CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

0685 FRENCH

0685/01   Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 48

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

Mark schemes 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 October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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1   **General Marking Notes**

2   **General Marking Principles**

2.1   **Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.**

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 3 of the Mark Scheme. **Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.**

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (**2.5(b)**), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in French they will not score **(2.6)**.

2.2   **Crossing out:**

(a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.

(b) If a candidate crosses out an answer <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

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

(a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.

(b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

(c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

      5   number of correct ticks

      –2 minus number of extra ticks

      = 3

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

2.4 **For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where answers are interchangeable:**

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2
Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1
(or vice-versa)

2.5 Answers requiring the use of French (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

    (a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?

    (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?

    (c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

    (d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mon, ton, son etc.., unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

    (e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

    (f) Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

    (g) Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

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

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

2.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

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

2.9 No response and '0' marks

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

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

Award 0:

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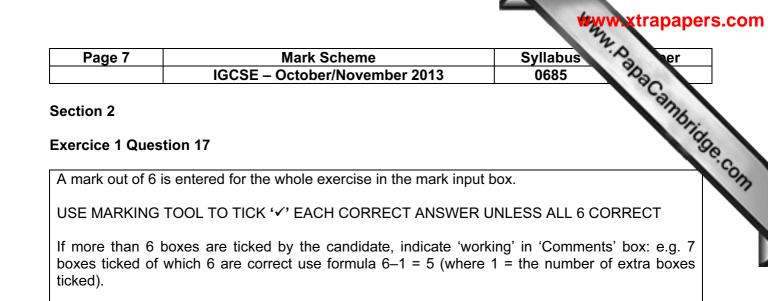
2.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:
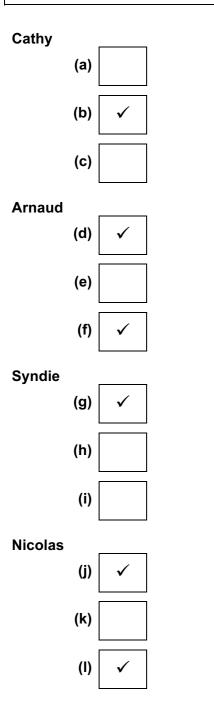
(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, **but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:**	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded (ii) or an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer **specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:**	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original transcript:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

3   Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercice 1 Questions 1–8

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

Exercice 2 Questions 9–16

ACCEPT		REFUSE
9 septembre / september / septiembre setembre / semptembre / septamber	1	any other month = **inv**
10 B and/or C	1	
11 A	1	
12 B	1	
13 C	1	
14 B	1	
15 A	1	
16 460 accept phonetic versions of «cent» Look carefully at candidates' rendering of numbers, in particular some candidates will write a 4 which may look like a 7	1	4.60 / quatre soixante [Total: 8]

Section 2

Exercice 1 Question 17

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

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

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

Cathy

(a) ☐

(b) ✔

(c) ☐

Arnaud

(d) ✔

(e) ☐

(f) ✔

Syndie

(g) ✔

(h) ☐

(i) ☐

Nicolas

(j) ✔

(k) ☐

(l) ✔

[Total: 6]

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Exercice 2 Questions 18–27

ACCEPT		REFUSE
Part 1		
18 vacance(s)	1	vacacion(s)
		vacation(s)
Examples of acceptable spellings of **«vacances»:** vacancies / vaqances		vacan(n)e(s)
19 parc(s)	1	par
		paques
Examples of acceptable spellings of **«parc(s)»:** park(s) / parque(s)		paq / pac / pak
• **EITHER:** must start «par…»		
• **OR BE A SYNONYM:** jardin public		
• **OR:** vert		verre / ver / vers
20 voil(e)	1	voir
		voual
Examples of acceptable spellings of «voil(e)»: voille / voilé / voiille		l'avoine
		l'avoile
Must start «voi(i)l…»		
21	1	
Either		
• **rugby** terrain de rugby		jouer au rugby = **INV** (*wrong message*) terrain **tc** (*incomplete*) sport **tc** (*incomplete*) match **tc** (*incomplete*)
Examples of acceptable spellings of «rugby»: rugbi(e)		
Must start «rug…»		
or		
• **stad(e)**		stat(e)
If both elements are attempted and one is correct, IGNORE attempts at the other		
22 circulation	1	serculation
		cerculation
Examples of acceptable spellings of **«circulation»:** circulacion / circilation / sirculation / sirculasion		
M**ust: start** «cir» / «sir»   +
contain a «c» / «k» / «q»   +
end in «tion» / «cion» or «sion»**		

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ACCEPT	REFUSE
Part 2 **23 Either** 1 • **chef** / chefe / cheff / cuisinier **or** • **travaille dans un restaurant** **If both elements are attempted and one is correct, IGNORE attempts at the other**	chief / cheif
24 triste 1 **Some examples of acceptable spellings of «triste»:** trist / trieste **Must start «tris» or «tries»** **Ignore attempts at «j'étais» if «triste» is present,** e.g. accept «jeter le triste»	treste n'était pas triste (*opposite idea*)
25 Either 1 • **marché + français** **In which case, examples of acceptable spellings of «marché» are:** marche(s) / marcher / marchet **Examples of acceptable renderings of «français»:** France / francais / de français / au français **or** • **marché(s)** (tc) **In which case, the only other acceptable spelling of «marché» is:** marche(s)	marcher **tc** (*without extra detail of «français» or equivalent, meaning is distorted*) marche(r) **en** France **INV** pour trouver des spécialités françaises **tc** but **HA**
26 Either 1 • **solitude** **Examples of acceptable spellings of «solitude»:** seulitude **or** • **seul(e)** elles sont seul(es) **Ignore attempts at «on peut marcher pendant des heures» if correct answer is present**	solude / soletitude jardin de solitude (*wrong concept*) mention of mother **tc** but **HA** on peut marcher pendant des heures **tc** but **HA** (*incomplete*)

27 **Either** 1	sympa / gentil / calme **INV**
• **relax**	
Some examples of acceptable spellings of «relax»: relaxer / relaxant /	
Must start «relax»	stressé **INV** *(not an attempt at «pressé»)*
	resé / prese / presé
or	
• **pas pressés** (comme en France)	pas comme en France
If both elements are attempted and one is correct, IGNORE attempts at the other unless it is in the refuse column	[Total: 10]

Section 3

Exercice 1 Questions 28–33

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

Exercice 2 Questions 34–43

ACCEPT		REFUSE
34 Either 1 • **redoubler / re-doubler** **Some examples of acceptable spellings of «redoubler»:** redobler / redubler **Must start «red…»** **or** • **répéter l'année(s)** (scolaire(s)) **Some examples of acceptable spellings of «répéter»:** repeater / repter / repetir / repetit **Accept any part and any tense of «répéter»**		elle veut redoubler *(«veut» introduces wrong concept)* répéter **tc** répéter scolaire *(incomplete)* répéter la classe *(incomplete)* répéter un **ane** scolaire *(see principle 2.6)* ***wrong number of school years distorts e.g.* «répéter <u>les</u> année(s) scolaire(s)»**
35 pas fâchés 1 pas en colère / pas colereux **Some examples of acceptable spellings of «fâchés»:** facheux / fashés / facher **«fâcher» must start** «fach» / «fash» / «fasch» **Accept any part and any tense of «fâcher»**		fâchés (opposite concept) pas énervés surpris **INV** positif **INV** pas faiche(s) / pas facé

ACCEPT	REFUSE
36 Either 1 • **appropriate verb + internet**(e/s/es) (elle a) trouvé (son job) (sur) internet (elle a) répondu (sur) internet (elle a) regardé en ligne **Some examples of appropriate verb:** aller (sur) / chercher / regarder / répondre / surfer / trouver / utiliser / voir **or** • **répondre + annonce + internet** **Some alternatives for «répondre»:** rencontre / voir **Some <u>acceptable</u> alternatives for «annonce»:** affiche / annoncement / advert / advertisement (*these are not understood in French and therefore do not distort – if answer is otherwise correct, it can be accepted*) **«travailler à la ferme» is a frequent wrong answer and will often invalidate so read answers containing it carefully, e.g.** «elle a cherché sur internet <u>pour</u> travailler à la ferme is correct**»** **Accept any form / any tense of verbs. Be very tolerant of the spelling of the verb unless it introduces a distorting concept**	internet **tc** internat / internaute / internt / inter elle est répondu sur internet **<u>à la ferme</u>** (*inclusion of* «à la ferme» *distorts as it implies she was at the farm when she answered*) elle a cherché sur internet pendant trois semaines (*inclusion of* «pendant trois semaines» *distorts as she didn't look for 3 weeks*) elle a fait une annonce sur internet **INV** (wrong message conveyed) une annonce / affiche sur internet **tc** (*incomplete – no verb*) **Some <u>unacceptable</u> alternatives for «annonce»:** e-mail / questions / renseignements / note / repose **«travailler à la ferme» is a frequent wrong answer and will often invalidate so read answers containing it carefully, e.g.** «elle a cherché sur internet <u>et</u> travaillè à la ferme**»** is refused
37 (a) Either 1 • **debout** **Some examples of acceptable spellings of «debout»:** debou(e) / debu / deboo **Must be one word and begin «deb…»** **or a synonym** • **sur pied / pas assis**	debut de bout
(b) Either 1 • **mal (au) dos** **or** • **malade + dos / douleur + dos** **Some examples of acceptable spellings of «dos»:** do **Must not be one word**	mal au d'eau male / malle au dos mal au dot (*«dot» is another word*) malaudos malaudeau

ACCEPT		REFUSE

38 Either
 	
• **plus âgé(s)**
   plus vieux / plus aîné(s)
or
• (tous) **plus** (de) **50 ans**
	1	ils étaient gentils **tc** but **HA**
		seule jeune fille **tc** but **HA**
		ils étaient âgé (s) / ils étaient vieux
		   (*incomplete*)
		ils étaient jeune **INV**
		ils n'étaient pas jeunes **tc** but **HA**
		vers 50 ans
		50 ans **tc**

39 Either
 	
• (leur/un) **accent** tc
or
• (ils parlaient avec un) **accent** (très) **fort**
 	
If present, be tolerant of attempts at «fort»
   unless a distorting concept is introduced,
   e.g. accept misspellings such as faux / parfaux
   / foreign / faut / ford / feux
 	
   and attempts to render the meaning such
   as accent difficile / accent différent
 	
If «parler» is used accept any part and any
   tense
	1	acsent / axent
		
		langue fort

40 Either
 	
• (trop/plus) **lentement / lente**
 	
Some examples of acceptable spellings of
   «lentement»: lentment / lant(e)ment /
   lont(e)ment
 	
   or a synonym
• **pas rapide / pas vite**
	1	longtemps
		longtement
		trois lentement

41 monter (dans les) **arbre**(s)
 	
Some examples of acceptable spellings of
   «arbres»: abre(s) / arbe(s)
 	
Insist on «monter»/«grimper» with correct
   spelling of any form or tense
	1	montrer
		
		rester sous les arbres **INV**
		monter dans les arbles
		monter dans les arables
		
		de ne pas pouvoir monter dans les arbres
		   (*wrong message*)

| 42 (elle est) **moins paresseuse / pas** **paresseuse**   1

 • Must start «pare» / «para» / «pari»
 • Look for recognisable 'skeleton' for word
 • Tolerate incorrect number of letter «r» and «s»
 • Be tolerant of how final syllable is spelt

 Some examples of acceptable spellings of **«paresseuse»:** parasseuse / paressaux / parisseuse / parisues / parasaux etc.
 If candidate uses a verb, and an appropriate **verb is chosen, accept any tense** | paresseuse et indépendante <br> moi / mois / moien paresseuse

 plus indépendante **INV**
 fier **INV**
 plus sérieuse **INV**

 [Total: 10] |