UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0520 FRENCH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0520/11   Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 48

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

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, eg 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 to a whole question 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). 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 precedent 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?

(c) Accept incorrect gender or person 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.

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**, e.g. '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 them 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 (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.

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

ACCEPT		REFUSE
Section 1		
Exercice 1 Questions 1–8		
1 D	1	
2 C	1	
3 A	1	
4 C	1	
5 B	1	
6 B	1	
7 D	1	
8 A	1	**[Total : 8]**
Exercice 2 Questions 9–16		
9 14 / quatorze / catorze / quatorce	1	catorce
10 midi / 12 / middi	1	après-midi / 14 / demie
11 A	1	
12 C	1	
13 A	1	
14 B	1	
15 C	1	
16 B	1	**[Total : 8]**

Section 2

Exercice 1 Question 17

A mark out of 6 is entered for the whole exercise in the mark input box.

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

Camille

(a) ✓

(b)

(c) ✓

Antoine

(d)

(e)

(f) ✓

Hélène

(g) ✓

(h)

(i)

Nassim

(j) ✓

(k) ✓

(l)

[Total : 6]

Exercice 2 Questions 18–27

ACCEPT		REFUSE
Part 1		
18 (le) ven(t) / van(t)	1	vend / vente / veaux / cyclones / orage / vante torment(e) / temps
19 nour(r)iture / nor(r)itures nur(r)iture / nourituires / nourriteur / à manger / provisions / comestibles / repas **NB answer must show understanding of «food»**	1	nurituer / nuriteur
20 ● (à la) télé / tele / téle **OR** ● météo / méteo **NB award if both answers given and one answer is wrong**	1	TV / til(l)é la garde de la météo / metté
21 école(s) / collège(s) / lycée(s)	1	hôpitaux égole
22 l'électricité / (sans) électricité électricté / electricity / elétricité / életrité / elecriecité / électrisité / elecricité / electrecité / elecrticité **NB must start «ele…»**	1	ectricité
Part 2		
23 (fortes) pluie(s) / pluit / pluis / pleuvoir / (il) pleut / pleuvait / pleux **NB ignore rendering of «il y a de fortes»**	1	des fortes
24 ● ferme(r) / fermez / fermé (les) fenêtres fermer (les) fenêtres **OR** ● attacher les fenêtres attacher les meubles / muebles **NB must have a verb** **NB award mark if both above answers given and one answer is wrong e.g.**: fermer les fenêtres et attacher le mobles	1	venêtres / fermer la maison mobiles / mobles ranger les meubles fermetres
25 ● sortir / pas sortir aller dehors / dans la pluie interdit de sortir / pas sortir quitter / partir (de) (la maison) ● il faut rester à la maison **NB concept of going out of the house OR having to stay in**	1	aller **tc** rester à la maison **tc (no idea of having to stay at home)**
26 (elle habite une) maison moderne (sa/ma) maison (est) moderne **NB ignore possessives (see General Principles 2.5 (d))**	1	maison solide maison monderne / maison modéré / mordene

27	(beaucoup d') **in(n)ondation(s)** 1 in(n)odation / ino(n)dacion inundation(s) / inundacion **/** inundazion(s) inandation / inendation **NB must start «in…»**	nondation(s) / ordinations dinondations / beaucoup dinondation(s) imundation **/** inondence **[Total : 10]**

Section 3

Exercice 1 Questions 28–33

28	B	1	
29	A	1	
30	D	1	
31	D	1	
32	C	1	
33	C	1	**[Total : 6]**

Exercice 2 Questions 34–42

	ACCEPT		REFUSE
34	(des) **stage**(s) (dans des hôpitaux) 1 stag(i)aire / travailler dans un hôpital aller à la faculté/université **et** travailler dans un hôpital **NB concept of working in a hospital**		estages / étages incorrect place invalidates aller à l'hôpital / étudier à l'hôpital / étudier à la faculté **tc but ha to correct answer** travailler (médecin / docteur) **tc**

35	• (sa) **mère** (ést / était ph/farmacien(n)e) 1
	  mère était / est pharmacie **OR**
	• elle a grandi dans une pharmacie / farmacie
	  elle **aggrandit** dans une pharmacie **OR**
	• (sa) mère fait le même travail
			sa mère était médecin = **inv**
			pharmacia
			elle aimait la pharmacie = **ha**

36	(les noms des) **médicament(s)** 1 (il a appris) medecament(s) / médicamin tout (les mots) des medicemente		**nombre** des médicaments = **inv** medication / médecin(e) **tout le monde** des médicaments

37	(i)	Concept EITHER	1	**elle** demande des conseils / elle consulte (**«elle» suggests Martine is asking for advice = inv**)
		● **they/he** seek or receive advice (ils/il/elles/on) **demande** (des) **co(u)nseils**		conseils **tc**
		ils (lui) posent / demandent des questions		counsels
		consulte avec elle / ils/il/elles consulte		ils demande de conseilleur (**sounds as if asking for a counsellor rather than advice**)
		ils écoutent ce qu'elle dit		**les jeunes = inv**
		● **OR she provides advice: elle** donne des conseils / **elle** est conseillère/eur		ils viennent la voir (**incomplete : no « consulter »/no before doctor**)
				beaucoup de contact avec les gens / contacts personnels = **incomplete**

	(ii)	**Concept = seeing before doctor**	1	
		(il(s)/elle(s) viennent le/la/lui) **voir** / **regarder avant** (d'aller chez le) **médecin / docteur / doctor**		
		consulte avant (d'aller chez) le médecin		

If line (i) = « demande des conseils » tc … award mark for… « avant d'aller chez le médecin » on line (ii)

38	●	(il y a de) **nouveau(x) médicament(s)** nouveux / nuveau / ne<u>u</u>veu(x) / neauveau médicament	1	neveux médicaments médicament moderne
		<u>tous les jours</u> il y a un nouveau médicament		il y a <u>un</u> nouveau médicament (**sounds as if only one new medecine ever**)
	●	**OR s(c)ience / médecine progresse / change**		tout jour = **ha**
		(la) (s)cience n'arrête pas de progresser		

NB tolerate mis-rendering of médicaments if incorrect on Q36

39	rester debout (12 heures/12 heures par jour) travailler **12 heures par jour**	1	rester de bout / debut / debu travailler **tc** rester debout 12 heures par soir / travailler 10 heures (**wrong time = inv**)

40	(elle/on) **sor(t) / din(ne) / mange** (avec des amis / pharmaciens / ensemble) sortir / dîner / manger (ensemble)	1	avec sa famille = **inv**

41	●	**EITHER being responsible / having responsibility** (elle) **aime/veut la respon(s)abilité**	1	la responsabilité **tc** = **incomplete** la responsabilité est bonne (pour Martine) (**wrong concept**)
		pour la responsabilité/pour la responsibility		
		est responsible / resbonsable		
	●	**OR being in charge / the boss** aimerait être à la tête des / d'une dizaine d'employés (**dizaine vague: be tolerant**)		
		(elle) veut avoir quelques / ses propres employés / être patronne / être chef		

42 **société and social are interchangeable** 1 elle joue un rôle **social** (important) / son rôle sociel(e) / c'est un rôle/rol(l) social(le) elle joue un rôle dans la société / c'est important pour la **société**	rôle important (**no concept of «social»**) elle croît que c'est un métier important (= **incomplete: no concept of «social»)** très cher = **inv** **[Total : 10]**