

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

8665 FIRST LANGUAGE SPANISH

8665/21 Paper 2 (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.

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

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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Section 1

1 Rubric: Busca expresiones en el texto que sean equivalentes a las que aparecen abajo:

- | | | |
|--|--|-----|
| (a) boom del mercado inmobiliario | (explosión en la compraventa de propiedades) | [1] |
| (b) decidieron vivir juntos | (tomaron la decisión de cohabitar) | [1] |
| (c) nadie contaba con el giro | (ninguno preveía el cambio) | [1] |
| (d) (una) ayuda para hacer frente a sus obligaciones bancarias | (dinero para pagar las deudas) | [1] |
| (e) obliga a todos a apretarse los cinturones | (hace que todo el mundo economice) | [1] |

[Total: 5 puntos]

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 ().

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

- (a) los británicos convirtieron la península [línea 6] (fue)**

la península fue convertida por los británicos
(convertida *must be spelt correctly*)

- (b) se enamoraron de España [líneas 7-8] (enamorados)**

cayeron / estuvieron / se sintieron / (se) quedaron enamorados de España /
fueron enamorados por España
(refuse the imperfect tense)

- (c) hubo quien invirtió sus ahorros [línea 12] (personas)**

hubo personas que / quienes invirtieron sus ahorros
algunas / ciertas etc (*not* muchas) personas invirtieron sus ahorros
(refuse imperfect)
(refuse hubieron)

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(d) las rentas producidas por la venta de sus propiedades [líneas 12-13] (cuando)

las rentas producidas (que se produjeron) cuando vendieron sus propiedades
(refuse imperfect)
(refuse answers beginning with cuando as they won't fit back into original text)

(e) muchas personas no pueden volver [línea 16] (imposible)

es imposible que muchas personas vuelvan /
 (les) es imposible para muchas personas volver /
 para muchas personas (les) es imposible volver /
 a muchas personas se les hace imposible volver
(allow regresar / la vuelta / el regreso for volver)

[Total: 5 puntos]

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 está obligando a los británicos a volver al Reino Unido? (párrafo 1) **[2]**

la libra ha caído en valor
 el mercado inmobiliario se ha derrumbado

(b) En el pasado medio siglo, ¿cómo ha evolucionado la presencia de los británicos en España? (párrafo 2) **[3]**

primero fue su destino (favorito) para las vacaciones
 ciudadanos de ambas naciones sacaron provecho de esta relación / España aceptó a los británicos / esta relación era beneficiosa para España
 por último muchos vinieron a vivir en España

(c) (i) ¿Qué factor económico favoreció la llegada de los británicos en España? (párrafo 3) **[1]**

(1 from 2)
 la libra tenía un valor muy alto) /
(refuse era la moneda más fuerte)
 los pensionistas tenían un mayor valor adquisitivo (*do not credit again in (c)(ii)*)

(ii) ¿Cómo hizo este factor que pudieran vivir cómodamente allí? (párrafo 3) **[2]**

los pensionistas tenían un mayor valor adquisitivo
 se aprovecharon de inversiones en el (próspero) mercado inmobiliario
(must make clear that it's the property market)

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(d) ¿A qué dificultades se enfrentan ahora los británicos? (párrafo 4) [3]

no pueden regresar a su país porque vendieron sus casas allá [1]
(correct reason must be stated)

tienen que alquilar propiedades en España a precios muy bajos (*refuse* vender) [1]
 para satisfacer sus obligaciones a los bancos / deudas [1]
(credit this point if correctly stated, even if mistakes made in preceding point)

(e) ¿Qué otros factores podrían haber contribuido a su situación difícil? (párrafo 5) [4]

(2 from 3 of the following)

siguieron viviendo como turistas y (no como residentes) [1+1]

no aprendieron el idioma

no se integraron en la población activa española

either dependieron de la microeconomía expatriada [1+1]

or dependieron del mercado inmobiliario creado por sus compatriotas

ya no encuentran empleos en los restaurantes y los bares

(*refuse* sector hotelero está en recesión *without* donde trabajan muchos británicos etc)

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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 forms, 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 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.
0-1 Poor	Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

Note re questions 3 and 4: The five marks available for quality of language are awarded **globally** for the whole performance on each set of answers.

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 language mark.

An individual answer scoring 0 for content cannot contribute to the overall Quality of Language mark. This means that the total mark out of 5 available on the whole set of answers is reduced on the following scale:

Answer(s) worth a total of 2 or 3 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 1

Answer(s) worth a total of 4 or 5 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 2

Answer(s) worth a total of 6 or 7 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 3

Answer(s) worth a total of 8 or 9 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 4

Note: A minimum of one 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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Section 2

- 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) ¿Cómo ha afectado a América Latina la emigración? (párrafo 1)** [2]

ha tenido el crecimiento más alto en la emigración de profesionales [1]
unos 5 millones de personas calificadas se han marchado (*number needed*) [1]
(award 1 mark only for generalised answer lacking specific detail e.g.: la emigración ha reducido el número de personas capacitadas profesionalmente de la región)

- (b) Explica por qué, para José Hidalgo, se trata de 'una situación perder-perder'. (párrafo 2)** [3]

la mayor parte de los emigrantes trabaja en empleos inferiores / diferentes [1]
los beneficios de su formación están perdidos [1]
el país de origen pierde a sus especialistas [1]

- (c) Segundo Hidalgo, ¿cuáles son las características de la llamada 'fuga de cerebros'? (párrafo 3)** [4]

(4 from 5)
Any 4 of the following:
es un movimiento irreversible / sin marcha atrás
alimentado por la globalización
al principio no quieren marcharse
se marchan porque las oportunidades de empleo son mejores
(opportunities must be qualified)
es difícil volver sin sentir que se ha fracasado
(reason for difficulty in returning must be given) [1+1+1+1]

- (d) (i) ¿Qué política adoptaron los países al principio hacia la 'fuga de cerebros'? (párrafo 4)** [3]

(intentar) prevenirla [1]

- (ii) Segundo Hidalgo, ¿qué idea les animó a abandonar esta política? y ¿por qué está equivocada esta idea? (párrafo 4)**

pensar que el dinero enviado del extranjero compensa la pérdida [1]
no suelen ser los profesionales que envían el dinero [1]

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(e) Según el informe del SELA, ¿cómo podrían los países latinoamericanos contrarrestar los efectos de la 'fuga de cerebros'? (párrafo 5) [3]

- retener a ciertos profesionales [1]
- cooperar con los países a los que suelen marcharse [1]
- compartir programas de capacitación [1]

Quality of Language – Accuracy (same as for questions 3 and 5)

[5]

5 Very good Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, 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 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.
0–1 Poor Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

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Answer(s) worth a total of 8 or 9 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by 4

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[Total: 20]

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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 causas y los efectos de la emigración. [10]

(b) ¿Cuál afecta más a tu país, la emigración o la inmigración? 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 answer which exceeds 160.
- Marks will be totalled at the bottom in the following sequence:
 - Out of 10 for points scored in the summary
 - Out of 5 for personal response
 - Out of 5 for language
 - Total ringed out of 20

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 **causas** and **efectos**):

causas

británicos

- alto precio de la libra
- boom inmobiliario
- vivir en un destino vacacional favorito / la buena vida
- aceptados de buen grado por España
- pensiones compraban un 30% más

latinoamericanos

- globalización permite mayor desplazamiento de profesionales
- mejores oportunidades de trabajo

efectos

británicos

- microeconomía expatriada
- either no pueden volver
or muchos arruinados
- propiedades en alquiler a precios ridículos
- no integraron en el mercado laboral nacional

latinoamericanos

- América Latina ha experimentado la mayor emigración de profesionales
- mayoría trabaja en empleos que no corresponden a su formación
- el país de origen pierde sus habilidades
- sus habilidades están desperdiciadas
- es difícil volver sin sensación de fracaso
- no suelen ser los más calificados que envían remesas

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Content marks: Response to the passage

[5]

This should be marked as a mini-essay according to the variety and interest of the opinions and views expressed, the candidate's response to the original text stimulus and their ability to express a personal point of view. Additional guidance on marking specific questions will be given to examiners.

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)

[5]

5 Very good Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, 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 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.
0-1 Poor Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

[Total: 20]