



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

FRENCH

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Paper 4 Writing

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

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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This document consists of **42** printed pages.

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.

1 General Marking Principles**1.1 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.

1.2 For Questions 2 and 3, if the candidate has written an answer in the space provided for that purpose, you should ignore anything written anywhere else, unless:

(a)	there is an indication from the candidate that other material should be considered.
(b)	the candidate has continued their answer outside the space provided.
(c)	there is no answer in the space provided.

1.3 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

(a)	tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
(b)	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.

1.4 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.

1.5 Optional questions: You must mark all questions attempted by the candidate. Where a question has not been attempted then NR must be entered. (For Question 3 only, after marking the question(s) the candidate has answered, NR is populated automatically when you click on 'Complete'.) Where the candidate attempts more than one of the alternatives in Question 3, RM Assessor will automatically only aggregate the candidate's best result.

1.6 Spellings recognised by the Académie Française will be accepted.

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 1 Candidates are required to list 8 items in French. Read all of the items that the candidate has listed and award marks as follows: (i) Select the most correct items up to a maximum of 5. Award 1 mark for each correct item up to a maximum of 5. Stop ticking once 5 items have been rewarded. (ii) On Question 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them. (iii) If the candidate offers more than one word per line, award a mark for each acceptable item (e.g. where a candidate has linked two words as in <i>gâteau au chocolat / gâteau chocolat</i> = 1 tick; however <i>gâteau et chocolat / gâteau, chocolat</i> (candidate intends these as two items) = 2 ticks). (iv) The pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions. (v) Mark for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adjective, etc. Ignore any verbs. (vi) If spelling is questionable, start by referring to the detailed mark scheme. Refer to the bullet points below if no decision on the spelling you have encountered is recorded there. ‘If in doubt, sound it out’: if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer? Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created. If the first part of the word is correct, small errors in what comes next are less likely to impede communication (unless they suggest another meaning). Where letters are transposed, the word is likely to communicate (unless another word has been created). (vii) Once marking proper starts, if there are five clearly acceptable items, award marks wherever these are in the list. This approach may allow questionable versions to be ignored. (viii) Refuse all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning: <i>gâteau, gâteau au chocolat</i>: award one mark to each item <i>gâteau au chocolat, gâteau à la crème</i>: award one mark to each item <i>gâteau, gâteau au chocolat, chocolat</i>: award one mark to each item <i>gâteau, grand gâteau</i>: award one mark for the first <i>gâteau</i> (ix) Reject misspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and vice versa.		

Question	Answer	Marks																																																									
1	Mes affaires de voyage. Faites une liste, en français, de 8 choses. Do not accept passeport – it is the example Refuse all references to food and drink <table> <tr> <th>ACCEPT</th><th>ACCEPT</th><th>REFUSE</th></tr> <tr> <td>appareil / caméra</td><td>appariel photo / appareil photo / apareil / appareille</td><td>camara / apparial / appreil / appereil / appareil tc</td></tr> <tr> <td>argent euro(s) / billets de banque / sous / monnaie</td><td>arjent</td><td>agent / moné / monait</td></tr> <tr> <td>baladeur / walkman / mp3</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>billet / ticket</td><td>tiquet</td><td>tickette</td></tr> <tr> <td>brosse à cheveux</td><td></td><td>bross</td></tr> <tr> <td>brosse à dents</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>carte / plan / guide</td><td></td><td>mappe</td></tr> <tr> <td>carte d'identité</td><td>visa</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>chapeau / casquette</td><td></td><td>chapeu</td></tr> <tr> <td>chargeur</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>clef / clé</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>couteau</td><td>couto</td><td>coteau / couteu / cuteau</td></tr> <tr> <td>dentifrice</td><td>dentefrice</td><td>dentrifice</td></tr> <tr> <td>écouteurs</td><td></td><td>écouters</td></tr> <tr> <td>guitare</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>jeu</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>journal / revue / magazine</td><td>magasine</td><td>magasin / magazin</td></tr> <tr> <td>livre / devoirs / cahiers</td><td></td><td>libre / lire / liver</td></tr> </table>	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	REFUSE	appareil / caméra	appariel photo / appareil photo / apareil / appareille	camara / apparial / appreil / appereil / appareil tc	argent euro(s) / billets de banque / sous / monnaie	arjent	agent / moné / monait	baladeur / walkman / mp3			billet / ticket	tiquet	tickette	brosse à cheveux		bross	brosse à dents			carte / plan / guide		mappe	carte d'identité	visa		chapeau / casquette		chapeu	chargeur			clef / clé			couteau	couto	coteau / couteu / cuteau	dentifrice	dentefrice	dentrifice	écouteurs		écouters	guitare			jeu			journal / revue / magazine	magasine	magasin / magazin	livre / devoirs / cahiers		libre / lire / liver	5
ACCEPT	ACCEPT	REFUSE																																																									
appareil / caméra	appariel photo / appareil photo / apareil / appareille	camara / apparial / appreil / appereil / appareil tc																																																									
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Question	Answer			Marks
1	lunettes (de soleil)	lunettes	lunet(s)	
	maquillage			
	mouchoirs			
	nécessaire			
	ordinateur / ordi / ipad			
	pantalon		pantaloon / pantonles	
	parfum		perfum / perfume	
	portable / iphone / téléphone / mobile	téléfone	téléfon / phone	
	portefeuille / bourse / porte-monnaie	portfeuille / portofeuille / portefeuil	portefeaulle / portemonnet	
	sac	sak	rucksack / backpack	
	stylo / plume / bic	styllo / stilot	stelo	
	valise / bagages / malle	baggages / valize	coffre	
	vêtements			
Total for Question 1: 5 marks				

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 2	Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows: Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 2.1. Language: award a mark out of 5, according to the instructions in 2.2.	

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Les vacances d'hiver <u>2.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication</u> (i) Place the appropriate 'numbered' tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point in the body of the answer. (ii) Award ticks flexibly across the tasks for each piece of relevant information conveyed, up to a maximum of 10. HOWEVER, each of the tasks must be covered to get the 10 communication marks: <u>If 1 of the tasks is missing</u>, the maximum communication mark is 9. <u>If 2 of the tasks are missing</u>, the maximum communication mark is 8 (and so on). (iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication. (iv) For COMMUNICATION Look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark. Lists without a verb will not score. See Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning. For language other than verbs, use 'rules' in Question 1: look alike, sound alike, etc. Misplaced adjectives, negatives and adverbs will not usually compromise communication. (v) LISTS = a maximum of 3 marks for communication: lists of 1–3 items = 1 mark; lists of 4 items = 2 marks; lists of 5–6 items = 3 marks <i>elle a les cheveux noirs avec de beaux yeux et une petite bouche (1 verb, therefore treat as list of 3 items)</i> <i>elle a les cheveux noirs, est de taille moyenne, et elle est jolie (3 verbs therefore each piece of information can score a separate communication mark)</i> (vi) Only reward each piece of information once, e.g. <i>elle est super</i> cannot score both as description and reason for liking (<i>elle est super et sa musique est super</i> can both be rewarded as they each contain a different extra detail). (vii) Do not penalise factual errors. (viii) What the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine.	15

Question	Answer		Marks
2	Tick	Accept	
	✓1	Quel temps fait-il normalement en hiver dans votre pays ? REWARD any statement relating to type of weather: ignore absence or misspelling of hiver. Il fait froid / il fait beau / il pleut / il neige Il ne fait pas froid / il ne neige pas Il n'y a pas d'hiver L'hiver est froid Il fait mauvais et froid = 1 Qualitative statements: le temps est magnifique / fantastique / horrible / affreux = 1 C'est froid / chaud = 1 Le temps est froid / le temps fait froid = 1 Il fait froi / frois / froit = 1 Il pleu / il pleuve = 1 Il naige / il nège = 1 Il est froid / il a froid = 0 Il y a du solé / il fait du solé = 0 Il nege / il pluie = 0 C'est pluie / c'est neige = 0 Le temps est 0 degrés = 0 Il faut froid = 0 La météo est froid = 0 Ça fait pleut / pluie / beau / neige etc. = 0 Refuse all statements using <i>vous / votre</i> – Apply in each task	

Question	Answer		Marks
2	Tick	Accept	
	✓2	Combien de semaines de vacances avez-vous en cette saison ? REWARD any statement relating to amount of time in days / weeks: expect vacances J'ai deux semaines de vacances On a... / nous avons... Il y a deux semaines de vacances / l'école ferme pendant deux semaines / les vacances durent trois semaines = 1 Les vacances commencent le 10 décembre et finissent le 15 janvier = 1 L'année dernière j'ai eu trois semaines = 1 J'ai trois semaines de vacances = 1 J'ai trois semaines / semaine(s) / semaines de vacances = 0 J'ai un mois de vacances = 1 J'ai un mois de vacances = 0 J'ai trois semaines tc = 0 Spelling of vacances: Allow <i>vacance</i> Refuse <i>vancance, vacanes</i> Apply in each task	

Question	Answer		Marks
2	Tick	Accept	
	✓3	Racontez ce que vous faites comme activités en hiver. REWARD any statement relating to activities undertaken Allow any references to indoor / outdoor activities including consuming specific types of food / drink, celebration of Christmas / festivals Je fais du ski Je joue au foot Je lis des livres Je regarde beaucoup la télévision On... / nous... Mon frère / ma sœur... Note: je pars en vacances pour trois semaines avec ma famille / je passe les vacances avec ma famille = 1 ✓3 not ✓2 Je fais beaucoup d'activités = 0 Note: rules require that any tense is acceptable There is no reward for opinions in Task 3.	
	✓4	Préférez-vous les vacances d'hiver ou les vacances d'été ? Pourquoi ? REWARD any statement relating to preference for winter or summer holiday. Reward each reason. Reward reason even if preference is unclear. Je préfère les vacances d'été J'aime les vacances d'hiver Il fait plus chaud Je préfère le froid Allow je préfère l'hiver parce que je peux faire du ski, mais j'aime aussi l'été parce que j'aime le temps chaud = 4	

Question	Answer		Marks
2	Tick	Accept	
	✓5	Expliquez ce que vous allez faire pendant les prochaines vacances. REWARD any statement relating to what they will do, no requirement for particularly 'holiday' activities, reward any relevant reasons. Je vais partir en Espagne Je resterai à la maison Je voudrais me relaxer Je travaille pendant les prochaines vacances = 1 (Note: max 4 for Language) Je travaille tc = 0 (i.e. wrong tense tc = 0) Les prochaines vacances + wrong tense = 1 Ce sera super / j'aime la France etc. = 1 Reminder Je voudrais / on voudrait / nous voudrions + infinitive counts as future: other conditional verbs do not A future / conditional tense verb = 1 No time frame required Wrong time frame + correct tense = 1 Correct time frame + incorrect tense = 1 Wrong time frame + incorrect tense = 0	

Question	Answer	Marks												
2	<u>2.2: Award a mark out of 5 for Language</u> Award a mark out of 5 for Language*, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (see <i>Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors</i> (Appendix 1)). Grade descriptors for Language (Question 2) <table><tr><td>5</td><td>Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy.</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Basic vocabulary and structure. Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Very basic vocabulary and structure. Little awareness of verb usage (e.g. infinitives regularly used instead of finite verbs). Despite regular errors, the writing often conveys some meaning.</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.</td></tr></table> *Consider the whole answer when awarding mark for language Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Language: 5 marks Total for Question 2: 15 marks	5	Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy.	4	Basic vocabulary and structure. Some awareness of verb usage, but inconsistent. The writing is sufficiently accurate for meaning to be conveyed.	3	Very basic vocabulary and structure. Little awareness of verb usage (e.g. infinitives regularly used instead of finite verbs). Despite regular errors, the writing often conveys some meaning.	2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.	1	Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.	0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.	
5	Straightforward vocabulary and structure. The style of writing is basic, but reasonably coherent. Use of a limited range of verbs, generally successful. More accuracy than inaccuracy.													
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1	Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.													
0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.													

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 3		
Candidates answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:		
Communication: award a mark out of 10, according to the instructions in 3.1.		
Language: award a mark out of 8 for Verbs, according to the instructions in 3.2.		
award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the instructions in 3.3.		
For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.		
<u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication</u>		
(i) There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.		
(ii) For each relevant communication point, use the appropriate numbered tick and place up to 2 of these ticks as close as possible to each relevant communication point (in the body of the answer).		
2 ticks	Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.	
1 tick	Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.	
0 ticks	Nothing of worth communicated.	
(iii) Look for a verb (finite or infinitive) before awarding a mark for communication. See Appendix II for rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning.		
(iv) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.		

Question	Answer	Marks																				
3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs																						
When awarding ticks for Verbs, please refer back to the question in order to establish which tense is appropriate for the response. For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.																						
(i) Place a tick above the first occurrence of each correct verb, up to a maximum of 18 ticks (details of how to award ticks are provided below).																						
(ii) Place the tick so that it does not obscure the accent/tilde.																						
(iii) Convert the total number of ticks to a mark out of 8 using the Conversion table below.																						
Conversion table for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3)																						
<table><tr><th>Number of ticks</th><th>Mark</th></tr><tr><td>18+</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>16,17</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>14,15</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>12,13</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>10,11</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>8,9</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>6,7</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4,5</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0,1,2,3</td><td>0</td></tr></table>			Number of ticks	Mark	18+	8	16,17	7	14,15	6	12,13	5	10,11	4	8,9	3	6,7	2	4,5	1	0,1,2,3	0
Number of ticks	Mark																					
18+	8																					
16,17	7																					
14,15	6																					
12,13	5																					
10,11	4																					
8,9	3																					
6,7	2																					
4,5	1																					
0,1,2,3	0																					
How to award ticks for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3):																						
(a) Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb																						
both subject and verb must be correct for the verb to score a tick																						
verb must be in the appropriate tense to score a tick																						
inaccuracies in the use of accents are ignored except in the case of <i>-er</i> verbs and <i>être</i> where there must be an accent on the past participle in a compound tense, and the absence of such an accent in the present tense																						
do not tick verbs contained in the 'letter etiquette': appropriate beginnings and endings to letters are considered for reward under Other linguistic features.																						

Question	Answer		Marks
Tick	No tick	Note	
Je suis (✓)			
J'aime (✓)	Je aime (<i>no tick</i>)	«Je n'aime (✓) (pas) le camping»	
Je ne aime (✓) pas		treat as misuse of negative, not misuse of verb: verb is ticked	
Il est allé (✓)	Il est allée (<i>no tick</i>)	insist on correct agreement	
	Les proffesseurs sont (<i>no tick</i>) gentils	incorrect subject	
	Le voiture s'est approché (<i>no tick</i>)	incorrect subject	
Les nouveau professeurs sont (✓) gentils		«Les professeurs» is the subject and is correctly spelt. The incorrect adjective does not prevent the tick being awarded	
Les invites sont arrivés (✓)		missing accent on noun does not prevent tick being awarded	
	Les invités sont arrives (<i>no tick</i>)	past participle must have accent for tick to be awarded; grave is tolerated	
La site que j'ai adoré (✓)		despite wrong gender of noun the verb is correct	
	La site que j'ai adorée	gender of noun wrong; «site» is not a feminine noun, therefore verb should not agree and is not ticked	
Le site j'ai adoré (✓)		«que» clauses where the «que» is missing: tick the verb; take absence of «que» into account when awarding mark for Other linguistic features	
Mon frère a (✓) sept ans. Il y a (✓) 30 enfants dans sa classe		for «il y a/avait», allow the impersonal use to count as an extra	

Question	Answer	Marks
With direct and indirect object pronouns		
Tick	No tick	Note
Je l'aime (✓)		
Je le joue (✓)	Je se joue (<i>no tick</i>)	first example – «je joue» is correct despite incorrect object pronoun; second example – «jouer» is not a reflexive verb
Je lave (✓) les voitures	Je me lave (<i>no tick</i>) les voitures	«laver» should not be used reflexively in this statement
Je t'ai dit (✓)		
J'ai te dit (✓)		basic verb formation is correct
Je les ai achetés (✓)	Je les ai acheté (<i>no tick</i>)	past participle must agree in number and gender with preceding direct object for verb tick to be awarded
With « y » and « en »		
Tick	No tick	Note
J'y vais (✓) / Elle en achète (✓)		
Je vais (✓) y en voiture		correct «je vais» scores despite incorrect position of «y»
Elle achète (✓) en		correct «elle achète» scores despite incorrect position of «en»
Passive		
Tick	No tick	Note
Elle a été attrapée (✓)		
Les vélos ont été vendus (✓)		

Question	Answer		Marks
Reflexive			
Tick	No tick	Note	
Elle s'est levée (✓)	Elle est se levée (no tick)		
Je me lave (✓) les mains			
Je me suis réveillé (✓) et j'ai réveillé (✓) ma mère		correct use of a reflexive and non-reflexive verb can both be credited	
Impersonal			
Tick	No tick	Note	
C'est comique (✓)			
Il y a (✓)		«Ilya» (✓) all right letters and in right order (by same rule «yatil» also gains a tick) «Il y a» does not score in expressions meaning 'ago'	
Est-ce que (✓)			
With negative			
Tick	No tick	Note	
Ils ne jouent pas (✓)		tick is awarded for the correct verb; the negative is considered for reward in 'Other linguistic features'	
Ils ne pas jouent (✓)			
Je ne aime (✓) pas			
Sequence of tenses			
Tick	No tick	Note	
Si j'avais (✓) le choix je voudrais (✓)			
Si j'ai eu (no tick) le choix je voudrais (✓)		if sequence is incorrect, both verbs cannot be rewarded	
Quand j'ai fini (no tick) de déjeuner (✓) je suis sorti (✓)		in time clauses, the pluperfect must be used for the verb to be rewarded. In other cases the perfect is acceptable	

Question	Answer	Marks
Quand j'avais fini (✓) de déjeuner (✓) je suis sorti (✓)		
Single auxiliary with multiple past participles		
Tick	No tick	Note
Nous avons chanté (✓) et dansé (✓)		Nous avons chanté = tick; Nous avons dansé = tick
Correct verb within meaningless statement		
Tick	No tick	Note
La journée est (✓) longue	La journée est (<i>no tick</i>) intelligente	do not reward correct verb in a meaningless statement
(b) Imperative		
Tick	No tick	Note
Viens (✓)		
Ne touche pas (✓)		
(c) Interrogative		
Tick	No tick	Note
Tu viens? (✓) / Tu viens. (✓)		question mark not required for mark to be awarded
Est-ce que (✓) tu viens(?) (✓)		
Comment ça va(?) (✓)		

Question	Answer	Marks
(d) Infinitive		
Tick	No tick	Note
Je veux (✓) sortir (✓)		
Je veut (<i>no tick</i>) sortir (✓)		award tick for any correct dependent infinitive, even if main verb is incorrect / in the wrong tense
Je veux (✓) sortir (<i>no tick</i>)		
Il a commencé (✓) à pleuvoir (✓)		
Il a commence (<i>no tick</i>) à pleuvoir (✓)		
Il a commencé (✓) de pleuvoir (<i>no tick</i>)		
J'ai essayé (✓) de travailler (✓)		
Il m'aide (<i>no tick</i>) à préparer le repas (✓)		a past tense required by the task: main verb is, therefore, in the wrong tense, but dependent infinitive is correct and is ticked
Visiter (✓) d'autres pays est (✓) important		
Sans hésiter (✓)	Sans hésité (<i>no tick</i>)	
Je veux (✓) sortir (✓) parce que je veux (<i>no tick</i>) aller (✓) aux magasins		<i>je veux</i> can only score once, but different infinitives can each score if correct
Après être arrivé(e) (✓) il/(elle) a mangé (✓) un sandwich		
Après être sorti il a commencé (✓) à pleuvoir (✓)		the subject of the perfect infinitive is not the subject of the main verb
Après avoir mangé (✓) je suis sorti (✓)		

Question	Answer	Marks
Ticking forms of the verb in the future: is the future tense appropriate to the task?		
Tick	No tick	Note
Nous allons (✓) jouer (✓) au tennis		in all these cases the future tense is appropriate to the task on the question paper so both the finite verb and the infinitive are ticked in the normal way
Je vais (✓) regardé (<i>no tick</i>) un film		
Elle vas (<i>no tick</i>) arriver (✓) ce soir		
Je vais (<i>no tick</i>) aller (<i>no tick</i>) en ville		task is: what did you do last weekend? Future tense is not appropriate therefore do not tick either verb
(e) Inversion		
Tick	No tick	Note
«...» a-t-il dit (✓)	... a-t-il dis (<i>no tick</i>)	accept both normal word order and inversion after direct speech
«...» il a dit (✓)		
Viens-tu (✓) / Viens tu (✓)		
(f) Participle (past or present)		
Tick	No tick	Note
En arrivant (✓)		
Ayant fini (✓)		
Une fois arrivé (✓)		

Question	Answer	Marks
(g) Reward only the first occurrence of a verb, e.g. J'aime (✓) la natation. J'aime (<i>no tick</i>) aussi le tennis J'aime (✓) la natation. Je n'aime (<i>no tick</i>) pas le tennis Dans ma région il y a (✓) des montagnes et des rivières. Il y a (<i>no tick</i>) aussi des... However, Je préfère (✓) la natation et mon frère préfère (✓) le tennis – 2 different persons of the verb Mon frère préfère (✓) la natation et ma sœur préfère (<i>no tick</i>) le tennis – both third person usage Elle est (✓) fâchée, ce n'est (<i>no tick</i>) pas amusant – both third person usage Je me suis réveillé (✓) et j'ai réveillé (✓) ma mère: correct use of a reflexive and non-reflexive verb can both be credited Mon frère a (✓) sept ans. Il y a (✓) 30 enfants dans sa classe: with «il y a/avait» allow the impersonal use to be credited as an extra (the same applies to «est-ce que» and «il/elle est») <u>3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features</u> (i) Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features, according to the Grade descriptors in the table below (please see Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors (Appendix I)). (ii) Use the highlighter marking tool to highlight the first new use of any correct usage. Use the highlighter marking tool to underline a creditable attempt at a structure. This annotation is intended to help you arrive at an appropriate mark. Therefore, the kinds of things you highlight/underline will vary according to the quality of work, e.g. for a mark of 7/8 to be awarded the assumption is that 'spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct' so annotation will focus on the degree of success with more complex language. (iii) Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures: Subordinate clauses, including <i>car / parce que, qui</i> and <i>que</i> (relative pronouns), <i>ce qui</i> and <i>ce que</i>. Indirect or reported speech (<i>il a dit que, je pense que</i>). Time clauses with <i>quand, pendant que</i> etc. and <i>si</i> (= if) Object pronouns (<i>il m'a dit</i>) and 'strong' pronouns (<i>chez nous</i> etc.) Conjunctions other than <i>et</i> and linking words (e.g. <i>cependant, malheureusement, toutefois</i>) Prepositions – Time: <i>depuis, pendant, pour, du... au...</i> etc / – Place: <i>en, dans</i> etc. Negatives Adverbs Adjectives, including possessives and demonstratives. Also comparatives and superlatives Expressions of quantity Partitive articles, especially <i>de</i> after negative, use of <i>du, de la, des</i> Appropriate use of <i>politesse</i> in the letter.		

Question	Answer	Marks
Grade descriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)		
11–12	Uses a wide range of structures effectively; produces longer, fluent sentences with ease. Highly accurate at this level, though not necessarily faultless. Makes effective use of a wide range of vocabulary fully appropriate to the task.	
9–10	Attempts a range of structures with a good degree of success. More complex language usually error-free ^{^^} . Uses a variety of relevant vocabulary at this level.	
7–8	In control of simple structures. Varied success with more complex structures. Accuracy is fairly consistent throughout*. Errors may occur when more ambitious language is attempted. Has sufficient vocabulary to add some interest to the writing.	
5–6	Attempts more than basic structures. On balance, the work is more accurate than inaccurate. Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task.	
3–4	Reliant on basic structures. Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. Basic vocabulary.	
1–2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.	
0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.	
^{^^} subordinate clauses, linking words, object pronouns, comparative adjectives/adverbs, strong negatives usually error free. *spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct.		
Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Verbs: 8 marks Total for Other linguistic features: 12 marks Total for Question 3: 30 marks		

Question	Answer	Marks						
3(a)	<i>La fête du sport</i> <u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</u> <table> <tr> <th>Tick</th><th>Accept</th><th>Mark</th></tr> <tr> <td>✓1</td><td> Quand et où avez-vous participé à la fête ? INSIST ON PAST TENSE FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS – EXPECT REFERENCE TO BOTH WHEN AND WHERE J'ai participé à la fête la semaine dernière au collège J'ai participé à la fête à 10h au stade = 2 J'ai participé à la fête à 10am au stade = 1 J'ai participé à la fête en juillet au stade = 2 J'ai participé à la fête en juli au stade = 1 La dernière semaine / le dernier week-end, je suis allé à la fête du sport dans ma ville = 1 La fête était la semaine dernière dans mon village / il y avait une fête de sport dans mon collège le week-end dernier = 1 (no evidence of involvement) Allow <i>il</i> for <i>la fête</i> but do not tick the verb. If details are in 2 statements both verbs must be correct / phonetically correct for 2 marks e.g. je suis alle à la fête samedi soir ; on est allé au club = 1 </td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Tick	Accept	Mark	✓1	Quand et où avez-vous participé à la fête ? INSIST ON PAST TENSE FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS – EXPECT REFERENCE TO BOTH WHEN AND WHERE J'ai participé à la fête la semaine dernière au collège J'ai participé à la fête à 10h au stade = 2 J'ai participé à la fête à 10am au stade = 1 J'ai participé à la fête en juillet au stade = 2 J'ai participé à la fête en juli au stade = 1 La dernière semaine / le dernier week-end, je suis allé à la fête du sport dans ma ville = 1 La fête était la semaine dernière dans mon village / il y avait une fête de sport dans mon collège le week-end dernier = 1 (no evidence of involvement) Allow <i>il</i> for <i>la fête</i> but do not tick the verb. If details are in 2 statements both verbs must be correct / phonetically correct for 2 marks e.g. je suis alle à la fête samedi soir ; on est allé au club = 1	2	30
Tick	Accept	Mark						
✓1	Quand et où avez-vous participé à la fête ? INSIST ON PAST TENSE FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS – EXPECT REFERENCE TO BOTH WHEN AND WHERE J'ai participé à la fête la semaine dernière au collège J'ai participé à la fête à 10h au stade = 2 J'ai participé à la fête à 10am au stade = 1 J'ai participé à la fête en juillet au stade = 2 J'ai participé à la fête en juli au stade = 1 La dernière semaine / le dernier week-end, je suis allé à la fête du sport dans ma ville = 1 La fête était la semaine dernière dans mon village / il y avait une fête de sport dans mon collège le week-end dernier = 1 (no evidence of involvement) Allow <i>il</i> for <i>la fête</i> but do not tick the verb. If details are in 2 statements both verbs must be correct / phonetically correct for 2 marks e.g. je suis alle à la fête samedi soir ; on est allé au club = 1	2						

Question	Answer		Marks
3(a)	✓2	Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait comme activités sportives à la fête ? INSIST ON PAST TENSE FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS – ALLOW ANYTHING SENSIBLE THE CANDIDATE DID (for communication only, any past tense is acceptable) J'ai joué au tennis J'ai pratiqué la boxe J'ai fait du basket Nous... / On... J'ai joué aux / à beaucoup de sports = 0 J'ai fait beaucoup d'activités = 0 Il y avait un match de tennis = 0 J'ai regardé un match de foot = 0 Refuse all references to watching / eating / drinking for Communication but consider for Verbs	2
	✓3	Quelle est l'importance du sport pour vous ? FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS ALLOW ANY SENSIBLE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE REASON EXPRESSED IN AN APPROPRIATE TENSE C'est bon pour la santé C'est ma passion Je peux rencontrer mes amis Ça me relaxe Le sport c'est ma vie On peut garder la forme C'est important pour la santé / la forme / le corps J'adore / j'aime le sport / je déteste le sport = 1 C'est intéressant = 1 Je joue souvent au foot = 0 C'est bon / bien / important = 0 Le foot est important pour moi = 0	

Question	Answer		Marks
3(a)	✓4	Qui est votre personnalité sportive préférée ? Pourquoi ? FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS ALLOW ANY SENSIBLE REASON EXPRESSED IN ANY APPROPRIATE TENSE. REWARD references to character, reputation, achievements, appearance Character il est sympa Reputation parce qu'il est le meilleur dans son sport parce qu'elle est très forte en tennis Achievements elle a gagné trois fois la coupe Appearance il est beau Ma personnalité sportive préférée est Lionel Messi = 0 Max 1 for all reasons when statements use <i>vous / votre</i>	2
	✓5	Dites quel nouveau sport vous aimeriez faire et pourquoi. FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS ALLOW ANY SENSIBLE REASON EXPRESSED IN AN APPROPRIATE TENSE Je voudrais faire du ski (parce que) c'est un sport rapide = 1 + 1 ... parce que c'est intéressant = 1 C'est bon / bien = 0 Je voudrais faire du ski = 1	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<u>3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</u>	
	<u>3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above</u>	

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Question	Answer	Marks									
3(b)	<i>Gardez la forme !</i> <u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tick</th><th>Accept</th><th>Mark</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>✓1</td><td> Expliquez pourquoi votre ami(e) n'était pas en forme (par exemple : nourriture ? exercice ?). ALLOW ANY DESCRIPTIVE DETAIL IN PAST TENSE RELATING TO LIFE STYLE / GENERAL HEALTH FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS Mon ami / mon amie n'était pas en forme... Mon ami / mon amie mangeait trop Mon ami / mon amie ne faisait pas d'exercice Mon ami / mon amie buvait de l'alcool Mon ami / mon amie fumait Mon ami / mon amie est tombé(e) de son vélo Il / elle n'était pas en forme parce qu'il / elle regarde la télé tout le temps = 1 Il / elle n'est pas en forme parce qu'il / elle regardait la télé tout le temps = 1 il / elle n'est pas en forme parce qu'il / elle regarde la télé tout le temps = 1 Elle ne faisait jamais de l'exercice = 2 Il ne fait jamais de l'exercice = 1 Elle n'exerce jamais = 0 </td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>✓2</td><td> Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait pour aider votre ami(e) ? FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS INSIST ON A PAST TENSE (for communication only, any past tense is acceptable) Je lui ai parlé On a joué ensemble Je suis allé au gymnase avec elle J'ai décidé de jouer au basket avec lui </td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Tick	Accept	Mark	✓1	Expliquez pourquoi votre ami(e) n'était pas en forme (par exemple : nourriture ? exercice ?). ALLOW ANY DESCRIPTIVE DETAIL IN PAST TENSE RELATING TO LIFE STYLE / GENERAL HEALTH FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS Mon ami / mon amie n'était pas en forme... Mon ami / mon amie mangeait trop Mon ami / mon amie ne faisait pas d'exercice Mon ami / mon amie buvait de l'alcool Mon ami / mon amie fumait Mon ami / mon amie est tombé(e) de son vélo Il / elle n'était pas en forme parce qu'il / elle regarde la télé tout le temps = 1 Il / elle n'est pas en forme parce qu'il / elle regardait la télé tout le temps = 1 il / elle n'est pas en forme parce qu'il / elle regarde la télé tout le temps = 1 Elle ne faisait jamais de l'exercice = 2 Il ne fait jamais de l'exercice = 1 Elle n'exerce jamais = 0	2	✓2	Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait pour aider votre ami(e) ? FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS INSIST ON A PAST TENSE (for communication only, any past tense is acceptable) Je lui ai parlé On a joué ensemble Je suis allé au gymnase avec elle J'ai décidé de jouer au basket avec lui		30
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Question	Answer			Marks
3(b)	Tick ✓3	Accept Qu'est-ce que votre ami(e) fait maintenant pour garder la forme ? FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS INSIST ON A PRESENT TENSE Elle mange sainement Il ne fume plus Elle fait du sport tous les soirs Il ne joue pas aux jeux vidéo Il fait du sport tous les jours depuis six mois Reward references to having stopped bad habits: Elle a arrêté de fumer Lack of clarity Il mange un peu d'aliments = 1 Allow negative responses Elle ne fait rien = 2 Il refuse de faire du sport = 2	Mark 2	
	✓4	Est-ce que votre ami(e) est plus heureux/heureuse maintenant ? Pourquoi/Pourquoi pas ? FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS ALLOW ANY REASON EXPRESSED IN A RELEVANT TENSE Il se fait de nouveaux amis Elle a perdu du poids Il a joué dans l'équipe de rugby au collège Elle se sent bien Allow negative responses Elle est triste parce qu'elle ne voit pas ses amies = 2 Il est plus malade parce qu'il ne fait pas d'exercice = 2 Max 1 for all reasons when statements use <i>vous / votre</i>		

Question	Answer			Marks												
3(b)	Tick	Accept	Mark													
	✓5	À votre avis, quels sont les problèmes pour les jeunes en ce qui concerne la santé ? FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS ALLOW ANY SENSIBLE OPINION EXPRESSED IN AN APPROPRIATE TENSE Ils ne font pas assez d'exercice Ils passent trop de temps devant un écran Ils ne mangent pas équilibré On a trop de devoirs On mange trop de fast food Nous n'avons pas le temps de nous reposer / faire du sport Le problème (pour les jeunes) est la drogue = 2 Les problèmes est la drogue = 1 (see Appendix B (i)) Je ne peux pas dormir = 1	2													
<u>3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</u>																
<table><tr><th>Communication point</th><th>For Verbs, accept:</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Past</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Past</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Present</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Relevant tense</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Appropriate tense</td></tr></table>					Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	1	Past	2	Past	3	Present	4	Relevant tense	5	Appropriate tense
Communication point	For Verbs, accept:															
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2	Past															
3	Present															
4	Relevant tense															
5	Appropriate tense															
<u>3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above</u>																

Question	Answer	Marks									
3(c)	<i>Pendant le week-end, mon père a perdu les clefs de la voiture.</i> Do not award marks in any category until after introduction provided on question paper, e.g. after « ...il avait perdu les clefs de la voiture... » <u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</u> <table> <tr> <th>Tick</th><th>Accept</th><th>Mark</th></tr> <tr> <td>✓1</td><td> Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait quand votre père a perdu les clefs ? INSIST ON PAST TENSE FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS – LOOK FOR ANY DETAIL OF WHAT ANY MEMBER OF THE GROUP DID (for communication only, any past tense is acceptable) Nous sommes retournés en ville J'ai cherché la clef sur la plage J'ai téléphoné à ma tante Mon père a téléphoné à la police Ma sœur a commencé à pleurer Nous sommes allés boire / manger au café Nous avons mangé un sandwich tc = 1 </td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>✓2</td><td> Expliquez comment vous êtes retournés chez vous. INSIST ON PAST TENSE FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS – LOOK FOR ANY DETAIL OF HOW THEY RETURNED HOME (for communication only, any past tense is acceptable) Nous avons marché pendant une heure On a pris un taxi </td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Tick	Accept	Mark	✓1	Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait quand votre père a perdu les clefs ? INSIST ON PAST TENSE FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS – LOOK FOR ANY DETAIL OF WHAT ANY MEMBER OF THE GROUP DID (for communication only, any past tense is acceptable) Nous sommes retournés en ville J'ai cherché la clef sur la plage J'ai téléphoné à ma tante Mon père a téléphoné à la police Ma sœur a commencé à pleurer Nous sommes allés boire / manger au café Nous avons mangé un sandwich tc = 1	2	✓2	Expliquez comment vous êtes retournés chez vous. INSIST ON PAST TENSE FOR 2 COMMUNICATION MARKS – LOOK FOR ANY DETAIL OF HOW THEY RETURNED HOME (for communication only, any past tense is acceptable) Nous avons marché pendant une heure On a pris un taxi	2	30
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Question	Answer			Marks
3(c)	Tick	Accept	Mark	
	✓3	Quel autre problème avez-vous eu ? INSIST ON PAST TENSE – LOOK FOR ANY DETAIL WHICH SUGGESTS A PROBLEM Il a commencé à pleuvoir	2	
	✓4	Quelle a été votre réaction... ALLOW ANY REACTION OF THE CANDIDATE IN AN APPROPRIATE TENSE TO ANY OF THE PROBLEMS/SOLUTIONS J'étais très déçu	2	
	✓5	...et la réaction de votre père à cet événement ? ALLOW ANY REACTION OF THE CANDIDATE'S FATHER TO ANY OF THE PROBLEMS/ SOLUTIONS IN AN APPROPRIATE TENSE Papa était fâché / gêné Papa ne savait pas quoi faire Mon père était ennuyeux = 0 If there is no emotional reaction, reward a statement of what Dad did in response... Mon père a téléphoné à la police = 2	2	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<u>3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</u>	
	<u>3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above</u>	

Appendix I**Note on using mark schemes with Grade descriptors**

It is important that you award marks positively. In order to ensure that you reward achievement rather than penalise failure or omissions, you should start at the bottom of the mark scheme and work upwards through the descriptors when awarding marks.

You should adopt a 'best fit' approach. You must select the set of descriptors provided in the mark scheme that most closely describes the quality of the work being marked. As you work upwards through the mark scheme, you will eventually arrive at a set of descriptors that fits the candidate's performance. When you reach this point, you should always then check the descriptors in the band above to confirm whether or not there is just enough evidence to award a mark in the higher band.

For example, when marking Question 3 you may find that a candidate uses a variety of relevant vocabulary but has varied success with more complex structures. In such cases, you will need to award a mark that takes into account both the strengths and weaknesses of the piece of work.

To select the most appropriate mark within each set of descriptors, use the following guidance:

If most of the descriptors fit the piece (and after you have considered the band above), award the top mark in the band.

If there is just enough evidence (and you had perhaps been considering the band below), award the lowest mark in the band.

Note on irrelevant material

In the case of a deliberately evasive answer which consists entirely of irrelevant material exploited in defiance of the rubric, a score of 0 is given. This is extremely rare.

A genuine attempt to answer the question which fails due to a misunderstanding of the rubric will normally lose Communication marks but will score for Language. You should consult your Team Leader.

Appendix II: Communication**Rules on how to decide whether a verb is accurate enough to convey meaning****Communication**

an attempt at a verb is required for any communication mark to be awarded

for QUESTION 2, candidates score 1 or 0 marks for each piece of relevant information they communicate. For a sentence/phrase to be considered for the award of a mark for communication, the verb must meet or go beyond the criteria outlined in B.

for QUESTION 3, candidates score 2, 1 or 0 marks for communicating each task. For the criteria the verb must fulfil in order for a sentence/phrase to be considered for the award of 2 marks for communication, see A below. For the criteria the verb must fulfil for a sentence/phrase to be considered for the award of 1 mark for communication, see B below.

where a verb fits the criteria for C, the mark for communication is 0

although some allowances are made for faulty verbs when awarding COMMUNICATION marks (see below), in order for a verb to score a LANGUAGE tick, it must be correct

'ticks' for communication are to be placed just above the end of the qualifying sentence/phrase

A QUESTION 3 ONLY: where THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS AND THE TIME FRAME IS APPROPRIATE, 2 communication marks are awarded in the following cases.

(i)	For 2 communication marks: accept a Present where a Future context is apparent	
	<i>L'an prochain je voyage en France</i> = 2 for communication.	(<i>Je voyage</i> receives a tick for verb)
(ii)	For 2 communication marks: accept the use of a Future when a Conditional would be correct and vice versa	
(iii)	For 2 communication marks: accept a 'phonetic version' of the correct time frame	
	<i>J'ai passer/passez les vacances</i> = 2 for communication <i>Les gens pense/pensait que</i> = 2 for communication <i>Il a commencé à joué</i> = 2 for communication	(<i>Il a commencé à joue</i> = 1 for communication – <i>joue</i> is not phonetic)
(iv)	For 2 communication marks: accept the use of any past tense when a past is required, even when a different past tense would be grammatically correct or appropriate	
	Allow Perfect, Imperfect, Pluperfect or Past Historic. Ignore inconsistency of the Perfect and Past Historic if it occurs	

(v)	Use of <i>avoir</i> with a past participle when <i>être</i> is correct: award 2 communication marks	
	<i>J'ai resté en France</i> = 2 marks for communication	However the use of <i>être</i> when <i>avoir</i> is correct = 1 communication mark, e.g. <i>Je suis mangé la pomme</i> (see B (iii))
(vi)	Errors of accent: award 2 communication marks (eg <i>il va téléphoner</i> = 2; <i>il commençais</i> = 2; <i>j'achete</i> = 2), except in the following cases	
	For 2 communication marks, insist on the accent on a past participle of –er verbs	<i>Il a joue</i> = 1 for communication (as an attempted perfect tense) <i>Il joué</i> = 1 for communication (as an attempted present tense)
	For 2 communication marks insist on an accent when an adjective is also a past participle	<i>Il était fatigue</i> = 1 for communication <i>Il être fatigue</i> = 1 for communication <i>Il et fatigue</i> = 1 for communication
	For 2 communication marks, tolerate a grave accent for an acute accent	<i>Il a jouè</i> = 2 for communication
(vii)	Errors of punctuation: award 2 communication marks in spite of errors of punctuation	
	<i>Jai fait...</i> = 2 for communication in spite of missing apostrophe	In addition <i>jai fait</i> scores a tick for the verb
(viii)	Errors of elision: award 2 communication marks in spite of errors of elision	
	<i>Je aime...</i> / <i>Je habite...</i> = 2 for communication in spite of missing elision	<i>Je aime</i> / <i>Je habite</i> : no tick for the verb as elision has not been made
(ix)	Single consonant where there should be double and vice versa: award 2 communication marks	
	<i>J'appelle</i> / <i>J'apelle</i> / <i>J'apele</i> / <i>J'appelle ma mère au téléphone</i> = 2 for communication	<i>J'appelle ma mere au telephone</i> = tick for the verb

(x)	In complex sentences, reward communication based on the verb in the subordinate clause and reward according to the normal rules (it is the information in the subordinate clause which fulfils the task)	
	<i>Mon ami a dit qu'il avait mal au genou</i> = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs can receive a tick) <i>Mon ami annonce</i> (wrong tense) <i>qu'il avait mal au genou</i> = 2 for communication (in addition second verb can receive a tick)	However, <i>Mon ami a dit qu'il a mal au genou</i> = 1 for communication (see B (viii)) (in addition first verb can receive a tick) <i>Mon ami a dit qu'il mal au genou</i> = 0 for communication (no verb in subordinate clause) (first verb can receive a tick)
	<i>Je pensais que j'étais malade</i> = 2 for communication (in addition both verbs receive a tick)	However: <i>Je pensais qu'il pleut</i> = 1 for communication (see B (viii)) <i>Je pensais que j'avais malade</i> = 0 for communication (see B (iv)) (In both cases, first verb can receive a tick)
(xi)	Use of a verb in the 'indicative' where a subjunctive would be expected: award 2 communication marks	
	<i>Il faut que j'aille chez ma grand-mère</i> = 2 for communication (plus both verbs receive a tick) <i>Il faut que je vais chez ma grand-mère</i> = 2 for communication (plus both verbs receive a tick)	
(xii)	Treat the verbs <i>retourner</i>, <i>revenir</i> and <i>rentrer</i> as synonyms: award 2 communication marks	
(xiii)	«ne» omitted in a negative statement: award 2 communication marks	
	<i>J'aime pas la biologie</i> = 2 for communication (in addition, the verb receives a tick)	However <i>Je n'aime la biologie</i> = 1 for communication (see B (ix)) (verb receives a tick)

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B **QUESTIONS 2 AND 3:** where **THE VERB IS APPROPRIATE IN THE MEANING IT CONVEYS** but is flawed in the following ways, the message is partially conveyed, and 1 communication mark will be awarded:

(i)	The candidate has produced a correct spelling of an inappropriate form/part/tense of an appropriate verb: award 1 communication mark	
	Task: where <u>did</u> you go on holiday. Candidate writes: <i>Je passe les vacances en France</i> <i>Je passons les vacances en France</i> <i>Je passé les vacances en France</i> <i>Je vais passer les vacances en France</i> <i>Je suis passer les vacances en France</i> <i>J'irons en France</i> <i>Je allez en France</i> <i>J'aile en France</i> <i>Je vas en France</i> All score 1 mark for communication	In all these cases, <i>passer</i> is an appropriate choice of verb in terms of meaning. The task ('where did you go on holiday') requires a past tense (or phonetic version of a past tense) for 2 communication marks to be awarded: these versions do not meet this requirement. However, in all these cases the candidate has produced an existing part/tense/form of what is an appropriate verb and therefore 1 communication mark is awarded Ticks are not scored for these verbs
	Task: how <u>did</u> you and your friends react? Candidate writes: <i>Mes amis est contents</i> <i>J'éte triste</i> <i>Ils avons pleure</i> All score 1 mark for communication	
	Task: what do you want to eat for lunch. Candidate writes. <i>Je veux mange un sandwich</i> = 1 for communication	<i>Je veux</i> = tick for verb

	Task: what will you do <u>next</u> year. Candidate writes: <i>L'an <u>dernier</u> je voyage en France</i> = 1 for communication <i>L'an <u>dernier</u> je vais voyager en France</i> = 1 for communication <i>L'année <u>prochaine</u> j'allait en ville</i> = 1 for communication (if the task required a past tense, <i>J'allait en ville</i> tout court could score 2 for communication as a phonetic rendering of <i>J'allais en ville</i>)	<i>...je voyage...</i> verb is not rewarded as there is no future context (e.g. <i>L'an prochain...</i>) <i>...je vais voyager...</i> scores 2 ticks for verbs (<i>je vais</i> , <i>voyager</i>) as the task requires a future <i>...j'allait...</i> verb does not receive a tick
	<i>L'année prochaine j'aille en ville</i> = 1 for communication (<i>aller</i> is an appropriate verb, <i>aille</i> is a form of the verb <i>aller</i> (subjunctive))	<i>L'année prochaine j'aillait en ville</i> = 0 for communication (<i>aillait</i> is not any part of the verb <i>aller</i>)
(ii)	The candidate has produced a phonetic spelling of an inappropriate form/part/tense of an appropriate verb: award 1 communication mark	
	Task is to say what s/he enjoyed doing on holiday. Candidate writes: <i>J'aim le tennis</i> = 1 for communication (phonetic version of the incorrect tense (<i>j'aime</i>) of an appropriate verb)	<i>J'amie (le tennis)</i> = 0 for communication (<i>amie</i> is not any form/part/tense of the verb <i>aimer</i>)
	Task is to say how s/he got home. Candidate writes: <i>Je prenez le bus</i> = 1 for communication (phonetic version of an incorrect part/tense (<i>Je prenez</i>) of an appropriate verb)	<i>Je prendais le bus</i> = 0 for communication (<i>prendais</i> is not any form/part/tense (nor a phonetic version thereof) of the verb <i>prendre</i>)
(iii)	Use of <i>être</i> as the auxiliary when <i>avoir</i> would be correct: award 1 communication mark (see also A (v))	
	<i>Je suis mangé la pomme</i> = 1	
(iv)	Use of <i>être</i> instead of <i>avoir</i> in some clearly defined idiomatic phrases: award 1 communication mark	
	<i>J'étais peur</i> = 1 <i>J'étais soif</i> = 1 <i>J'étais faim</i> = 1 <i>Elle était cinq ans</i> = 1	(no tick for the verb) (no tick for the verb) (no tick for the verb) (no tick for the verb) However <i>Elle est les cheveux gris</i> = 0 <i>J'avais fatigué</i> = 0 <i>J'avais malade</i> = 0

(v)	Manger, nager, ranger etc – ‘e’ missing from <i>nous</i> form and imperfect: award 1 communication mark	
	<i>Je mangais des pommes</i> = 1 (no tick for the verb) <i>Nous nagons après l’école</i> = 1 (no tick for the verb)	<i>Je mang des pommes</i> = 0
(vi)	The following commonly seen inappropriate usages: award 1 communication mark	
	Accept for 1 mark <i>il est beau</i> for <i>il fait beau</i> <i>j’ai écouté un bruit</i> for <i>j’ai entendu un bruit</i> <i>c’est chaud</i> for <i>il fait chaud</i> <i>j’ai fait une promenade à l’école</i> for <i>je suis allé à l’école à pied</i> <i>j’ai regardé un accident</i> for <i>j’ai vu un accident</i>	Refuse <i>j’ai regardé pour mon sac</i> for <i>j’ai cherché mon sac</i>
(vii)	The following commonly seen mis-usages: award 1 communication mark	
	<i>il et (venu me voir)</i> <i>je return(e) etc</i> (accept <i>returner</i> for <i>retourner</i>) <i>je s’appelle (Carole)</i>	However, <i>Il m’appelle (Carole)</i> when the candidate is trying to give his/her own name = 0 as nothing of worth is communicated
(viii)	In complex sentences, consider the verb in the subordinate clause when awarding the mark for communication and reward according to the normal rules (see also A(x))	
	<i>Mon ami a dit qu’il a mal au genou</i> = 1 for communication	<i>il a mal au genou</i> , contains an appropriate verb in the wrong time frame which is awarded 1 mark for communication (in addition, first verb receives a tick)
	<i>Je pensais qu’il pleut</i> = 1 for communication	The subordinate clause, <i>qu’il pleut</i> , contains an appropriate verb in the wrong time frame which is awarded 1 communication mark according to the usual rules) (in addition, first verb receives a tick)
(ix)	«pas», or equivalent, is omitted in a negative statement = 1 for communication	
	<i>Je n’aime la biologie</i> = 1 for communication (verb receives a tick)	However <i>J’aime pas la biologie</i> = 2 for communication (in addition, the verb receives a tick)

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(i)	No attempt at a verb = 0 for communication	
	<i>je pied à l'école</i> = 0 for communication <i>je promenade mon chien</i> = 0 for communication <i>il pluie</i> = 0 for communication	However, <i>je travail à l'école</i> (in response to <i>Qu'est-ce que vous faites à l'école?</i>) = 2 for communication because <i>travail</i> works phonetically
(ii)	The verb attempted delivers a message different from the desired one = 0 for communication	
	<i>mon père a un prof</i> for <i>mon père est prof</i> = 0 for communication <i>j'ai travaillé en Australie</i> for <i>j'ai voyagé en Australie</i> = 0 for communication <i>il pleure</i> for <i>il pleut</i> = 0 for communication	
(iii)	The attempt at the verb is not a part/form of an appropriate verb or a phonetic rendition thereof = 0 for communication	
	<i>L'année prochaine j'aillait en ville</i> = 0 for communication (<i>aillait</i> is not any part of the verb <i>aller</i>) <i>Je prendais le bus</i> = 0 for communication (<i>prendais</i> is not any part of the verb <i>prendre</i>) <i>J'amie (le tennis)</i> <i>J'alle au cinema</i> <i>Je m'apple Carole</i>	
(iv)	There are two subjects = 0 for communication	
	<i>il j'aime</i> = 0 for communication	