
FRENCH

7156/42

Paper 4 Writing

October/November 2019

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 2019 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 **41** 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.

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- 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
Question 1	<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. ‘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> <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: <i>gâteau, gâteau au chocolat: award one mark to each item</i> <i>gâteau au chocolat, gâteau à la crème: award one mark to each item</i> <i>gâteau, gâteau au chocolat, chocolat: award one mark to each item</i> <i>gâteau, grand gâteau: award one mark for the first gâteau</i></p> <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><i>Au terrain de camping</i></p> <p>Faites une liste, en français, de 8 choses que vous voyez.</p> <p>Refuse réception (it is the example), <i>animaux sauvages, nourriture, vêtements, marché/charcuterie, personnes</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="344 416 1930 1414"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="344 416 1070 475">ACCEPT</th> <th data-bbox="1070 416 1503 475">ACCEPT</th> <th data-bbox="1503 416 1930 475">REFUSE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 475 1070 534">accueil / bureau</td> <td data-bbox="1070 475 1503 534"></td> <td data-bbox="1503 475 1930 534"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 534 1070 593">arbre</td> <td data-bbox="1070 534 1503 593">arbe</td> <td data-bbox="1503 534 1930 593">abre</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 593 1070 652">bagages / sac / valise</td> <td data-bbox="1070 593 1503 652"></td> <td data-bbox="1503 593 1930 652"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 652 1070 711">caravane / camping car</td> <td data-bbox="1070 652 1503 711">caravan / caravanne</td> <td data-bbox="1503 652 1930 711"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 711 1070 770">chalet</td> <td data-bbox="1070 711 1503 770"></td> <td data-bbox="1503 711 1930 770"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 770 1070 829">court de tennis</td> <td data-bbox="1070 770 1503 829"></td> <td data-bbox="1503 770 1930 829">tennis / cour / court</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 829 1070 916">douche / bloc sanitaire / WC / salle de bains / toilettes</td> <td data-bbox="1070 829 1503 916">salle de baines / douch</td> <td data-bbox="1503 829 1930 916">doche / duche / dusche / doucher</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 916 1070 975">eau (potable) / robinet / pompe</td> <td data-bbox="1070 916 1503 975"></td> <td data-bbox="1503 916 1930 975"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 975 1070 1034">emplacement</td> <td data-bbox="1070 975 1503 1034"></td> <td data-bbox="1503 975 1930 1034">place</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1034 1070 1093">insecte / mouche / moustique</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1034 1503 1093">insects</td> <td data-bbox="1503 1034 1930 1093"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1093 1070 1152">jardin / parc / fleurs</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1093 1503 1152">park / parque</td> <td data-bbox="1503 1093 1930 1152"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1152 1070 1238">magasin / boutique / supermarché / alimentation</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1152 1503 1238">magazin</td> <td data-bbox="1503 1152 1930 1238">magasine / magazine / supermaché</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1238 1070 1297">meublier / chaise / table</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1238 1503 1297">chaize</td> <td data-bbox="1503 1238 1930 1297"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1297 1070 1356">parking / voiture / vélo</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1297 1503 1356"></td> <td data-bbox="1503 1297 1930 1356">stationnement</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1356 1070 1414">piscine</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1356 1503 1414">picine / pisine</td> <td data-bbox="1503 1356 1930 1414">piscien / pisene</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		ACCEPT	ACCEPT	REFUSE	accueil / bureau			arbre	arbe	abre	bagages / sac / valise			caravane / camping car	caravan / caravanne		chalet			court de tennis		tennis / cour / court	douche / bloc sanitaire / WC / salle de bains / toilettes	salle de baines / douch	doche / duche / dusche / doucher	eau (potable) / robinet / pompe			emplacement		place	insecte / mouche / moustique	insects		jardin / parc / fleurs	park / parque		magasin / boutique / supermarché / alimentation	magazin	magasine / magazine / supermaché	meublier / chaise / table	chaize		parking / voiture / vélo		stationnement	piscine	picine / pisine	piscien / pisene	5
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Question	Answer			Marks
	plage / lac / rivière / forêt			
	poubelles / déchets	poubel	recyclage tc	
	restaurant / cafétéria / café / terrasse / cantine		MacDo	
	sac de couchage / matelas / lit / drap / couverture	sac (de dormir)		
	salle (de jeux)			
	tente	tent	tante	
	terrain de sport / centre sportif			
Total for Question 1: 5 marks				

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Question	Answer	Marks
Question 2	<p>Candidates are required to answer the question. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:</p> <p>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.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><i>Mon collègue</i></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: <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> <p>(iii) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.</p> <p>(iv) For COMMUNICATION 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> <p>(v) LISTS = 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 <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> <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	<p>Tick</p> <p>✓1</p>	<p>Accept</p> <p>Faites une petite description de votre collègue (par exemple : situation? bâtiments? taille?).</p> <p>Reward any statement relating to the candidate's school.</p> <p>Mon collègue s'appelle...</p> <p>Il y a 300 élèves / 30 professeurs (il / elle a 200 élèves)</p> <p>Je vais / j'étudie à l'école britannique de...</p> <p>C'est grand</p> <p>Le bâtiment est vieux</p> <p>Il y a trois bâtiments / une cantine / une bibliothèque</p> <p>Le collège comprend...</p> <p>On commence / les cours commencent à 8 heures (Refuse 8am)</p> <p>Il y a quatre cours le matin</p> <p>Un cours dure une heure</p> <p>On peut faire beaucoup de matières</p> <p>C'est mixte</p> <p>Il y a des filles seulement</p> <p>Il n'y a pas de garçons</p> <p>On porte un uniforme gris et bleu</p> <p>Mon collègue est loin / à deux kilomètres / à cinq minutes de chez moi</p> <p>Il est situé / il se situe / il se trouve...</p> <p>Collège est grand = 1 mark</p> <p>Moi collègue est...</p> <p>Il y a beaucoup d'activités / de sports</p> <p>Les profs sont sympas</p> <p>Il n'y a pas de...</p>	

Question	Answer		Marks
	Tick	Accept	
	✓1	Il est situé / il situe / il trouve... = 0 Mon collègue s'appelle... = 0 Mon collègue contient... = 0 Votre collègue est... = 0 ... à la campagne = 0 Je fais huit matières = 0	
	✓2	Décrivez ce que vous faites, en général, à l'heure du déjeuner ? Reward any statement relating to candidate's activities during the lunch break Reward any activity whether or not there is a reference to 'l'heure du déjeuner'. J'achète un sandwich au fromage pour manger ✓2 J'achète un sandwich au fromage ✓2 pour manger avec mes amis ✓2 Nous jouons au foot On bavarde Tu peux / vous pouvez jouer au tennis À 10/11 heures je prends mon déjeuner J'aime lire mon livre Il y a des clubs (reward as ✓1) J'ai mangé (failed attempt at perfect tense) = 1 Tolerate: ont joué au foot = 1 Les élèves mangent à la cantine /... jouent au foot = 0 J'ai bois (double verb) = 0 J'ai mon déjeuner = 0 Do not reward opinions	

Question	Answer		Marks
2	Tick	Accept	
	✓3	<p>Est-ce que vous aimez le règlement de votre collège ? Expliquez pourquoi/pourquoi pas.</p> <p>Reward any statement relating to the candidate's opinion about school rules.</p> <p>J'aime / je n'aime pas le règlement (Reward even if the following comments indicate a misunderstanding of the noun.)</p> <p>Le règlement est strict Il y a des règles que je n'aime pas</p> <p>Je n'aime pas l'uniforme ✓3 parce que ce n'est pas confortable ✓3 Je n'aime pas les règlements ✓3 parce qu'il faut porter l'uniforme ✓3 Il faut porter l'uniforme tc ✓3 On n'a pas le droit d'utiliser le portable ✓3 Il y a beaucoup de règlements ✓3 Je suis d'accord avec le règlement ✓3 Je voudrais changer... ✓3</p> <p>Le règlement est ennuyeux Accept ennuyeux, enneyeux, enyueux, ennyeux Refuse anneyeux, ennuyé</p> <p>C'est facile / difficile = 0</p> <p>Le règlement est d'accord = 0 J'aime l'école = 0 Je n'aime pas que les élèves doivent faire du sport = 0 (parce que) je ne suis pas sportif = ✓3</p>	

Question	Answer		Marks
	<p>Tick</p> <p>✓4</p>	<p>Accept</p> <p>Quelles activités allez-vous faire après cet examen ?</p> <p>Reward any statement relating to what the candidate will do after finishing the exam Accept immediate and long-term plans</p> <p><u>Future verb form</u> Je vais rentrer / réviser Je vais sortir avec mes amis Je vais partir en vacances avec ma famille Je voudrais dormir Je visiterai ma mère Je veux / compte / ai l'intention de...</p> <p><u>Future time frame</u> Après l'examen je prends mon déjeuner Cet après-midi je joue au tennis avec mon frère Ce soir je vais au cinéma Le mois prochain je vais en France</p> <p>Do not reward explanations Note: Accuracy Max. 4 if the latter pattern</p> <p>Je regarde la télé tc = 0</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 1)).</p> <p>Grade descriptors for Language (Question 2)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 453 1787 1155"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 453 412 624">5</td> <td data-bbox="412 453 1787 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="331 624 412 746">4</td> <td data-bbox="412 624 1787 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="331 746 412 887">3</td> <td data-bbox="412 746 1787 887">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="331 887 412 983">2</td> <td data-bbox="412 887 1787 983">A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 983 412 1074">1</td> <td data-bbox="412 983 1787 1074">Disjointed words or short phrases, one or two of them accurate enough to be comprehensible.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1074 412 1155">0</td> <td data-bbox="412 1074 1787 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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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.													

Question	Answer	Marks						
Question 3	<p>Candidates answer 1 question from a choice of 3. Read the whole answer and award marks as follows:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For question-specific guidance, see later in this mark scheme.</p> <p><u>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication</u></p> <p>(i) There are 5 relevant communication points per question, each worth a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>(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).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="174 794 1973 948"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="174 794 331 842">2 ticks</td> <td data-bbox="331 794 1973 842">Message clearly communicated. Minor errors (adjective endings, use of prepositions etc.) are tolerated.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="174 842 331 890">1 tick</td> <td data-bbox="331 842 1973 890">Communication of some meaning is achieved, but the message may be ambiguous or incomplete.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="174 890 331 948">0 ticks</td> <td data-bbox="331 890 1973 948">Nothing of worth communicated.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) Add up the ticks to give a mark out of 10 for Communication.</p>	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.	
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0 ticks	Nothing of worth communicated.							

Question	Answer	Marks
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3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs

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.**

- (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.

Conversion table for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3)

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

How to award ticks for accurate use of Verbs (Question 3):

(a) Subject (noun or pronoun) + any finite verb

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 *-er* verbs and *être* 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	

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. 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> <p>However, 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> <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: 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.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
Grade descriptors for Other linguistic features (Question 3)		
11–12	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	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	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	Attempts more than basic structures. On balance, the work is more accurate than inaccurate. Straightforward vocabulary relevant to the task.	
3–4	Reliant on basic structures. Some examples of correct language. Meaning usually conveyed. Basic vocabulary.	
1–2	A few phrases or short sentences are accurate enough to be comprehensible. Very simple sentence structure.	
0	One or two disjointed words or short phrases may be recognisable.	
<p data-bbox="163 1185 1767 1217">^{^^}subordinate clauses, linking words, object pronouns, comparative adjectives/adverbs, strong negatives usually error free.</p> <p data-bbox="163 1217 1597 1249">*spelling of common words, genders, adjectival agreements and basic prepositions are almost always correct.</p> <p data-bbox="1451 1286 2069 1417" 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 data-bbox="331 217 461 248">Un repas</p> <p data-bbox="331 284 1413 316">3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 352 1948 1093"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 352 443 416">Tick</th> <th data-bbox="443 352 1832 416">Accept</th> <th data-bbox="1832 352 1948 416">Mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 416 443 1093">✓1</td> <td data-bbox="443 416 1832 1093"> <p data-bbox="456 435 1133 467">Quand <u>et</u> pour qui avez-vous préparé ce repas ?</p> <p data-bbox="456 502 1552 534">Details of when and for whom the candidate prepared the meal. Past tense required.</p> <p data-bbox="456 569 1155 636">J'ai préparé le dîner pour ma mère samedi dernier J'ai préparé un repas pour l'anniversaire de mon père</p> <p data-bbox="456 671 1182 703">Je préparé du poulet pour ma grand-mère dimanche ✓1</p> <p data-bbox="456 738 1715 841">If the two pieces of information are provided in separate clauses both verbs must be correct for 2. J'ai préparé du poulet pour ma grand-mère. ✓1 C'était dimanche dernier. J'ai préparé le repas hier. ✓1</p> <p data-bbox="456 876 1368 908">Je préparé du poulet pour ma grand-mère. C'était dimanche dernier ✓1</p> <p data-bbox="456 943 1252 1010">J'ai préparé le déjener pour ma mère samedi dernier ✓1✓1 J'ai préparé le deujener pour ma mère samedi dernier ✓1✓1</p> <p data-bbox="456 1045 949 1077">Note la dernière semaine, etc. max. 1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1832 416 1948 1093">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tick	Accept	Mark	✓1	<p data-bbox="456 435 1133 467">Quand <u>et</u> pour qui avez-vous préparé ce repas ?</p> <p data-bbox="456 502 1552 534">Details of when and for whom the candidate prepared the meal. Past tense required.</p> <p data-bbox="456 569 1155 636">J'ai préparé le dîner pour ma mère samedi dernier J'ai préparé un repas pour l'anniversaire de mon père</p> <p data-bbox="456 671 1182 703">Je préparé du poulet pour ma grand-mère dimanche ✓1</p> <p data-bbox="456 738 1715 841">If the two pieces of information are provided in separate clauses both verbs must be correct for 2. J'ai préparé du poulet pour ma grand-mère. ✓1 C'était dimanche dernier. J'ai préparé le repas hier. ✓1</p> <p data-bbox="456 876 1368 908">Je préparé du poulet pour ma grand-mère. C'était dimanche dernier ✓1</p> <p data-bbox="456 943 1252 1010">J'ai préparé le déjener pour ma mère samedi dernier ✓1✓1 J'ai préparé le deujener pour ma mère samedi dernier ✓1✓1</p> <p data-bbox="456 1045 949 1077">Note la dernière semaine, etc. max. 1</p>	2	30
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3(a)	Tick	Accept	Mark
	✓2	<p>Vous avez eu des problèmes. Expliquez ce qui s'est passé.</p> <p>Details of what problems the candidate had. Past tense required.</p> <p>Ignore absence of reference to 'problèmes'. Reward any statement in past tense which indicates a complication.</p> <p>J'ai oublié d'acheter les tomates Ma mère n'a pas aimé le repas Je n'avais pas de tomates / Il n'y avait pas de tomates Il n'y avait pas d'électricité La recette était difficile</p> <p>C'était difficile tc ✓2</p> <p>Je n'ai pas eu de problèmes = 0</p>	2
	✓3	<p>À votre avis, est-il important que les jeunes aident à la maison ? Pourquoi?</p> <p>Explanation of why it is important to help at home or not. Reward only explanation.</p> <p>Les parents sont souvent fatigués Les adultes travaillent toujours Ils vont devenir plus responsables On devient indépendant / nous devenons plus indépendants Je pourrais apprendre à cuisiner Vous apprendrez à faire la cuisine</p> <p>C'est gentil tc ✓3 La cuisine est intéressante ✓3</p> <p>Reward negative responses: Ils n'ont pas le temps Les jeunes ont trop de travail</p>	2

Tick	Accept	Mark
✓4	<p>Préférez-vous les repas traditionnels ou la cuisine rapide ? Donnez vos raisons.</p> <p>Reasons for preference</p> <p>Je préfère... ✓4 parce que c'est... ✓4 J'aime plus / mieux la cuisine traditionnelle... ... parce que ça ne coûte pas cher ... car c'est / ce n'est pas bon pour la santé</p> <p>J'aime les deux... + reason ✓4✓4</p> <p>La cuisine traditionnelle est bonne pour la santé tc ✓4 J'aime for je préfère + reason ✓4</p> <p>J'aime la cuisine rapide parce que c'est savoureux ✓4 BUT J'aime la cuisine rapide parce que c'est plus savoureux ✓4✓4</p>	2
✓5	<p>Dans l'avenir, est-ce que vous voudriez travailler dans un restaurant ? Pourquoi/Pourquoi pas ?</p> <p>Reasons for (not) wanting to work in a restaurant</p> <p>Je voudrais travailler dans un restaurant ✓5 parce que j'aime passer du temps dans la cuisine. ✓5 Je voudriez travailler dans un restaurant parce que j'aime faire la cuisine. ✓5 Je voudrais travailler dans un restaurant ✓5 parce que j'ai fort en cuisine.</p> <p>Je voudrais travailler dans un restaurant pour aider mon père ✓5✓5</p> <p>Travailler dans un restaurant ce n'est pas pour moi, ✓5 j'espère être docteur ✓5</p> <p>Je ne voudrais pas / ne vais pas travailler dans un restaurant ✓5 car ce n'est pas bien payé ✓5 ... il fait chaud dans la cuisine ... c'est un travail fatigant</p> <p>Je ne voudrais pas travailler dans un restaurant à cause des odeurs ✓5✓5</p>	2

Communication point	For Verbs, accept:
1	Past
2	Past
3	Present
4	Appropriate tense
5	Future/Conditional

3.2: Award a mark out of 8 for accurate use of Verbs – see generic guidance above

3.3: Award a mark out of 12 for Other linguistic features – see generic guidance above

3(b)	<p>Une semaine de formation sportive</p> <p>3.1: Award a mark out of 10 for Communication – see generic guidance above</p>	30									
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Tick	Accept	Mark
✓3	<p>En général, où est-ce que vous préférez faire du sport ?</p> <p>Where the candidate prefers to practise his / her sport. Expect Present tense.</p> <p>Je préfère faire du sport au club / à l'école / en plein air</p> <p>Je fais du sport au terrain de jeux ✓3 J'aime faire du sport au club ✓3 J'ai adore faire de la voile à la mer ✓3</p> <p>Je préfèr faire du sport au club / à l'école / en plein air = 0 J'ai adorais aller à la plage faire du voile = 0</p>	2
✓4	<p>Quels sont les avantages de faire du sport régulièrement ?</p> <p>What the advantages of exercising regularly are Accept general advantages of doing sport and advantages of doing the chosen sport.</p> <p>On peut rester en forme Ça aide à oublier tous les soucis</p> <p>L'avantage est () je suis en forme ✓4✓4 Je suis en forme tc = ✓4</p> <p>Les avantages sont... je peux rester en forme ✓4 Les avantages est... je deviens plus fort ✓4</p> <p>Sa aide... = ✓4 L'exercice / exercise est bon ✓4 C'est amusant ✓4</p>	2

3(b)	Tick	Accept	Mark												
	✓5	<p>Quelle nouvelle activité aimeriez-vous faire dans l'avenir ?</p> <p>What new activity the candidate would like to do.</p> <p>Je voudrais / j'aimerais faire de la natation Je veux essayer l'équitation J'espère faire...</p> <p>Je voudrais jouer du piano / faire du théâtre</p> <p>Max 1 if it is clearly not a 'new' activity.</p> <p>Note: there is no separate reward for a reason/explanation</p>	2												
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<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>Ma première journée de travail</i></p> <p><i>« J'allais en ville pour ma première journée de travail mais j'ai manqué l'autobus ... »</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="331 422 1944 1436"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 422 443 480">Tick</th> <th data-bbox="443 422 1832 480">Accept</th> <th data-bbox="1832 422 1944 480">Mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 480 443 837">✓1</td> <td data-bbox="443 480 1832 837"> <p>Expliquez pourquoi vous avez manqué l'autobus.</p> <p>Candidates explain why they missed the bus.</p> <p>Je me suis levé / réveillé très tard Je ne me suis pas réveillé (assez) tôt Il y avait des embouteillages J'étais en retard</p> <p>J'étais tard ✓1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1832 480 1944 837">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 837 443 1436">✓2</td> <td data-bbox="443 837 1832 1436"> <p>Quelle a été votre réaction à ce moment-là ?</p> <p>Candidates explain how they reacted then.</p> <p>Emotional response J'étais anxieux / déçu / triste / fâché / choqué J'ai pleuré</p> <p>C'était le catastrophe ✓2✓2 C'était ennuyeux ✓2✓2</p> <p>C'était mauvais / mal ✓2 J'étais ne heureux pas ✓2</p> <p>Action J'ai téléphoné à mon ami Je ne savais pas quoi faire</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1832 837 1944 1436">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tick	Accept	Mark	✓1	<p>Expliquez pourquoi vous avez manqué l'autobus.</p> <p>Candidates explain why they missed the bus.</p> <p>Je me suis levé / réveillé très tard Je ne me suis pas réveillé (assez) tôt Il y avait des embouteillages J'étais en retard</p> <p>J'étais tard ✓1</p>	2	✓2	<p>Quelle a été votre réaction à ce moment-là ?</p> <p>Candidates explain how they reacted then.</p> <p>Emotional response J'étais anxieux / déçu / triste / fâché / choqué J'ai pleuré</p> <p>C'était le catastrophe ✓2✓2 C'était ennuyeux ✓2✓2</p> <p>C'était mauvais / mal ✓2 J'étais ne heureux pas ✓2</p> <p>Action J'ai téléphoné à mon ami Je ne savais pas quoi faire</p>	2	30
Tick	Accept	Mark									
✓1	<p>Expliquez pourquoi vous avez manqué l'autobus.</p> <p>Candidates explain why they missed the bus.</p> <p>Je me suis levé / réveillé très tard Je ne me suis pas réveillé (assez) tôt Il y avait des embouteillages J'étais en retard</p> <p>J'étais tard ✓1</p>	2									
✓2	<p>Quelle a été votre réaction à ce moment-là ?</p> <p>Candidates explain how they reacted then.</p> <p>Emotional response J'étais anxieux / déçu / triste / fâché / choqué J'ai pleuré</p> <p>C'était le catastrophe ✓2✓2 C'était ennuyeux ✓2✓2</p> <p>C'était mauvais / mal ✓2 J'étais ne heureux pas ✓2</p> <p>Action J'ai téléphoné à mon ami Je ne savais pas quoi faire</p>	2									

Question	Answer		Marks												
	✓3	<p>Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait pour aller au travail ?</p> <p>Candidates explain what they did to go to work.</p> <p>Je suis allé au travail en voiture avec ma mère J'ai marché...</p>	2												
	✓4	<p>En arrivant au travail, qu'est-ce que vous avez dit à votre patron(ne) ?</p> <p>What the candidate said to their boss.</p> <p>Je me suis excusé Je lui ai expliqué ✓4 que je m'étais réveillé tard ✓4</p>	2												
	✓5	<p>Quelle a été la réaction de votre patron(ne) ?</p> <p>Candidates explain how their boss reacted.</p> <p>Emotional Il a été fâché</p> <p>Action Elle m'a dit: 'ce n'est pas grave'.</p>	2												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 991 674 1038">Communication point</th> <th data-bbox="674 991 1942 1038">For Verbs, accept:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1038 674 1086">1</td> <td data-bbox="674 1038 1942 1086">Past</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1086 674 1134">2</td> <td data-bbox="674 1086 1942 1134">Past</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1134 674 1182">3</td> <td data-bbox="674 1134 1942 1182">Past</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1182 674 1230">4</td> <td data-bbox="674 1182 1942 1230">Past</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1230 674 1278">5</td> <td data-bbox="674 1230 1942 1278">Past</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Communication point	For Verbs, accept:	1	Past	2	Past	3	Past	4	Past	5	Past	
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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	

(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 <i>-er</i> 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...</i> / <i>Je habite...</i> = 2 for communication in spite of missing elision	<i>Je aime</i> / <i>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</i> / <i>J'apelle</i> / <i>J'apele</i> / <i>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'aïlle 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)

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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>

	<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, 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 <i>nous</i> 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>returner</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)

PUBLISHED**C QUESTIONS 2 AND 3: award 0 communication marks in the following cases:**

(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	