



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

FRENCH

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Paper 1 Listening

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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.

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This document consists of **14** printed pages.

1 General Marking Principles

- 1.1 It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 2. 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 2 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 (1.5(c)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in the target language they will not score (1.6).

1.2 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.

1.3 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)	Where candidates must tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) and tick too many, apply the following rule: deduct the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate from their number of correct answers. The remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is asked to tick 6 statements, but ticks 8. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 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 2, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

PUBLISHED**1.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:**

(a)	Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2
(b)	Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1

(or vice-versa)

1.5 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.

1.6 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 1.5 above).**1.7** **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).

1.8 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.

1.9 No response and '0' marks

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.

1.10 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

2 Detailed Mark Scheme**Section 1 Exercise 1**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	B 13h	1	
2	B kiosque à journaux	1	
3	C tout droit, tournez à droite	1	
4	B frigo	1	
5	D jardin public	1	
6	A saucisse + frites	1	
7	C tartes aux fruits	1	
8	D vieux quartier	1	

Section 1 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	400 / quatre cent(s) quart(e) / catr(e)	1	any other number = INV Note: correct number + incorrect = 0
10	C oreillers	1	
11	B machine à laver	1	
12	A parasol	1	
13	C terrain de foot	1	
14	B plats à emporter	1	
15	A golf	1	

Section 2 Exercise 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(a) ☐ (b) ☒ Pour son anniversaire, Béatrice a vu une comédie musicale avec ses amies. (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐ (f) ☒ Les invités ont mangé en plein air. (g) ☐ (h) ☒ Laure ouvre ses cadeaux avant de se coucher. (i) ☒ Laure voudrait passer moins de temps à table. (j) ☒ Pendant la fête du village de Théophile, il y a des compétitions nautiques. (k) ☒ Le soir, on ne peut pas circuler en voiture dans le village. (l) ☐		
16	Type in the letter for each correct option:	6	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).

Section 2 Exercise 2: Part 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	port por(t)(s)	1	Refuse pore(s) / porte(s) / peur(s)
18	retourner Accept any part, any tense of the verb « retourner » ret(o)urner Also accept retour / retournere	1	Refuse retener / rentourner Note: « habiter » is a common incorrect answer Note: « avocat » is also a common incorrect answer
19	journaliste journal(l)ist(e)(s) Must start « jour / jur / jor » Must end « al(l)ist(t)(e)(s) / el(l)ist(t)(e)(s) »	1	Refuse jeunaliste(s) / journalista(s)
20	grand gran(d)(e)(s)	1	
21	climat clima(t)(e)(s)	1	Refuse clime(s) Refuse météo / le temps / il pleuvait / il pleut / froid Refuse vie(s) / culture(s)

Section 2 Exercise 2: Part 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
22	théâtre Must start « t(h)ea » Must end « t(t)r(e)(s) / t(t)er(s) » Also accept t(h)eart(t)re(s) Also accept art dramatique(s) / drame(s) Also accept faire / jouer + acceptable spelling of théâtre	1	Refuse t(h)eatrau(x)(s) / t(h)eatro(s) les cours finissent à midi = HA Tolerate préfère théâtre(s) regarder théâtre(s) = INV
23	maths math(s) Also accept mathématique(s) Must start « mat(t)(h)(e) » Must end « matiq(u)(e)(s) / matic(e)(s) »	1	Refuse mat(t)e(s) (look for an « h » in maths) Note: « h » not needed if full word is attempted Refuse mathematica<u>a</u>(s) (wrong sound) inclusion of français / anglais = INV except in examples like: (Elle a / J'ai) de bonnes notes en français/anglais mais non/pas en maths.
24	gymnase Must start « gym(m)n / gim(m)n » Must end « as(s)(i)e(s) / az(e)(s) » Also accept gym(s) / gymnase(s)	1	Refuse gymnasene(s) / gymnasine(s) / gym nase(s) (see General marking principle 1.7) Refuse gymnas(m)(e)(s) / gymnasium(s) Refuse gymnaste(s) / gymnastique(s) / gymnastic(s) Refuse gymaise(s) (no « n »)
25	maison maison(s) chez + elle / lui / sa / soi / Vanessa	1	

Section 3 Exercise 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
26	C au bord de la mer	1	
27	A en bateau	1	
28	D Simon aurait des problèmes de santé.	1	
29	C des tentes	1	
30	D Il n'y avait pas d'arbres.	1	
31	C Il avait du mal à dormir.	1	

Section 3 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
32	vétérinaire Must start « vet(t)(e)ri / vet(t)(e)re / vet(t)(e)ra » Must end « n(n)air(e)(s) / n(n)er(e)(s) » Also accept vet(t)arin(n)aire(s) / vet(t)o(s) / veter(r)n(n)aire(s)	1	Refuse vetiriner(s) / vete(r)nier(s) / veterner(s) / veter(r)eniere(s) / vetermaire(s) look for middle syllable « ri / re / ra » Refuse the start « vetin / vitin » (no « r » sound) Refuse the start « veten / vitrin / vitrain »
33	contact + humain contact(e)(s) huma(i)n(e)(s) contact(e)(s) + gen(s) / autre(s)	1	aider les gens malades tc but HA
34	enthousiaste Must start « ent(t)(h)ousi / ent(t)(h)usi » Must end « ast(t)(r)(e)(e)(s) / est(t)(r)(e)(e)(s) » Also accept ent(t)(h)(o)useast(t)(r)(e)(s) Also accept the noun ent(h)(o)usiasm(m)(e)(s)	1	Refuse ending « ate(s) /ete(s) » (incorrect sound) look for an « i » at the end of a correct start Refuse enthousiastique(s) / enthusiastic(s)
35	manquer + cours Accept any part, any tense of the verb « manquer » man(n)quer Also accept rater for manquer, any part any tense Also accept cour	1	Tolerate inclusion of « ne / pas / jamai(s) » e.g. elle ne manquait jamais ses cours Refuse m <u>o</u> nquer elle ne faisait jamais les cours = INV courses = INV

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
36	chez + parents chez parent(s) (verb is not required here) Also accept maison + parent(s) OR rendre visite / visiter / retourner / rentrer + parent(s) Accept any part, any tense of the above verbs Also accept maison + voir(e) parent(s)	1	see General marking principle 1.5 (but possessive adjective not required here) chez père OR chez mère = INV (both parents needed) Refuse che parent(s) avec ses parent(s) = HA retourner = INV Refuse aller aux parent(s) / voir parent(s) – no « maison » cinéma = INV
37	sport sport(s)	1	Tolerate attempts at rendering of « de nouveau » (see transcript and wording of question) abandonne le(s) sport(s) = INV moins de stress tc but HA concept of elle est très sportive tc but HA (e.g. faire du sport followed by c'est très sportif would qualify for the mark)
38	erreurs er(r)eur(e)(s)	1	Refuse error(s) Tolerate inclusion of « faire » (verb not needed for the mark) mal au ventre = HA but note example below: er(r)eur(e)(s) ou mal au ventre = INV

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
39	sauver + vies vie(s) Accept any part, any tense of the verb « sauver » Also accept peu(t) sauver (les) vie(s)	1	Refuse sover / souver
40	mieux + connaître + patients patient(e)(s) / pacient(e)(s) / pasient(e)(s) Accept any part, any tense of the verb « connaître » Also accept connaître(e) Also accept any part, any tense of the following “verbs”: con(n)at(t)r(e) / con(n)et(t)r(e) mieu(x) / bien / plus / beaucoup Also accept meil(l)eur(e)(s) / meil(l)or(e)(s) / mail(l)or(e)(s) for mieux	1	passion = INV reconnaître = INV Note: infinitive without the final « e » is acceptable. Some will try to render an infinitive (see transcript).