
FRENCH

0520/01

Paper 1 Listening

For Examination from 2015

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

Approx. 45 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 45

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

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **1** blank page.

1 General Marking Principles

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

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 2 of the Mark Scheme. Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (1.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in French they will not score (1.6).

1.2 Crossing out:

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

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

- (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
- (b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. 2 boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
- (c) 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. For example, the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but there are 2 'extra' ticks (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 'extras'). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

number of correct ticks:	5
minus number of extra ticks:	-2
mark awarded:	= 3

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks 2, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

1.4 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)

1.5 Answers requiring the use of French (rather than a non-verbal response) should be based on 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 a 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 specified otherwise.
- (g) Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

1.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect French if the word given means something else in French.** (Incorrect French which constitutes a word in any language other than French is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme, and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 1.5 above.)

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

1.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

- (a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra material, 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:	<p>the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes:</p> <p>(i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>(ii) an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused</p>
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original transcript:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

2 Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1–8

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

Exercise 2 Questions 9–15

ACCEPT		REFUSE
9	A	[1]
10	se(p)t(i)embre / septambre / ceptembre september	[1] sept
11	B	[1]
12	C	[1]
13	B	[1]
14	A	[1]
15	680 / accept written version	[1]
		[Total : 7]

Section 2

Exercise 1 Question 16

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

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).

ACCEPT

REFUSE

Thibault

(a) (b) (c)

Juliette

(d) (e) (f)

Romain

(g) (h) (i)

Noémie

(j) (k) (l)

[Total : 6]

Exercice 2 Questions 17–25

ACCEPT	REFUSE
Part 1	
17 mer / côte / (à la) Réunion [1] ignore all attempts at «au bord de la»	(au bord de la) mère / mere / mère / mère / mar(e) / mair(e) / plage / port / capital / île
18 (à l')hôpital [1] spellings of «hôpital»: l'opital / opital / hospital / (l')hobital	lo(p)pital / lhospital
19 (le) calm(e) [1] accept synonyms	vivre tc but ha / la vie tc but ha / carme / carne
20 sportives / sport(s) / sportif(s) [1] pratiquer les sports / comme sport	desport
21 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • froid / il fait froid / frois / froit / froi [1] must start fr... • climat / temps • vivre / habiter 	froir(e) / fois / monuments
Part 2	
22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (en) Suiss(e) [1] suisse(e) / swiss(e) / swis(s) / siusse / ville/village Suisse • Alp(e)s / je suis dans les Alpes 	suis / suiz(e) / siuz(e) / sius / siuss / sussie / le ski tc but ha / en France dans les Alpes
23 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grillad(e)s (à la plage) [1] • plage / aller à la plage 	griyardes / grigade / grillages / gri(II)ages / grillable / grille
24 journalist(e) / journalism(e) [1]	journal
25 CONCEPTS [1] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaving for university partir pour l'université / si on veut faire des études à l'université il faut partir / pour des études supérieures il faut partir • no university il n'y a pas d'université / ce n'est pas possible d'étudier à l'université • no school/university of journalism pas d'école/université de journalisme 	pas de choix il faut partir tc but ha pour faire des études il faut partir elle ne peut pas étudier sur l'île faire des études à l'université / étudier à l'université tc bit ha il n'y a pas beaucoup d'universités = inv pas d'école = tc pas de journalisme = tc
[Total : 9]	

Section 3

Exercice 1 Questions 26–31

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

Exercice 2 Questions 32–40

ACCEPT		REFUSE
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (le) tourism(e) / t(o)uriste [1] (agence de) voyages / voyager 	office / bureau de tourisme librairie
33	Paris (et sa région) [1] à Paris rayon de / à / sur Paris est le plus important les livres de / à / sur Paris	il aime les livres et Paris le livre est / et Paris l'histoire de Paris: refuse extra incorrect material not on transcript
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> passé vite / passé vit / passé viit [1] le temps passe très vite pas de problème / non problème ça lui plaît / il aime ça 	le temps pas très vite problème
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (s'occuper des) com(m)ande(s) [1] contact(er) (des) clients 	contact tc il se coupe des clients téléphoner / email les clients
36	ranger / les livres (sur les étagères) [1] mettre / organiser les livres	arranger / ronger livres inv
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> télévision / télé [1] (les) émissions de / en / à / avec / sur / pour télévision (sur les livres et les écrivains) émissions sur la télé et les écrivains BUT influencés de / en / à / avec / sur / pour télé 	télévision et les livres émission tc les écrivains tc but ha les émissions et les écrivains tc (no «télé») influencé avec la télévision et les livres influence la télévision

ACCEPT	REFUSE
<p>38 <u>need attempt at appropriate verb + cadeau: faire / acheter / donner</u> (un) cadeau [1] ils veulent faire (un) cadeau c'est pour faire (un) cadeau BUT</p>	<p>acheter un cadeau / quadeau cadeau tc car ils demandent un cadeau pour un cadeau tc / c'est pour un cadeau tc ils demandent conseil pour des cadeaux</p>
<p>39 • (la) pres(s)(e) professionnelle [1] il lit régulièrement la presse professionnelle</p> <p>• (les livres) / (ce) qu'il peut vendre / vendra il peut les vendre (les livres) qu'on (le public) veut acheter</p>	<p>(la) pres(se) tc (la) presque professionnelle (la) presse profession (la) presse official</p>
<p>40 • pas lourde [1] pas trop de responsabilité</p> <p>• (la/une/c'est la/c'est une) liberté ça (re)présente la / donne la liberté avoir la responsabilité représente la liberté</p>	<p>lourde ce n'est pas une responsabilité il aime la responsabilité = inv avoir beaucoup/trop/très de responsabilité représente la liberté cinq employés tc but ha (but beware wrong number of employees = inv) [Total : 9]</p>

