



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

FRENCH

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Paper 2 Reading

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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 **13** 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. 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)	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 two, 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 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 that the Examiner has considered the answer/that part of the answer and judged it to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded

1.8 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.

1.9 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 reading text. 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 reading text 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 text 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 text:	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 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	C oignons	1	
2	A cours d'athlétisme	1	
3	D lunettes	1	
4	B doigt	1	
5	B boisson	1	

Section 1 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	F fenêtre	1	
7	A voiture	1	
8	E côtelette	1	
9	D les planètes	1	
10	B brosse à dents	1	

Section 1 Exercise 3

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	C d'étudier plus	1	
12	A sympa	1	
13	B l'intéressent maintenant	1	
14	C utiliser Internet	1	
15	B se sent mieux	1	

Section 2 Exercise 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	régulièrement	1	Accept any reasonable attempt at the correct word from the grid provided that it is recognisable as the correct answer.
17	passion	1	
18	parler	1	
19	préfèrent	1	
20	participants	1	

Section 2 Exercise 2

In this exercise, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage.

Ignore extra material (whether French is accurate or inaccurate) unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

Ignore any extra material unless it changes the meaning e.g. *elle ne voulait pas jeter ses vieux jouets d'enfant* for Question 25 would invalidate.

Accept lifting unless it is specifically refused in the Mark Scheme.

READ SECTION 1: GENERAL MARKING PRINCIPLES.

Accept *mon, ma, mes, ton, ta, tes, son, sa, ses*, etc.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
21	(au mois de) juillet OR pendant le séjour de Karen	1	
22	(elle a été très) occupée	1	
23	(elle a passé) (un) examen (de musique)	1	
24	(elle) ressemblait (à une) chambre (de) petite fille	1	Refuse Charlotte ressemblait (à une) chambre (de) petite fille.
25	(ses) vieux jouets / jouets d'enfant	1	
26	sur (une) table BUT (j'ai aussi) une table avec assez de place (pour mettre mon ordinateur)	1	Refuse une table tc Refuse dans une table
27	samedi (dernier)	1	
28	(il y avait un) grand choix (d'articles)	1	
29	(elle avait) beaucoup / tant (de) crayons et (de) stylos	1	Refuse elle a acheté / avait plusieurs / trop de stylos et crayons Refuse elle a acheté des stylos et des crayons
30	(par) courrier électronique	1	

Section 3

Look for signs of genuine comprehension. Usually, candidates who lift **indiscriminately** fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of the details required to answer the question does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. This Detailed Mark Scheme provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, see General Marking Principles, Section 1.9.

In this section, take into account the whole of the candidate's answer. We are still applying the sound-alike rule (e.g. *manger* = *mangé*).

READ SECTION 1: GENERAL MARKING PRINCIPLES

FOR ANSWERS NOT COVERED BY MARK SCHEME, ANNOTATION TOOL MAY BE USED, e.g. INV or BOD

REFUSE DIRECT SPEECH HOWEVER IT IS PRESENTED.

Section 3 Exercise 1

1 Mark available per question for True or False + 1 Mark available for correction of each False statement.

First award marks for the True/False element and then award marks for the justification of the False statements.

True/False element: all 5 statements appear on screen. Enter mark as appropriate for correct identification of each statement as True or False.

If neither True nor False is 'ticked' for a question, enter N/R (no response).

If both True and False are 'ticked' (and there is no clarification of candidate's 'final' answer), enter 0.

Justification for false statements: only the 3 False statements appear on screen.

If the candidate correctly identified the statement as False, mark the justification and enter the mark.

If True is 'ticked', award N/R (or 0 if justification is provided)

If True and False are both 'ticked' (and there is no clarification of candidate's 'final' answer), award 0 (ignore any justification)

If neither True nor False is 'ticked', mark justification and enter mark (no mark awarded for True/False element)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
VRAI ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☒ FAUX ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☐			
31		1	See grid above for marking True/False element
32		1	See grid above for marking True/False element
33		1	See grid above for marking True/False element
34		1	See grid above for marking True/False element
35		1	See grid above for marking True/False element

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
31	FAUX	1	REFUSE MERE ADDITION OF NEGATIVE CHECK FAUX IS TICKED ce stage lui a donc beaucoup plu INV Refuse son stage en Finlande s'a beaucoup plu il avait toujours voulu faire ce stage INV Refuse il aime ce stage Correctly formed past tense required.
	ce stage lui a plu il a aimé le stage		
32	FAUX	1	REFUSE MERE ADDITION OF NEGATIVE CHECK FAUX IS TICKED Refuse les chiens écoutent seulement une personne, celle qu'ils connaissent bien et en qui ils ont confiance. les chiens écoutent seulement une personne + celle qu'ils connaissent bien OR celle en qui ils ont confiance HA
	les chiens font ce que Nathan / la personne qu'ils connaissent leur demande les chiens écoutent seulement une personne / Nathan		
33	FAUX	1	REFUSE MERE ADDITION OF NEGATIVE CHECK FAUX IS TICKED Refuse s'habituer au froid tc Refuse le plus difficile a été d'habituer au froid Refuse addition of car en hiver (la température descend jusqu'à moins 40 degrés) INV Refuse a été de s'habituer au froid tc Refuse la difficulté est la température tc Correctly formed past tense required.
	c'est ce qu'il a aimé le plus OR le plus dur / difficile (pour lui) a été le froid / la température en hiver / de s'habituer au froid. ça a été de s'habituer au froid		
34	VRAI		
35	VRAI		

Section 3 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Refuse
36	parce que leurs musiciens favoris sont / étaient les mêmes ils aimaient les mêmes musiciens	1	Refuse ses musiciens favoris étaient les mêmes ils parlent / en parlant de leurs musiciens favoris qui étaient les mêmes INV Must grammatically answer the question. Correctly formed present or past tense required.
37	ils ont été ravis OR ils ont (tout de suite) acheté des billets OR ils ont été ravis et ils ont (tout de suite) acheté des billets	1	ils ont donc été ravis INV
38	(parce que) le festival dure deux jours OR (parce que) le festival est (toujours) en plein air	1	Addition of et des vêtements chauds INV Refuse c'est en plein air Refuse parce qu'ils sont toujours en plein air Must grammatically answer the question.
39	des / leurs / les voisins (sympathiques)	1	Refuse ses voisins sympathiques Must grammatically answer the question.
40	la foule / une si grande foule	1	Refuse (des) milliers de jeunes arrivaient Note: concept is a large crowd / lots of people being there Must grammatically answer the question.

Question	Answer	Marks	Refuse
41	dans des / aux tentes réservées à la nourriture / tentes rouges	1	Refuse devant d'immenses tentes rouges Refuse à une (immense) tente rouge Must grammatically answer the question.
42	les spectateurs / ils partageaient / ont partagé tous l'amour de la même musique parce que tout le monde partageait l'amour de la même musique	1	Refuse on partageait tous l'amour de la même musique Must grammatically answer the question. Correctly formed past tense required.