



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

FRENCH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0520/12

Paper 1 Listening

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 45

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

© IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

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 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. 2 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.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ number of correct ticks} \\ -2 \text{ minus number of extra ticks} \\ \hline = 3 \end{array}$$
- (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 2, 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.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

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) Spellings recognised by the Académie Française will be accepted.
- (b) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
- (c) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
- (d) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (e) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mon, ton, son etc., unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (f) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (g) Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (h) Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (i) 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, 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 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.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

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.

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

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 or (ii) 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 read and pure guesswork. Therefore where an answer of this sort occurs which is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercice 1 Questions 1–8

ACCEPT				REFUSE			
1	C	11.20 / onze heures vingt	[1]				
2	A	salle d'attente	[1]				
3	A	fromage	[1]				
4	C	jus de pomme	[1]				
5	B	longs / blonds	[1]				
6	D	blouson	[1]				
7	B	couverture	[1]				
8	D	barbecue	[1]				

[Total : 8]

Exercice 2 Questions 9–15

ACCEPT				REFUSE			
9		octobre	[1]	any other month INV			
		Must start « oct(t) »					
		Accept octobre / octombre / october / octubre / octebre					
10	A	lac	[1]				
11	B	caravane	[1]				
12	C	bloc sanitaire / wc / douche	[1]				
13	B	laverie automatique	[1]				
14	A	tennis	[1]				
15	C	cinéma	[1]				

[Total : 7]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

Section 2

Exercise 1 Question 16

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).

Béatrice

(a) ☐(b) ☒

Béatrice sait prendre des responsabilités.

(c) ☒

Béatrice fait des économies pour pouvoir partir en vacances.

Stéphane

(d) ☐(e) ☒

En été, Stéphane fait du jardinage.

(f) ☒

À l'avenir, Stéphane voudrait apprendre à conduire.

Lucie

(g) ☐(h) ☐(i) ☒

Pour faire son travail, Lucie doit marcher beaucoup.

Quentin

(j) ☐(k) ☐(l) ☒

Quentin trouve important de recycler les objets cassés.

[Total : 6]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

Exercise 2 Questions 17–25

Part 1

ACCEPT	REFUSE
17 automne [1] Must start « aut(t)o », « aut(t)u » Must end « mn(e) », « mm(e) », « m(n)(e) », « (n)(e) »	beware « octobre » is a common incorrect answer otonne aoutumne aut <u>ou</u> m / autoumn = wrong sound autemps
18 beau [1] beau(x), bau, bel(le)	beau paysage INV bon, beaou
19 douane [1] douane(s) douaine(s) Must start « dou » But also accept duan(n)(e)	doine / doin
20 accent [1] Must start « ac(c)(s) », « ac(c)(x) » Must end « an(t)(e) », « en(t)(e) » Also accept axccent	axent
21 propriétaire [1] Must start « p(r)opr » + « it(t) », « iat(t) », « iet(t) » Must end « air(e) », « er(r)(e) » Also accept propieteires	propiete proprete INV (wrong word) propriet <u>or</u> / propriet <u>eur</u> (wrong ending)

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

Part 2

ACCEPT	REFUSE
22 saucisson [1] Must have three syllables Must start « sau » or « so(u) » + single or double « s » / « c » in the middle of the word Must end « on(e) », « ons », « ont » But also accept saucissan(t) / saucisse and saucission / saucisson(s) NB ignore attempts at « me manque » (see transcript)	saussions – wrong sound soississant (wrong ending) soussicon (wrong ending)
23 bruit [1] Must start « brui » brui(t) / brui(e) / brui(x) / brui(s) bruite Also accept briut	bruille / brille briute
24 dur [1] dur(e) / dur(s) NB ignore attempts at intensifiers (e.g. plus, très)	duree dour BUT « moins dur » INV
25 sévères [1] Must start « sev » Must end « er(r)(e)(s) », « air(e)(s) » NB ignore attempts at intensifiers (e.g. plus, très)	sevir sevoir seviere(s) dur strict BUT « moins / pas / aussi sévères » INV

[Total : 9]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

Section 3

Exercise 1 Questions 26–31

ACCEPT	REFUSE
26 C Ses cours lui semblaient inutiles. [1] 27 D Il restait dans son quartier. [1] 28 A Servir de la nourriture. [1] 29 B des élèves africains [1] 30 D Il s'intéresse plus aux autres. [1] 31 A Il sait ce qu'il veut faire dans la vie. [1]	

[Total : 6]

Exercise 2 Questions 32–40

ACCEPT	REFUSE
32 (pour les) recommander (aux) visiteurs [1] Must start « rec(c)om(m)and » or « rec(c)om(m)end » Accept any tense and any part of the above verbs + concept of visitor, traveller, tourist OR a visit Examples of acceptable spellings: visit(t)eu(r)(s) / visit(t)euse(s) / visit(t)(e)(s), visiter voyageu(r)(s) / voyageuse(s) / voyage(s), voyager tourist(t)(e)(s) / turist(t)(e)(s)	rac(c)omender recomade rec(c)om(m)<u>o</u>nde gens INV visitateurs / visitors / visitage
33 incendies [1] Must start « incen », « insen » Must end « di(e)(s) », « di(t)(s) », di(s) » Also accept feu(x)(s)	incindies / insindies

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12
34 (elle doit) raconter (ses) activités [1]	Refuse any part of the verb rencontrer recompter / recouter recontere ranconte pour être sociable HA actifs / actives		
Accept any tense and any part of the above verb But also accept « raconte(r) » Must start « rac(c) » or « rec(c) » + activities / activiter			
35 (à la) plage [1]	plague palage pladge		
36 bouteilles (vides) [1]	boutil(le)(s) bottle bottle / bouteuille boeutiellles bauteil bouteilles vite / vie / vin / ville will invalidate bouteilles en verre / plastique INV protéger les bouteilles INV		
Must start « bout », « bot » Must contain « eil(l)(e)(s) » or « ail(l)(e)(s) » Also accept boutiel(l)e(s)			
37 tourisme + écologique [1]	tourisme tc tourisme et écologie INV écologiste tourismeecologique		
tourisme must start « to(u)r(r)i » or « tur(r)i » tourisme must end « sm(m)(e) » Also accept tourist(t)(e) écologique must start « ec(h)ol(l) » + « og », « ig » écologique must end « i(c)q(ue) », « ic » Also accept écologie tourisme-écologique			
38 langues (vivantes) [1]	long(ue)(s) langeus langvivant – see General Principle 2.7		
langue(s) / lange(s) / lang(s) Must start « lan » Ignore attempts at rendering of « vivantes »			

Page 12	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0520	12

39 meilleure (de sa vie) [1] Must start « meil(l) », « mail(l) » Must end « eur(r)(e) » Also accept meil(l)ur(e) / mieux	positive tc but HA – see transcript mailler / mayer / mayor meilleir / meuller / meillor / melieure mailluere / meilluere meulliere
40 écrire (un) livre [1] Accept any part/any tense of « écrire » Also accept ecrire Look carefully for a space or an apostrophe between « d » and « écrire » (the candidates hear « d'écrire ») – see transcript attempt at « tourisme <u>vert</u> » not required NB livre does not need an article; tolerate <u>une</u> if offered	libre roman écrire in livre sur le tourisme HA BUT if attempt made, beware of invalidation écrire un livre sur la nature INV écrire un livre sur le tourisme ver(re) INV écrire un livre sur le tourisme moderne INV écrire un livre sur le <u>touriste</u> vert INV

[Total : 9]