

#### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

FRENCH 0520/42
Paper 4 Writing March 2017

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

#### **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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### 1 General Marking Principles

### 1.1 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.

## 1.2 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:

- (a) there is an indication from the candidate that other material should be considered.
- **(b)** the candidate has continued their answer outside the space provided.
- (c) there is no answer in the space provided.

#### 1.3 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

- (a) tc = 'tout court' 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 that the Examiner has considered the answer/that part of the answer and judged it to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

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**1.4** No response and '0' marks

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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.

- **1.5 Optional questions**: You must mark all questions attempted by the candidate. Where a question has not been attempted then 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, RM Assessor will automatically only aggregate the candidate's best result.
- **1.6** Spellings recognised by the Académie Française will be accepted.

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Question	Answer	Marks
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#### **Question 1**

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

- (i) 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.
- (ii) On Question 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.
- (iii) If the candidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item (e.g. where a candidate has linked two words as in gâteau au chocolat / gâteau chocolat = 1 tick; however gâteau et chocolat / gâteau, chocolat (candidate intends these as two items) = 2 ticks).
- (iv) The pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.
- (v) Mark for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adjective, etc. Ignore any verbs.
- (vi) If spelling is questionable, start by referring to the detailed mark scheme. Refer to the bullet points below if no decision on the spelling you have encountered is recorded there.
  - 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
  - Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created.
  - 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).
  - Where letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created).
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Refuse all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning:
  - gâteau, gâteau au chocolat: award one mark to each item
  - gâteau au chocolat, gâteau à la crème: award one mark to each item
  - gâteau, gâteau au chocolat, chocolat: award one mark to each item
  - gâteau, grand gâteau: award one mark for the first gâteau
- (ix) Reject misspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and vice versa.

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Question	Answer							
1		erge de jeunesse ? Faites une d, all people, all shops other than rez-de-chaussée		oits.				
	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	REFUSE				
	ascenseur	escalier	assenceur, asenceur, assanseur	élévateur, ascenser, escilater				
	bibliothèque							
	boutique	magasin, alimentation						
	cantine	salle à manger, cafétéria, café, restaurant	resto, self, restaurante, resturant, restuarant, salle de manger	cafeterie, cafetria, cafetière, restuarante, resturante, canteen, contine, cantin, salle à/de mange				
	cinéma	théâtre	ciné					
	court de basket / tennis	tennis <b>tc</b> max 2						
	cuisine		cuizine	cusine, cuisinier, cusinière, cuisiner, quisine, cuizene, cuisin				
	dortoir	chambre		lit, dormitoire, internat, logement				
	gymnase			gym				
	hall	entrée, vestibule		halle				
	infirmerie	pharmacie		infirmier/ère, hôpital				

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stion			nswer		Mark
	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	REFUSE	
	parc		park		
	parking	garage		stationnement	
	piscine		picine, pisine	piscien, pisene	
	réception	accueil, bureau, centre d'information	acceuil, buro	réceptionniste, accil, acceul	
	salle de bains	douche, salle d'eau	douch	bains, doche, dusche, doucher, baignoire, lavabos	
	salle de classe				
	salle de jeux	salle de danse, d'activités de sport	de jouets/jouer salle à jouer	salle de joue, tennis de table, ping-pong	
	salon	(salle de) séjour, salle			
	terrain de sports / de foot	max 2		club de centre de	
	toilettes	cabinet, w.c.	toilete, toillette(s)	toilet, toillet	
	vestiaire				1

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Question	Answer	Marks

### 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.

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Question	Answer	Marks			
2	Les vêtements	15			
	2.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication				
	(i) Place the appropriate 'numbered' tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point in the body of the answer.				
	<ul> <li>(ii) Award ticks flexibly across the tasks for each piece of relevant information conveyed, up to a maximum of 10. HOWEVER, each of the tasks must be covered to get the 10 communication marks:</li> <li>If 1 of the tasks is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9.</li> <li>If 2 of the tasks are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on).</li> </ul>				
	(iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.				
	<ul> <li>(iv) For COMMUNICATION</li> <li>Look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark. Lists without a verb will not score.</li> <li>See Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning.</li> <li>For language other than verbs, use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc.</li> <li>Misplaced adjectives, negatives and adverbs will not usually compromise communication.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>(v) <u>LISTS</u> = 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</li> <li>• elle <u>a</u> les cheveux noirs avec de beaux yeux et une petite bouche (1 verb, therefore treat as list of 3 items)</li> <li>• elle <u>a</u> les cheveux noirs, <u>est</u> de taille moyenne, et elle <u>est</u> jolie (3 verbs therefore each piece of information can score a separate communication mark)</li> </ul>				
	(vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. <i>elle est super</i> cannot score both as description and reason for liking <i>(elle est super</i> et <i>sa musique est super</i> can both be rewarded as they each contain a different extra detail.				
	(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.				

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Question		Answer	Marks
	Tick	Accept	
	√1	Quels vêtements est-ce que vous portez à la maison ?	
		<b>REWARD:</b> any statement relating to what they wear at home. Reward statements about what they wear at different times of the day / seasons if there is a new verb	
		Remember the list rule.	
		(à la maison / chez moi) je porte / je mets des pulls je m'habille en robe je m'habille dans un t-shirt	
		je m'habille un t-shirt des vêtements bleus / confortables / simples / décontractes / décontractés / de couleur / de marque	
		mais / et quand je sors avec mes amis, je porte	
		je ne porte pas de chaussures je ne porte rien	
		REFUSE: je port / j'ai / j'habille parce que c'est confortable	
		Spelling of <i>couleur</i> :  couleure = 1  coleur = 1	
		coloeur = 0 coulor = 0 colour = 0	
		couler = 0	

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Question		Answer	Marks
	Tick	Accept	
	√2	Aimez-vous les vêtements de marque ? Pourquoi / Pourquoi pas ?	
		<b>REWARD:</b> any statement relating to designer clothes, including specific references e.g. '( <b>de</b> ) Dior' but not 'de / à la mode'	
		EXPECT: j'aime / je préfère / je n'aime pas / je déteste	
		REWARD : les vêtements de marque sont bien (and similar negative / positive references)	
		REWARD: contrasting opinions: ils sont élégants (mais / cependant) ils sont trop chers	
		j'achète / je porte	
		REFUSE: le matériel / la fabrique (also applies to Ticks 3 and 4)	
		la mode <b>tc</b> = les vêtements de marque = 0	
		Remember rule that reasons are to be rewarded even if main statement is incorrect or missing.	

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Question		Answer	Marks
	Tick	Accept	
	√3	Êtes-vous pour ou contre l'uniforme scolaire ? Donnez vos raisons.	
		<b>REWARD:</b> any statement relating to description of what they wear and opinions about school uniform, including what they wear for sport	
		Remember rule that reasons are to be rewarded even if main statement is incorrect or missing.	
		je suis pour / contre je n'aime pas / je déteste j'aime	
		l'uniforme scolaire c'est bien / c'est une bonne idée je voudrais changer l'uniforme / mon uniforme / d'uniforme	
		REWARD: je suis pour et contre l'uniforme REFUSE: je suis contre pour l'uniforme / je suis pour contre l'uniforme	
		REWARD: l'uniforme est mauvais / bon / bien REFUSE: l'uniforme est mal	
		parce que c'est confortable / parce que j'ai trop chaud	
		<b>REWARD:</b> contrasting opinions: il est chic <b>mais / cependant</b> il est trop cher Exact repetition of opinion given for Tick 2 = 0	
		Spelling of ennuyeux: enneyeux = 1	
		ennyeux = 1 annuyeux = 0 ennyuyeux = 0	

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Question		Answer	Marks
	Tick	Accept	
	√4	Quels vêtements voudriez-vous porter à l'école ? Pourquoi ?	
		EXPECT: conditional / future	
		je voudrais porter / mettre un jean	
		je voudrais porter l'uniforme	
		je porterais une jupe	
		REWARD: je veux porter un jean but max 4 for Accuracy	
		je voudrais porter mes (propres) vêtements	
		je ne voudrais pas porter l'uniforme = 0	
		je voudrais un t-shirt et un jean = 0	
		(parce que) je sens = 0	
		Exact repetition of opinion given for Tick 2 = 0	
		c'est confortable, c'est très confortable, c'est assez confortable: <b>REWARD</b> the first two only	
		Remember rule that reasons are to be rewarded even if main statement is incorrect or missing.	

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Question		Answer	Marks
	2.2: A	Award a mark out of 5 for Language	
		d a mark out of 5 for Language*, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see <i>Note on using mark mes with Grade descriptors</i> (Appendix 1)).	
	Grad	e 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.	
	*Cons	sider the whole answer when awarding mark for language	
		Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Language: 5 marks Total for Question 2: 15 marks	5

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#### **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.

For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.

### 3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication

- (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 (in the body of the answer).

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.

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Question	Answer	Marks
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#### 3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs

When awarding ticks for Verbs, please refer back to the question in order to establish which tense is appropriate for the response. **For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.** 

- (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) Place the tick so that it does not obscure the accent/tilde.
- (iii) 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

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 to score a tick
  - inaccuracies in the use of accents are ignored except in the case of -er verbs and être where there must be an accent on the past participle in a compound tense, and the absence of such an accent in the present tense
  - do not tick verbs contained in the 'letter etiquette': appropriate beginnings and endings to letters are considered for reward under Other linguistic features.

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Question	Answer	Marks
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Tick	No tick	Note
Je suis (✓)		
J'aime (✓)	Je aime (no tick)	«Je n'aime (✓) (pas) le camping»
Je ne aime (✓) pas		treat as misuse of negative, not misuse of verb: verb is ticked
Il est allé (✓)	Il est allée (no tick)	insist on correct agreement
	Les proffesseurs sont (no tick) gentils	incorrect subject
	Le voiture s'est approché (no tick)	incorrect subject
Les nouveau professeurs sont (✓) gentils		«Les professeurs» is the subject and is correctly spelt. The incorrect adjective does not prevent the tick being awarded
Les invites sont arrivés (✓)		missing accent on noun does not prevent tick being awarded
	Les invités sont arrives (no tick)	past participle must have accent for tick to be awarded; grave is tolerated
La site que j'ai adoré (✓)		despite wrong gender of noun the verb is correct
	La site que j'ai adorée	gender of noun wrong; «site» is not a feminine noun, therefore verb should not agree and is not ticked
Le site j'ai adoré (✓)		«que» clauses where the «que» is missing: tick the verb; take absence of «que» into account when awarding mark for Other linguistic features
Mon frère a (✓) sept ans. Il y a (✓) 30 enfants dans sa classe		for «il y a/avait», allow the impersonal use to count as an extra

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### With direct and indirect object pronouns

Tick	No tick	Note
Je l'aime (✓)		
Je le joue (✓)	Je se joue (no tick)	first example – «je joue» is correct despite incorrect object pronoun; second example – «jouer» is not a reflexive verb
Je lave (✓) les voitures	Je me lave (no tick) les voitures	«laver» should not be used reflexively in this statement
Je t'ai dit (✓)		
J'ai te dit (✓)		basic verb formation is correct
Je les ai achetés (✓)	Je les ai acheté (no tick)	past participle must agree in number and gender with preceding direct object for verb tick to be awarded

### With «y» and «en»

Tick	No tick	Note
J'y vais (✓) / Elle en achète (✓)		
Je vais (✓) y en voiture		correct «je vais» scores despite incorrect position of «y»
Elle achète (√) en		correct «elle achète» scores despite incorrect position of «en»

### **Passive**

Tick	No tick	Note
Elle a été attrapée (√)		
Les vélos ont été vendus (✓)		

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Question	Answer	Marks
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### Reflexive

Tick	No tick	Note
Elle s'est levée (√)	Elle est se levée (no tick)	
Je me lave (✓) les mains		
Je me suis réveillé (✓) et j'ai réveillé (✓) ma mère		correct use of a reflexive and non-reflexive verb can both be credited

### Impersonal

Tick	No tick	Note
C'est comique (✓)		
II y a (✓)		«Ilya» (✓) all right letters and in right order (by same rule «yatil» also gains a tick) «Il y a» does not score in expressions meaning 'ago'
Est-ce que (✓)		

### With negative

Tick	No tick	Note
Ils ne jouent pas (✓)		tick is awarded for the correct verb; the negative is considered for
Ils ne pas jouent (✓)		reward in 'Other linguistic features'
Je ne aime (✓) pas		

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Question	Answer	Marks

### Sequence of tenses

Tick	No tick	Note
Si j'avais (✓) le choix je voudrais (✓)		
Si j'ai eu ( <i>no tick</i> ) le choix je voudrais (✓)		if sequence is incorrect, both verbs cannot be rewarded
Quand j'ai fini <i>(no tick)</i> de déjeuner (✓) je suis sorti (✓)		in time clauses, the pluperfect must be used for the verb to be rewarded. In other cases the perfect is acceptable
Quand j'avais fini (✓) de déjeuner (✓) je suis sorti (✓)		

### Single auxiliary with multiple past participles

Tick	No tick	Note
Nous avons chanté (✓) et dansé (✓)		Nous avons chanté = tick; Nous avons dansé = tick

### **Correct verb within meaningless statement**

Tick	No tick	Note
La journée est (✓) longue	La journée est ( <i>no tick</i> ) intelligente	do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement

### (b) Imperative

Tick	No tick	Note
Viens (✓)		
Ne touche pas (✓)		

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Questio	n Answer	Marks

### (c) Interrogative

Tick	No tick	Note
Tu viens? ( $\checkmark$ ) / Tu viens. ( $\checkmark$ )		question mark not required for mark to be awarded
Est-ce que (✓) tu viens(?) (✓)		
Comment ça va(?) (✓)		

### (d) Infinitive

Tick	No tick	Note
Je veux (✓) sortir (✓)		
Je veut (no tick) sortir (✓)		award tick for any correct dependent infinitive, even if main verb is incorrect / in the wrong tense
Je veux (✓) sortier ( <i>no tick</i> )		
Il a commencé (√) à pleuvoir (√)		
Il a commence (no tick) à pleuvoir (✓)		
Il a commencé (√) de pleuvoir ( <i>no tick</i> )		
J'ai essayé (✓) de travailler (✓)		
Il m'aide ( <i>no tick</i> ) à préparer le repas (✓)		a past tense required by the task: main verb is, therefore, in the wrong tense, but dependent infinitive is correct and is ticked
Visiter (✓) d'autres pays est (✓) important		
Sans hésiter (✓)	Sans hésité (no tick)	
Je veux (✓) sortir (✓) parce que je veux (no tick) aller (✓) aux magasins		je veux can only score once, but different infinitives can each score if correct
Après être arrivé(e) (✓) il/(elle) a mangé (✓) un sandwich		
Après être sorti il a commencé (√) à pleuvoir (√)		the subject of the perfect infinitive is not the subject of the main verb
Après avoir mangé (✓) je suis sorti (✓)		

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### Ticking forms of the verb in the future: is the future tense appropriate to the task?

Tick	No tick	Note
Nous allons (✓) jouer (✓) au tennis		
Je vais (✓) regardé ( <i>no tick</i> ) un film		in all these cases the future tense is appropriate to the task on the question paper so both the finite verb and the infinitive are
Elle vas (no tick) arriver (✓) ce soir		ticked in the normal way
Je vais (no tick) aller (no tick) en ville		task is: what did you do last weekend? Future tense is not appropriate therefore do not tick either verb

### (e) Inversion

Tick	No tick	Note
«…» a-t-il dit (✓)	a-t-il dis (no tick)	accept both normal word order and inversion after direct speech
«» il a dit (✓)		
Viens-tu (✓) / Viens tu (✓)		

### (f) Participle (past or present)

Tick	No tick	Note
En arrivant (✓)		
Ayant fini (✓)		
Une fois arrivé (✓)		

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Question	Answer	Marks

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

- J'aime (✓) la natation. J'aime (no tick) aussi le tennis
- J'aime (✓) la natation. Je n'aime (no tick) pas le tennis
- Dans ma région il y a (✓) des montagnes et des rivières. Il y a (no tick) aussi des...

#### However.

- Je préfère (✓) la natation et mon frère préfère (✓) le tennis 2 different persons of the verb
- Mon frère préfère (✓) la natation et ma sœur préfère (*no tick*) le tennis both third person usage
- Elle est (✓) fâché, ce n'est (no tick) pas amusant both third person usage
- Je me suis réveillé (✓) et j'ai réveillé (✓) ma mère: correct use of a reflexive and non-reflexive verb can **both** be credited
- Mon frère a (✓) sept ans. Il y a (✓) 30 enfants dans sa classe: with «il y a/avait» allow the impersonal use to be credited as an extra (the same applies to «est-ce que» and «il/elle est»)

#### 3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features

- (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.
- (iii) Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures:
  - Subordinate clauses, including *car / parce que, qui* and *que* (relative pronouns), *ce qui* and *ce que*. Indirect or reported speech (*il a dit que, je pense que*). Time clauses with *quand*, *pendant que* etc. and *si* (= if)
  - Object pronouns (il m'a dit) and 'strong' pronouns (chez nous etc.)
  - Conjunctions other than et and linking words (e.g. cependant, malheureusement, toutefois)
  - Prepositions Time: depuis, pendant, pour, du... au... etc / Place: en, dans etc.
  - Negatives
  - Adverbs
  - Adjectives, including possessives and demonstratives. Also comparatives and superlatives
  - · Expressions of quantity.
  - Partitive articles, especially de after negative, use of du, de la, des
  - Appropriate use of *politesses* in the letter.

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Questic	on	Answer	Marks
Grade de	escr	iptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)	
11–12	•	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	•	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	•	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	•	Attempts more than basic structures. On balance, the work is more accurate than inaccurate. Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task.	
3–4	•	Reliant on basic structures. Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. Basic vocabulary.	
1–2	•	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.	
0	•	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.	

<sup>^^</sup>subordinate clauses, linking words, object pronouns, comparative adjectives/adverbs, strong negatives usually error free.

**Total for Communication: 10 marks** 

**Total for Verbs: 8 marks** 

**Total for Other linguistic features: 12 marks** 

**Total for Question 3: 30 marks** 

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<sup>\*</sup>spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct.

Question		Answer		Marks
3(a)		ma et moi		3
	3.1: Awa	ard a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above  Accept	Mark	
	√1	Quand est-ce que vous êtes allé(e) au cinéma pour la dernière fois ?  je suis allé au cinéma / j'ai regardé / vu un film (au cinéma)	2	
		samedi dernier / hier / le 23 février / pour mon anniversaire / il y a 2 jours  le dernier week-end / le dernier lundi = 1 récemment = 1		
	√2	Dites ce que vous avez pensé du film que vous avez vu.  j'ai pensé que le film est intéressant = 1  c'était bien = 1  c'était mal = 0	2	
		c'était romantique / le film était romantique = 2 <b>BUT</b> c'était un film romantique / un film d'horreur = 0 (these are not opinions)		
		c'était plus long = 1 il y avait plus de violence for beaucoup de violence = 1 le film est magnifique = 1 le film est ennyeux = 1 (see Question 2)		
		c'est bien = 0 mis-spellings: actor = 0		

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Question		Answer		Marks
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√3	Dites quelle sorte de films vous n'aimez pas.	2	
		je n'aime pas les films policiers = 2 je n'aime pas les films violents = 2		
		je n'aime pas les films de Truffaut / Depardieu / James Bond = 1		
		je n'aime pas James Bond / Jaws = 0		
		les films romantic = 2 les films d'adventure = 1 les films d'horror / les romances / les animés / les bandes dessinés = 0		
	√4	Expliquez pourquoi.	2	
		ils sont ennuyeux = 2		
		c'est ennuyeux = 1		
		c'est ennuyé / annuyeux = 0 je ne sais pas pourquoi = 0		
	√5	Quels sont les avantages ou les inconvénients de voir les films dans une salle de cinéma ?	2	
		c'est plus confortable qu'à la maison = 2 on peut réserver des places = 2		
		la chaise est confortable = 1 c'est plus confortable à la maison = 1		
		la place est confortable = 0 je suis confortable au cinéma = 0 la télévision for l'écran = 0		

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Question		Answer	Marks
	3.2: Award a ma	rk out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above	
	Communicati point	on For Verbs, accept:	
	1	Past	
	2	Past but a present could be used appropriately	
	3	Present	
	4	Present	
	5	Present	

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Question		Answer		Marks
3(b)		nbitions vard a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above		30
	Tick		Mark	
	√1	Dites où vous êtes né(e)	2	
		je suis né en / à		
		en français = 0 j'ai toujours habité en Inde = 0		
	√2	et dans quel(s) pays vous avez fait vos études.  j'ai fait mes études / j'ai étudié en Inde = 2 j'ai fait mes études ici / là-bas = 2 j'ai fait mes études à Paris = 2 je fais mes études en Inde depuis 10 ans = 2	2	
		je fais mes études en Inde = 1 j'étude en Inde = 0		
	√3	À votre avis, les langues vivantes sont-elles utiles ? Expliquez pourquoi / pourquoi pas.  Accept substitution of specific languages for 'langues vivantes'.	2	
		il est facile de communiquer (avec les autres) = 2		
		c'est facile à apprendre = 0		

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Question		Answer		Mark
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√4	Décrivez vos ambitions en ce qui concerne le travail.	2	
		mon rêve est de travailler comme médecin		
		je voudrais devenir acteur		
		je voudrais être informaticien		
		j'aimerais travailler avec les enfants		
		je veux travailler dans une école		
		je voudrais travailler en Australie / au Japon / en Europe = 2		
		je voudrais travailler à l'étranger = 0 (provided in Task 5)		
		mes ambitions sont très simples = 1		
		je suis ambitieux = 0		
		actor / doctor / professor = 0		
		medecine / medicine = 0		
	√5	À l'avenir, voudriez-vous vivre et travailler à l'étranger ? Pourquoi / pourquoi pas ?	2	
		je voudrais vivre et travailler à l'étranger <b>pour voir / découvrir / apprendre</b> = 2 je voulais vivre et travailler à l'étranger <b>pour voir / découvrir / apprendre</b> = 1		
		je voudrais vivre et travailler en Inde parce que ma famille habite ici = 2		
		Tick 4 and Tick 5 combined: je voudrais travailler en Australie (2) pour découvrir la flore la faune (1)		

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3.2: Award a mark of	out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above	
Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
1	Past	
2	Past but a present may be applicable if they say they are still studying	
3	Present	
4	Present / Future	
5	Present / Future	

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Question		Answer		Marks
3(c)		rée inoubliable ! ard a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above		3
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	<b>√1</b>	Dites ce que votre frère et ses amis ont fait pendant la soirée.  tout le monde a bu = 2 ils ont joué au foot dans la cuisine = 2  REWARD separately: ses amis ont mangé de la pizza = 1 mon frère a bu de l'alcool = 1	2	
	√2	il y avait un match de foot = 0  Dites ce que vous avez fait.  je suis allé à ma chambre j'ai regardé la télé je ne suis pas resté dans ma chambre  j'ai appelé ma mère  je suis tombée j'ai ramassé les bouteilles  In absence of je reward nous	2	

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Question		Answer		Marks
	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	√3	Décrivez le désordre dans la maison à la fin de la soirée.	2	
		la maison était sale		
		la maison était comme une poubelle		
		il y avait beaucoup de bouteilles par terre		
		il y avait de la nourriture sur le tapis (may occur in earlier paragraph)		
		la maison était une poubelle = 1		
		la maison était en désordre = 0		
	√4	Donnez vos réactions	2	
		j'étais triste / fâché		
		reaction of writer can occur anywhere		
		nous nous sommes fâchés = 2 for either Task 4 or Task 5		
		j'ai commencé à nettoyer la maison (if not used for Task 2)		
		j'ai eu mal au cœur = 2		
		j'avais mal à la tête = 2		
		c'était affreux = 2		
		c'était (vraiment) une soirée inoubliable / une mauvaise idée = 0		
	√5	et les réactions de vos parents aux événements.	2	
		mes parents étaient en colère		
		mes parents se sont fâchés		
		mes parents les ont grondés (tolerate incorrect direct / indirect object pronoun)		
		mes parents ont puni mon frère ils ont commencé à nettoyer la maison		

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	Answer	Marks
3.2: Award a mark	out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above	
Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
1	Past	
2	Past	
3	Past	
4	Present if used appropriatelyexpect the past	
5	Past	
4.3	Communication point  1 2 3 4	3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above  Communication point  Past Past Past Past Past Present if used appropriatelyexpect the past

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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. This is extremely rare.

A 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.

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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				
	L'an prochain je voyage en France = 2 for communication.	(Je voyage receives a tick for verb)			
(ii)	(ii) For 2 communication marks: accept the use of a Future when a Conditional would be correct and vice versa				
(iii)	iii) For 2 communication marks: accept a 'phonetic version' of the correct time frame				
	J'ai passer/passez les vacances = 2 for communication Les gens pense/pensait que = 2 for communication Il a commencé à joué = 2 for communication	(Il a commencé à joue = 1 for communication – joue is not phonetic)			

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(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 Past Historic. Ignore inconsistency of the Perfect and Past Historic if it occurs		
(v)	Use of <i>avoir</i> with a past participle when <i>être</i> is correct: award 2 communication marks		
	J'ai resté en France = 2 marks for communication	However the use of <i>être</i> when <i>avoir</i> is correct = 1 communication mark, e.g. <i>Je suis mangé la pomme</i> (see B (iii))	
(vi)	Errors of accent: award 2 communication marks (eg il va telephoner = 2; il commencais = 2; j'achete = 2), except in the following cases		
	For 2 communication marks, <b>insist</b> on the accent on a past participle of – <i>er</i> verbs	<pre>Il a joue = 1 for communication (as an attempted perfect tense) Il joué = 1 for communication (as an attempted present tense)</pre>	
	For 2 communication marks <b>insist</b> on an accent when an adjective is also a past participle	Il était fatigue = 1 for communication Il être fatigue = 1 for communication Il et fatigue = 1 for communication	
	For 2 communication marks, tolerate a grave accent for an acute accent	Il a jouè = 2 for communication	
(vii)	Errors of punctuation: award 2 communication marks in spite of errors of punctuation		
	Jai fait = 2 for communication in spite of missing apostrophe	In addition jai fait scores a tick for the verb	
(viii)	Errors of elision: award 2 communication marks in spite of errors of elision		
	Je aime / Je habite = 2 for communication in spite of missing elision	Je aime / Je habite: no tick for the verb as elision has not been made	
(ix)	Single consonant where there should be double and vice versa: award 2 communication marks		
	J'appele / J'apelle / J'appelle ma mère au téléphone= 2 for communication	J'appelle ma mere au téléphone= tick for the verb	

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(x)	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)	
	Mon ami a dit qu'il avait mal au genou = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs can receive a tick)  Mon ami annonce (wrong tense) qu'il avait mal au genou = 2 for communication (in addition second verb can receive a tick)	However, <i>Mon ami a dit qu'il a mal au genou</i> = 1 for communication (see B(viii)) (in addition first verb can receive a tick) <i>Mon ami a dit qu'il mal au genou</i> = 0 for communication (no verb in subordinate clause) (first verb can receive a tick)
	Je pensais que j'étais malade = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs receive a tick)	However:  Je pensais qu'il pleut = 1 for communication (see B (viii))  Je pensais que j'avais malade = 0 for communication (see B (iv))  (In both cases, first verb can receive a tick)
(xi)	Use of a verb in the 'indicative' where a subjunctive would be expected: award 2 communication marks	
	<ul> <li>II faut que j'aille chez ma grand-mère = 2 for communication (plus both verbs receive a tick)</li> <li>II faut que je vais chez ma grand-mère = 2 for communication (plus both verbs receive a tick)</li> </ul>	
(xii)	Treat the verbs retourner, revenir and rentrer as synonyms: award 2 communication marks	
(xiii)	«ne» omitted in a negative statement: award 2 communication marks	
	J'aime pas la biologie = 2 for communication (in addition, the verb receives a tick)	However Je n'aime la biologie = 1 for communication (see B (ix)) (verb receives a tick)

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## B <u>QUESTIONS 2 AND 3</u>: where <u>THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS</u> 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		
	Task: where did you go on holiday. Candidate writes: Je passe les vacances en France Je passons les vacances en France Je passé les vacances en France Je vais passer les vacances en France Je suis passer les vacances en France J'irons en France Je allez en France J'aille en France Je vas en France All score 1 mark for communication	In all these cases, <i>passer</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 all 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	
	Task: how did you and your friends react? Candidate writes:  Mes amis est contents  J'été triste  Ils avons pleure  All score 1 mark for communication		
	Task: what do you want to eat for lunch. Candidate writes.  Je veux mange un sandwich = 1 for communication	Je veux = tick for verb	
	Task: what will you do next year. Candidate writes:  L'an dernier je voyage en France = 1 for communication  L'an dernier je vais voyager en France = 1 for communication  L'année prochaine j'allait en ville = 1 for communication (if the task required a past tense, J'allait en ville tout court could score 2 for communication as a phonetic rendering of J'allais en ville)	prochain)je vais voyager scores 2 ticks for verbs (je vais, voyager) as the tasl	

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	L'année prochaine j'aille en ville = 1 for communication (aller is an appropriate verb, aille is a form of the verb aller (subjunctive))	L'année prochaine j'aillait en ville = 0 for communication (aillait is not any part of the verb aller)
(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: J'aim le tennis = 1 for communication (phonetic version of the incorrect tense (j'aime) of an appropriate verb)	J'amie (le tennis) = 0 for communication (amie is not any form/part/tense of the verb aimer)
	Task is to say how s/he got home. Candidate writes: <i>Je prennez le bus</i> = 1 for communication (phonetic version of an incorrect part/tense ( <i>Je prenez</i> ) of an appropriate verb)	Je prendais le bus = 0 for communication (prendais is not any form/part/tense (nor a phonetic version thereof) of the verb prendre)
(iii)	Use of être as the auxiliary when avoir would be correct: award 1 communication mark (see also A (v))	
	Je suis mangé la pomme = 1	
(iv)	Use of être instead of avoir in some clearly defined idiomatic phrases: award 1 communication mark	
	J'étais peur = 1 J'étais soif = 1 J'étais faim = 1 Elle était cinq ans = 1	(no tick for the verb)  However Elle est les cheveux gris = 0 J'avais fatigué = 0 J'avais malade = 0
(v)	Manger, nager, ranger etc – 'e' missing from nous form and imperfect: award 1 communication mark	
	Je mangais des pommes = 1 (no tick for the verb) Nous nagons après l'école = 1 (no tick for the verb)	Je mang des pommes = 0

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Accept for 1 mark	
il est beau for il fait beau j'ai écouté un bruit for j'ai entendu un bruit c'est chaud for il fait chaud j'ai fait une promenade à l'école for je suis allé à l'école à pied j'ai regardé un accident for j'ai vu un accident	Refuse  j'ai regardé pour mon sac for j'ai cherché mon sac
The following commonly seen mis-usages: award 1 commu	unication mark
il et (venu me voir) je return(e) etc (accept returner for retourner) je s'appelle (Carole)	However, <i>Il m'appelle (Carole)</i> when the candidate is trying to give his/her own name = 0 as nothing of worth is communicated
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(x))	
Mon ami a dit qu'il a mal au genou = 1 for communication	il a mal au genou, contains an appropriate verb in the wrong time frame which is awarded 1 mark for communication (in addition, first verb receives a tick)
Je pensais qu'il pleut = 1 for communication	The subordinate clause, <i>qu'il pleut</i> , contains an appropriate verb in the wrong time frame which is awarded 1 communication mark according to the usual rules) (in addition, first verb receives a tick)
«pas», or equivalent, is omitted in a negative statement = 1 for communication	
Je n'aime la biologie = 1 for communication (verb receives a tick)	However <i>J'aime pas la biologie</i> = 2 for communication (in addition, the verb receives a tick)
	j'ai écouté un bruit for j'ai entendu un bruit c'est chaud for il fait chaud j'ai fait une promenade à l'école for je suis allé à l'école à pied j'ai regardé un accident for j'ai vu un accident  The following commonly seen mis-usages: award 1 commu il et (venu me voir) je return(e) etc (accept returner for retourner) je s'appelle (Carole)  In complex sentences, consider the verb in the subordinate according to the normal rules (see also A(x))  Mon ami a dit qu'il a mal au genou = 1 for communication  Je pensais qu'il pleut = 1 for communication  «pas», or equivalent, is omitted in a negative statement = 1  Je n'aime la biologie = 1 for communication

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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	
	je pied à l'ecole = 0 for communication je promenade mon chien = 0 for communication il pluie = 0 for communication	However, je travail à l'école (in response to Qu'est-ce que vous faites à l'école?) = 2 for communication because travail works phonetically
(ii)	The verb attempted delivers a message different from the desired one = 0 for communication	
	mon père a un prof for mon père est prof = 0 for communication j'ai travaillé en Australie for j'ai voyagé en Australie = 0 for communication il pleure for il pleut = 0 for communication	
(iii)	The attempt at the verb is not a part/form of an appropriate verb or a phonetic rendition thereof = 0 for communication	
	L'année prochaine j'aillait en ville = 0 for communication (aillait is not any part of the verb aller)  Je prendais le bus = 0 for communication (prendais is not any part of the verb prendre)  J'amie (le tennis)  J'alle au cinema  Je m'apple Carole	
(iv)	There are two subjects = 0 for communication	
	il j'aime = 0 for communication	

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