



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2011**

French

46551H

(Specification 4650)

Unit 1: Listening (Higher)

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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LISTENING TESTS

Notes on the Marking Scheme

Non-verbal Answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

Verbal Answers in English

1. The basic principle of assessment is that candidates should gain credit for what they know, understand and can do. The following guidance should be borne in mind when marking.
 - (a) Credit should be given for all answers which convey the key idea required intelligibly and without ambiguity. A separate assessment of spelling, punctuation and grammar is not required on these papers because of the nature of the answers. However, these aspects are an integral part of assessing communication and marks cannot be awarded where errors in spelling, punctuation or grammar lead to a failure to communicate the required information **without ambiguity**.
 - (b) Where a candidate has given alternatives or additional information in answer, the following criteria should be applied:
 - if the alternative/addition does not contradict the key idea or make it ambiguous, **accept**;
 - if the alternative/addition contradicts the key idea or makes it ambiguous, **reject**.
 - (c) Where numbered lines are given within a question/section of a question, credit should be given for correct answers, no matter which line they appear on.
 - (d) Where a question has more than one **section**, a candidate may include as part of the answer to one section the information required to answer another section. For instance, the information required to answer section (b) might be given as part of the answer to section (a). In such cases, credit should be given for having answered section (b), provided that no incorrect answer has been given for that section in the correct place.
 - (e) Where a question or part of a question carries more than one mark, candidates are given credit for all the correct answers they give, even if they have given incorrect answers as well, except where any of the latter contradicts a correct answer that they have given.
2. / means that these are acceptable alternative answers. (.....) means that this information is not needed for full marks.
3. In questions where candidates are asked to name, for example, three types of vegetable sold in the market, only the first three items they write down should be considered.
4. Accept
 - T/F/?
 - ✓/X/?

- a mix and match approach using the above, where the response is clear and unambiguous (eg. T and ✓ are both used by the candidate).
5. In multiple choice questions where candidates must choose one letter or number, they should automatically get no mark awarded if they give more than one. If the rubric instructs them to write one letter or number in the box and they do so, but write a second letter or number outside the box too, then the answer in the box should be considered.
6. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt:
- look for the key idea, where this is appropriate.
 - **NFP** = no further penalty **t.c** = tout court
7. Where a candidate has crossed out an answer and what was underneath remains legible then it should be assessed. Where part of an answer is crossed out then only what remains should be considered.
8. Where a candidate spells the answer in such a way that it is a word in the target language, no credit can be awarded.
9. If a candidate offers two different responses in English or in the target language eg dog (cat) or dog (chat) where the answer is dog, no credit can be awarded.

Higher Tier

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
1	F		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
2	A		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
3	D		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
4	C		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
5	Advantage: shops	Shopping/excellent shops/lots of shops/good shops/close to shops	1	Magazines/magasins Shop (singular) (good) shops that sell magazines
	Disadvantage: (Air) pollution	Dirty/bad/poor air (quality) Polluted and dirty	1	Dirty tc Too much litter/rubbish/ traffic/noise Pollution and noise/litter etc (ambiguous)

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
6	Advantage: (nice) people	Inhabitants/neighbours/locals/ residents Everyone is nice/ kind/ sympathetic	1	Habitants There's a lot of people/lot of people live there It's nice tc
	Disadvantage: (in the evening) nothing to do (for young people)	Boring tc Not much for people/ anyone to do	1	Incorrect time of day negates eg in the afternoon Bad for the young Nothing for adults/elderly

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
7	Advantage: Quiet	Calm/tranquil/no noise/ peaceful/relaxing	1	Calme (Fr sp)
	Disadvantage: buses <u>late</u>	Coach/public transport late Unreliable bus service (implies lateness)	1	Buses/public transport tc Poor/infrequent bus service/ buses rare He's late for bus Buses don't come

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
8	C B		2	In any order

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
9	H E		2	In any order

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
10	I G		2	In any order

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
11(i)	A		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
11(ii)	C		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
12(i)	C		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
12(ii)	B		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
13(i)	A		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
13(ii)	C		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
14	P		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
15	N		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
16	P/N	N/P	1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
17	P		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
18	E		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
19	D		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
20(i)	C		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
20(ii)	B		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
21(i)	A		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
21(ii)	B		1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
22(i)	Don't get on	Used to get on/have fallen out It was good/used to be good Not friends/not (very) close Difficult/not good/bad/ negative/rocky/impossible	1	Complicated Good but they don't get on (contradiction negates) Relationship different/changed

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
22(ii)	They are different/nothing in common Cindy/she is loud/shouts Cindy/she gets angry/argumentative Any 2 from 3	She's different They like different things They disagree on things/have different opinions	2	They argue Refs to crying She gets angry with Cindy Vanessa gets angry etc (wrong person) Be aware of nfp from 22(i) eg they get on well but they are completely different = 1 mark

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
23	Good enough to win Good sense of humour Helps others/kind to others Cleans the house Any 3 from 4	Has the necessary character to win He might win/ should win Funny/humorous/ makes them laugh He's helpful/ considerate Does housework/ cleaning/he tidies/ does a lot around the house He keeps the house clean and proper =1	3	He will win He is clean/tidy (no ref to house) He keeps the house okay/keeps the house in order Misunderstanding of <i>propre</i>, eg he keeps the house proper tc

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
24(i)	She doesn't trust him	He can't be trusted/ he's not trustworthy He doesn't keep secrets (well) She/you can't confide in him/can't tell him things (in confidence)	1	He's not confident/lacks confidence He doesn't keep his promises

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
24(ii)	Gave away secret	Told Romain she fancied /liked him Told Romain everything Ignore misunderstanding of what the actual secret was, eg she didn't like Romain	1	Refs to 'demanding'

Convert raw or scaled marks into marks on the Uniform Mark Scale (UMS) by using the link below

UMS conversion calculator www.aga.org.uk/umsconversion.