



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

FRENCH

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Paper 1 Listening

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 45

Published

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

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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

This document consists of **15** printed pages.

1 General Marking Principles

- 1.1 It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 2. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.**

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 2 of the Mark Scheme. **Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.** Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (1.5(c)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in the target language they will not score (1.6).

1.2 Crossing out:

(a)	If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.
(b)	If a candidate crosses out an answer <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

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

(a)	If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
(b)	If two attempts are visible (e.g. 2 boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
(c)	Where candidates must tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) and tick too many, apply the following rule: deduct the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate from their number of correct answers. The remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is asked to tick 6 statements, but ticks 8. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3.
(d)	Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks 2, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

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

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

(or vice-versa)

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

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

1.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect French if the word given means something else in French.** (Incorrect French which constitutes a word in any language other than French is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 1.5 above).**1.7** **Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark,** e.g. 'sonpère' and 'lar ticle' (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

1.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

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

1.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **RM Assessor**.

Award NR (No Response):

If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or

If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or

If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

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

1.10 Extra material:

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

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

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

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	A parking	1	
2	B gâteau	1	
3	B serviette de bain	1	
4	A rôti de bœuf	1	
5	A débarrasser la table	1	
6	D film policier	1	
7	A parfum	1	
8	D danser	1	

Section 1 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	B planche à voile	1	
10	B port	1	
11	14 / quatorze quatorz(e) / quatorz(e) / catorz(e) / quatorz(e) quatorz(e)	1	any other number = INV Refuse quatoiz(e)
12	B marché	1	
13	A appartement	1	
14	C la climatisation	1	
15	C pension complète	1	

Section 2 Exercise 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>(a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birane est forte en anglais.</p> <p>(b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birane aimerait avoir moins de règlements scolaires.</p> <p>(c) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bastien déteste les maths.</p> <p>(e) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(f) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selon Bastien, on mange mal à la cantine.</p> <p>(g) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(h) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(i) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selon Marie, son professeur de chimie n'est pas patient.</p> <p>(j) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(k) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Au collège, chaque élève a son propre ordinateur.</p> <p>(l) <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
16	Type in the letter for each correct option:	6	If more than 6 boxes are ticked by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: e.g. 7 boxes ticked of which 6 are correct use formula $6 - 1 = 5$ (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

Section 2 Exercise 2: Part 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	capitale capital(e) / cap(p)it(t)al(l)e	1	au Maroc tc but HA Refuse en ville Refuse capitol(e) / captile
18	(son) enfance Must start « enf / enph » Must end « ance / once / ence / ans(s)e / ons(s)e / ens(s)e » Also accept enfant(s)	1	Refuse enphans Refuse enfiance Refuse jeune(s) / jeunes(s)(e) Note: these endings must have an « e » at the end No other variations of « enfant(s) » tolerated
19	(de) transports Must start « tran(n)s » Must end « por(t)(e)(s) »	1	Ignore attempts at « entreprise »
20	étranges etrange(s) Must start « et(t)r » Must end « ange / enge / onge » Also accept etrangent	1	Refuse étranger / étrangez Refuse etrainge / etreinge Refuse e trang e – see General marking principle 1.7
21	jouer Accept any part, any tense of the verb « jouer »	1	Refuse joeur / jeu / jouie Refuse jue / jouet

Section 2 Exercise 2: Part 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
22	patinage pat(t)in(n)age(s) Must start « pat(t) » Must end « in(n)age(s) / in(n)aje(s) » Accept any part, any tense of the verb « pat(t)iner / fair(e) du pat(t)in(s) »	1	Refuse patinoir(e)
23	boire + (du) thé Accept any part, any tense of the verb « boire » Also accept boir + acceptable spellings of « thé »: te(e)s / the(e)	1	pâtisseries = INV boire du thé et acheter des pâtisseries = INV Refuse duthe – see General marking principle 1.7 inclusion of avec la famille = HA Refuse thea / tea
24	montagne Must start « mont(t) » Must end « a(i)(g)n(n)(e)(s) » Also accept montange(s) / montagneuse(s)	1	Tolerate mention of « nord et sud » des(s)ert(s) = INV océans = INV Refuse montana

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
25	<p>prendre + repas</p> <p>Accept any part, any tense of the verb « prendre » or appropriate other verb (see below)</p> <p>Must have concept of having / eating / sharing a meal e.g. manger / déguster / partager / avoir / goûter + rep(p)a(s)</p> <p>« repas » could be replaced by cuisine / nourriture / plat + tradition(n)el(l)(e)(s) / typiqu(e)(s) / tipic(s) / maroc(ain)(e)</p> <p>prendre un repas que la voisine prépare prendre un repas qu'elle prépare</p>	1	<p>apprendre = INV</p> <p>as there are two females referred to in the question, tolerate elle prend un repas qu'elle prépare. This could be ambiguous but this is heard on the recording – treat as HA (BOD)</p> <p>Refuse prendre un repas qu'Angélique prépare (wrong person) Refuse préparer / cuisiner / faire un repas (see transcript) = tc</p>

Section 3 Exercise 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
26	D Il aimait créer des jeux vidéo.	1	
27	A Il a dessiné ce qu'il a vu.	1	
28	D Il lui a recommandé de faire un film animé basé sur ses dessins.	1	
29	B En aidant des clients au téléphone.	1	
30	D Il y avait des problèmes de pollution.	1	
31	B Son film a gagné des prix.	1	

Section 3 Exercise 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
32	<p>Concept of double nationalité</p> <p>2 / deux / duex nationalité(s) (elle est) américa(i)n(e) et français(e)</p> <p>Acceptable spellings of « double »: do(u)bl(e) / d(o)ubl(e)</p> <p>Acceptable spellings of « nationalité(s) »: nac(c)ion(n)al(l)it(t)e(s) / nation(n)al(l)it(t)y / nation(n)al(l)it(t)ies / nation(n)alet(t)ie</p>	1	<p>mère est américaine et père français = tc but HA</p> <p>Refuse multiple</p> <p>Refuse nationalita(d) / nationaliste / national(s)</p>
33	<p>championnat du monde</p> <p>Acceptable spellings of « championnat »: Must start « champ » Must end « ion(n)a(t)(e)(s) »</p> <p>Also accept champion(n)ad(e)(s) / champiogn(n)at(e)(s)</p> <p>Acceptable spellings of « champion(s) »: champion(n)(e)(e)(s)</p> <p>Acceptable spellings of « monde »: mond</p>	1	<p>Refuse champiner</p> <p>Note: must have an « a »</p> <p>Refuse championete Refuse championent / championant Refuse champiognet</p> <p>Refuse son père est le champion du monde tc</p> <p>Refuse munde / mundo / mode</p>

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
34	<p>commencer (à) marcher</p> <p>com(m)encer</p> <p>Accept any part, any tense of both verbs e.g. commence au marche</p> <p>concept of starting / learning / as soon as + walk elle a appris (à) marcher / savoir marcher de(s) qu'elle marchait / quand elle a marché / le jour (où) elle a marché quand elle a marché pour la première fois</p>	1	<p>BUT refuse aller au marche</p> <p>Tolerate inclusion of mur d'escalade = HA</p> <p>Refuse elle pouvait marcher (incomplete concept)</p>
35	<p>(sa) mère</p> <p>maman</p> <p>mère entraîne / mère entraîneur / mère est entraîneur</p> <p>mère au club / à la maison (see transcript)</p>	1	<p>Refuse mer maison avec sa mère et avec entraîneur = INV</p> <p>Refuse mère et entraîneur</p> <p>Refuse mère et club (implies club is doing the training)</p>
36	<p>libre</p> <p>libr(e) / liberte(e) / librete</p>	1	<p>le sentiment le plus fort = HA libre et fort = INV fort = INV Refuse liber Refuse pas libre / sans libre</p>
37	<p>attention (extrême)</p> <p>Must start « at(t)en » Must end « tion(n)(e)(s) / c(c)ion(n)(e)(s) / s(s)ion(n)(e)(s) »</p> <p>(être) attentive</p>	1	<p>erreur peut causer la mort = tc but HA</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
38	furieuse Must start « furi » Must end « eux / eus(s)(e) / ous(s)(e) / os(s)(e) »	1	Refuse furiase Refuse furiaux / furiause Refuse fache
39	plus (de) + détermination Accept plu(s)(e) (de) détermination OR beaucoup (de) détermination OR très détermination Acceptable spellings of « beaucoup »: beaucup / beacoup / beucoup Must start « determina » Must end « tion(n)(e)(s) / c(c)ion(n)(e)(s) / s(s)ion(n)(e)(s) » plus / très / beaucoup + déterminé(e)(s)	1	Refuse beacup / beocip / becoup / beocup / beccoup
40	(le) plaisir Must start « plais / ples » Must end « ir(e) » plaisir(e) / plesir(e)	1	motive tc but HA (le désir d'être la) meilleur(e) grimpeuse du monde = INV BUT pas le désir d'être la meilleur(e) grimpeuse du monde = HA