

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Level

FRENCH 9716/23

Paper 2 Reading and Writing

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 70

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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Cambridge International A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

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.

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Section 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses		
Question 1	Question 1				
1(a)	bataille	1			
1(b)	marche	1			
1(c)	négocier	1			
1(d)	retarde	1			
1(e)	en vain	1			

Question	Answer	Not Allowed Responses					
Question 2	Question 2						
•	Responses which do not fit directly into the 'footprint' left by the original word are not allowed – i.e. no additions, no deletions.						
2(a)	<u>La vie</u> est colorée par la musique TOL à cause de/grâce à La vie se colore par la musique	1					
2(b)	Clément déclare qu'il ne peut pas se passer de sa musique	1					
2(c)	On perçoit le bruit comme indispensable	1	par nous percoit				
2(d)	<u>Une bulle</u> est créée	1	a été				
2(e)	Il est peu probable que ces recommandations soient entendues	1	des chances				

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses			
Question 3	Question 3					
Candidates	must not copy word for word from the text.					
3(a)	Selon le père de Clément, quelles pourraient être les <u>trois</u> conséquences négatives des mauvaises habitudes de son fils? <i>(premier paragraphe)</i>	3				
	A					
	Clément/TOL il ne peut pas entendre <u>la circulation/les voitures</u> Ses écouteurs l'empêchent d'entendre <u>la circulation/les voitures</u> Il est dangereux de ne pas entendre <u>la circulation/les voitures</u> Il risque de/peut se faire renverser/écraser <u>par une voiture/dans la rue</u>		What the consequences are, not what he does [sourd circulation] Écouter/entender Ils unspecified Il ne fait pas attention aux voitures			
	Son attention est fragmentée <u>quand il fait</u> <u>ses devoirs/études</u> Cela fragmente/divise son attention <u>quand</u> Il ne peut pas se concentrer (à 100 %) <u>quand/sur ses devoirs</u> <u>Il ne fait pas attention à</u> Il se concentre moins bien quand Il a des problèmes d'attention quand		[fragmenter attention] Interromper son attention déconcentre			
	C Les écouteurs l'empêchent de s'endormir Il (s'en)dort moins vite/tôt Il est retardé dans son sommeil/son sommeil est retardé		Going to sleep, not sleep disturbed [retarde endormissement] Ils unspecified se couche tard perturbe sommeil (Q3b) il dort peu/moins/pas assez			

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
3(b)	Selon les spécialistes, qu'est-ce que les jeunes risquent de faire moins bien s'ils se couchent régulièrement les écouteurs sur les oreilles? (deuxième paragraphe)	3	
	Α		
	Entendre		'Faire', so needs verbs
			[audition] [pertes auditives] écouter avoir des problèmes à l'oreille
	В		
	Dormir		Sleeping disturbed, not unable to go to sleep
			[interruption(s)] [sommeil] s'endormir heure de dormir
	С		
	Apprendre/étudier		[apprentissage] comprendre
	Réussir <u>à l'école</u>		
3(c)	Qu'est-ce que l'OMS recommande de faire ? (deuxième paragraphe)	2	
	Α		
	Limiter/TOL descendre (à une heure) le		'Faire', so needs a verb
	temps/la durée d'écoute/exposition TOL Ecouter une heure		[limitation] duration entendre
	В		
	Régler/baisser le son/l'appareil/portable/ mobile (à 60 %) (du maximum)		[régulation]

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
3(d)	Pourquoi ces recommandations risquent-elles de ne pas être suivies ? (deuxième paragraphe)	3	
	Les ados/jeunes/ils TOL veulent /ont envie de/tester/(sa)voir/découvrir/leurs capacités/limites/aller plus loin lls testent leurs limites TOL		[anxieux] Ils tester/testé
	B Ils <u>se croient/sentent</u> invulnérables/ invincibles Ils sont <u>convaincus/persuadés/sûrs</u> que		[conviction] [invulnérabilité] insouciance
	C Les dégâts ne sont pas tout de suite évidents /immédiats/ (n')apparaissent/se manifestent (que) plus tard		[manque] as a noun entender
3(e)	Qu'est-ce que la création de la bulle dont parle Mme Lully permet de faire ? (troisième paragraphe)	2	
	A On peut s'oublier/perdre/isoler/(tout) oublier/enlever/se débarrasser/défaire de ses préoccupations/sa situation actuelle/ pressions/problèmes/soucis		'Faire', so needs verbs [oubli] on même oublier de soi oublier ce qu'on est
	В		
	Exclure les autres Bloquer Eviter BOD (tous) ceux qu'on ne veut pas voir/entendre		[exclusion] exclui(e)r tout <u>ce qui</u> est les choses qui

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses	
3(f)	Comment Clément se sent-il sans musique ? (quatrième paragraphe)	2		
	Α			
	Mort/pas vivant/sans vie TOL avec la musique il se sent vivant		sentir vivant] Il est mort Il sent mort	
	В			
	Il <u>s'</u> ennui(e) Il est ennuyé La vie est ennuyeuse		[ennui] ennuyeux	

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Quality of Language – Accuracy

Very good

Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).

4 Good

Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use accurately more complex structures.

3 Sound

Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.

2 Below average

Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.

0-1 Poor

Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

Additional marking guidance for Quality of Language

The five marks available for Quality of Language are awarded **globally** for the whole performance on each set of answers.

A concise answer, containing all mark-bearing components for Content is scored on the full range of marks for language, i.e. length does not determine the Quality of Language mark.

Answers scoring 0 for Content cannot contribute to the overall Quality of Language mark.

Identify the answer(s) scoring 0 for Content in the whole set of answers. Then add together the number of Content marks available for each of these questions and reduce the Quality of Language mark according to the following table:

Total Content marks available on questions where a candidate scores 0	Reduce Quality of Language mark by:
2–3	1
4–5	2
6–7	3
8–14	4
15	5

Note: A minimum of one mark for Quality of Language should be awarded if there are any Content marks at all (i.e. 0 Quality of Language marks only if 0 Content marks).

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Section 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
Question 4			
Candidates	must not copy word for word from the text.		
4(a)	Selon le texte, pourquoi les automobilistes klaxonnent-ils ? Pourquoi les services d'urgence déclenchent-ils leurs sirènes ? Pourquoi les jeunes motards accélèrent-ils souvent bruyamment ? (deuxième paragraphe)	3	
	A Ils sont impatients Ils ne peuvent pas contrôler leur impatience		[maîtriser impatience] Il y a des embouteillages HA
	Pour dégager/libérer la route/créer un chemin/signaler leur présence/avertir les autres conducteurs/ pouvoir arriver plus vite/que les autres les laissent passer conduire entre les voitures		[voulant] [frayer chemin] conduire entre la circulation
	C Pour attirer/avoir l'attention/se faire admirer/être le centre d'attention/se faire de l'attention Ils veulent qu'on les voie/aperçoive		[faire remarquer]
4(b)	Qu'est-ce qui perturbe le sommeil de ceux qui habitent près des voies ferrées ? Que font plus souvent les plus de 40 ans qui habitent près d'un aéroport ? (deuxième paragraphe)	2	
	A Les <u>trains</u> Le bruit des <u>trains</u> (qui passent)		
	B Ils prennent (cinq fois) (plus de)/des médicaments (contre l'hypertension) Ils souffrent (plus) d'hypertension		'Que font', so needs an action 'Plus souvent' given in question [prise] médecins Les médicaments sont plus communs

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
4(c)	À quoi servent les deux machines mentionnées au début du troisième paragraphe ?	2	
	A		
	Les aspirateurs/lls nettoient/à nettoyer le tapis/plancher/sol/parquet/une voiture		la terre la planche nettoyer TC TV
	A nettoyer la maison/faire le ménage		,
	В		
	Elles tondent Elles coupent/à couper <u>la pelouse/le gazon/l'herbe</u> A entretenir le jardin/jardiner/faire le jardinage		couper le jardin
4(d)	Comment les voisins (deux points) et leurs animaux (un point) peuvent-ils contribuer au stress ? (troisième paragraphe)	3	
	Α		
	Ils font la fête/organisent des boums/fêtes/célébrations (tard dans) <u>la nuit</u>		
	В		
	Ils (se) disputent discuter/discussions TOL		[dispute(s)] as a noun parler
	С		
	Les chiens/animaux/ils aboient Ils laissent aboyer leurs chiens/animaux Ils les laissent aboyer		[aboiements] bruits

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Question	Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
4(e)	Comment risque-t-on d'être affecté le lendemain si le sommeil est perturbé (quatrième paragraphe) ?	3	
	Α		
	On va être/est/sera fatigué/épuisé		[épuisement]
	В		
	On va travailler/faire moins bien/ efficacement		[diminution efficacité] On est moins bien On ne se concentre pas
	С		
	On peut s'endormir sur la route/en conduisant		[somnolence volant]
4(f)	Selon Mme Huguette qu'est-ce qu'il est impossible de faire avec les oreilles ? Pourquoi parle-t-elle de submersion ? (dernier paragraphe)	2	
	Α		
	On ne peut pas les fermer (parce qu'elles n'ont pas de paupières HA)		Elles n'ont pas de paupières TC se protéger
	В		
	La pollution sonore/le bruit est comme une vague/inondation (qui nous submerge/ suffoque/noie)		Some idea of water/drowning/flooding
	,		[submergés]
	Le bruit nous suffoque/submerge/noie		II y a du bruit partout TV

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Question		Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
Question 5	(a)			
Content ma	arks – S	Summary		
The summa	ary could	d include the points below up to a maxin	num of 10.	
5(a)	écout perpé	nez les dangers de l'utilisation des eurs et de l'exposition au bruit tuel, tels qu'ils sont présentés les deux textes.	10	
	√a	Sourd aux/inconscient des dangers de la circulation/risque d'un accident dans la rue		
	√b	Attention fragmentée (quand on fait ses devoirs)/distraction		
	√c	Retarde l'endormissement /empêche de (bien) dormir/troubles de sommeil/sommeil dérangé		
	√d	Conséquences néfastes pour l'audition/les oreilles/pertes auditives (immédiates et permanentes)		
	√e	Difficultés d'apprentissage		
	√f	Ados convaincus de leur invincibilité/invulnérabilité/dégâts (n')apparaissent (que) plus tard /anxieux de se tester		
	√g	On se coupe du monde / vit/rentre dans une bulle/s'oublie / exclut les autres/anti-social		
	√h	Dépendance/bruit devient vivre sans musique/peur du silence /indispensable/on ne peut pas s'en passer/		
	√i	Epuisement/fatigue		
	√j	Conséquences sur la qualité de la vie		
	√k	Conséquences sur la santé/cause de maladies/hypertension/stress		

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Question		Answer		Not Allowed Responses
5(a)	✓I	Somnolence (au volant)/accident sur la (auto)route (different form walking in town A)		
	√m	Efficacité réduite (au travail/à l'école)		
	√n	Suffocation/inondation/ submersion/envahissement par le bruit /impossible d'y échapper/se protéger		
	НА	(Le bruit de) la circulation / klaxons / sirènes / motos / trains / avions / machines / voisins / chiens / téléphones portables		

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Question		Answer	Marks	Not Allowed Responses
uestion 5	(b) – F	Personal Response		
lark like a	mini-es	Response to the Text ssay according to the variety and interes riginal text stimulus and the ability to exp		
5(b)	essa	ous étiez parent, comment ieriez-vous de protéger votre enfant re ces dangers	5	
	5	Very good	5	
		Varied and interesting ideas, showing an element of flair and imagination, a capacity to express a personal point of view.		
	4	Good		
		Not the flair and imagination of the best candidates, but work still shows an ability to express a range of ideas, maintain interest and respond to the issues raised.		
	3	Sound		
		A fair level of interest and ideas. May concentrate on a single issue, but there is still a response to ideas in the text.		
	2	Below average		
		Limited range of ideas; rather humdrum. May disregard the element of response to the text, and write a largely unrelated freecomposition.		
	0-1	Poor		
		Few ideas to offer on the theme. Banal and pedestrian. No element of personal response to the text. Repeated error.		

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