

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0520 FRENCH (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0520/13

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 48

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

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0520

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. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
- (c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

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

- (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 two, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0520

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

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

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

2.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

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

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0520

2.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (NO Response) option in **scoris**.

Award NR (No Response):

- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

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

2.10 Extra material:

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

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

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0520

3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1–8

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

Exercise 2 Questions 9–16

ACCEPT	REFUSE
<p>9 avril / abril / avrile / april / avrel / avrilm 1</p> <p>10 17 1</p> <p>11 B 1</p> <p>12 lundi / lunedì / ludi 1</p> <p>13 A 1</p> <p>14 B 1</p> <p>15 C 1</p> <p>16 C 1</p>	<p>any other month = inv</p> <p>[Total : 8]</p>

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0520

Section 2

Exercise 1 Question 17

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

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

If more than 6 boxes are ticked by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: e.g. 7 boxes ticked of which 6 are correct use formula $6-1 = 5$ (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

Allison

(a)

(b)

(c)

Clément

(d)

(e)

(f)

Sabine

(g)

(h)

(i)

Théo

(j)

(k)

(l)

[Total : 6]

Exercice 2 Questions 18–27

ACCEPT	REFUSE
Part 1	
18 (à l') école (primaire) ignore renderings of «primaire»	1 secondaire primaire tc privée = inv
19 police policia / polizia must start «poli...»	1
20 100,000	1 correct number written + incorrect = inv
21 (au) cinéma(s) / film(s) cenima / film(e) voir les films / regarder les films	1
22 rivière(s) / rivier(s) / riviair(e)(s) must start «rivi...»	1 river / rivere (<i>doesn't start «rivi»</i>) riviens
Part 2	
23 (la) chaleur / (il faisait) chaud chalheur(e) / cholor / chalore / challeur(e) shaleur / shalor / shalure / shaud must start «cha...» or «sha...»	1 chal heur / challer sept heures calor / caleur / chauleur
24 planche à voil(e) plonche la voil(e) look for correct split	1 voile / planche cheval planche avoile / blanche à voile planche à volley / planche à volie
25 prof(esseur) de sport prof(s) le sport / prof un spor(t) profesor de sport	1 prof tc (<i>incomplete</i>) sport tc professionnelle de sport
26 (la) mer / près de la mer mer et vent (ignore attempts at «vent» which do not result in another word) il fait beau à cause de la mer	1 mère / mere vent tc but ha elle se sent bien tc but ha la mer et le cinéma
27 loin (de tout) (même avec Internet on se sent) loin de tout on se sent (très) loin loin du monde / loin du mondre loin des autres c'est loin / très loin	1 il n'y a pas d'Internet il n'y a pas le monde on se sent seul
[Total : 10]	

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0520

Section 3

Exercice 1 Questions 28–33

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

Exercice 2 Questions 34–43

ACCEPT		REFUSE
34	(son) frère(e) ignore all possessives	1 frère
35	ANY ONE OF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cha(r)mant(e) / cha(r)ment / cha(r)mand / charme sha(r)mant(e) / sha(r)ment / sha(r)mand / sharme (must start «cha...» or «sha...») accueillant(e) / ac(c)ueillante / ac(c)eillant accueil / aqqueil / acqueil aqqueillant(e) / acqueillante / aq(q)eillant (1) fille / sœur (Erla / mon âge) (1) garçon / frère / fils (Andri / plus âgé) (ignore attempts at names) 2 enfants 	1 the following adjectives invalidate: sympa / gentil / agréable / bonne / bien chormant / chermant / charmeaux tc but ha accillant / accellant / aqueante / acayante / acreyant / acquellant / occellant: tc but ha wrong number of boys or girls = inv wrong age = inv, e.g. fille moins âgé if candidate adds extra info, check ts
36	CONCEPTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EITHER freedom (ils sont très) libres liber(s) / libere(s) liberté / liberter OR going out often / freely sortent beaucoup / souvent (dehors) ils ne disent rien aux parents quand ils sortent ils sortent sans permission ils sortent quand ils veulent 	1 livres beaucoup de temps libre ils sortent (<i>incomplete</i>) ils sortent sans ses parents tc but ha ils sortent beaucoup de heures tc but ha

Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0520

ACCEPT

REFUSE

<p>37 CONCEPTS: 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EITHER communiquer (avec la famille/les gens) communiqué / communication / comunicacion / comunicar / comunicé • OR (apprendre) (la) langue langue + communicate («<i>communicate</i>» here is an ha because «<i>langue</i>» is correct) 	<p>communiquer avec les jeunes = inv communiquer avec les locaux communicate(r) / communicat</p> <p>prendre la langue</p>
<p>38 email(s) / e-mail(s) 1</p> <p>emel / mel / mél / emél elle envoyait des e-mails régulièrement</p>	<p>téléphone tc email et téléphone par internet / ordinateur tc but ha</p>
<p>39 MUST HAVE COMPARISON 1</p> <p>est moins longue est plus courte termine plu(s) tôt / finit plu(s) tôt Beware: check that comparison goes in the right direction</p>	<p>commence à huit heures tc but ha mois longue / moi longue très / trop courte (<i>no comparison</i>) termine plutôt (<i>words run together</i>) termine plutôt (<i>different word</i>) taut / taux / taud on se concentre mieux tc but ha</p>
<p>40 CONCEPTS: 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EITHER never/not with the same pupils (elle n'était) jamais / pas avec les mêmes élèves (elle était) avec de différents élèves chaque jour / chaque fois / toujours • OR (working in) a different group for each subject / for different subjects (elle) travaillait dans un groupe différent pour chaque matière est avec des gens différents pour chaque cours • OR working (in) different groups (must contain notion of plurality) (elle) travaillait (dans) des groupes différents travaille/étudie (dans) un groupe différents travaille/étudie (dans) des groupe différent travaille/étudie (dans) un groupes différent faisait ses cours (en) différents groupes travaillait (dans) un groupe différent chaque fois / chaque jour / toujours (<i>plurality implied</i>) 	<p>jamais les mêmes élèves (<i>incomplete – no «avec»</i>)</p> <p>métier / matériel = inv course = inv</p> <p>pour chaque matière elle travail dans un cours différent / elle fait un cours différent (<i>suggests different lessons rather than different people</i>) elle travaille en / un groupe (<i>incomplete</i>)</p> <p>beaucoup de groupes tc but ha groupes différents tc elle rencontre des élèves dans des groupes différents (<i>incomplete – no 'working'</i>) elle travail dans des classes / salles de classe différentes</p>
<p>41 CONCEPTS: 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EITHER (la) neige / la neige et le paysage naige / nège / niege elle a vu la neige BUT elle a vu la neige comme elle n'a jamais vu • OR paysage(s) blanc / paysage (tout) blanc 	<p>wrong colour of neige / paysage = inv nage = inv elle aime la neige / les paysages = inv elle a vu la neige pour la première fois elle n'a jamais vu la neige pays blanc / tout blanc / c'est blanc paysage tc but ha with neige paysage blant tc but ha with neige</p>

Page 10	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0520

42 MUST HAVE NOTION OF DIFFERENT + HOLIDAYS (chaque ville a une) semaine différente de / en vacances vacances différentes / différences	1	wrong length of time = inv
43 (il fait) nuit tôt les nuits sont longues / les jours sont courts	1	il fait très froid nuit très taut , but accept if penalised in Q39 – remember to check back [Total : 10]