



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

FRENCH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0520/13

Paper 1 Listening

October/November 2016

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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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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 to a whole question 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. 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) 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 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5 \text{ number of correct ticks} \\
 -2 \text{ minus number of extra ticks} \\
 = 3
 \end{array}$$

- (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 some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

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2.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the 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) 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.
- (i) Accept plural for singular and vice versa 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 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.

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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.

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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 or (ii) 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 read and pure guesswork. Therefore where an answer of this sort occurs which is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

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3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1–8

ACCEPT		REFUSE
1	C short [1]	
2	B 10 / dix [1]	
3	A lac [1]	
4	A limonade [1]	
5	D le coffre de la voiture [1]	
6	D chips [1]	
7	C crème solaire [1]	
8	B à la caisse [1]	

[Total : 8]

Exercise 2 Questions 9–15

ACCEPT		REFUSE
9	septembre [1] september / septomb / septemb septiembre	any other month INV
10	C aquarium [1]	
11	B musée (régional) [1]	
12	C bateau (à moteur) [1]	
13	A concert / chanteur [1]	
14	A camping (du parc) [1]	
15	B (petit) train (touristique) [1]	

[Total : 7]

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Section 2

Exercice 1 Question 16

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).

Justine

- (a) Justine vit avec sa grand-mère.
- (b)
- (c) Justine n'aime pas regarder des films avec sa grand-mère.

Hugo

- (d)
- (e) Hugo aide ses parents à la maison.
- (f)

Émilie

- (g) Les parents d'Émilie sont divorcés.
- (h)
- (i) Émilie fait la cuisine avec sa mère.

Nicolas

- (j)
- (k) Parfois, Nicolas s'occupe de ses sœurs.
- (l)

[Total : 6]

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Exercise 2 Questions 17–25

Part 1

ACCEPT		REFUSE
17	cousin [1] cous(s)in(e)(s)	cuisine cousan
18	physique [1] Must start « phys », « phis », « phiz », « phyz » Must end « i(c)q(ue)(s) », « ic(s) » Also accept fisic / physique	different tc but HA
19	kilomètres [1] km(s) kilometer kilo-metre	kilo appartement kilo metre (General Principle 2.7)
20	championnat [1] Must start « cham(m)pion(n) » or « sham(m)pion(n) » Must end « a(t)(d)(s) » or as a plural « ats », « ads » Also accept championnate / championnade / championnar(e)	champion(n)(e) / champio(n)ain / champiogne (attempts at champion) championnant dans ma ville tc but HA champional(l)(e) / championel(l)(e) championnase
21	timide [1] tim(m)id	triste bizarre

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Part 2

ACCEPT		REFUSE
22	genou [1] Must start « gen » Must end « u(e)(s) », « ou(e)(s)(x) »	geneau(x) geneaou(s)(x)
23	(les) voisins voisin(e)(s) [1] Must start « vois », « voiz » Must end « in(e)(s) » Also accept voisinage	voison(s) / voisant(s) / voissants voisane(s) amis INV
24	deux ans plus tard [1] après deux an(s) / an(n)é(e)s plus-tard	plutart six mois INV plustard / plutard
25	(il a plus de) confiance [1] Must start « con(n)fi » Must end « an(n)c(c)(e) », « en(n)c(c)(e) » Also accept confiens(e) / confianz(e) / confians OR confiant Must start « con(n)fi » Must end « an(n)t(t)(e) », « en(n)t(t)(e) » Ignore attempts at rendering « il a plus de » and « en moi »	confidence confident / confidant BUT ne plus INV

[Total : 9]

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Section 3

Exercice 1 Questions 26–31

ACCEPT		REFUSE
26	B C'était le métier de sa famille. [1]	
27	D a changé son bateau. [1]	
28	C Il ne sait jamais s'il va pêcher assez de poissons. [1]	
29	C Ils étaient jaloux du succès de Marcel. [1]	
30	B Il y a d'autres moyens de vendre les poissons. [1]	
31	A Il est content d'être pêcheur en mer. [1]	

[Total : 6]

Exercice 2 Questions 32–40

ACCEPT		REFUSE
32	<p>EITHER étudier [1]</p> <p>Accept any part, any tense of « étudier »</p> <p>Must start « etud(i) »</p> <p>OR étudiant(e)</p> <p>Ignore attempts at rendering « être »</p> <p>Must start « etud(i) »</p> <p>Must end « an(t)(s) », « en(t)(s) », etudion(t)(s)</p>	<p>à l'université tc but HA</p> <p>à l'école INV</p> <p>en France / Marseille tc but HA</p> <p>au Canada INV</p> <p>pour six mois INV</p>
33	<p>(elle) partait avec (une) ami(e) [1]</p> <p>Concept of being accompanied by a friend</p> <p>Therefore accept appropriate verbs such as « accompagner », « aller avec » and « voyager avec »</p> <p>Accept any part, any tense of appropriate verbs</p>	<p>elle partait une amie</p>

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<p>34 serveuse [1]</p> <p>Must start « serv »</p> <p>Must end « eu(s)(s)(e) », « eur », « eux »</p> <p>servieuse / servueuse</p> <p>Also accept seurveuse</p> <p>Accept any part, any tense of « servir »</p>	<p>service</p> <p>servou(x)</p> <p>sauveuse</p> <p>six moi(n)(s) tc but HA</p> <p>wrong number of months INV</p>
<p>35 (un) appartement [1]</p> <p>ap(p)artem(m)ent / ap(p)art ap(p)artam(m)ent</p> <p>(elle trouve un) appartement</p>	<p>lappartement</p>
<p>36 EITHER comprendre / parler (l')anglais [1]</p> <p>(acceptable answer to set question if used in the infinitive form or without a subject pronoun)</p> <p>comprend l'anglais parle anglais</p> <p>OR</p> <p>les gens parlaient (uniquement) anglais elle ne comprenait / parlait pas anglais elle (devait) parler anglais au téléphone</p> <p>OR</p> <p>les gens ne parlaient pas français</p> <p>Accept any part, any tense of verbs</p> <p>Mark for concept of difficulty in understanding English OR for concept of people speaking English or not speaking French</p> <p>Check correct subject</p>	<p>BUT elle comprend l'anglais INV BUT elle parle l'anglais INV</p> <p>organiser les visites d'appartement tc but HA</p> <p>les jeunes or les hommes INV</p> <p>anglais INV</p> <p>Les gens parlent français Elle ne parle pas anglais</p>
<p>37 (ils l'ont aidée avec son) accent [1]</p> <p>(améliorer son) accent</p> <p>Must start « ac(c)(s) », « ac(c)(x) »</p> <p>Must end « an(t)(e) », « en(t)(e) »</p> <p>Also accept axccent</p> <p>Ignore attempts at « ce qui m'a été très utile » and « améliorer »</p>	<p>axent</p> <p>accent des clients</p>

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<p>38 (un) billet (de) retour [1]</p> <p>ticket (de) retour billet pour retourner en France</p> <p>OR billet (d') avion</p> <p>ticket (d') avion</p>	<p>son ami decide de retourner en France</p>
<p>39 (le) paysage [1]</p> <p>Must start « pais », « pays »</p> <p>Must end « age »</p> <p>Also accept payesage</p>	<p>passage, pesage pis(s)age, pizza payage, payissage, payasage, pay sage,</p> <p>la France est très belle tc but HA</p>
<p>40 (elle a) esprit (plus) ouvert [1]</p> <p>acceptable spellings of « esprit »</p> <p>Must start « espri »</p> <p>Must end « t », « x », « s », « e »</p> <p>Also accept espirit</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Acceptable spellings of « ouvert »</p> <p>Accept any part, any tense of « ouvrir »</p> <p>Also accept ouvrir</p>	<p>elle a decouvert un nouveau pays tc but HA elle a decouvert une culture différente tc but HA elle a rencontré des gens différents tc but HA</p>

[Total : 9]