



Cambridge Pre-U

GERMAN (PRINCIPAL)

9780/02

Paper 2 Reading and Listening

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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.

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.

Question	Answer	Marks	Not credited
Part I: Lesetext 1			
1	Alles sei / ist streng geregelt. [1] Man müsse / muss Beete / anpflanzen / anlegen / Gemüse pflanzen. [1] Keine <u>laute</u> Musik nach 21 Uhr / zu spät. [1]	3	
2	Er wollte einen sozialen Raum <u>im Grünen</u> / in der <u>Natur</u> für <u>Stadtmenschen</u> [1] und einen Nutzgarten / einen Garten wo sie Obst <u>und</u> Gemüse anbauen können für sie geben. [1]	2	wachsen [<i>used transitively</i>]
3	U-Bahn-Anschluss [1] Nähe zu / nicht weit von ihrer Wohnung [1]	2	
4	Man muss (ständig) Rasen mähen.	1	
5	Kleingärten werden nie „hip / cool“ werden, [1] weil schmutzige Hände/Nägel nicht so gut in den sozialen Medien / auf Instagram aussehen. [1]	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Not credited
Part I: Lesetext 2			
6	They promise flexibility <u>and</u> comfort [1] but in reality don't keep that promise / deliver the opposite / this turns out not to be true. [1]	2	
7	When he reached maturity / adulthood / when he was eighteen / came of age / became eligible. [1] He felt free <u>and</u> grown up. [1]	2	17 [or any other incorrect age] When he was old enough [too vague].
8	<u>Every / each time</u> he spent a long time looking for (a) parking (space). [1] <u>He often arrived late for university / work</u> (because of traffic jams). [1]	2	He often spent a long time looking for (a) parking (space).
9	It turned out to be / was expensive / The high (running) costs (of car ownership) / The (high) cost of petrol, insurance and repairs.	1	
10	Like a (little) holiday (in itself).	1	Relaxing [on its own] Children run around [on its own] Children can go to the toilet whenever they need [on its own]
11	Use a mix of (transport / travel) solutions: [1]	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Not credited
Part I: Lesetext 3			
<p>Peter has no car of his own. He moved to Hamburg eight years ago to work as a photographer for a big advertising company. He maintains that he does not need a car to travel around the city. If the weather is good, he uses his bicycle to get to work. In winter or when it rains, he uses public transport which is very reliable.</p> <p>If Peter had a car it would be more expensive and also more stressful than taking the underground. And besides, he can always borrow his eldest brother's car if absolutely necessary.</p> <p><i>Peter hat kein eigenes Auto. Er ist vor acht Jahren nach Hamburg gezogen, um als Fotograf für eine große Werbefirma zu arbeiten. Er behauptet, er brauche kein Auto, um in der Stadt herumzufahren. Wenn das Wetter gut ist, fährt er mit dem Fahrrad zur Arbeit. Im Winter oder wenn es regnet, benutzt er den öffentlichen Verkehr, der sehr zuverlässig ist.</i></p> <p><i>Wenn Peter ein Auto hätte, wäre es teurer und auch stressiger als mit der U-Bahn zu fahren. Und außerdem kann er sich immer das Auto seines ältesten Bruders ausleihen, wenn unbedingt notwendig.</i></p>			
Re-translation			
12		10	

		Accept	Not credited
1	Peter has no car	<i>Peter hat / besitzt kein ... Auto.</i>	<i>nicht ein</i>
2	of his own.	<i>eigenes</i>	
3	He moved to Hamburg	<i>Er ist nach Hamburg (um)gezogen / Er zog nach Hamburg (um)</i>	
4	eight years ago	<i>vor acht Jahren</i>	
5	to work	<i>um.... zu arbeiten.</i>	
6	as a photographer	<i>als Fotograf</i>	
7	for a big advertising company.	<i>für eine große Werbefirma / -agentur / -ein grosses Werbeunternehmen.</i>	
8	He maintains	<i>Er behauptet / meint / ist der Meinung / sagt / besteht darauf / vertritt die Meinung,</i>	
9	that he does not need a car	<i>dass er kein Auto brauche / er brauche kein Auto</i>	<i>... braucht</i>
10	to travel around the city.	<i>um in der Stadt herumzufahren.</i>	
11	If the weather is good	<i>Wenn das Wetter schön / gut ist,</i>	<i>Falls....</i>

		Accept	Not credited
12	he uses his bicycle	<i>fährt er mit dem Fahrrad / radelt er / benutzt (tolerate benützt) er sein Fahrrad</i>	
13	to get to work.	<i>zur / auf (die) Arbeit / um ...zu fahren.</i>	<i>in die Arbeit</i>
14	In winter	<i>Im Winter</i>	
15	or when	<i>oder wenn</i>	<i>falls</i>
16	it rains	<i>es regnet,</i>	
17	he uses	<i>benutzt er (tolerate benützt)</i>	
18	public transport	<i>den öffentlichen Verkehr / öffentliche Verkehrsmittel,</i>	
19	which	<i>der / die (agree with 18)</i>	
20	is very reliable	<i>sehr zuverlässig / sicher / pünktlich ist / sind (agree with 18).</i>	
21	If Peter had a car	<i>Wenn Peter ein Auto hätte,</i>	<i>haben würde</i>
22	it would be	<i>wäre es</i>	<i>würde ..sein</i>
23	more expensive	<i>teurer / kostspieliger</i>	<i>teurer</i>
24	and also more stressful	<i>und auch stressiger</i>	
25	than taking the underground.	<i>als mit <u>der</u> U-Bahn / Metro (zu fahren) / als die U-Bahn / Metro zu nehmen.</i>	
26	And besides,	<i>(Und) außerdem / übrigens / auch</i>	<i>andererseits nichtsdestotrotz</i>
27	he can always borrow	<i>kann er (sich) immer... (aus)borgen / (aus)leihen,</i>	<i>nehmen</i>
28	his ... brother's car	<i>das Auto seines ... Bruders / von seinem Bruder / seines Bruders Auto</i>	
29	eldest	<i>ältesten</i>	<i>grössten</i>
30	if absolutely necessary	<i>wenn / falls (es) unbedingt / absolut / wirklich notwendig / nötig (ist). Tolerate nötig / notwendig</i>	<i>total / komplett</i>

Number of ticks	Marks
28–30	10
25–27	9
22–24	8
19–21	7
16–18	6
13–15	5
10–12	4
7–9	3
4–6	2
1–3	1
0	0

Question	Answer	Marks	Not credited
Part II: Hörtext 1			
13	Sie sind aggressiv. [1] Sie stechen <u>schnell</u> . [1]	2	
14	Sie sind <u>fleißig</u> / produzieren <u>eine Menge / viel Honig</u> . [1] Sie sind <u>wichtig im Naturkreislauf / ein bedeutender Bestandteil des Naturkreislaufs</u> . [1]	2	
15	Sein Vater hatte auch schon Bienen [1] und es gab noch keine Bienenvölker / niemand arbeitete mit Bienen in dem Ort. [1]	2	
16	Wie die Bienenkönigin ihr Volk / ihre Bienen organisiert.	1	Die Ruhe
17	Es gibt kaum Schädlinge. Er muss / Die Bienen müssen nur gegen wenig(e)/(er) Schädlinge kämpfen.	1	
18	Er teilt gern sein Wissen. [1] Die Kinder reagieren positiv / enthusiastisch / neugierig / haben / stellen viele Fragen. [1]	2	Ihre Augen werden groß [<i>on its own</i>].

Question	Answer	Marks	Not credited
Part II: Hörtext 2			
19	It was her mother's (spontaneous) decision. [1] Because Christiane's <u>stepfather</u> / the mother's husband would have had to return (unwillingly) to (his home country of) Poland. [1]	2	Her stepfather returned to Poland
20	She falsified / forged the date on an old <u>invitation</u> (to a wedding) (in Poland).	1	She falsified / forged data (too vague) She forged a visa
21	Was only allowed to take six / a few toy cars / toys [1] and could not say goodbye to her friends. [1]	2	
22	West Germans thought East German education / teaching / lessons / schooling and/or schools was/were not as good as / worse than West German education/schools.	1	
23	She felt she didn't have a home(land) / she had lost her proper home. / She didn't feel at home in the west.	1	She was homeless / homesick.
24	Yes, because Dresden is a home (of sorts), [1] and no because it was not the old home she remembers / things / people change. [1]	2	
25	Street names have / were changed (after re-unification).	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Not credited
Part II: Hörtext 3			
26	<p>Bullet point 1 (the idea behind the project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stones remind us of lives lost under National Socialism / Nazi victims [1] • Stones should blend in <u>yet also be noticeable</u> / <u>catch people's attention</u> [1] • Stones should make people stumble / falter but not fall (down) [1] <p>Bullet point 2 (the installation of the first stone in Berlin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was illegal / Permission was only given afterwards [1] • Intended as an act of protest [1] • Initially there wasn't much of a reaction / nobody reacted / cared [1] <p>Bullet point 3 (the project's success)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stones in 24 countries / countless cities [1] • Increased public recognition / resonance with the public [1] • Helps to prevent history from repeating itself [1] <p>Bullet point 4 (Demnig's practical and emotional involvement in the project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travels all the time / Sometimes travels to three locations in one day / Works 270 days a year / Does not always know what city he is in [1] • The work has never become routine because he feels a connection with the people named on the stones [1] • Sometimes meets family members who are reunited through the project / Sadness and happiness mingle [1] 	10	