Cambridge IGCSE™

FRENCH	**0520/21**
Paper 2 Reading	**May/June 2024**
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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2024 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 **10** 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 descriptions 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.

Additional Guidance

The following guidance underpins the detailed instructions provided in the mark scheme. Where a decision is taken to deviate from this guidance for a particular question, this will be specified in the mark scheme.

Often the additional guidance points will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might look or sound like the intended word/phrase in French, but if what the candidate has written means something different in French from what is expected, the mark cannot be awarded.

It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the mark scheme. If you encounter an answer which is not covered by the mark scheme, you will need to make a decision about whether it communicates 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.

- **Crossing out:**

(a)	If a candidate changes his/her mind about 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.

- **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 one box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

- **For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, 1 and 2, where the answers are interchangeable:**

(a)	Both of the correct answers are on line 1 and line 2 blank (or vice versa) = 2 marks
(b)	Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 contains a wrong answer (or vice versa) = 1 mark

- **Mark for communication:** Answers requiring the use of French (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided that the message is clear. However, do **not** accept incorrect French if the word written by the candidate means something else in French (unless the mark scheme specifies otherwise).

(a)	If you read aloud what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer? Would a native speaker of French understand it?
(b)	Does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer, e.g. one letter missing but no other word created? Would a native speaker of French understand it?

- **Annotations used in the mark scheme:**

(a)	INV = invalidation. This is used when the additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer and therefore prevents him/her from scoring the mark. (INV = 0)
(b)	tc = 'tout court'. This means that, on its own, the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
(c)	HA = harmless addition. This means that the candidate has included additional material which, in conjunction with the correct answer, does not prevent him/her from scoring the mark.

- **No response and '0' marks:**

(a)	**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).
(b)	**Award 0:** If there is any attempt that earns no credit, e.g. the candidate has copied out part or all of the question.

- **Extra material:** Candidates need to answer the questions in such a way as to demonstrate that they have understood the text. The mark scheme cannot cover all eventualities so where specific instructions are not provided, the examiner must check the text to ensure that the correct elements which would attract 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/text and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative <u>correct</u> 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 rejected, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be rejected.
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer **specifically** rejected in the mark scheme:	This puts the examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which the intended answer is. The examiner cannot therefore 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 therefore the mark cannot be awarded.
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original text:	This affects communication. The examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood and therefore 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 a particular answer is not covered by the mark scheme, the examiner should consult the Team Leader.

Detailed Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	B	**1**	
1(b)	A	**1**	
1(c)	D	**1**	
1(d)	F	**1**	
1(e)	C	**1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(a)	D	**1**	
2(b)	E	**1**	
2(c)	H	**1**	
2(d)	G	**1**	
2(e)	F	**1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	C	**1**	
3(b)	B	**1**	
3(c)	A	**1**	
3(d)	C	**1**	
3(e)	B	**1**	
3(f)	A	**1**	
3(g)	B	**1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Before marking **Question 4**, read the section *Additional Guidance*.			
4(a)	(une) soupe	1	**Accept** soup (minor spelling error), potage Any or no article accepted (e.g. du, de le, la) but other unexpected words will probably **INV** (e.g. a soupe, dans soupe) **Tolerate** plural **Tolerate** elle préparait une soupe **Refuse** present tense
4(b)	(elle est) directrice <u>d'une maison de retraite</u>	1	**Accept** la/une directrice Missing d' or de or substitution with pour, treat as minor error **Refuse il** because it is confusing Reference to organising an excursion **INV**
4(c)	**1** Les résidents avaient (tous) soixante-dix ans <u>ou plus</u>.	1	**Accept** present tense **Accept** ils avaient au moins 70 ans **Accept** qu'ils avaient…
	2 Certains se sentaient isolés.	1	**Accept** present tense certains must be plural unless used as an adjective e.g. certains residents we would accept missed agreement Must have reflexive pronoun for se sentaient **Refuse** ils se sentaient isolés isolés does not need to agree but must have acute accent
4(d)	(en) autocar	1	**Accept** any reasonable preposition or none e.g. dans, avec **Accept** bus No verb required but if supplied must be past tense
4(e)	Elle a mis de la crème solaire.	1	**Refuse** …crème soleil Verb is required to answer the question (mis/ appliqué etc.)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(f)	Audrey (lui) a raconté (plein d'/des) histoires <u>drôles</u>.	1	Pronoun in brackets not required for the mark, but if attempted must be correct Subject required with verb Histoires needs to be plural but drôle does not need agreement (minor grammar error) Past tense required
4(g)	sur <u>deux/des</u> chaises (très confortables)	1	**Accept** à/sur la plage as alternative answer près des autres résidents **HA** but not an answer in its own right **Accept** any reasonable preposition with the chairs qu'elles avaient louées **HA** **Refuse** quelles avaient louées **Tolerate** les as alternative to des but not missing article
4(h)	certains dormaient	1	**Accept** ils dormaient (subject required) certains needs to be plural unless used as an adjective e.g. certains résidents.
4(i)	(dans le) monde entier	1	**Accept** partout **Refuse** dans tout le monde dans not required, but if replaced by something unsuitable, such as derrière or sans etc., please **refuse**. qu' **INV** No verb required but if used must be past tense
4(j)	sa mère	1	**Accept** la mère de Céline **Refuse** son mère **Refuse** la mère on its own If candidates choose to write more than the basic answer, what they write needs to be correct (e.g. lui/le/la)
4(k)	(très) satisfaite (d'avoir aidé/d'avoir pu aider)	1	Mention of how the residents were feeling **INV** Missed agreement is minor grammar error **Refuse** synonyms for satisfaite se sentir not required, but if candidates use it, it must be past tense and have the reflexive pronoun.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	a5, b8, c3, d6, e7	**5**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Before marking **Question 6**, read the section *Additional Guidance*.			
6(a)	(le) droit	1	**Accept** Antoine avait commencé à étudier le droit, but donc would **INV** cependant **INV**
6(b)	**1** Il ne s'y intéressait pas (vraiment).	1	y is required, or reference to droit/études **Tolerate** absence of ne but not absence of pas **Accept** il ne l'aimait pas **Refuse** present tense
	2 Les cours (lui) semblaient interminables.	1	lui not required for the mark, but if candidates have written an incorrect alternative, please **refuse**. Plural needed for les cours **Refuse** present tense **Refuse** les cours étaient interminables, unless the candidate adds selon lui, pour lui etc. (we need the idea that it is how it felt to him)
6(c)	(quand/lorsqu') il voyait les gens qui arrivaient à l'hôpital (chaque jour)	1	Needs the idea of Antoine <u>seeing</u> the people arriving at the hospital. Reference to his office being near the hospital or his wife being a doctor or that he wanted to be a pharmacist are likely to be **HA** but are not answers in their own right. Other structures are likely to be acceptable, e.g. voir des gens…/ en voyant des gens…
6(d)	Son père ne voulait pas.	1	**Accept** suitable paraphrases that carry the same meaning e.g. son père était contre (l'idée) **Accept** lack of ne **Refuse** il ne voulait pas (ambiguous) **Refuse** sa père Needs past tense

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(e)	Elle/Sa femme est médecin.	1	**Accept** elle est un(e) médecin/docteur / c'est un(e) médecin **Refuse** (un(e)) médecin **tc** **Refuse** médecine et elle a un bébé **INV** Present tense required
6(f)	**1** <u>pour</u> payer de nouvelles études	1	études needs to be plural (ok if adjective does not agree – minor grammar error) Idea of new studies may be successfully expressed using d'autres – check individual case. il faut payer… **INV** (wrong tense) **Tolerate** pour payer pour…
	2 <u>pour</u> gérer une/la période pendant laquelle Antoine ne travaillerait pas	1	bien sûr **INV** **Accept** où/que/quand as alternative to pendant laquelle The idea that the absence from work will be temporary/for a fixed period is required. Present and future tenses may work depending on the response written. **Accept** le temps pour required, but only penalise the first time that it is missing.
6(g)	(il peut) s'occuper du bébé	1	**Accept** il s'occupe du bébé car certains cours sont en ligne **HA**
6(h)	On peut passer quarante ans à travailler.	1	**Tolerate** lift of entire sentence: (selon lui), on peut…toutes ces années. Reference to 40 years is needed.
6(i)	(C'est un métier où) on peut aider les gens.	1	Other impersonal terms are likely to work, e.g. tu peux / vous pouvez **Refuse** il peut / pour aider les gens ça c'est sûr **INV**