

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series**

### **3015 FRENCH**

**3015/12**

Paper 1 (Translation and Composition),  
maximum raw mark 60

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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## General Instructions for Marking Questions 1 and 2

Marks:	Communication:	5 marks
	Language:	20 marks
	Impression:	<u>5 marks</u>
	Total:	<u>30 marks</u>

### 1 Relevance

The essay should, in the opinion of the examiner, be a genuine attempt to answer the question, whether from pictures or rubric. All relevant material should be accepted, even if the candidate has misinterpreted the story or parts of it.

### 2 Padding

Any material which is clearly irrelevant or deliberately evasive of the subject should be included in the word-count but should be bracketed and ignored in the marking. The word PAD should be written in the left-hand margin.

### 3 Tenses

Accept either PERFECT or PAST HISTORIC as the narrative tense, **where this is appropriate**. Ignore and accept inconsistencies.

### 4 Counting words

The definition of a 'word' in the essay questions is any group of letters (including hyphens and apostrophes) between two spaces. Numbers written as figures count as one word. If written as words, follow normal rules. Proper nouns and names count as one word.

### 5 Titles

Ignore any title supplied by the candidate for both word-counting and marking. In letters, ignore any address and date - start the word count at the prescription.

### 6 Short essays

These present no problem. They gain fewer ticks.

### 7 Long essays

The first 150 words ONLY will be assessed for BOTH language AND communication. Put // after the 150<sup>th</sup> word and ignore everything thereafter. HOWEVER, if the 150<sup>th</sup> word is part of a following marking unit and is a scoring word, allow it if the unit is correct – Avec // les enfants = 1  
Ils // sont partis = 0 Ils sont // partis = 0

### 8 Marking units

Marking units, which may consist of a single word or a group of words, will be ticked, in accordance with the detailed Language Mark Scheme, if all elements are correct. Please tick ABOVE the marking unit ensuring it is clear to what the tick relates.

Please note that mistakes with accents and hyphens are **not penalised**. Please remember not to penalise punctuation errors, including use/misuse of capitals and splitting words (le super marché) and combining them (pendantque).

The exception to this rule is the final –é on the past participle of an –er verb, or of être, which will lose the mark – *il est alle* = 0; *il a été* = 0. Similarly, an unwanted – é on a Present Tense will lose the mark – *il resté* = 0.

Please tolerate *Il est allè* and *elle est alleé*

The rule concerning accents will also apply to Qu. 3.

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## 9 Plus and Minus symbols

If an examiner feels that a candidate has been excessively rewarded (possibly by gaining ticks repeatedly for identical or nearly identical material) or that s/he has not received all the credit s/he deserves (outstanding vocabulary which only gets one tick or a very brave attempt that gets no tick at all), s/he should indicate this with a – or a + in the right-hand margin.

## 10 Immediate Repetition

No credit is given for immediate repetition. “Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!” = 1. Repeated use of particular structures or lexical items should be credited each time, but use minus symbol and bear in mind for Impression mark.

## 11 Repeated Errors

Repeated vocabulary errors are not treated as consequential in questions 1 and 2. Examiners can compensate by using + symbols in the right-hand margins.

## 12 Scoring

**Language:** Draw a line across the page after the first ten ticks and do not count these first ten in the total. An essay with 10 ticks or fewer will score 0. Count subsequent ticks up to a maximum of **60** and divide the total by **3** (round up or down to the nearest whole number – see separate scale on p. 13 for reference). This gives a maximum mark of 20.

**Impression:** The 5 marks will often be awarded in direct proportion to the Language mark gained, but there is flexibility to move up or down, particularly to reflect the + and – symbols in the right-hand margin. Note that, as the ratio is 1:4, it will sometimes be necessary to make a decision as to whether the Impression mark should go up or down. For example, in the absence of other evidence, a mark of 12 would be awarded an Impression mark of 3; 13 – 3; 14 – 3 or 4; 15 - 4 and so on.

**Communication:** Five marks are available.

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### Marking credit points

#### 1 Verbs

Subject (noun or pronoun) + finite verb correct.

L' amie est arrivée = 1; ils se sont arrêtés = 1.

In compound tenses, failure to make the past participle agree will lose the mark, as will a wrong agreement.

Elle est allé = 0 Elle s'est lavé = 0 Elle s'est lavée les mains = 0

La voiture que (1) j'ai acheté = 0.

Please note that a mistake in the noun invalidates the unit.

Ma amie est arrivée = 0 Cet femme a dit = 0

Negative: Totally correct. Ils n'ont pas vu = 2

Verb correct, mistake in negative. Ils n'ont vu pas = 1. Ils ne ont pas vu. = 1

If there is any mistake in the subject/verb unit, no mark is awarded for the negative.

Ils n'ont pas voir = 0. Le fille ne parle pas = 0.

Interrogative : Totally correct. As-tu vu? = 2; Tu as vu? = 2; Est-ce que tu as vu? = 2.

Verb correct but no inversion (or no ? after non-inversion in the interrogative). Tu as vu = 1

If there is any mistake in the subject/verb unit, no mark is awarded for the interrogative.

A-t-il fais? = 0 Le fille, est-elle arrivée? = 0

Inversion: Totally correct. "Oui", a-t-il dit = 2. Peut-être (1) viendra-t-il ... = 2

Verb correct but no inversion. "Non", il a répondu = 1

Verb is wrong. "Pierre!" a-t-il crier = 0

Interrogative negative: Totally correct. N'a-t-il pas vu? = 3; Il n'a pas vu? = 3;

Est-ce qu'il n'a pas vu? = 3.

Verb correct, mistake in either negative or interrogative: = 2

Ne a-t-il pas vu? = 2 Il n'a pas vu (When there should be inversion or ?) = 2

Verb correct, wrong negative and inversion = 1

Il n'a vu pas (When there should be inversion or ?) = 1

Verb is wrong. N'a-t-il pas voir? = 0.

Imperative = 1. Viens! = 1; Dépêche-toi! = 1 Negative imperative = 2; Ne sors pas = 2.

Verb is wrong. Ne sort pas = 0

Participle (past or present) = 2; (En) quittant = 2; (Etant) arrivés = 2; Ayant quitté = 2

BUT Vu que = 1

Misrelated Participles: En traversant la rue, la voiture le renversa. Credit the main clause, withhold mark from the participle.

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<u>Infinitive</u>	Il a décidé = 1 ...	d'entrer = 1
	Il est allé = 1 ...	regarder = 1
	Il s'est mis = 1 ...	à chercher = 1
	Il s'est mis = 0 ...	à chercher = 1
	Il s'est mis = 0 ...	chercher = 0

After preposition: sans hésiter = 1; avant d'entrer = 1.

Perfect Infinitive = 2 or 0. Après avoir parlé = 2 Après avoir parler = 0

Passive by normal rules: Il a été (1) arrêté = (1). Il a était (0) arrêté (1)

Present Tense: Not acceptable as narrative tense.

## NOTES

(a) **ALL** verbs score.

J'ai = 1; Il n'a pas = 2; Il était = 1; Est-il = 2, etc.

(b) Il y a (either meaning) = 1; Il y avait = 1

(c) Identical subject and verb correct score each time. (But minus in margin)

(d) Reflexive pronoun is part of verb and does not count separately.

(e) Plural verb with 2 subjects – accept if either subject correct. Le femme et l'homme ont regardé = 1.

(f) Incorrect subject with 2 correct verbs – tick second verb. Le femme est sortie et a regardé = 1.

(g) Two Perfect tense verbs with second auxiliary omitted – accept for *avoir*, reject for *être*.  
– Il a frappé (1) et ouvert (1) la porte. Il est entré (1) et monté (0) en haut.

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## 2 Nouns

No reward for a noun preceded only by a definite or indefinite article or a cardinal number. A noun will score only as part of a unit. No consequential allowance for repeated wrong nouns.

<b>(a)</b> Subject and verb (See <b>1 Verbs</b> )	l'auto est partie = 1
<b>(b)</b> Preposition and noun (unit correct)	dans le lac = 1 en voiture = 1
<b>(c)</b> Demonstrative adjective and noun	cet homme = 1
Possessive adjective ( <b>ALL</b> ) and noun	mon ami = 1; sa soeur = 1
Interrogative adjective and noun	quel homme? = 1
Partitive article (du, de la, des, de etc)	de l'eau = 1 des gens = 1
With preceding adjective in plural	de petits chats = 2 des petits chats = 1 de petites chats = 1 des petiteschats = 0
Expression of quantity	peu de temps = 1; beaucoup de gens = 1
<b>(d)</b> Idiomatic omission of article	il était (1) fermier = 1

NB Identical combination scores each time as with verbs, subject to justification by sense and examiner's ability to indicate disapproval by using minus symbols in the margin.

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### 3 Pronouns

All pronouns other than *je tu il elle ce on nous (subject) vous (subject) ils elles* and *reflexives* will score 1 mark each. Correct pronoun, position, order.

- (a) Conjunctive (*me te le la* etc) Disjunctive (*moi toi* etc) *y en*. (But *il y a* = 1)  
NB Avec lui = 1 Chez moi = 1 Moi aussi = 1
- (b) Demonstrative (*celui* etc), *celui qui* = 2 *celui de Jean* = 2
- (c) Possessive (*le mien* etc)
- (d) Relative (*qui, que, à qui, dont, lequel, ce qui, ce dont*)  
Subordinate clauses introduced by *qui* – take the antecedent as the subject:  
La femme qui (1) parle (1) La femme que (0) parle (1)  
Le femme qui(1) parle (0) Le femme qui (1) est (0) content(e) (0) (No allowance for consequential errors)
- (e) Interrogative (*Qui? Que? Qui est-ce qui?* etc) *Avec quoi? Lequel?*  
NB Qui (1) parle (1)? Que (1) fais-tu? (2) Qui (1) est-ce qui parle (2)?
- (f) Indefinite (*chacun, quelqu'un, quelque chose, tout, cela, ça, ceci* ).  
Ça (1) m'est (2) égal (1). BUT do not reward in Ça va = 1 only  
NB Avec ça = 1
- (g) Use of un/une: (l')un des garçons = 1

NB Reward pronouns each time. Wrong pronoun does not invalidate correct verb and subject. Il elle a donné = 1 Il a donné lui = 1

Il lui a donné = 2

J'ai vu = 1 Je l'ai vu = 2

If object fem. or pl., PDO agreement is needed for the mark to be awarded:

(La maison). Je l(1) 'ai achetée ... (1) (La maison). Je l(1) 'ai acheté.. (0)

La maison que (1) j'ai achetée ... (1) La maison que (1) j'ai acheté.. (0)

If antecedent wrong, no mark for verb – Le maison que (1) j'ai acheté (0).

Pronoun may score if verb doesn't. Elle lui (1) a donnée = 0

Order. Elle le lui a donné = 3 Elle lui l'a donné = 2

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#### 4 Adjectives

Adjective and noun or pronoun form a marking unit. Whole unit must be correct with adjective in correct form and position.

- (a) un beau jour = 1 le jour était beau = 2 le jour étais (0) beau = 1  
BUT Il beau = 0  
Il a beau = 0
- (b) une auto rouge = 1 une grande auto rouge = 2
- (c) un jour de soleil = 1 une jour de soleil = 0 (+ in margin) les vacances d'été = 0
- (d) un coup de vent = 1 une jeune fille = 1 un sac à main = 1 un agent de police = 1
- (e) Incorrect adjective does not invalidate unit. Au lac = 1 au beau lac = 2 au bel lac = 1
- (f) Adjective used as noun counts as noun. Les riches = 0 les jeunes = 0

NB Reward identical noun and adjective combination each time, subject to justification by sense and use of minus symbols.

- (g) Adjectives based on the past participle of an –er verb should not be credited if the final acute accent is missing.
- (h) Comparison: While *plus* TC will now score (See Adverbs, Section 6), treat *plus/moins/aussi ... que* and *le plus/moins ... de* as one unit.

Il est (1) plus grand (1) que (1) moi (1).... meilleur (1) que (1) moi (1)  
C'est (1) le plus grand (1) des (1) trois.  
NB Il a (1) le même (1) âge que (1) moi (1).  
tel que = 1





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## 8 Expressions (time, weather, idioms, interjections, greetings, proverbs etc).

**Weather:** Il fait beau (etc) = 2 (Verb + adverb) Il est beau = 1 Il fait du vent = 2  
 Il fait (du) soleil = 2 (NB Treat faire peur à q.n. in the same way)  
 Il fait nuit//sombre/jour = 2

Expressions using **avoir** (except age): Il a faim = 2 Tu as raison = 2 Il a lieu = 2  
 Il a hâte = 2 As-tu envie..? = 3 Il est peur = 1. Do not credit if no verb is used; Il besoin = 0.

**Age** – verb only to score (whole unit correct): J'ai 12 ans = 1 Il est 12 ans = 0  
 Elle a 12 = 0. Q Quel âge as-tu ? = 2

**Time:** Il est dix heures = 2 Il est dix heures et demie = 3 A/Avant (etc) dix heures = 1  
 Il est 10h30 = 2 Il est dix heures et demi = 2

## 9 Miscellaneous

un jour = 0 un samedi = 0	merci de la lettre = 2	d'un côté = 1
un beau jour = 1	merci de ta lettre = 3	de l'autre côté = 2
un beau jour de printemps = 2	n'est-ce pas? = 1	à plusieurs reprises = 1
pendant les grandes vacances = 2	peut-être = 1	(à) demain (matin) = 1
l'année dernière = 1	peut-être (1) que (1)	le lendemain = 1
dimanche prochain = 1	s'il vous/te plaît = 1	(à) ce soir = 1
au bout d'une heure = 2	Eh bien = 1	D'accord = 1
une heure plus tard = 1	Zut (alors) = 1	Mon dieu = 1
il y a une semaine = 1	Pardon = 1	Voilà = 1
depuis une semaine = 1	Bonjour = 1	Au revoir = 1
tout est bien qui finit bien = 2	comme d'habitude = 1	tout d'abord = 1
numbers un deux trois etc = 0	en même temps = 1	au même moment = 1
premier etc = 1	en ce moment = 1	a leur surprise = 1
c'est-à-dire = 1	pendant ce temps = 1	à leur grande surprise = 2
à vrai dire = 1	après quelques minutes = 2	heureusement (1) que (1)
je vous en prie = 2	pendant quelques minutes = 2	(deux) d'entre eux = 1
aussitôt que possible = 2	à ce moment (-là) = 1	à ce moment même = 2
à mon avis = 1	depuis longtemps = 1	ça va? = 2 Oui ça va = 1
merci (beaucoup) = 1	le matin = 1 le soir = 1	ce matin = 1
plus tard = 1 plus tôt = 1	samedi = 1 le samedi = 1	ce samedi = 1
Tautology: à mon avis (0) je pense (1)	c'était (1) (un) samedi (matin)	(un) samedi matin = 1
après quelques minutes (2) plus tard (0)	trop tard = 1	trop tôt = 1
	moi aussi = 1	tôt le matin = 1
For any phrases not covered here, apply the following rule:	peu après = 1	de plus près = 1
phrase up to 3 words = 1	tout près = 1	en plein air = 1
phrase of 4 or more words = 2	de bonne humeur = 1	en bonne santé = 1
	en pleine forme = 1	



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### Instructions for Marking Question 2

In general, the instructions for marking Question 1 apply equally to Question 2. The following additional points need to be made.

- (a) **Letter** *Tu* is logical when addressing a pen friend, but we should also accept *vous*. Inconsistency should be penalised twice only then ignored. Indicate with V1 and V2.

Do not accept the Past Historic as the narrative tense. Penalise (by not ticking) twice only, then ignore. Indicate with T1 and T2.

Start the word count after the given opening phrase. Include the closing *formules* in the count and reward as normal for language if they are appropriate to a maximum of 3 ticks.

The lay-out for this question should theoretically preclude irrelevant preamble and stock openings.

- (b) **Dialogue.** Start the word count and marking after the given opening phrase. Ignore any narrative at any point in the answer and exclude from the count. *Vous* must be used throughout. Deal with inconsistency as in Qu 2a.

Please also treat tenses as in the second para of Qu 2a.

- (c) **Narrative.** Allow either PERFECT or PAST HISTORIC as the narrative tense and do not penalise inconsistency.

Start the word count and the marking after the given opening phrase. Do not accept any unwanted preamble.

**Communication:** Award one Communication point for an acceptable reference (as defined by the “Communication” rules on p 12) to each of the points set out in the rubrics. In all the questions there are 5 rubric points. As for Qu 1, all communication must be achieved within 150 words for any of the Qu 2 essays.

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CONVERSION TABLE

<b><u>Number of ticks: Max 60</u></b>	<b><u>Mark out of 20</u></b>	<b><u>Impression: Max 5</u></b>
59 – 60	20	5
56 - 58	19	5
53 – 55	18	4/5
50 – 52	17	4
47 – 49	16	4
44 – 46	15	4
41 – 43	14	$\frac{3}{4}$
38 – 40	13	3
35 – 37	12	3
32 – 34	11	3
29 – 31	10	2/3
26 – 28	9	2
23 – 25	8	2
20 – 22	7	2
17 – 19	6	1/2
14 – 16	5	1
11 – 13	4	1
8 – 10	3	1
5 – 7	2	0/1
2 – 4	1	0
0 - 1	0	0

NB Impression Mark - please see page 3, paragraph 12.



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	<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>REJECT</b>
1 When Marie was fourteen,	Quand Marie avait quatorze ans 14	AC minor misspelling if number written as word
2 her French teacher, M.L,	son prof(esseur) de français, M(onsieur) Laval,	enseignant/instituteur
3 organised	organisa/arrangea (AC Perf for P. Hist throughout)	
4 a trip to France	un voyage en France séjour	trajet/ tour/sortie/excursion à la ...
5 for her class.	pour sa classe.	ses élèves
6 Most of the pupils	La plupart des élèves/collégiens majorité	La plus grande partie enfants
7 had never been	n'étaient jamais allés n'avaient jamais été/voyagé	sing se rendre visité
8 abroad	à l'étranger	dans un autre pays
9 and it would be	et ce serait RAE cela	
10. a new experience	une nouvelle expérience	
11 for them.	pour eux.	
12 They would leave	Ils partiraient allaient partir	quitteraient se mettraient en route
13. at the beginning	au début commencement	
14. of July.	de juillet. du mois de juillet 13/14 début juillet	

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	<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>REJECT</b>
1 The teacher decided	(Le professeur - IGN) décida RAE	
2 to take	de ... ... emmener amener	prendre
3 them	les	
4 to Grenoble.	à Grenoble.	IGN minor misspelling
5 They would travel	Ils voyageraient	
6 by plane	en avion/par avion	
7 as it is faster	comme/car c'est plus rapide/vite puisque/parce que il est	
8 than the train.	que le train. que par le train qu'en train	
9 The town is well situated	La ville est bien située	
10 near the mountains	près des montagnes de la montagne	
11 and there are	et il y a	
12 many things	beaucoup de choses bien des plein de un tas de	trucs
13 to see	à voir	regarder
14 and to do	et à faire.	



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	<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>REJECT</b>
1 The flight	Le vol	
2 went well	s'est bien passé déroulé	
3 but on arriving Pierre,	mais en arrivant Pierre,	
4 one of Marie's friends,	(l')un des amis de Marie,	un ami TC potes
5 could not see	ne voyait pas AC trouver ne pouvait (pas) voir ne put (pas) voir	
6 his suitcase.	sa valise/mallette	sac
7 He was very worried.	Il était très inquiet/tracassé a été fort effrayé/soucieux vraiment	peur
8 but his teacher ... found it	Mais son (prof IGN) la (re)trouva (Insist PDO if Perf used)	
9 soon	bientôt/vite/rapidement (AC at end) 8 + 9 mais son prof ne tarda pas à la trouver	
10 and they ... got	et ils montèrent/entrèrent 10/11 tout le monde monta et ils sont tous montés	
11 all	tous	
12 onto the coach	dans le car/l'autocar/le bus/l'autobus	sur
13 to go	pour aller/se rendre/partir	
14. to the hotel.	à l'hôtel.	

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	<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>REJECT</b>
1 During their stay	Pendant leur séjour/visite Durant Au cours de	
2 they visited	ils visitèrent	
3 some ... .. places	quelques endroits des lieux	places
4 interesting.	intéressants.	
5 They admired the ... ... museums	Ils admirèrent les musées	Imperf muséums
6 magnificent	Magnifiques (+AC obvious synonyms such as superbes/splendides) AC before noun	
7 and the elegant shops	et les magasins élégant(e)s boutiques chic(s)	
8 After choosing	Après avoir choisi	
9 several presents for her friends	plusieurs cadeaux pour ses (ami(e)s – IGN),	quelques présents
10 Marie put them	Marie les mit	posa/plaça
11 in her bag	dans son sac/sa sacoche	sac à mains
12 and went	et alla/partit	
13 to meet	rencontrer/ joindre retrouver/rejoindre au rendez-vous	voir
14 the others	les autres.	

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	<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>REJECT</b>
1 On the last day,	Le dernier jour	journée
2 M Laval arranged an excursion	M Laval arrangea organisaune	une excursion sortie
3 in the country	à la campagne dans	dans le pays
4 where they went for a ... .. walk.	où ils firent allèrent faire partirent	une ..... promenade balade randonnée marche
5 ... long ...	longue (MUST precede)	
6 As	Comme/Puisque/Puisqu'	Parce que
7 the weather was very good,	il faisait très beau/ bon le temps était très beau	
8 everyone	tout le monde tous (+ pl in 9)	Il chacun
9 enjoyed themselves.	s'amusa (bien). se régala. ils s'amusèrent tous	
10 Marie thought	M pensait AC trouver/estimer pensa	voyage
11 that the visit had been	que la visite/sortie avait été	
12 marvellous	merveilleuse/super/superbe/magnifique	
13. She will return	Elle retournera AC Imm Fut reviendra	rentrera
14 to the Alps one day.	aux Alpes un jour dans les Alpes un de ces jours	