

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0543 GREEK

0543/04

Paper 4 (Writing), maximum raw mark 50

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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1 General Marking Notes

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 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 to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

2.2 For Questions 2 and 3, if the candidate has written an answer in the space provided for that purpose, you should ignore anything written anywhere else, unless:

- (i) there is an indication from the candidate that other material should be considered
- (ii) the candidate has continued their answer outside the space provided
- (iii) there is no answer in the space provided

2.3 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme and/or Marking:

- (a) TC = ‘*πολυ συντομο*’ and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
- (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.

2.4 No response and '0' marks

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.

2.5 Optional questions: you must mark all questions attempted by the candidate. Where a question has not been attempted then a NR must be entered. (For Question 3 only, after marking the question(s) the candidate has answered, NR is populated automatically when you click on ‘Complete’.) Where the candidate attempts more than one of the alternatives in Question 3, scoris will automatically only aggregate the candidate’s best result.

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Detailed Mark Scheme

SECTION 1

Question 1

Candidates are required to list 8 items in Greek. Read all the items the candidate has listed and award marks as follows:

- **Select the most correct items up to a maximum of 5**
 - **Award 1 mark for each correct item up to a maximum of 5**
 - **Stop ticking once 5 items have been rewarded**
 - **On Question 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them**
- If the candidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item** (e.g. *οδοντόβουρτσα και οδοντόπαστα* (candidate intends this as two items) = 2 ticks; however where candidate has linked two words as in *μπάλα ποδοσφαίρου* = 1 tick

NB the pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions. Accept any item the candidate could buy as a gift.

Generic mark scheme for Question 1

- Answers 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, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created?
 - (c) Ignore any article or possessive adjective.
 - (d) If the first part of the word is correct, small errors in what comes next are less likely to impede communication (unless they suggest another meaning).
 - (e) Where letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created).
- **Once marking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may allow questionable versions to be ignored.**
- Refuse all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning:
 - *παντελόι, κοντό παντελόι*: award one mark to each item
 - *μικρό παντελόι, γκριζο παντελόι*: award one mark for the first *παντελόι*
- Reject misspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning, for example, *λίρα* for *λύρα*.
- Where nouns usually plural, accept singular and vice versa.

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Session-specific instructions for Question 1: δώρα που αγοράζεις για την οικογένειά σου

- The following are examples. Accept any item the candidate could buy as a gift.

ACCEPT	REFUSE
σοκολάτες	χέρια
Βιβλίο	
γάντια	
άρωμα	
πορτοφόλι	
κάλτσες	
βραχιόλι	
γραβάτα	
μπάλα	
δαχτυλίδι	
παντόφλες	
σιντί	
τσιγάρα	
νερο	

[Total for Question 1: 5 marks]

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Question 2

Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:

- **Communication:** award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1
- **Language:** award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2

2.1: award a mark out of 10 for Communication

Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 2)

- (i) Place the appropriate ‘numbered’ tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point.
- (ii) Award ticks flexibly across the tasks for each piece of relevant information conveyed, up to a maximum of 10. HOWEVER, each of the 3 tasks must be covered to get the 10 communication marks:
- If 1 of the tasks is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9.
 - If 2 of the tasks are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on).
- (iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.
- (iv) For COMMUNICATION:
- **look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark.** Lists without a verb will not score.
 - **see Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough** to convey meaning
 - **for language other than verbs, use ‘rules’ in Question 1:** look alike, sound alike, etc.
 - **misplaced adjectives, negatives and adverbs will not usually compromise communication**
- (v) **LISTS** = a maximum of 3 marks for communication: lists of 1–3 items = 1 mark; lists of 4 items = 2 marks; lists of 5–6 items = 3 marks
- *δουλεύω μόνο τα σαββατοκύριακα από τις 11 το πρωί μέχρι τις 5 το απόγευμα* = 1 mark (1 verb = a list of 3).
 - *δουλεύω μόνο τα σαββατοκύριακα (1), βοηθώ στην κουζίνα (1), σερβίρω τους πελάτες (1)* = 3 marks (3 verbs).
- (vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. «είναι υπέροχη δουλειά» cannot score both as description and reason for liking («είναι υπέροχη» and «η ατμόσφαιρα είναι υπέροχη» can both be rewarded).
- (vii) Do not penalise factual errors.
- (viii) What the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine.

[Total marks for Communication: 10]

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Session-specific instructions for Communication marks (Question 2): οικογένεια και οικογενειακές σχέσεις

Tick number	Accept	Refuse
1	<p>Περιγράψε ένα άτομο από την οικογένειά σου. REWARD: any information about someone's appearance or personality or character – <i>τον λένε Πέτρο/είναι κοντός και παχουλός/έχει γένια/είναι οκτώ μηνών/έχει λίγα μαλλιά/είναι αστείος/είναι γιατρός/του αρέσει το ποδόσφαιρο</i> etc. If the described person is completely unrelated to a family, do not award a mark.</p>	<p><i>Πηγαίνει στο ίδιο σχολείο με μένα</i></p>
2	<p>Με ποιο άτομο της οικογένειάς σου έχεις καλύτερη σχέση και για ποιους λόγους; one member = 1 mark, one reason = 1 mark ACCEPT: any member – <i>παππούς/μαμά/αδελφός/μεγάλη αδελφή</i> etc. ACCEPT: any form of reason or explanation – <i>έχουμε την ίδια ηλικία/παίζω μαζί του/με βοηθά στα προβλήματά μου/μου δίνει δώρα/με φροντίζει/πάμε έξω</i> etc. Allow the person the candidate describes to be the same person as the one the candidate feels closer to as the information required in each case is different.</p>	
3	<p>Τι σχέδια έχετε με την οικογένειά σου για το ερχόμενο σαββατοκύριακο; σχέδιο = 1 mark ACCEPT: any family plans (e.g. <i>‘θα μείνουμε σπίτι/θα πάμε εκκλησία/θα μαγειρέψουμε’</i> etc.) If the described activities are completely unrelated to a family activity, do not award a mark.</p>	

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2.2: award a mark out of 5 for Language

Generic mark scheme for Language (Question 2):

- Award a mark out of 5 for Language, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see *Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors* (last page of mark scheme)):

Grade descriptors for Language (Question 2)

5	Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy.
4	Basic vocabulary and structure. Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.
3	Very basic vocabulary and structure. Little awareness of verb usage (e.g. infinitives regularly used instead of finite verbs). Despite regular errors, the writing often conveys some meaning.
2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.
1	Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.
0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.

[Total marks for Language: 5]

[Total for Question 2: 15 marks]

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SECTION 2

Question 3

Candidates answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks, as follows:

- **Communication:** award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1
- **Language:** award a mark out of 8 for Verbs, according to the instructions in 3.2
award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the instructions in 3.3.

3.1 – award a mark out of 10 for Communication

Generic mark scheme for Communication (Question 3):

- (i) There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.
- (ii) For each relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point.

2 ticks	Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.
1 tick	Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.
0 ticks	Nothing of worth communicated.

- (iii) **Look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark for communication.** See Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning.
- (iv) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.

[Total marks for Communication: 10]

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Generic guidance on awarding ticks for Communication

Example 1: Ποια είναι η γνώμη σου γενικά για τις δουλειές του σπιτιού;

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
<i>Ναι, κάνω κουραστικές δουλειές.</i>	0	Nothing of worth communicated.
<i>Όλους πρέπει να κάνεις κουραστικές δουλειές.</i>	1	Some meaning conveyed – use of 'όλους' and 'κάνεις' makes message ambiguous.
<i>Οι δουλειές του σπιτιού είναι κουραστικές γι' αυτό όλοι πρέπει να βοηθούν.</i>	2	Message clearly communicated.

Example 2: Εσύ βοηθάς συνήθως στο σπίτι σας ή όχι και γιατί;

Candidate's response	Ticks for Communication	Reason for mark
<i>Εσύ βοηθάς στο σπίτι.</i>	0	Nothing of worth communicated.
<i>Βοηθάς κάποτε αλλά μαθήματα.</i>	1	Some meaning is conveyed but the message is incomplete.
<i>Βοητώ όταν δεν έχω μαθήματα.</i>	2	Message clearly communicated.

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Session-specific instructions for Communication marks (Question 3):

Place up to 2 'numbered' ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point:

2 ticks	Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.
1 tick	Communication of some meaning is achieved but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.
0 ticks	Nothing of worth communicated.

• **Question 3(a): At the cinema**

Tick number	Accept	Mark
1	When did the candidate go and what type of film did he/she see? Allow either a specific film or type of film e.g. <i>πήγα το βράδυ και είδα το Άβαταρ/πήγα χθες και είδα μια κωμωδία</i> Disallow any names of films written in English but allow English names of films that are written with Greek characters.	2
2	Reason why the candidate liked the film/did not like it Allow any positive or negative statement about the film (plot/actors/music/colours, etc.) e.g. <i>μου άρεσε επειδή είχε πολλή δράση και αγωνία/μου άρεσε γιατί οι ηθοποιοί ήταν ωραίοι κι έπαιζαν πολύ καλά/δεν μου άρεσε καθόλου επειδή ήταν σκοτεινό και είχε μια κακή γυναίκα.</i>	2
3	Reason why the chosen actor/actress is the candidate's favourite. Allow any sensible reasons e.g. <i>επειδή έχει μεγάλο ταλέτο/επειδή είναι αστείος/επειδή είναι σπουδαίος ηθοποιός/γιατί παίζει πάντα σε ταινίες δράσης που μου αρέσουν.</i>	2
4	A further reason why the chosen actor/actress is the candidate's favourite.	2
5	How often does the candidate go to the cinema and with whom?	2

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• **Question 3(b): New school**

Tick number	Accept	Mark
1	Why did the candidate change school? Allow any sensible explanation. Allow future tense e.g. <i>άλλαξα σχολείο επειδή φέτος θα μένω με τον πατέρα μου.</i>	2
2	How did the candidate feel on his/her first day at the new school? Insist on past tense. Reward any sensible statement or explanation, e.g. <i>ένιωθα μόνος μου/φοβόμουν/ήμουν χαρούμενος/ένιωθα καλά/μου άρεσε πολύ, etc.</i>	2
3	Reason why the candidate felt this way. Reward any sensible explanation e.g. <i>γιατί δεν ήξερα κανέναν/γιατί όλα ήταν διαφορετικά/γιατί έκανα έναν νέο φίλο/γιατί βρήκα έναν παλιό συμμαθητή μου/γιατί ήταν πολύ καθαρό.</i>	2
4	What does the candidate like most at his new school? Allow any sensible positive statement.	2
5	What activity is the candidate going to do at school this year after the lessons and why? Accept both future forms (simple or continuous): <i>Φέτος θα παίξω στο θέατρο και θα κάνω πρόβες κάθε Τρίτη μετά τα μαθήματα/θα παίζω κιθάρα/θα παίζω σκάκι.</i> Allow the use of subjunctive, e.g. <i>φέτος έχω αποφασίσει να...γι' αυτό θα πηγαίνω...</i>	2

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• **Question 3(c): A storm**

Tick number	Accept	Mark
1	<p>Describe what happened during the storm. Award communication mark for any statements describing a storm in past tense, e.g. <i>φυσούσε/είχε δυνατό αέρα/έβρεχε πολύ δυνατά/άκουγα αστραπές και βροντές.</i> Allow 'ο καιρός χάλασε κατά τις 12' or any other explanation when the storm started. Also allow communication marks for activities performed during the storm in connection with what was happening, e.g. <i>τρέξαμε στον δεύτερο όροφο γιατί το νερό μπήκε στο κάτω μέρος του σπιτιού,</i> etc.</p>	2
2	<p>Describe what problems it left behind. Award communication mark for statement in past tense explaining the situation after the storm, e.g. <i>τα δέντρα στον κήπο ήταν σπασμένα/το νερό ήταν ένα μέτρο/δεν είχαμε ηλεκτρισμό,</i> etc.</p>	2
3	<p>What were your reactions to this experience? Insist on the use of past tense. Expect descriptions/explanations and emotions/opinions. Accept any sensible action, emotion, thought, opinion. Accept any relevant description, e.g. <i>δεν ήξερα τι να κάνω/έτρεξα να βοηθήσω τ' αδέρφια μου/έκλεισα τα παράθυρα</i> etc. Allow use of subjunctive, e.g. <i>«δεν θέλω να ξανάρθω εδώ».</i></p>	2
4	<p>Why? Reward any sensible explanation, e.g. <i>επειδή δεν είχα ξαναδεί τόσο άσχημο καιρό/επειδή έκλαιγαν/για να μην μπαίνει η βροχή και ο αέρας/επειδή θα θυμάμαι αυτή την εμπειρία.</i></p>	2
5	<p>What are you going to do tomorrow to solve the problems? Insist on future tenses. Accept any sensible suggestion/description, e.g. <i>θα καθαρίσουμε τον κήπο από τα σπασμένα δέντρα/θα αλλάξουμε τα σπασμένα τζάμια,</i> etc. Allow use of subjunctive, e.g. <i>«πρέπει να φέρουμε υδραυλικό».</i></p>	2

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3.2 – award a mark out of 8 for Accurate use of verbs

Generic mark scheme for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3):

- (i) Place a tick above the **first** occurrence of each correct verb, up to a maximum of 18 ticks (details of how to award ticks are provided below).
(ii) Convert the total number of ticks to a mark out of 8 using the Conversion table below.

Conversion table for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3)

Number of ticks	Mark
18+	8
16,17	7
14,15	6
12,13	5
10,11	4
8,9	3
6,7	2
4,5	1
0,1,2,3	0

[Total marks for Accurate use of verbs: 8]

• **How to award ticks for Accurate use of verbs (Question 3):**

(a) Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb

- both subject and verb must be correct for the verb to score a tick
- verb must be in the appropriate tense, and in person and number agreement with pronoun to score a tick
- use of accents must be correct on all verbs
- do not tick verbs contained in the 'letter etiquette': appropriate beginnings and endings to letters are considered for reward under Other linguistic features.

Tick	No tick	Note
(εγώ) είμαι (✓)		
(εγώ) αγαπώ (✓)	(εγώ) αγαπούμε (<i>no tick</i>)	insist on number agreement between pronoun and verb

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(αυτός) πήγε (✓)	(αυτός) πήγα (<i>no tick</i>)	insist on correct person agreement between pronoun and verb
(εγώ) σηκώθηκα (✓)		

With personal pronouns: emphatic or clitic forms

Tick	No tick	Note
εμείς παίζουμε (✓)	παίζομαι (<i>no tick</i>)	«παίζω» is not a passive verb
τα πλένω (✓) τα αυτοκίνητα	πλένομαι (<i>no tick</i>) τα αυτοκίνητα	«πλένω» should not be used as passive in this statement
σε το είπα (✓)		

Passive

Tick	No tick	Note
(αυτή) σηκώθηκε (✓)	σήκωσε τον εαυτό της (<i>no tick</i>)	
(την) συνέλαβαν (✓)		
συναντιόμαστε (✓) στο σινεμά		

Impersonal

Tick	No tick	Note
πρέπει (✓)	πρέπεις (<i>no tick</i>)	
υπάρχει (✓)		
μπορεί (✓)		
απαγορεύεται (✓)	απαγορεύετε (<i>no tick</i>)	

With negative

Tick	No tick	Note
δεν παίζουν (✓)		tick is awarded for the correct verb; the negative is considered for reward in 'Other linguistic features'
μην ακούς (✓)		

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Sequence of tenses

Tick	No tick	Note
αν είχα (✓) επιλογή θα ήθελα (✓)	αν θα ήθελα (<i>no tick</i>) επιλογή είχα (<i>no tick</i>)	if sequence is incorrect, both verbs cannot be rewarded

Single auxiliary with multiple past participles

Tick	No tick	Note
είχαμε τραγουδήσει (✓) και χορέψει (✓)		είχαμε τραγουδήσει = tick 1; είχαμε χορέψει = tick 2

Correct verb within meaningless statement

Tick	No tick	Note
το ταξίδι ήταν (✓) μεγάλο	το ταξίδι ήταν (<i>no tick</i>) έξυπνο	do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement

(b) Imperative

Tick	No tick	Note
έλα (✓)		
δες τους (✓)		
μην αγγίζετε (✓)		

(c) Interrogative

Tick	No tick	Note
(εσύ) πηγαίνεις; (✓) (εσύ) πηγαίνεις. (✓)		question mark not required for mark to be awarded
Πώς πας; (✓)		
Ποιος είναι; (✓)		

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(d) Finite verb + correct form of subjunctive

Tick	No tick	Note
θέλω (✓) να πάω (✓)		
θέλο (<i>no tick</i>) να πάω (✓)		
θέλω (✓) να πάο (<i>no tick</i>)		
έχει αποφασίσει (✓) να πάει (✓)		
έχει αποφασίσει (✓) να πάη (<i>no tick</i>)		
χωρίς να καθυστερήσει (✓)	χωρίς να καθιστεριση (<i>no tick</i>)	

(e) Participle

Tick	No tick	Note
φτάνοντας (✓)		
τραγουδώντας (✓)		
κουρασμένος (✓)		

(f) Reward only the first occurrence of a verb, e.g.

- Αγαπώ (✓) το κολύμπι. Επίσης αγαπώ (*no tick*) και το τένις.
- Αγαπώ (✓) το κολύμπι. Δεν αγαπώ (*no tick*) το τένις.
- Στην περιοχή μου υπάρχουν (✓) βουνά και ποτάμια. Επίσης υπάρχουν (*no tick*) μερικές...

However,

- Προτιμώ (✓) το κολύμπι και ο αδερφός μου προτιμά (✓) το τένις – 2 different persons of the verb
- Ο αδερφός μου προτιμά (✓) το κολύμπι και η αδερφή μου προτιμά (*no tick*) το τένις – both third person usage
- Είναι (✓) θυμωμένη, δεν είναι αστείο (*no tick*) – both third person usage

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3.3 – award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features

Generic mark scheme for Other linguistic features (Question 3):

- (i) Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (please see *Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors* (Appendix I)).
- (ii) Use the highlighter marking tool to highlight the first new use of any correct usage. Use the highlighter marking tool to underline a creditable attempt at a structure. This annotation is intended to help you arrive at an appropriate mark. Therefore, the kinds of things you highlight/underline will vary according to the quality of work, e.g. for a mark of 7/8 to be awarded the assumption is that ‘spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct’ so annotation will focus on the degree of success with more complex language.

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Grade descriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)

11–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a wide range of structures effectively; produces longer, fluent sentences with ease. • Highly accurate at this level, though not necessarily faultless. • Makes effective use of a wide range of vocabulary fully appropriate to the task.
9–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts a range of structures with a good degree of success. • More complex language usually error-free^{^^}. • Uses a variety of relevant vocabulary at this level.
7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In control of simple structures. Varied success with more complex structures. • Accuracy is fairly consistent throughout*. Errors may occur when more ambitious language is attempted. • Has sufficient vocabulary to add some interest to the writing.
5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts more than basic structures. • On balance, the work is more accurate than inaccurate. • Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task.
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliant on basic structures. • Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. • Basic vocabulary.
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.

^{^^}subordinate clauses, linking words, object pronouns, comparative adjectives/adverbs, (strong) negatives usually error free.

*spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct.

- (i) Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures:
- Subordinate clauses, including *γιατί/επειδή, ο οποίος/για τον οποίο, όποιος, όσος* (relative pronouns)
 - Personal pronouns: emphatic or clitic forms (*μου είπε, σε μας, τον είδαμε*, etc.). Also possessive pronouns (*τα δικά μας, το σχολείο τους*, etc.) and demonstrative pronouns (*αυτός, τέτοιος*, etc.)
 - Use of conjunctions other than "και" (e.g. *ούτε, μήτε, ή, ενώ, αλλά, όμως, δηλαδή, ωστόσο, όπι*, etc.)
 - A variety of prepositions (e.g. *με, σε, για, από*, etc.)
 - Negatives
 - Adverbs of time (e.g. *μετά, πριν, φέτος, πέρσι, κάποτε*, etc.), adverbs of place (e.g. *έξω, αλλού, κάπου*, etc.), adverbs of manner (e.g. *έτσι, καθώς, μαζί, άσχημα, δυστυχώς, ευτυχώς*, etc.) and adverbs of quantity (e.g. *αρκετά, λίγο, πολύ, καθόλου*, etc.)
 - Adjectives which agree with the noun. Also comparatives and superlatives
 - Expressions of quantity
 - Indirect or reported speech (*είπε ότι ...*) and clauses with (*ε*)αν.
 - Appropriate formal or informal register in letters/communications.

[Total mark for Other linguistic features: 12]

[Total for Question 3: 30 marks]

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Appendix I

Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors

It is important that you award marks positively. In order to ensure that you reward achievement rather than penalise failure or omissions, you should start at the bottom of the mark scheme and work upwards through the descriptors when awarding marks.

You should adopt a 'best fit' approach. You must select the set of descriptors provided in the mark scheme that most closely describes the quality of the work being marked. As you work upwards through the mark scheme, you will eventually arrive at a set of descriptors that fits the candidate's performance. When you reach this point, you should always then check the descriptors in the band above to confirm whether or not there is just enough evidence to award a mark in the higher band.

For example, when marking Question 3 you may find that a candidate uses a variety of relevant vocabulary but has varied success with more complex structures. In such cases, you will need to award a mark that takes into account both the strengths and weaknesses of the piece of work.

To select the most appropriate mark within each set of descriptors, use the following guidance:

- If most of the descriptors fit the piece (and after you have considered the band above), award the top mark in the band.
- If there is just enough evidence (and you had perhaps been considering the band below), award the lowest mark in the band.

Note on irrelevant material

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0 is given. These are extremely rare. The genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communication marks but will score for Language. You should consult your Team Leader.

When part of an answer is clearly irrelevant, highlight it and do not consider it when deciding on the Language mark. (E.g. Highlight and do not consider for Language an introduction to a question consisting of an unwanted self-portrait on the lines of: *Καλημέρα, με λένε Χ. Είμαι 16 χρονών. Μένω στο* or letter etiquette where a letter is not required.)

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Appendix II: Communication

Rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning

Communication

- an attempt at a verb is required for any communication mark to be awarded
- for QUESTION 2, candidates score 1 or 0 marks for each piece of relevant information they communicate. For a sentence/phrase to be considered for the award of a mark for communication, the verb must meet or go beyond the criteria outlined in B
- for QUESTION 3, candidates score 2, 1 or 0 marks for communicating each task. For the criteria the verb must fulfil in order for a sentence/phrase to be considered for the award of 2 marks for communication, see A below. For the criteria the verb must fulfil for a sentence/phrase to be considered for the award of 1 mark for communication, see B below.
- where a verb fits the criteria for C, the mark for communication is 0
- although some allowances are made for faulty verbs when awarding COMMUNICATION marks (see below); in order for a verb to score a LANGUAGE tick, it must be correct
- 'ticks' for communication are to be placed just above the end of the qualifying sentence/phrase

A QUESTION 3 ONLY: where THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS AND THE TIME FRAME IS APPROPRIATE 2 communication marks are awarded in the following cases:

(i)	For 2 communication marks: accept a Present where a Future context is apparent	
	<i>του χρόνου ταξιδεύω στην Ελλάδα = 2 for communication.</i>	<i>(ταξιδεύω receives a tick for verb)</i>
(ii)	For 2 communication marks: accept the use of a Future when a Subjunctive would be correct and vice versa	
	<i>θέλω να πάω = θα πάω</i>	
(iii)	For 2 communication marks: accept a 'phonetic version' of the correct time frame	
	<i>θα περάση/θα παιράσουν τις διακοπές = 2 for communication</i> <i>Οι άνθρωποι σκέφτοντε/σκέψοις που = 2 for communication</i> <i>όταν άρχισε να πεζη = 2 for communication</i>	<i>(όταν άρχισε να πηζη = 1 for communication – να πηζη is not phonetic)</i>
(iv)	For 2 communication marks: accept the use of any past tense when a past is required, even when a different past tense would be grammatically correct or appropriate	
	Allow Perfect, Imperfect, Pluperfect or Present Historic. Ignore inconsistency of the Perfect and Past if it occurs	

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(v)	Errors of accent: award 2 communication marks	
	<i>μιλούμε/είναι/εχούμε</i> = 2 for communication	
(vi)	Single consonant where there should be double and vice versa: award 2 communication marks	
	<i>αλάζω/αλάζζω</i> = 2 for communication	
(vii)	In complex sentences, reward communication based on the verb in the subordinate clause and reward according to the normal rules (it is the information in the subordinate clause which fulfils the task)	
	<p><i>Ο φίλος μου είπε ότι είχε κτυπήσει το γόνατό του</i> = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs can receive a tick)</p> <p><i>Ο φίλος μου λέει (wrong tense) ότι είχε κτυπήσει το γόνατό του</i> = 2 for communication (in addition second verb can receive a tick)</p>	<p>However, <i>ο φίλος μου είπε ότι κτυπάει το γόνατό του</i> = 1 for communication (see B(iv)) (in addition first verb can receive a tick)</p> <p><i>Ο φίλος μου είπε ότι κακό γόνατο</i> = 0 for communication (no verb in subordinate clause) (first verb can receive a tick)</p>
	<i>Νόμισα ότι ήμουν άρρωστος</i> = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs receive a tick)	<p>However:</p> <p><i>Νόμισα ότι είμαι άρρωστος</i> = 1 for communication (see B (iv))</p> <p><i>Νόμισα ότι έχω άρρωστος</i> = 0 for communication (see B (ii))</p> <p>(In both cases, first verb can receive a tick)</p>

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B QUESTIONS 2 AND 3: where **THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS** but is flawed in the following ways, the message is partially conveyed, and 1 communication mark will be awarded:

(i)	The candidate has produced a correct spelling of an inappropriate form/part/tense of an appropriate verb: award 1 communication mark	
	<p>Task: where <u>did</u> you go on holiday. Candidate writes: <i>Περνώ τις διακοπές στην Ελλάδα</i> <i>Θα περάσω τις διακοπές στην Ελλάδα</i></p> <p>All score 1 mark for communication</p>	<p>In both these cases <i>περνώ</i> is an appropriate choice of verb in terms of meaning. The task ('where did you go on holiday') requires a past tense (or phonetic version of a past tense) for 2 communication marks to be awarded: these versions do not meet this requirement. However, in both these cases the candidate has produced an existing part/tense/form of what is an appropriate verb and therefore 1 communication mark is awarded. Ticks are not scored for these verbs.</p>
	<p>Task: how <u>did</u> you and your friends react? Candidate writes: <i>Οι φίλοι μου είναι ευχαριστημένοι</i> <i>Ήμουν λυπημένος</i> <i>Έκλαιγαν</i></p> <p>All score 1 mark for communication</p>	
	<p>Task: what do you want to eat for lunch. Candidate writes: <i>Θέλω φάω τυρόπιτα = 1 for communication</i></p>	<p><i>Θέλω</i> = tick for verb</p>
	<p>Task: what will you do <u>next</u> year. Candidate writes: <i>Πέρσι ταξιδεύω στην Ελλάδα = 1 for communication</i> <i>Πέρσι θα πάω στην Ελλάδα = 1 for communication</i> <i>Τον άλλον χρόνο πήγαινα στην πόλη = 1 for communication</i></p>	<p><i>...ταξιδεύω...</i> verb is not rewarded as there is no future context <i>...θα πάω...</i> scores 1 tick for verb as the task requires a future <i>...πήγαινα...</i> verb does not receive a tick</p>
	<p><i>Τον επόμενο χρόνο να πάω στην πόλη = 1 for communication (να πάω is an appropriate verb, (subjunctive))</i></p>	<p><i>Τον επόμενο χρόνο πάου στην πόλη = 0 for communication (πάου is not any part of the verb πηγαίνω)</i></p>

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(ii)	The candidate has produced a phonetic spelling of an inappropriate form/part/tense of an appropriate verb: award 1 communication mark	
	Task is to say what s/he enjoyed doing on holiday. Candidate writes: <i>Μου αρέσι το τένις</i> = 1 for communication (phonetic version of the incorrect tense (<i>μου αρέσει</i>) of an appropriate verb)	<i>μου αρέσου το τένις</i> = 0 for communication (<i>αρέσου</i> is not any form/part/tense of the verb <i>αρέσω</i>)
	Task is to say how s/he got home. Candidate writes: <i>Πέρνω το λεωφορείο</i> = 1 for communication (phonetic version of an incorrect part/tense (<i>παίρνω</i>) of an appropriate verb)	<i>περνού το λεωφορείο</i> = 0 for communication (<i>περνού</i> is not any form/part/tense (nor a phonetic version thereof) of the verb <i>παίρνω</i>)
(iii)	The following commonly seen inappropriate usages: award 1 communication mark	
	Accept for 1 mark <i>ο καιρός κάνει καλός</i> for <i>ο καιρός είναι καλός</i> <i>παρακολούθησα ένα θόρυβο</i> for <i>άκουσα ένα θόρυβο</i> <i>έκανα περίπατο στο σχολείο</i> for <i>πήγα στο σχολείο με τα πόδια</i> <i>παρακολούθησα ένα ατύχημα</i> for <i>είδα ένα ατύχημα</i>	Refuse <i>παρακολούθησα για τη τσάντα μου</i> for <i>κοίταξα για τη τσάντα μου</i>
(iv)	In complex sentences, consider the verb in the subordinate clause when awarding the mark for communication and reward according to the normal rules (see also A(vii))	
	<i>ο φίλος μου είπε ότι κτυπάει το γόνατό του</i> = 1 for communication	<i>κτυπάει το γόνατο</i> contains an appropriate verb in the wrong time frame which is awarded 1 mark for communication (in addition, first verb receives a tick)

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C QUESTIONS 2 AND 3: award 0 communication marks in the following cases:

(i)	No attempt at a verb = 0 for communication	
	<i>Εγώ πόνδια στο σχολείο = 0 for communication</i> <i>περπατώ τον σκύλο = 0 for communication</i> <i>Είναι βροχή = 0 for communication</i>	
(ii)	The verb attempted delivers a message different from the desired one = 0 for communication	
	<i>ο πατέρας μου έχει δάσκαλο for ο πατέρας μου είναι δάσκαλος = 0 for communication</i>	
(iii)	The attempt at the verb is not a part/form of an appropriate verb or a phonetic rendition thereof = 0 for communication	
	<i>Τον επόμενο χρόνο πάου στην πόλη = 0 for communication (πάου is not any part of the verb πηγαίνω)</i> <i>περνού το λεωφορείο = 0 for communication (περνού is not any form/part/tense (nor a phonetic version thereof) of the verb παίρνω)</i>	
(iv)	There are two subjects = 0 for communication	
	<i>Νίκος αυτή αγαπά = 0 for communication</i>	