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**GERMAN**

**0525/12**

Paper 1 Listening

**May/June 2018**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 45

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**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 **13** printed pages.

**1 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.

**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.

**2 General Marking Principles**

**2.1 It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 4. 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 (3.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in the target language they will not score (3.6).

**2.2 Crossing out:**

<b>(a)</b>	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>(b)</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.

**2.3 More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:**

<b>(a)</b>	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>(b)</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.
<b>(c)</b>	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.
<b>(d)</b>	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.

**PUBLISHED****2.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:**

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

(or vice-versa)

**2.5** Answers requiring the use of German (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

<b>(a)</b>	'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
<b>(b)</b>	Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
<b>(c)</b>	Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
<b>(d)</b>	Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mein, dein, sein etc., unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
<b>(e)</b>	Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
<b>(f)</b>	Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
<b>(g)</b>	Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

**2.6** Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect German if the word given means something else in German.** (Incorrect German which constitutes a word in any language other than German 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 3.5 above).**2.7** **Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark**, e.g. su permarkt (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

**2.8** Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

<b>(a)</b>	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>(b)</b>	tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
<b>(c)</b>	HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.
<b>(d)</b>	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.

**2.9** 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.

**2.10 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:

<b>(a)</b>	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>(b)</b>	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, <b>but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:</b>	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
<b>(c)</b>	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer <b>specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:</b>	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
<b>(d)</b>	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
<b>(e)</b>	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

**3 Detailed Mark Scheme****Section 1 Exercise 1**

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

**Section 1 Exercise 2**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Guidance</b>
9	1925	1	
10	C	1	
11	B	1	
12	ruhig	1	Must start ru- (with or without umlaut) and end -ig or –ich Accept: Ruhe
13	A	1	
14	C	1	
15	B	1	

**Section 2 Exercise 1**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>(a) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(e) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(f) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(g) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(h) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(i) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(j) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(k) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(l) <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
16	Type in the letter for each correct option: b, c, f, g, i, j	<b>6</b>	<p>A mark out of 6 is entered for the whole exercise in the mark input box.</p> <p>USE MARKING TOOL TO TICK '✓' EACH CORRECT ANSWER UNLESS ALL 6 CORRECT</p> <p>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 <math>6 - 1 = 5</math> (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).</p>

## Section 2 Exercise 2: Part 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	An Schultagen / In der Woche	1	
18	(Ein Glas) Milch	1	Accept <i>Milk</i> . <i>Ein glass/glace Milch</i> etc. NOT <i>eine Tasse Milch</i>
19	(der) ersten Pause	1	
20	14 Uhr 30	1	
21	(seine) Hausaufgaben machen/ (länger) schlafen	1	

## Section 2 Exercise 2: Part 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
22	Er bekommt <u>nie/nicht</u> genug Schlaf/ Er ist müde/ weil er früh aufstehen/aufwachen muss	1	Do not accept <i>genung</i> Do not accept answers that imply he doesn't sleep <u>well</u> . Accept: <i>findet das frühe Aufstehen schwer</i>
23	Zur richtigen Zeit	1	Accept : <i>nicht spät</i> <i>Richtig Zeit, der richtigen Zeit</i> etc,
24 (i)	Teenager	1	Answer does not have to complete the sentence semantically, i.e. accept <i>Es ist nicht schlecht für Teenager</i> . <i>Teenager</i> must be spelt correctly, although an s is acceptable. Do not accept <i>große Kinder</i> .
24 (ii)	<u>Kleine(re)</u> Kinder / Familienleben / Eltern	1	Accept answers like <i>Familienleben sehr kompliziert werden</i> .

**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
25	D	1	
26	C	1	
27	D	1	
28	C	1	
29	B	1	
30	C	1	

## Section 3 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
31	Ein Blitzschlag hat ihn getroffen / Er hatte einen Unfall	1	Accept any answer that includes <u>Blitz</u> or reference to a storm ( <i>Sturm</i> or <i>Gewitter</i> ). Ignore misspellings of <i>schlag</i> . Treat anything else as a harmless addition.
32	(Mit seinem) Vater	1	
33	Er machte einen (Segel)wettbewerb mit	1	Apply sound alike/look alike rule. Do not accept other answers mentioning birthday etc.
34	Es gab ein Gewitter/dunkelgraue Wolken Es begann stark zu regnen ( <i>any one</i> )	1	Accept <i>es regnete/ es war wolkig etc. / Es blitzte</i> Do not accept: <i>Es war schlecht/nicht gut</i>
35	(Er hatte ein bisschen) Angst Als ob er von einer großen Hand geschlagen würde ( <i>any one</i> )	1	Not <i>schlecht</i>

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
36	Er musste das Boot unter Kontrolle behalten	1	Accept any version of <i>Kontrolle/kontrollieren</i> . Give BOD where possible. Mention of <i>Boot</i> not necessary. Accept alternative interpretations, e.g. <i>Wegen des Unwetters</i>
37	Er hat den Notdienst/für Hilfe/das Krankenhaus angerufen Er hat Philipp aus seinem Boot geholt/ Er ist an Land gefahren/ Er hat Philipp geholfen (any two)	2	Not <i>Er hat angerufen</i> tc Refuse: <i>er hat Phillip gesehen</i> Refuse: <i>Er hatte sein Handy dabei</i> Refuse idea of taking the <i>Segelboot</i> ashore <u>An attempt at a verb is necessary.</u>
38	Die Segel sind (völlig) verbrannt/kaputt Es gibt mehrere Löcher (im Boot) Das Boot ist kaputt/verbrannt Verbrannt (tc) (any one)	1	Do not accept simply <i>Nicht so gut</i> Ignore any misspellings of <i>völlig</i> as HA For spellings of <i>verbrannt/ Löcher</i> apply look alike/sound alike rule. Give BOD where possible

**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)**