MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0520 FRENCH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0520/11   Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 45

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

1 General Marking Notes

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 3 of the Mark Scheme. **Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.**

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (2.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in French they will not score (2.6).

2.2 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 <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

2.3 More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:

(a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.

(b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

(c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

 5   number of correct ticks
−2   minus number of extra ticks
= 3

(d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks two, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

2.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2
Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1
(or vice-versa)

2.5 Answers requiring the use of French (rather than a non-verbal response) 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? (The look-alike test is not compromised by missing or incorrect accents.)

(c) Accept incorrect gender or person, including errors of adjectival agreement, unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mon, ton, son etc., unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(f) Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(g) Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(h) Accept plural for singular and vice versa unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

2.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect French if the word given means something else in French**. (Incorrect French which constitutes a word in any language other than French is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 2.5 above).

2.7 Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark, eg 'sonpère' and 'lar ticle' (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

2.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

(a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing him/her from scoring the mark (INV = 0).

(b) tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.

(c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.

(d) 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.

2.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (NO Response) option in **scoris.**

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 (eg '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.

2.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, **but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:**	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded (ii) or an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer **specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:**	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original transcript:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercice 1 Questions 1–8

ACCEPT	REFUSE
1 C [1]	
2 A [1]	
3 B [1]	
4 B [1]	
5 C [1]	
6 D [1]	
7 A [1]	
8 D [1]	**[Total : 8]**

Exercice 2 Questions 9–15

ACCEPT	REFUSE
9 mai [1]	any other month = **inv**
Must start «ma…»	
Must end «…y(s)» «…is» «…ïs «…ie(s)»	mae
Accept: «may»	
10 C [1]	
11 C [1]	
12 B [1]	
13 B [1]	
14 A [1]	
15 A [1]	**[Total : 7]**

Section 2

Exercice 1 Question 16

> If more than 6 boxes are ticked by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: eg 7 boxes ticked of which 6 are correct use formula 6–1 = 5 (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

Nina

(a) ✓

(b)

(c)

Antoine

(d)

(e)

(f) ✓

Mathilde

(g) ✓

(h) ✓

(i)

David

(j) ✓

(k) ✓

(l)   **[Total : 6]**

Exercice 2   Questions 17–25

Part 1

ACCEPT	REFUSE

17 Either [1]
 	
  • (sa) **beauté**
 	
Attempts at «beauté» must start «beaut…»
  «baut…»
 	
Must end «…é(e)»
  «…e»
  «…er»
  «…ez»
 	
  Or
  • **b(e)au(t) / bell(e) / bel(e)**
	Refuse attempts at «beauté» which do not fit the Accept rules, eg «beauty», «beautais», «beautie»
	
	Refuse inappropriate split: «beau té»
	
	il fait beau (*wrong concept*)

18 (l')**avenir**(e) [1]
 	
Must start «av…»
 	
Must end «…enir(e)»
  «…inir(e)»
  «…nir(e)»
 	
Accept: «**l avenir**» (*no apostrophe but a space*)
	
	aveneir, aveniere
	
	vivre
	
	Refuse inappropriate split: «lav enir» etc
	Refuse inappropriate joining: «lavenir» etc

19 (en) **plastique**(s) **/ plastic**(s) **/ plastik**(s) [1] **IGNORE** attempts at «bouteilles»	plastig(ue)…

20 poisson(s) [1]
 	
Must start «pois(s)…»
 	
Must end «…on(e)» / «…ons» / «…one(s)»
  «…onn(e)» / «…onns» /
  «…onne(s)»
  «…ion(n)(e)» / «…ion(n)e(s)»
  «…oin(n)(e)» / «…oin(n)e(s)»
  «…on(n)t(s)»
 	
Accept: «poison(s)» even though it is a different word
	Refuse: specific names of fish

21 paresseux [1]		par(r)s(s)eux (*no middle bit*)	
		paresur	
Must start	«par(r)e…»	paresoeur	
	«par(r)a…»	paresous	
	«par(r)i…»	paresseau(x) / paressea(x)	
	«par(r)eu…»	paresse	
Must end	«…s(s)eux»		
	«…s(s)eus(s)e»		
	«…ceux» / «…ceus»		
	«…s(s)eut» / «…ceut»		
	«…s(s)eu» / «…ceu»		
Also accept: paraisseux / paressieux / paresseur		paraiceux / parecieux / pareseur / paraseur	

Part 2

ACCEPT	REFUSE
22 2012 [1] **If candidates choose to write it, look for correct spelling: deux mil(le)/mile douze**	deux mi douze de mil douze demi douze deux mille deuz depuis trois ans

23 plongée   [1]
 	
Must start   «plon…»
            «plan…»
 	
Must end   «…gé(e)»
            «…ger»
            «…gez»
            «…ge»
            «…gai(t)» / «…gais» / «…gaient»
 	
Accept any part/any tense of «plonger» / «planger» including «plonge» / «plange»
 	
IGNORE attempts at «accompagnateurs»
	plungé
	plancher
	plounger
	plaunger

24 (l')écologie / écologique   [1]
 	
Must start   «éc(h)o…»
 	
Must end   «…logi(e)» / «…logy»
            «…ligi(e)» / «…ligy»
            «…logique» / «…logic/k»
            «…ligique» «…logic/k»
 	
Accept: «écolo»
 	
IGNORE attempts at «mer», eg mère
	Refuse inappropriate split, eg «le cologique» etc
	
	la vie de la mer
	environnement
	
	écolergy

25 (plus de) poubelle(s)   [1]
 	
Must start   «poub(b)…»
            «pub(b)…»
 	
Must end   «…el(e)» / «…el(s)» / «…ele(s)»
            «…ell(e)» / «…ell(s)» / «…elles»
 	
Accept incorrect intensifier: trop de… / plein de… / assez de… / beaucoup de…
 	
IGNORE attempts at «sur les plages», eg sur les places / dans la mer
	Idea that there will not be more dustbins, eg ne fait pas de poubelles *(incorrect concept)*
	
	pouxbelles
	poubeille / poubaille
	ploubelle
	peubelle
	pouvelle
	
	[Total : 9]

Section 3

Exercice 1 Questions 26–31

ACCEPT	REFUSE
26 B [1]	
27 A [1]	
28 D [1]	
29 B [1]	
30 D [1]	
31 C [1]	[Total : 6]

Exercice 2 Questions 32–40

ACCEPT	REFUSE
32 part(t)ager chambre [1] **Accept any part/any tense of «part(t)ager» / part(t)ajer / «part(t)eger» / «pat(t)ager» / «partarger»** **Also accept**: partagais / partagait / partagons / partagaient **Acceptable spellings of «chambre»:** chambr / chamber / chanbre **IGNORE** attempts at «avec mes trois petits frères», e.g. «avec un frère» / «avec deux frères» etc. **IGNORE** attempts at «à seize ans…», e.g. «à treize ans»	pateger / patger c'était pénible **tc but HA** partager chambre avec ses frères et ses sœurs («**sœurs**» = INV)
33 vivre seul / habiter seul [1] **Accept any part/any tense of «vivre» / «habiter»** (including «vive» – subjunctive) **Accept «vie»** **Acceptable spellings of «seul(e)»:** suel(e) / seul(l)e vivre en seul / habiter un seul / vivre au seul / vivre le seul etc.	vivre seulement / seulement habiter saoul / seoul / seuil / sol(e) etc

© Cambridge International Examinations 2015

ACCEPT	REFUSE
34 inquièt(e) [1] **Must start** «inq…» **Must end** «…iet(t)» / «iett(e)» / «iet(e)» «…uiet(t)» / «uiett(e)» / «…uiet(e)» «…uet(t)» / «uett(e)» / «uet(e)» **Accept any part/any tense of «**(s')**inquiéter**»	«enq…» «anq…» inquite peur nerveuse pas content ma mère m'inquiète / ma mère est inquiètant (*wrong concept = INV*)
35 **(son) **père [1] mon père à l'âge de 16 ans **IGNORE** attempts at «en fait, je suivais l'exemple de mon…», e.g. «je le n'e ma père»	pair parent(s)
36 **(du) **boi(s) / boie(s) / boix [1]	boit boîte boire brois
37 **(plein d')enthousiasme / enthousiaste** [1] **Must start** «ent(h)…» **Middle** «…(o)u…» «…o…» **Must end** «…siasm(e)» / «…siasim(e)» «…ziasm(e)» / «…ziasim(e)» «…siast(e)» / «…siasit(e)» «…ziast(e)» / «…ziasit(e)» **Also accept**: ent(h) + (o)usiastique ent(h) + (o)usiame ent(h) + (o)usiasne **IGNORE** attempts at «plein de», e.g. plain	pas d'enthousiasme enthousiasment
38 parfaite [1] **Must start** «par…» **Must end** «…fait(e)» / «…fais» **IGNORE** attempts at surrounding material on transcript: «tous mes copains» / «quelle soirée» / «c'était»	parfet / parfe / parfé(e) parfaire parfail parfois **INV** c'est un grand barbecue **tc but HA**

ACCEPT	REFUSE
39 **pas** (de) **cuisine** [1] (il) n'y a pas de cuisine(r) (il) n'a pas de cuisine(r) (chez Kamal/il) ne cuisine / non cuisine (ne) pas cuisine (il) ne **peut** pas cuisiner (chez lui)	mes parents et ma famille n'habitent pas loin **tc but HA** il ne veut pas manger tout seul pas de c(o)usine il y a une cuisine chez ses parents (il) n'a pas de cuisin**i**er (*wrong concept introduced*) il ne cuisine (pas) (*«il» introduces wrong concept*) il pas cuisine (*«il» introduces wrong concept*) (il) ne **sait** pas cuisiner (chez lui)
40 **mieu(x) préparé / meux préparé** [1] **Alternatives for mieux:** meilleur / plus **Accept any part/any tense of «préparer»** **IGNORE** attempts at «vie d'adulte»	il peut faire quelque chose de ses mains **tc but HA** préparé **tc** assez préparé / trop préparé [Total : 9]