### Assessment Schedule - 2015

# French: Demonstrate understanding of a variety of extended written and/or visual French texts (91546)

### **Assessment Criteria**

| Achievement  | Achievement with Merit   | Achievement with Excellence  |
|--|--|--|
| Demonstrating understanding involves making meaning of the information and varied perspectives in the texts. | Demonstrating clear understanding involves selecting relevant information and varied perspectives from the texts and communicating it unambiguously. | Demonstrating thorough understanding involves expanding on relevant information and varied perspectives from the texts with supporting detail. |

### **Evidence**

| Not Ac   | hieved   | Achiev   | vement   | Me   | erit  | Excell  | ence   |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Demonstrates limited or no understanding of the texts.   |  | Demonstrates under to make meaning of varied perspectives                              | information and  | Demonstrates clear to selecting relevant in and opinions and v from the texts and counambiguously.   | formation, ideas<br>aried perspectives  | Demonstrates thorous of the implied mean conclusions of the t   | ings or  |
| Some information is correct. The candidate has not understood the <b>general meaning</b> (gist) of the texts. The response is logically <b>inconsistent</b> , indicating misunderstanding. |  | Information is largely candidate has under meaning of the texts. consistent.           | stood the general  | Information correctly detail from the texts. communicates imp without fully understanuance.  | The candidate lied meanings   | Relevant information opinions, with suppo selected and expand response shows und nuance and meanin stated in the texts.   | rting detail, are<br>led upon. The<br>lerstanding of   |
| N1   | N2   | A3   | A4   | M5   | M6  | E7  | E8   |
| Shows very little understanding and does not convey the general meaning of the texts.  | Shows little understanding and does not convey the general meaning of the texts. | Demonstrates some understanding of the texts, and conveys some of the general meaning. | Demonstrates understanding of the texts and conveys the general meaning. | Demonstrates clear understanding and unambiguously conveys some of the meaning by selecting relevant information and varied perspectives from the texts. | Demonstrates clear understanding and unambiguously communicates most of the meaning by selecting relevant information and varied perspectives from the texts. | Demonstrates thorough understanding and communicates some of the implied meanings by providing some supporting detail from the texts which justifies conclusions. | Demonstrates thorough understanding and communicates most of the implied meanings by providing supporting detail from the spoken texts which fully justifies |
| NØ No response; no relev   | vant evidence  |  |  |  |   |   | conclusions.   |

| Question ONE   | Achievement   | Achievement with Merit   | Achievement with Excellence  |
|--|---|--|--|
| (a) (i) Possible evidence of Jean Sulpice's appearance.        | <ul> <li>Not your typical chef – looks sporty.</li> <li>Fitness gives him endurance.</li> <li>He has to work long hours.</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>He has had to struggle.</li> <li>He needs endurance in order to work long hours in a restaurant kitchen.</li> <li>Fitness has helped him in the struggle for success.</li> </ul>  | Being fit has not only given him the<br>endurance he needs to work long<br>hours in a restaurant kitchen, but has<br>also enabled him to persevere with<br>the struggle until he has succeeded.  |
| (ii) Possible evidence why he has chosen not to live in Paris. | <ul> <li>Most young chefs would have gone to Paris.</li> <li>They would have worked with a famous chef (in Paris).</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Or if they stayed, would have gone to a chic ski resort (like Mégève).</li> <li>Jean Sulpice didn't want to leave the area where he had grown up.</li> <li>He wanted to train with a chef who came from the same region as him.</li> </ul>  | Jean Sulpice deliberately chose a quite different path from other young chefs because (i) he decided to train with a chef from the Savoie like him, instead of training with a famous chef in Paris, (ii) he wanted to stay in the region where he grew up, (iii) he preferred a young, sporty ski resort like Val-Thorens, (iv) he wanted to learn how to make the most of local products.  |
| (b) Possible evidence about the two main benefits of running.  | <ul> <li>Going out running helps to inspire him / gives him inspiration.</li> <li>While out jogging, he picks herbs and flowers.</li> <li>He likes / uses natural products from the Savoie in his cooking.</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>While out running, he looks for the herbs and flowers that will inspire him that day (while he prepares his specialties).</li> <li>His kitchen smells of the glaciers and mountains because of the plants he picks, and this inspires him.</li> <li>Jogging reduces (the) stress caused by working in a kitchen.</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Jogging fires up his creativity at the beginning of each day; the plants and herbs he gathers make his kitchen smell of the glaciers and mountains, and this will inspire him as he creates the superb specialties (which have earned him two Michelin stars).</li> <li>Jogging enables him to cope with the stress of running his own restaurant because running a business is very stressful / creating superb food every day is very stressful.</li> </ul> |

Possible evidence is not limited to these examples.

| Question TWO   | Achievement  | Achievement with Merit   | Achievement with Excellence  |
|--|--|--|--|
| (a) (i) Possible evidence showing challenges Jean Sulpice and his wife have faced.         | <ul> <li>Tourists preferred traditional mountain recipes such as fondue or raclette.</li> <li>At 2300 m, water boils at 85°C.</li> <li>The taste of wine changes.</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>The lack of / low level of humidity makes (basic products such as) meat, fish and bread dry out.</li> <li>The change in atmospheric pressure causes wine to taste different.</li> </ul>   | At first, the style of cooking using fresh alpine products wasn't appreciated by tourists who came to his restaurant, because it was different from the traditional dishes that they were expecting.   |
|  |  |  | Food and wine behave differently at high altitude; the low humidity and change in atmospheric pressure make it difficult for a chef who is trying to produce high-quality food and protect his reputation, so he needed to work out how to overcome this.  |
| (ii) Possible evidence justifying whether<br>the outcome has been positive or<br>negative. | <ul> <li>Jean Sulpice and his wife nearly gave up everything.</li> <li>They received a first Michelin star in 2005 and the second in 2010.</li> <li>People think he might get a third one.</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Jean Sulpice and his wife managed to overcome the challenges / realise their dream.</li> <li>They were about to give it all up when they received their first Michelin star.</li> </ul>   |  |
| (b) Possible evidence giving the meaning and explaining why the phrase is used.            | <ul> <li>Winters are long.</li> <li>There are a lot of local products, e.g. crayfish from Lake Geneva, blueberries.</li> <li>Also 16 varieties of apples, six varieties of pears.</li> <li>You can also get wine, snails, cheeses and fish.</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>This region is richer than one / you (might) think.</li> <li>Out of the local products come local recipes, e.g. country soups.</li> <li>As well as these, he has been able to source / track down / discover numerous other local products (must give examples).</li> </ul> | Despite the fact that the winters are long (and, therefore, that produce doesn't have long to grow), this alpine region produces a rich variety of local products that can be used to create new recipes from traditional ones (give examples of produce).   |
| (c) Possible evidence of the story his food tells.   | <ul> <li>As a child, he spent time by alpine lakes.</li> <li>He went for long walks by himself.</li> <li>The seasons in this region are very different.</li> <li>He is called "star of the snows".</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>His food tells the story of his childhood (time by alpine lakes, etc.).</li> <li>Because of hard winters people have learnt to make good meals with little.</li> <li>He has a network of small producers who supply him with ingredients.</li> </ul>                        | His food tells a complex story which has three main aspects: (i) His childhood spent in this alpine region, etc. (ii) The very different seasons of the mountains, especially the hard winters, which have taught people to prepare good meals with what is available. (iii) All the local producers |

# NCEA Level 3 French (91546) 2015 — page 4 of 7 he has found nearby who supply him with good-quality ingredients. Through putting all these elements together, he shows that he is an inspired chef and deserves the title given him by the profession of "star of the snows".

Possible evidence is not limited to these examples.

| Question THREE  | Achievement  | Achievement with Merit  | Achievement with Excellence   |
|---|--|---|---|
| (a) Possible evidence of the details of the Triangle Tower project.       | Plan to build 180-metre-high tower in<br>the form of a glass pyramid.  | It could have been the first skyscraper<br>built in Paris for 40 years.   |   |
|   | <ul> <li>Supposed to be built in the south of<br/>the city.</li> <li>Good design by well-known Swiss</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>It would have housed a hotel and<br/>offices, but the designers had also<br/>planned for spaces accessible to the</li> </ul>   |   |
|   | architects.  | public.   |   |
|   | Would have had hotel, offices, creche, panoramic restaurant.   |   |   |
| (b) Possible evidence of the attitude of Parisians to new buildings, with | Parisians hate new buildings; in 1889 they hated the Eiffel Tower.   | Parisians don't want any new buildings<br>that will destroy the view of Paris.  | Although Parisians hated the Eiffel<br>Tower when it was first built, they  |
| examples.   | <ul> <li>In 1972, they thought the         Montparnasse Tower was ugly; they         protested because it was 210 metres         high.</li> <li>Tour Eiffel accepted as an         avant-garde symbol 40 years later.</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Parisians couldn't wait for the Eiffel Tower to be dismantled, as was planned.</li> <li>But Parisians like new skyscrapers in areas just outside the city, like La Défense.</li> </ul>                                       | are now pleased that it wasn't dismantled as planned and has proved useful because it has become an icon of the city / has attracted millions of tourists.  |
|   |  |   | Parisians don't want any new tall buildings within Paris because of the detrimental effect on the perspective of the city, but they are happy for whole areas of skyscrapers to be built just outside the city, such as La Défense. |
| (c) Possible evidence of (i) measure taken and (ii) recent evidence of    | In 1973, Paris introduced a height<br>restriction of 37 metres / 5 storeys.  | As a result of the protest against the<br>Montparnasse Tower in 1972, Paris   | Even though land for new building is<br>scarce and Parisians have difficulties  |
| continued opposition and the contradiction implied.                       | In 2013, 60 percent of Parisians said<br>they were against tall buildings.   | <ul> <li>introduced a height restriction on new buildings the following year.</li> <li>Parisians were surveyed about their attitude towards tall buildings in 2013 – it showed continued hostility toward new skyscrapers.</li> </ul> | finding accommodation, a survey in 2013 showed that Parisians wanted  |
|   | Parisians don't want their city to look<br>like New York or London.  |   | to retain the horizontal perspective of their city and the view of ancient monuments.   |
|   |  | There is a lack of land for building.   |   |
|   |  | Have trouble finding accommodation.   |   |

Possible evidence is not limited to these examples.

| Question FOUR   | Achievement   | Achievement with Merit   | Achievement with Excellence   |
|---|---|--|---|
| (a) Possible evidence showing why Lyon's project reflects the 21 <sup>st</sup> century. | <ul> <li>In Lyon they are creating a real "eco suburb".</li> <li>It will contain new buildings for offices and businesses.</li> <li>It will have ultra-modern apartments.</li> <li>There will be space for recreation.</li> </ul>                     | <ul> <li>The new project is based on ecological and sustainable principles / it will be environmentally friendly.</li> <li>It will have space for offices, ultra-modern apartments and recreation, so will be a real eco-quarter.</li> </ul>   | It reflects the 21 <sup>st</sup> century because, as well as being based on environmentally friendly principles, Lyon's project is multi-purpose – mixing business, housing and recreation – so that people will be able to live, work and relax in this area.  |
| (b) Possible evidence of details about the "Orange Cube".                               | <ul> <li>It is bright orange.</li> <li>It is pierced by a cone.</li> <li>The cone gives natural light and fresh air.</li> <li>The offices have a view over the river.</li> <li>There are balconies on every floor accessible to employees.</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>The balconies can be used as meeting spaces.</li> <li>Up to 10 percent of its electricity is solar-powered, making it one of the most efficient buildings in France.</li> <li>It's a good example of a 21<sup>st</sup> century building because (details given).</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Since it is so unusual / avant-garde, it's not surprising that most of the firms there are design firms.</li> <li>Even though it looks more like a child's toy than a building with its bright orange colour and its cone-shaped hole, it is a 21<sup>st</sup> century building, designed to make the atmosphere more pleasant for those who work there by</li> </ul>  |
| (c) Possible evidence relating to the effect of the new suburb.                         | <ul> <li>Businesses aware of the 21<sup>st</sup> century environmental issues.</li> <li>People who want to live there.</li> <li>Tourists who are curious to see how ecological principles work.</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>From the beginning, it has been attracting</li> <li>Tourists who are curious to see how ecological principles work in practice in an urban context.</li> </ul>  |   |
| (d) Possible evidence relating to the contrast between Lyon and Paris.                  | <ul> <li>Lyon has more courage than Paris.</li> <li>Lyon is undertaking a programme of renewal; Paris is not.</li> <li>It is transforming an old industrial zone.</li> <li>The project will benefit all the inhabitants.</li> </ul>                   | <ul> <li>Lyon is taking advantage of a small space near the centre city.</li> <li>The project at the confluence of the two rivers is designed to be a symbol of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.</li> <li>The Triangle Tower could have become as famous as the Orange Cube.</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Unlike Lyon, Paris has less courage and does not see how to make best use of the small amount of land close to the centre city.</li> <li>Even though the Paris City Council / those in charge have to protect the image of the city, they could still have allowed the Triangle Tower project to go ahead because it wouldn't have had a negative effect on the city (as it is in the south).</li> <li>Lyon is in the middle of a 21<sup>st</sup></li> </ul> |

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|  | century renewal project, but Paris<br>has rejected a plan to create an<br>iconic modern tower within the city. |
|--|--|
|  |  |

Possible evidence is not limited to these examples.

## **Cut Scores**

| Not Achieved | Achievement | Achievement with Merit | Achievement with Excellence |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0 – 8        | 9 – 16      | 17 – 24                | 25 – 32                     |