera haber interesado a Federico?** [2]

la devolución del dinero si no se encuentra pareja (en un año) [1]

Federico no encontró pareja [1]

accept: wrong tense – F. no encuentra pareja

(e) [3]

(i) **¿Cómo sugiere Federico que Internet es un mundo de fantasía en el séptimo párrafo?**

todo el mundo miente etc. [1]

(ii) **En tu opinión, ¿adónde irá Federico el próximo sábado? y ¿por qué irá allí?**

a una discoteca (or any place where he might meet a partner) [1]

refuse: a date / go to the cinema with a woman etc.

le desengañó su experiencia con Internet [1]

accept: any valid opinion e.g. talk to real people / talk to women face to face etc.

(must be more than 'look for partner')

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Quality of Language: Accuracy (same as for questions 4 and 5)

[5]

5 Very good	Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb form, tenses, prepositions, word order.)
4 Good	Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use more accurately more complex structures.
3 Sound	Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.
2 Below average	Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.
1 Poor	Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated errors.

For question 3 and 4, the 5 marks for the quality of language will be awarded globally for the whole performance on each set of answers. With regard to **length**, a concise answer containing all mark-bearing components for content is scored on the full range of marks for language, i.e. length does not determine the quality of the language mark. An answer scoring 0 for content cannot score **any** language marks, and the total available on the whole set of answers will therefore be affected. The final total for language will be reduced on the following scale:

- Answer(s) worth 2 or 3 scoring 0 for content: reduce final assessment by –1
- Answer(s) worth 4 or 5 scoring 0 for content: reduce final assessment by –2
- Answer(s) worth 6 or 7 scoring 0 for content: reduce final assessment by –3
- Answer(s) worth 8 or 9 scoring 0 for content: reduce final assessment by –4

Note: A minimum of 1 mark for quality of language should be awarded if there are any content marks at all (i.e. 0 language marks only if 0 content marks).

[Total: 20]

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4 **Rubric:** Contesta en español las siguientes preguntas, sin copiar frases completas (más de 4 palabras consecutivas) del texto.

NB. Lifting = more than 4 consecutive words taken from the text and will usually invalidate answer unless further original explanation is offered.

(a) **¿Qué diferencias se notan en el matrimonio en España antes y después de 1981? (párrafo 1)** [2]

antes duraba toda la vida [1]

después el divorcio / la separación son cada vez más comunes [1]

accept: either /or

(b) [4]

(i) **¿Por qué fue tan difícil el divorcio de Begoña? (párrafo 2)**

entonces las actitudes de la sociedad eran diferentes [1]

accept: marriage was for life then / divorce wasn't very common /

people were very conservative / everything was different then etc.

sus padres eran muy tradicionales [1]

(ii) **Explica el significado de estas palabras de Begoña: “es el pan nuestro de cada día”. ¿Con qué ejemplo ilustra Begoña esta frase? (párrafo 2)**

las rupturas en el matrimonio ocurren todos los días [1]

la mayoría de los padres de los alumnos en el colegio donde trabaja se han separado [1]

(Begoña's job details needed)

(c) **El escritor menciona dos cosas que sorprenden y una que no sorprende. ¿Cuáles son? (párrafo 3)** [3]

la rapidez con que se han aumentado las tasas de divorcio [1]

(must mention 'speed' / 'short space of time' etc.)

los mayores de 65 años se separan también [1]

los abogados ganan mucho dinero de este fenómeno [1]

(not enough to say 'lawyers' salaries are not surprising' – must imply they are making lots of money)

(d) [4]

(i) **¿Por qué no hay estadísticas que informan sobre las causas del desamor? (párrafo 4)**

ahora se puede conseguir un divorcio sin establecer los motivos [1]

accept: pruebas / razones / causas etc.

(ii) **¿A qué conclusión llegan los psicólogos y los abogados? (párrafo 4)**

no es normalmente la infidelidad que provoca la ruptura [1]

la infidelidad suele indicar que todo no va bien en el matrimonio [1]

la ruptura es causada por una acumulación de muchas cosas [1]

(e) **Según Andrés Gil, aparte de hablar, ¿qué debería hacer una pareja para que su amor sea duradero? (párrafo 5)** [2]

(2 from 3)

saber resolver (pequeñas) dificultades [1]

comunicarse (bien) [1]

esforzarse (un poco en lo cotidiano) [1]

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5 Rubric: Escribe en español **un máximo de 140 palabras** para completar las **dos** tareas siguientes.

(a) Escribe un resumen de lo que se dice en los dos textos sobre las costumbres de emparejarse y separarse. [10]

(b) ¿Están cambiándose las costumbres de conocerse y casarse entre las parejas de tu país? Da tus opiniones. [5]

(NOTA: Escribe un máximo de 140 palabras)

Length of response

- Examiners make a rough estimate of the length by a quick calculation of the number of words on a line.
- If the piece is clearly too long, calculate the length more precisely.
- Then put a line through that part of the summary which exceeds 160.
- Marks will be totalled at the bottom in the following sequence:
Out of 10 for points scored in summary
Out of 5 for personal response
Out of 5 for language
Total ringed out of 20

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Content marks: Summary

[10]

The summary could include the following points (award 1 mark for each point covered up to a maximum of **5 each** for *emparejarse* and *separarse*):

emparejarse:

la gente usa empresas de e-dating

éstas son muy populares / especialistas etc.

alcanzan un público mundial

perfil del típico español que busca pareja por Internet

Internet es la tercera vía más popular de emparejarse

quizás contribuya al aumento en divorcios

hay mucha competencia entre las empresas

dan ofertas especiales etc. etc.

separarse:

antes los matrimonios eran para siempre

ahora no suelen durar

muchos niños tienen a los padres separados

la tasa de divorcio ha subido rápidamente

incluso los mayores de 65 años se separan

los abogados hacen mucho dinero de las separaciones

no hay estadísticas que informan sobre los motivos de las separaciones

la infidelidad no suele ser el motivo

NB credit candidates for further valid points which are not listed above.
allow: 'society has changed' in either set of 5, but credit only once

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Content marks: Response to the Text

[5]

Mark like a mini-essay according to the variety and interest of the opinions and views expressed, the response to the original text stimulus and the ability to express a personal point of view.

5 Very good	Varied and interesting ideas, showing an element of flair and imagination, a capacity to express a personal point of view.
4 Good	Not the flair and imagination of the best candidates, but work still shows an ability to express a range of ideas, maintain interest and respond to the issues raised.
3 Sound	A fair level of interest and ideas. May concentrate on a single issue, but there is still a response to ideas in the text.
2 Below average	Limited range of ideas; rather humdrum. May disregard the element of response to the text, and write a largely unrelated free-composition.
0–1 Poor	Few ideas to offer on the theme. Banal and pedestrian. No element of personal response to the text. Repeated error.

Quality of Language: Accuracy (same as for questions 3 and 4)

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