CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

0520 FRENCH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0520/12 Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 48

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes 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 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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 <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

2.3 **More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:**

  (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.

  (b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

  (c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

      5   number of correct ticks
    –2 minus number of extra ticks
    = 3

  (d) Answers in pen do not take 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 some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

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

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2
Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1
(or vice-versa)

2.5 Answers requiring the use of French (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

(a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?

(b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?

(c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mon, ton, son etc, unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(f) Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(g) Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

2.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect French if the word given means something else in French**. (Incorrect French which constitutes a word in any language other than French is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 2.5 above).

2.7 Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark, e.g. 'sonpère' and 'lar ticle' (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

2.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

(a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing them from scoring the mark (INV = 0).
(b) tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
(c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.
(d) BOD = Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

2.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (NO Response) option in **scoris.**
Award NR (No Response):
- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:
- If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

2.10   Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, **but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:**	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded (ii) or an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer **specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:**	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original transcript:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercice 1 Questions 1–8

ACCEPT		REFUSE
1 D	1	
2 B	1	
3 A	1	
4 B	1	
5 A	1	
6 C	1	
7 D	1	
8 C	1	[Total : 8]

Exercice 2 Questions 9–16

ACCEPT		REFUSE
9 13 / treze / trese / treiz / tri(e)ze	1	trois / tres
10 B	1	
11 C	1	
12 A	1	
13 B	1	
14 C	1	
15 A	1	
16 B	1	[Total : 8]

Section 2

Exercice 1 Question 17

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

USE MARKING TOOL TO TICK '✓' EACH CORRECT ANSWER UNLESS ALL 6 CORRECT

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).

Aurélia

(a) [ ]

(b) [✓]

(c) [✓]

Paul

(d) [ ]

(e) [✓]

(f) [ ]

Carole

(g) [ ]

(h) [ ]

(i) [✓]

Frédéric

(j) [ ]

(k) [✓]

(l) [✓]

[Total : 6]

Exercice 2 Questions 18–27

ACCEPT	REFUSE
Part 1	
18 quarante /40 1 **Examples of acceptable spellings of** **«quarante»:** carant(e) / quarant	14
19 1 **EITHER** • **agriculteur(s) / agriculture(s) / agricole** MUST start **«ag(g)ri…»** **OR** • **fermier(s) / ferme(r) / ferme(s)** MUST start **«ferm…»**	 fermice
20 chère 1 **trop cher** **Examples of acceptable spellings of** **«cher»:** cher / cheir	tropcher (Marking Principle 2.7) chair / chaire / cheur

21   1
 EITHER
 • **nature**
 	
   Examples of acceptable spellings of
    «nature»: natur / natura
 	
 OR
 • **(la) forêt**
 	
 Examples of acceptable spellings of
  «forêt»: forest
	pays
	
	 animaux tc but ha

22   1
 EITHER
 • **cousins**
 	
 MUST start **«cou…»**
 Examples of acceptable spellings of
  «cousins»: coussins
 	
 OR
 • **famille**
 	
 Examples of acceptable spellings of
  «famille»: family / familie / famile
	
	 ceusin

ACCEPT		REFUSE
Part 2		
23 informaticien / informatique	1	travaille au centre de sciences **tc** but **ha**
MUST start **«informati…»**		information(s) / informative (*wrong concept*)
Examples of acceptable endings for «informaticien»: «t», «c», «s» + ion / ian / ien / ior / iar / ier / oir / air / eir		
Ignore attempts at rendering of «au centre de sciences»		
24	1	«parfait» is likely to invalidate
EITHER		addition of «destruction» is likely to invalidate
• **nul** il y a nul		
Examples of acceptable spellings of «nul»: null(e) / nule(s) / noule(s)		neule
OR		
• **déteste / (il) n'aime pas**		
25 guitare	1	faire partie d'un groupe **tc** but **ha**
MUST start **«guit(t)…» / «git(t)…»**		
Examples of acceptable endings for «guitare»: air(r)e / ar(r)e / ar(r)a		
26 Etats-Unis / Amérique	1	
Examples of acceptable spellings of «États-Unis»: estats-unis / etais uni(t)s / etas unis		etesuni
27	1	
EITHER		gens / beaucoup de gens (*incomplete*)
• **variété gens** la variété des gens		variété de genres (*different word which gives the wrong message*)
OR		jeunes **INV**
• **gens différents** beaucoup des gens différents les gens sont différents		
Examples of acceptable spellings of «gens»: gent(s)		gente(s)
		[Total : 10]

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Section 3

Exercice 1 Questions 28–33

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

Exercice 2 Questions 34–41

ACCEPT		REFUSE
34 anglais	1	universitaires **tc** but **ha**
MUST start **«ang…»** Examples of acceptable spellings of **«anglais»:** anglaise(s) / anglese		inglais / englais anglophone / Angleterre
35 traductrice	1	
MUST either start **«traduct…»** OR BE **«tradutrice»** OR **accept any part of the verb «traduire»** Examples of acceptable spellings of **«traductrice»:** traducteuse / traductris(s)e / traductrais(e) / traductriste		
36	1	
EITHER • **(grand) choix de matières**		métier(s) / matériel
OR • **be(a)ucoup (de) matière(s)**		matière **tc**
Examples of acceptable spellings of **«choix»:** choi(e) / choit(e) / chois(e) / choisir MUST start **«choi…»** Examples of acceptable spellings of **«matières»:** mattières / matière / mateiere MUST start **«mat…»**		choir(s) (*despite rule that must start «choi» this is not accepted*) chose / chosir de matières

ACCEPT	REFUSE
37 1 **EITHER** • (très) **curieux / curiosité** MUST start **«cur(r)…»** or **«cour(r)…»** MUST end **«…eux»** or **«…eus(s)e»** **Examples of acceptable spellings of «curieux»:** courieux / courieuse / curiosit(e) **OR** • (vraiment) **soif d'apprendre** veulent apprendre **If both elements are attempted and one is right, IGNORE incorrect attempts of the other**	curioso / curious / curios(e) / curie / curius / curieut / curieur (*see rule re endings*) courieur prendre **INV**
38 (pleine de) **surprise(s)** 1 **Acceptable endings for «surpris»: «…is», «…ise», «…ice», «…ix», «…ize»** **Examples of acceptable spellings of «surprise»:** surpris / supris(es) / surpises / surprix / surprice (NEEDS «r» before or after «p») **IGNORE renderings of «plein / beaucoup de»**	peu de surprises (*wrong concept*) unacceptable: supises
39 (la nouvelle) **culture** 1 vouloir connaître la nouvelle culture MUST start **«cultu…»** or **«coultu…»** **Examples of acceptable spellings of «culture»:** cultur / culturre / cultures **Treat renderings of «adapter / adaptation» as ha unless they introduce a distorting concept**	bonne adaptation **tc** but **ha** culteure **BUT** coultura / cultura
40 1 **EITHER** • **pas longs** • **court(s)** **OR** • **n'a pas le temps de partir en France**	loin pas lon paslongs (*incorrectly joined together*) il n'y a pas le temps pour voyager (*wrong concept – she hasn't time to go to France*)

ACCEPT	REFUSE
41 1 **EITHER** • **the way she dresses / her way of dressing** **façon de (s')habiller** elle façon de (s') habille / son façon habi(t) / ma façon habille **Examples of acceptable spellings of «façon»:** fason / fasson / facon **OR** • **dressing / dresses French** **(s)'habille(r) à la française** habille(r) en français / on habille(r) français(e) sa façon (s')habiller est très française **OR** • (her) **clothing** **vêtements / habi(ts)** son habiller / mon habiller (elle s')habille(r) vêtements français **All attempts at «habiller» must start with «h»**	habiller **tc** (elle) s'habille(r) **tc /** (elle) m'habille(r) **tc** son façon habite *(«habite» gives wrong message)* fançon / faison / fashion abie elle habille(r) *(incomplete)*
42 (i) 1 **EITHER** • (opening) **French school(s)** **écoles françaises** (l'ouverture une) école français(e) **IGNORE renderings of «ouverture» unless they introduce a distorting concept** **OR** • **studying <u>in</u> French** **étudier <u>en</u> français** **OR** • **(being) in a French school** **dans une école française**	construire des écoles françaises *(wrong concept – schools need to be opened not built)* étudier (le) français *(wrong concept)* école **de** français *(suggests schools **teaching** just French are being opened = wrong concept)*
Award one mark in Q42 if correct answer is split across the two answer lines.	
42 (ii) 1 **EITHER** • **français + vivre + ici / Canada** français(es) (à venir) vivre ici / au Canada **OR** • **français + appropriate verb & vie + ici / Canada** français(es) venir vie ici **Examples of appropriate verb:** passer / venir / faire	 [Total: 10]