



Cambridge IGCSE™

FRENCH

0520/41

Paper 4 Writing

October/November 2020

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **35** 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
<p>Question 1</p> <p>Candidates are required to list 8 items in French. Read all of the items that the candidate has listed and award marks as follows:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) On Question 1, award marks for items wherever the candidate has written them.</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(iv) The pictures provided on the question paper are only suggestions.</p> <p>(v) Mark for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies, provided the message is clear. Ignore any definite / indefinite article, possessive adjective, etc. Ignore any verbs.</p> <p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘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). <p>(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.</p> <p>(viii) Refuse all nouns which are repeated and which do not have a separate meaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <p>(ix) Reject misspelt words which suggest a word with a quite different meaning. Where nouns are usually plural, accept the singular and vice versa.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks																																																															
1	<p>La salle de bains</p> <p>Faites une liste, en français, de 8 choses qu'on trouve dans une salle de bains.</p> <p>Refuse baignoire (exemple)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 419 1883 1318"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 419 786 464">ACCEPT</th> <th data-bbox="786 419 1220 464">ACCEPT</th> <th data-bbox="1220 419 1883 464">REFUSE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 464 786 504">bidet</td> <td data-bbox="786 464 1220 504"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 464 1883 504"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 504 786 544">brosse (à cheveux / à dents)</td> <td data-bbox="786 504 1220 544"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 504 1883 544">broche</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 544 786 584">dentifrice</td> <td data-bbox="786 544 1220 584"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 544 1883 584">dentifrique</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 584 786 624">douche</td> <td data-bbox="786 584 1220 624"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 584 1883 624">duche</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 624 786 663">eau</td> <td data-bbox="786 624 1220 663"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 624 1883 663"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 663 786 703">lavabo / évier</td> <td data-bbox="786 663 1220 703"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 663 1883 703"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 703 786 743">maquillage</td> <td data-bbox="786 703 1220 743">maquillage / maquiage</td> <td data-bbox="1220 703 1883 743"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 743 786 783">médicaments / aspirine / crème</td> <td data-bbox="786 743 1220 783"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 743 1883 783">medicine / medecine</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 783 786 823">meuble / étagère</td> <td data-bbox="786 783 1220 823"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 783 1883 823">bureau / canapé / porte / fenêtre / chaise / table</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 823 786 863">miroir</td> <td data-bbox="786 823 1220 863">glace / glasse</td> <td data-bbox="1220 823 1883 863">mirror</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 863 786 903">papier</td> <td data-bbox="786 863 1220 903"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 863 1883 903"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 903 786 943">parfum / eau de toilette</td> <td data-bbox="786 903 1220 943">parfume</td> <td data-bbox="1220 903 1883 943">perfume</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 943 786 983">peigne</td> <td data-bbox="786 943 1220 983"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 943 1883 983">peine</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 983 786 1023">placard / armoire</td> <td data-bbox="786 983 1220 1023"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 983 1883 1023"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1023 786 1062">poubelle</td> <td data-bbox="786 1023 1220 1062"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 1023 1883 1062"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1062 786 1102">savon / savonnette</td> <td data-bbox="786 1062 1220 1102">savonette</td> <td data-bbox="1220 1062 1883 1102"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1102 786 1142">serviette</td> <td data-bbox="786 1102 1220 1142">servillette</td> <td data-bbox="1220 1102 1883 1142">cervillete robe (de bains)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1142 786 1182">shampooing</td> <td data-bbox="786 1142 1220 1182"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 1142 1883 1182">shampoo</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1182 786 1222">tapis</td> <td data-bbox="786 1182 1220 1222"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 1182 1883 1222"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1222 786 1262">wc / toilettes</td> <td data-bbox="786 1222 1220 1262"></td> <td data-bbox="1220 1222 1883 1262">toilet / toilet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="1518 1353 1928 1385" style="text-align: right;">Total for Question 1: 5 marks</p>	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	REFUSE	bidet			brosse (à cheveux / à dents)		broche	dentifrice		dentifrique	douche		duche	eau			lavabo / évier			maquillage	maquillage / maquiage		médicaments / aspirine / crème		medicine / medecine	meuble / étagère		bureau / canapé / porte / fenêtre / chaise / table	miroir	glace / glasse	mirror	papier			parfum / eau de toilette	parfume	perfume	peigne		peine	placard / armoire			poubelle			savon / savonnette	savonette		serviette	servillette	cervillete robe (de bains)	shampooing		shampoo	tapis			wc / toilettes		toilet / toilet	5
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Question	Answer	Marks
Question 2	Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<p>Ma chambre</p> <p><u>2.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication</u></p> <p>(i) Place the appropriate ‘numbered’ tick as close as possible to each relevant communication point in the body of the answer.</p> <p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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). <p>(iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.</p> <p>(iv) For COMMUNICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>(v) <u>LISTS</u> = 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <p>(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).</p> <p>(vii) Do not penalise factual errors.</p> <p>(viii) What the candidate writes may not follow the order of the tasks on the question paper – this is fine</p>	15

Question	Answer		Marks
2	Tick	Accept	
	✓1	<p>Faites une petite description de votre chambre (par exemple : taille, couleur, meubles).</p> <p>Ma chambre est petite / grande / confortable / belle Elle est blanche Dans ma chambre, j'ai / il y a un lit</p> <p>Refuse j'ai une salle de bains</p>	
	✓2	<p>Quelles activités faites-vous dans votre chambre ?</p> <p>Je fais mes devoirs J'écoute de la musique</p> <p>Tolerate je me couche</p> <p>Refuse je reste / je joue au foot</p>	
	✓3	<p>Pourquoi aimez-vous passer du temps dans votre chambre ?</p> <p>Je peux être seule J'aime / j'adore ma chambre Elle est calme</p> <p>Refuse details used in Task 1, e.g. elle est confortable</p>	
	✓4	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous faites pour avoir une chambre propre ?</p> <p>Je passe l'aspirateur le samedi Je range mes vêtements dans mon armoire Je fais mon lit tous les matins</p> <p>Refuse je passe l'aspirateur dans le salon / je fais la vaisselle / j'aide ma mère dans la cuisine</p>	

Question	Answer		Marks
2	✓5	<p>Comment serait votre chambre idéale ?</p> <p>Ma chambre idéale serait plus grande / moderne Dans ma chambre idéale, j'aurais un grand lit Il y aurait des posters sur les murs</p> <p>Ma chambre idéale serait avec un grand lit (Accept for Communication but not for Language)</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks												
2	<p><u>2.2: Award a mark out of 5 for Language</u></p> <p>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 I)).</p> <p>Grade descriptors for Language (Question 2)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="349 453 1805 1155"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 453 427 624">5</td> <td data-bbox="427 453 1805 624">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 data-bbox="349 624 427 746">4</td> <td data-bbox="427 624 1805 746">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 data-bbox="349 746 427 885">3</td> <td data-bbox="427 746 1805 885">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 data-bbox="349 885 427 986">2</td> <td data-bbox="427 885 1805 986">A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 986 427 1070">1</td> <td data-bbox="427 986 1805 1070">Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1070 427 1155">0</td> <td data-bbox="427 1070 1805 1155">One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Consider the whole answer when awarding mark for language</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Language: 5 marks Total for Question 2: 15 marks</p>	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.	
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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:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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																				
<p><u>3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs</u></p>																						
<p>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.</p>																						
<p>(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.</p>																						
<p>Conversion table for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3)</p>																						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="788 580 1164 638">Number of ticks</th> <th data-bbox="1164 580 1442 638">Mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 638 1164 686">18+</td> <td data-bbox="1164 638 1442 686">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 686 1164 734">16,17</td> <td data-bbox="1164 686 1442 734">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 734 1164 782">14,15</td> <td data-bbox="1164 734 1442 782">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 782 1164 829">12,13</td> <td data-bbox="1164 782 1442 829">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 829 1164 877">10,11</td> <td data-bbox="1164 829 1442 877">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 877 1164 925">8,9</td> <td data-bbox="1164 877 1442 925">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 925 1164 973">6,7</td> <td data-bbox="1164 925 1442 973">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 973 1164 1021">4,5</td> <td data-bbox="1164 973 1442 1021">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 1021 1164 1091">0,1,2,3</td> <td data-bbox="1164 1021 1442 1091">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </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
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10,11	4																					
8,9	3																					
6,7	2																					
4,5	1																					
0,1,2,3	0																					
<p>How to award ticks for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3):</p>																						
<p>(a) Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 professeurs 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

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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 (<i>no tick</i>)	
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 (<i>no tick</i>) le choix je voudrais (✓)		if sequence is incorrect, both verbs cannot be rewarded
Quand j'ai fini (<i>no tick</i>) 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
	<p>(g) Reward only the first occurrence of a verb, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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... <p>However,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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») <p><u>3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features</u></p> <p>(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)).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) Consider the extent to which the following are used correctly and appropriately when assessing the candidate's control of structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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... etc /</i> – 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>politesses</i> in the letter 	

Question	Answer	Marks
Grade descriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)		
11–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts more than basic structures. • On balance, the work is more accurate than inaccurate. • Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task. 	
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliant on basic structures. • Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. • Basic vocabulary. 	
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure. 	
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable. 	
<p>^{^^}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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total for Communication: 10 marks Total for Verbs: 8 marks Total for Other linguistic features: 12 marks Total for Question 3: 30 marks</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks															
3(a)	<p>Mon stage</p> <p>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="349 352 1924 1390"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="349 352 450 416">Tick</th> <th data-bbox="450 352 1812 416">Accept</th> <th data-bbox="1812 352 1924 416">Mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 416 450 684">✓1</td> <td data-bbox="450 416 1812 684"> <p>Où avez-vous travaillé ?</p> <p>J'ai fait mon stage dans un magasin. J'ai travaillé dans une école maternelle.</p> <p>J'ai travaillé en ville = max 1 Je travaille dans une boulangerie depuis une semaine = max 1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1812 416 1924 684">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 684 450 919">✓2</td> <td data-bbox="450 684 1812 919"> <p>Quelles tâches deviez-vous faire ?</p> <p>Je devais servir les clients. Je faisais la vaisselle.</p> <p>J'ai nettoyé les tables (2 for Communication but no Verb tick)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1812 684 1924 919">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 919 450 1189">✓3</td> <td data-bbox="450 919 1812 1189"> <p>Qu'est-ce que vous pensez des stages ?</p> <p>Je pense que les stages sont une bonne idée. Les stages sont très utiles. Je n'aime pas les stages.</p> <p>J'ai trouvé le stage difficile = max 1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1812 919 1924 1189">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1189 450 1390">✓4</td> <td data-bbox="450 1189 1812 1390"> <p>Si vous pouviez faire un autre stage, où choisiriez-vous de travailler ?</p> <p>Je voudrais travailler dans un hôpital car je veux être médecin plus tard. (✓✓ 4 and ✓✓5)</p> <p>Refuse je ne voudrais pas faire un autre stage.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1812 1189 1924 1390">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tick	Accept	Mark	✓1	<p>Où avez-vous travaillé ?</p> <p>J'ai fait mon stage dans un magasin. J'ai travaillé dans une école maternelle.</p> <p>J'ai travaillé en ville = max 1 Je travaille dans une boulangerie depuis une semaine = max 1</p>	2	✓2	<p>Quelles tâches deviez-vous faire ?</p> <p>Je devais servir les clients. Je faisais la vaisselle.</p> <p>J'ai nettoyé les tables (2 for Communication but no Verb tick)</p>	2	✓3	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous pensez des stages ?</p> <p>Je pense que les stages sont une bonne idée. Les stages sont très utiles. Je n'aime pas les stages.</p> <p>J'ai trouvé le stage difficile = max 1</p>	2	✓4	<p>Si vous pouviez faire un autre stage, où choisiriez-vous de travailler ?</p> <p>Je voudrais travailler dans un hôpital car je veux être médecin plus tard. (✓✓ 4 and ✓✓5)</p> <p>Refuse je ne voudrais pas faire un autre stage.</p>	2	30
Tick	Accept	Mark															
✓1	<p>Où avez-vous travaillé ?</p> <p>J'ai fait mon stage dans un magasin. J'ai travaillé dans une école maternelle.</p> <p>J'ai travaillé en ville = max 1 Je travaille dans une boulangerie depuis une semaine = max 1</p>	2															
✓2	<p>Quelles tâches deviez-vous faire ?</p> <p>Je devais servir les clients. Je faisais la vaisselle.</p> <p>J'ai nettoyé les tables (2 for Communication but no Verb tick)</p>	2															
✓3	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous pensez des stages ?</p> <p>Je pense que les stages sont une bonne idée. Les stages sont très utiles. Je n'aime pas les stages.</p> <p>J'ai trouvé le stage difficile = max 1</p>	2															
✓4	<p>Si vous pouviez faire un autre stage, où choisiriez-vous de travailler ?</p> <p>Je voudrais travailler dans un hôpital car je veux être médecin plus tard. (✓✓ 4 and ✓✓5)</p> <p>Refuse je ne voudrais pas faire un autre stage.</p>	2															

Question	Answer		Marks
3(a)	✓5	<p>Donnez les raisons de votre choix.</p> <p>Reason must match the job chosen in Task 4.</p> <p>...car j'aime les sciences.</p> <p>J'aimerais travailler dans un restaurant (✓✓4) car j'adore le sport (no ✓5) Je voudrais être professeur (no ✓4) car j'aime les enfants (✓✓5)</p>	2
	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
	1	Past	
2	Past		
3	Present		
4	Conditional		
5	Present / Past / Future		
<p><u>3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</u></p>			
<p><u>3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above</u></p>			

Question	Answer	Marks															
3(b)	<p><i>Vacances dans un camping</i></p> <p><u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="349 352 1917 1358"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="349 352 450 416">Tick</th> <th data-bbox="450 352 1805 416">Accept</th> <th data-bbox="1805 352 1917 416">Mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 416 450 584">✓1</td> <td data-bbox="450 416 1805 584"> <p>Décrivez votre voyage pour arriver au camping.</p> <p>J'ai / on a voyagé en voiture. Le voyage a duré deux heures.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1805 416 1917 584">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 584 450 783">✓2</td> <td data-bbox="450 584 1805 783"> <p>Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait à votre arrivée au camping ?</p> <p>On a dressé la tente. J'ai acheté des provisions au magasin. J'ai nagé dans la piscine.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1805 584 1917 783">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 783 450 1054">✓3</td> <td data-bbox="450 783 1805 1054"> <p>Expliquez les avantages de faire du camping.</p> <p>Ce n'est pas cher. On est près de la nature.</p> <p>J'aime dormir dans une tente = max 1 On était près de la nature = max 1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1805 783 1917 1054">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1054 450 1358">✓4</td> <td data-bbox="450 1054 1805 1358"> <p>Quels peuvent être les inconvénients du camping ?</p> <p>Ce n'est pas agréable quand il fait mauvais. Il peut y avoir beaucoup de moustiques. Les tentes ne sont pas confortables.</p> <p>La tente n'était pas confortable = max 1 Je n'aime pas dormir dans une tente = max 1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1805 1054 1917 1358">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tick	Accept	Mark	✓1	<p>Décrivez votre voyage pour arriver au camping.</p> <p>J'ai / on a voyagé en voiture. Le voyage a duré deux heures.</p>	2	✓2	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait à votre arrivée au camping ?</p> <p>On a dressé la tente. J'ai acheté des provisions au magasin. J'ai nagé dans la piscine.</p>	2	✓3	<p>Expliquez les avantages de faire du camping.</p> <p>Ce n'est pas cher. On est près de la nature.</p> <p>J'aime dormir dans une tente = max 1 On était près de la nature = max 1</p>	2	✓4	<p>Quels peuvent être les inconvénients du camping ?</p> <p>Ce n'est pas agréable quand il fait mauvais. Il peut y avoir beaucoup de moustiques. Les tentes ne sont pas confortables.</p> <p>La tente n'était pas confortable = max 1 Je n'aime pas dormir dans une tente = max 1</p>	2	30
Tick	Accept	Mark															
✓1	<p>Décrivez votre voyage pour arriver au camping.</p> <p>J'ai / on a voyagé en voiture. Le voyage a duré deux heures.</p>	2															
✓2	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait à votre arrivée au camping ?</p> <p>On a dressé la tente. J'ai acheté des provisions au magasin. J'ai nagé dans la piscine.</p>	2															
✓3	<p>Expliquez les avantages de faire du camping.</p> <p>Ce n'est pas cher. On est près de la nature.</p> <p>J'aime dormir dans une tente = max 1 On était près de la nature = max 1</p>	2															
✓4	<p>Quels peuvent être les inconvénients du camping ?</p> <p>Ce n'est pas agréable quand il fait mauvais. Il peut y avoir beaucoup de moustiques. Les tentes ne sont pas confortables.</p> <p>La tente n'était pas confortable = max 1 Je n'aime pas dormir dans une tente = max 1</p>	2															

Question	Answer		Marks												
3(b)	✓5	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous aimeriez faire pour vos prochaines vacances ?</p> <p>J'aimerais aller dans un pays étranger. Je voudrais passer mes vacances dans un hôtel. Je voudrais partir avec ma famille.</p> <p>Je voudrais aller avec ma famille = max 1</p>	2												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="349 588 689 652">Communication point</th> <th data-bbox="696 588 1908 652">For Verbs, accept:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 657 689 721">1</td> <td data-bbox="696 657 1908 721">Past</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 726 689 790">2</td> <td data-bbox="696 726 1908 790">Past</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 794 689 858">3</td> <td data-bbox="696 794 1908 858">Present</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 863 689 927">4</td> <td data-bbox="696 863 1908 927">Present</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 932 689 979">5</td> <td data-bbox="696 932 1908 979">Conditional</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	1	Past	2	Past	3	Present	4	Present	5	Conditional
Communication point	For Verbs, accept:														
1	Past														
2	Past														
3	Present														
4	Present														
5	Conditional														
<p><u>3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above</u></p>															
<p><u>3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above</u></p>															

Question	Answer	Marks																		
3(c)	<p><i>Une rencontre en ville</i></p> <p><u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 352 1919 1150"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="347 352 448 416">Tick</th> <th data-bbox="448 352 1787 416">Accept</th> <th data-bbox="1787 352 1919 416">Mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 416 448 584">✓1</td> <td data-bbox="448 416 1787 584"> <p>Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait quand vous avez entendu votre nom ?</p> <p>Je me suis retourné(e). J'ai regardé autour de moi.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1787 416 1919 584">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 584 448 716">✓2</td> <td data-bbox="448 584 1787 716"> <p>Donnez des détails sur la personne qui vous appelait (par exemple : nom ? qui ?).</p> <p>C'était mon ami(e) Chris.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1787 584 1919 716">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 716 448 849">✓3</td> <td data-bbox="448 716 1787 849"> <p>Quelle a été votre réaction à ce moment-là ?</p> <p>J'ai été surpris(e).</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1787 716 1919 849">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 849 448 1016">✓4</td> <td data-bbox="448 849 1787 1016"> <p>Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé ensuite ?</p> <p>Nous sommes allé(e)s dans un petit café. Nous avons bavardé ensemble.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1787 849 1919 1016">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 1016 448 1150">✓5</td> <td data-bbox="448 1016 1787 1150"> <p>Pourquoi avez-vous/n'avez-vous pas été content(e) de cette rencontre ?</p> <p>J'ai été contente de cette rencontre car je n'avais pas vu mon ami(e) depuis longtemps.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1787 1016 1919 1150">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tick	Accept	Mark	✓1	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait quand vous avez entendu votre nom ?</p> <p>Je me suis retourné(e). J'ai regardé autour de moi.</p>	2	✓2	<p>Donnez des détails sur la personne qui vous appelait (par exemple : nom ? qui ?).</p> <p>C'était mon ami(e) Chris.</p>	2	✓3	<p>Quelle a été votre réaction à ce moment-là ?</p> <p>J'ai été surpris(e).</p>	2	✓4	<p>Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé ensuite ?</p> <p>Nous sommes allé(e)s dans un petit café. Nous avons bavardé ensemble.</p>	2	✓5	<p>Pourquoi avez-vous/n'avez-vous pas été content(e) de cette rencontre ?</p> <p>J'ai été contente de cette rencontre car je n'avais pas vu mon ami(e) depuis longtemps.</p>	2	30
Tick	Accept	Mark																		
✓1	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait quand vous avez entendu votre nom ?</p> <p>Je me suis retourné(e). J'ai regardé autour de moi.</p>	2																		
✓2	<p>Donnez des détails sur la personne qui vous appelait (par exemple : nom ? qui ?).</p> <p>C'était mon ami(e) Chris.</p>	2																		
✓3	<p>Quelle a été votre réaction à ce moment-là ?</p> <p>J'ai été surpris(e).</p>	2																		
✓4	<p>Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé ensuite ?</p> <p>Nous sommes allé(e)s dans un petit café. Nous avons bavardé ensemble.</p>	2																		
✓5	<p>Pourquoi avez-vous/n'avez-vous pas été content(e) de cette rencontre ?</p> <p>J'ai été contente de cette rencontre car je n'avais pas vu mon ami(e) depuis longtemps.</p>	2																		

Question	Answer		Marks
3(c)	Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	
	1	Past	
	2	Past	
	3	Past	
	4	Past	
	5	Past / Present	
	<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 Question 3

In the case of an answer which is completely irrelevant to the chosen question (3(a) or 3(b) or 3(c)), a mark of 0 is given for Communication and for Language.

In cases where the chosen question was clearly attempted but communication of the set tasks was not achieved (e.g. due to inadequate language control), a score of 0 is given for Communication. Language marks (for Verbs and Other linguistic features) are based on any phrases that do communicate meaning.

Irrelevant material that has been included in an otherwise relevant answer does not score for Communication or for Verbs. Communication marks and Verb marks are awarded for the relevant parts of the answer only. The mark for Other linguistic features is based on the whole answer.

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	

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(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... / Je habite...</i> = 2 for communication in spite of missing elision	<i>Je aime / 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'appele / J'apelle / J'apele / 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 (wrong tense) 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)

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	
	<p>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'aille en France</i> <i>Je vas en France</i></p> <p>All score 1 mark for communication</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Ticks are not scored for these verbs</p>
	<p>Task: how <u>did</u> you and your friends react? Candidate writes: <i>Mes amis est contents</i> <i>J'été triste</i> <i>Ils avons pleure</i></p> <p>All score 1 mark for communication</p>	
	<p>Task: what do you want to eat for lunch. Candidate writes. <i>Je veux mange un sandwich = 1 for communication</i></p>	<p><i>Je veux</i> = tick for verb</p>

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	<p>Task: what will you do next year. Candidate writes: <i>L'an dernier je voyage en France</i> = 1 for communication <i>L'an dernier je vais voyager en France</i> = 1 for communication <i>L'année prochaine 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>)</p>	<p>...<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</p>
	<p><i>L'année prochaine j'aïlle en ville</i> = 1 for communication (<i>aller</i> is an appropriate verb, <i>aïlle</i> is a form of the verb <i>aller</i> (subjunctive))</p>	<p><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>)</p>
(ii)	<p>The candidate has produced a phonetic spelling of an inappropriate form/part/tense of an appropriate verb: award 1 communication mark</p>	
	<p>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)</p>	<p><i>J'amie (le tennis)</i> = 0 for communication (<i>amie</i> is not any form/part/tense of the verb <i>aimer</i>)</p>
	<p>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)</p>	<p><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>)</p>
(iii)	<p>Use of être as the auxiliary when avoir would be correct: award 1 communication mark (see also A (v))</p>	
	<p><i>Je suis mangé la pomme</i> = 1</p>	
(iv)	<p>Use of être instead of avoir in some clearly defined idiomatic phrases: award 1 communication mark</p>	
	<p><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</p>	<p>(no tick for the verb) (no tick for the verb) (no tick for the verb) (no tick for the verb)</p> <p>However <i>Elle est les cheveux gris</i> = 0 <i>J'avais fatigué</i> = 0 <i>J'avais malade</i> = 0</p>

(v)	Manger, nager, ranger etc – ‘e’ missing from nous 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)</i> etc (accept <i>retuner</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	