

Mark Scheme (Standardisation) Summer 2008

GCE

GCE French (6445/01)

General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	There are countless examples of the Système D in operation, candidates will not be able to include them all. The range of ersatz food products, ingenious recipes, use of root vegetables, using every bit of land to grow things, the marché gris. Gazogène to power cars, the widespread use of bicycles and vélotaxis, wooden bicycle wheels. Wooden shoes, clothes from other materials, making worn out older garments into smaller ones, wedding dresses from parachutes, painted legs to simulate nylons. Brushing teeth with crushed eggshell, soap made from all sorts of foul substances. Living constantly in one heated room, heating bricks from compacted paper etc. The fact that people survived, remained reasonably cheerful is proof of their resilience. Solidarity created by groups established to help the needy, one of the successes of the Vichy government. However, many did suffer. People lost weight, children's growth restricted, medicine hard to substitute. Illnesses caused by deprivation increased. A couple of harsh winters did not help. Restrictions imposed by Germans ensured that normal life was difficult.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	Events most likely to be given chronologically. Crushing defeat of 1940 drove a small number to resist immediately. Some rallied by de Gaulle's speech from London, the development of the clandestine press and radio broadcasts inspired some resistance, the German invasion of Russia incited the Communists to resist, Jean Moulin's unification of groups made Resistance more effective, the STO drove some young men to refuse to work in Germany and to join the Resistance instead, Allied victories in North Africa and elsewhere convinced many of eventual victory, US involvement ditto, the Allied landings persuaded many to want to contribute. Most significant is a matter of opinion. The effect of de Gaulle's speech and the STO probably overstated. Could argue that much of the Resistance was communist inspired and run, so the German invasion of Russia was very decisive. Progressive Allied successes had a 'bandwagon' effect.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	Will depend on the region. Might include festivals, exhibitions, architecture, existence of theatres, cinemas, Maison de la Culture, museums, galleries. Second part might include difficulties over funding, young people more interested in national and international culture, TV brings this effortlessly to everyone, ease of travel might lead people to seek culture in more distant, major centres. Subsidies, tourism could be seen to help.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	In most regions candidates should be able to point to a decline in some industries, rise in others. Likely to be away from heavy industries towards high-tech and service areas. Effects on employment / unemployment. Some disaffection with mass production might be bringing heightened interest in local crafts. Regional subsidies and decentralisation might have brought new activities. Some centrally controlled changes - legislation to increase safety, improve working conditions, decrease working hours. People may have had to retrain, move home, accept new workers into the area. Changes might have brought greater prosperity, more spending power, more leisure.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	Most treatment will probably deal with the reforms instituted by Fillon as Education Minister. The aims were to < réduire l'échec scolaire et élever le niveau general.> Measures put in place to guarantee a mastery of basic skills, to ensure that no pupil leaves school / education with no qualifications or training. Also aim to get 80% to the level of the bac. To offer pupils in difficulty individual help and extra lessons. To limit, but not get rid of, redoublement. Double the number of pupils in apprenticeships, raise the profile of vocational education. To reform the bac, make it less complicated, to have less examined subjects and have continuous assessment in others. To enhance the teaching of foreign languages by bringing forward the start of both the first and second foreign languages. To combat violence in schools as a priority, to restore the authority of staff. To create 150 000 new teaching posts over 5 years and increase the number of ancillary staff. To increase parental involvement and improve facilities for handicapped pupils. Too early to say perhaps if they have had success, came into operation fully in 2005/6? Met with opposition from pupils and staff. Minimum standards have been raised a little but many pupils still feel disaffected, violence continues. Targets concerning the bac not yet been met. Money and resources have been devoted to education, particularly in deprived areas, and many school facilities have improved.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	Students choose between the bac L (littéraire), le bac S (scientifique) and le bac ES (économique et social). In the first there is a concentration on French, Literature, Philosophy, Histoire-Géo and foreign languages. In the bac S concentration is obviously on Maths, Physics and Chemistry and Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre. Students also have to study French, Philosophy, a foreign language and Histoire-Géo. In the third bac the concentration is on economics and the social sciences with the main subjects being Economics, Maths including Statistics, Histoire-Géo, French, Philosophy, foreign languages. Sport is done by all pupils. Le bac S is thought to be the most demanding but all have heavy programmes. Le bac L claims to inspire critical thinking, to help young people think for themselves, to debate and to express themselves easily in writing and orally. All will provide access to HE.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
-----------------	--------	------

4(a)	Will depend on which characters are chosen. Most likely to be Jules and Lucas. Tend to be subservient, submissive, dominated by women, become their victims. If they choose Jim and Bernard, likely to be a little different. Jim somewhat stronger but still captivated by Catherine. Bernard freer, more independent, can be admired for his single-mindedness and his principles. Some sympathy probably for Lucas, he is semi-permanently imprisoned, unable to lead a normal life. Might not like masculine weakness, their subservience, they accept triangular relationships, content to allow women to take the initiative, to direct affairs and make decisions.	(45)
------	---	------

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	Probably more to say re le dernier metro but with J et J candidates can talk of the 1 st WW and its aftermath. Post-war society reacting against the rigours of war. The use of authentic settings and props. In le d m the darks days of occupation well caught with gloomy atmosphere, dark, threatening scenes. Bernard involved in Resistance, as is Jean-Lou. Daxiat a collaborator. Marion tries to arrange her Jewish husband's escape. Arlette protects a Jewish girl. Deprivation, the black market, characters repressed by the Occupation but try to continue with their daily lives. Young men forced to serve in the STO, the theatre is subjected to censorship. Martine seen in Gestapo headquarters, consorting with a German officer, Nadine also seen with German soldiers. Films use authentic situations, shots from newsreels.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	Cinemagoers often quite young, (60% admissions under 25s), well-educated, urban. Cinema trip seen as a social occasion, particularly popular at weekends. There was a decline but to some extent this has been reversed. Still a lot of competition from DVDs, home cinema. Very few small towns or villages have cinemas, now more comfortable multi-screens in larger towns, better facilities. Blockbuster films, both French and American, have helped. French home-grown cinema still popular. Subsidised by State and through ticket sales. Extra leisure time has helped industry.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)	Probably less likely to have lengthy spells in hotels. Still use them for short breaks but also go to second homes, friends and family. Poorer families and those less likely to go on holiday helped by subsidised holiday centres often run by charities / church. In recent years a resurgence in camping - 5 million a year, sites have invested in improved facilities, static caravans and mobile homes. More frequent, shorter breaks explain some of the trends. Some must be down to finance. Camping probably seen as healthy, fun, back to nature. Popular with families, provides freedom and a secure place for children to play. Rise in adventure holidays requiring accommodation in eg chalets, on board boats, barges etc.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	Meursault rather bizarre character. No conventional ambitions or values, content to lead a life of sensual pleasure. Not affected in a traditional way by the death of his mother or the affection of Marie, seems harmless, well-liked. Kaliayev a well-educated, committed political activist, keen	

	to strike a blow for what he sees as liberty and the relief of suffering. Principled, inspires love / affection from others, willing to sacrifice personal feelings for the cause he espouses. Meursault not an active rebel, changes at the end perhaps but is condemned because he does not fit into conventional society. Kaliyev seeks to take a stand against what he sees as a corrupt society and will not compromise what he has done when later given a chance to come to an accommodation with society.	(45)
--	---	------

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	Meursault does not really do anything to prepare the murder. Latter is result of a combination of chance events, his involvement with Raymond, including the writing of the letter, chance encounter on the beach, being in possession of a gun, the effects of the sun. Kaliyev indulges in careful, meticulous planning of a political assassination, timed to fit in with the Grand Duc's known timetable. Put off once because of presence of the children, rescheduled. Question of guilt is debatable. Meursault could be seen to act in self-defence, though there are the extra shots to be considered. Murder in <i>Les Justes</i> might be seen as idealistically motivated, committed for the greater good. It could be considered that the victims deserved their fates. The murders did take place, however, and blame may well be assigned to the perpetrators.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)	Sits at the front in class, listens attentively to the teacher, tries to answer all the questions, does his homework carefully, keen to do well at school. Starts to consort with French pupils. Friends say he is no longer an Arab, say he is a creep and pour scorn on him. Second part a matter of opinion, can admire his determination to do well, his hard work, his growing intelligence, his perseverance in the face of criticism. Less admirable traits are growing impatience with his parents culminating in the refusal to acknowledge his mother when they have moved away from the Chaâba, his denial that he is an Arab, gets influenced into some bad behaviour for a while.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)	No facilities, women hand washing at the pump. Women left at home to do the chores, arguments, gossip, Primitive toilet arrangements. Men return from work, masculine superiority immediately evident. Poverty, children try to earn a few centimes in market, scavenge in the rubbish tip for anything salvageable. Recognise the poverty of their surroundings but they are attached to the Chaâba as a place where they are free to live their own way of life, nostalgically recall their lives in Algeria. Slowly influenced by outside society, begin to aspire to more comfort, better material way of life. Drift away from Chaâba until the only one strongly attached to it is Bouzid.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)	An indictment of one form of Communism. The faction led by Louis with Olga as its mouthpiece adheres unquestioningly to a rigid party line. Principles can be thrown overboard in furtherance of the party's aims which are to attain power. Personal feelings and everything else are subordinate. Opposed to this are the more pragmatic views of Hoederer, a belief in compromise, the end justifies the means. Question is raised as to whether moderates should combine with Communists in face of a	

	<p>threat from the extreme right. Hoederer is in favour of striking a bargain, the ' pure ' Communists order his assassination. Later the party line changes, Hoederer is vindicated, his assassin is an embarrassment and must be eliminated. Political message is interesting, probably had more immediate relevance and impact at the time but most would probably contend that there are other interesting aspects : the psychological study of two entirely different characters in Hugo and Hoederer, the love interest, the dramatic elements of the play which is full of suspense, the philosophical question of responsibility for one's acts.</p>	(45)
--	--	------

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	<p>Jessica has just been to see Hoederer, has flirted with him but has also warned him that Hugo is on his way to shoot him with a revolver. Hoederer inquires how Hugo is feeling after being drunk on the previous evening, they set to work. This is interrupted by a discussion on the nature of assassins. Hoederer almost goads Hugo into an attempt to kill him by saying that he would never make an assassin as he thinks too much. Hugo claims he would be able to follow orders. At one point Hugo's hand goes to his pocket but Hoederer takes his hand and continues to discuss Hugo's ability to kill. Hoederer says he trusts Hugo and offers him his support and protection as a sort of father-figure. Hoederer turns his back on Hugo, confident that he will not be able to shoot and then gently disarms him and leaves the revolver casually on the desk. Hoederer bolsters Hugo's morale, the latter asks for permission for a short break to clear his head. Jessica returns, admires Hoederer for the way he handled Hugo, the two embrace. Hugo re-enters, believes he has been deceived by Hoederer, grabs the gun and shoots him. Hoederer dies, still protecting Hugo by saying that he had been sleeping with Jessica. Could have been a rather dry discussion but there is tension between the characters themselves. Hoederer's end is melodramatic but Sartre has created a very dramatic scene. A psychological duel between two very different characters. Tension - will Hugo shoot or not? His hand going to the pocket, Hoederer turning his back. The tension is defused, Hugo will not fire, only to be rekindled to a tragic climax based on a misunderstanding. Mixture of quick-fire dialogue and longer speeches. Jeux de scène concerning the gun.</p>	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9(a)	Father runs a newsagent and stationery shop. About 50, walks with a stick, veteran of WW1. Idolises Pétain, sees collaboration as the only path for France. He lectures Jo on the glories of the Vichy government. Very anti-semitic. Mother hard-working, runs the business, reins in her husband's excesses a bit. Son Raoul, married, works for a solicitor, even stronger Pétainist with strong pro-German feelings. Daughter Françoise makes a great impression on Jo. She is two years older, Jo is fascinated by her. Fairly important in that they represent collaboration, bigotry, intolerance. Ironic that they should house and protect Jo. Latter's character develops here. He is resourceful in forging ration tickets. His first love affair. Works hard, ends up running the shop, unwittingly becomes a member of the Resistance. Saves the Manceliers from death at the hands of the Resistance. Some humour eg when Jo makes a fool of himself in church. Picture of factions in France at the end of the war.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9(b)	A large number of things could be quoted which make up a realistic picture of war-time France - shortages, rationing, travel difficulties, collaborators, resistance fighters, the Vichy camp, rafles, the Milice, Gestapo activities etc. Interesting just as a piece of history but brought alive because seen through the eyes of a 12 year old boy, at times naive, ironic, humorous. Tension in will they survive or not. Can identify with the boys as they struggle to survive, experience sadness, heartache but also interesting times.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10(a)	Outwardly a pious, religious community but not genuinely religious, need to be seen to be carrying out the rites of their religion. After the judgement part of the keeping up of appearances is the need for Thérèse to be seen with Bernard and the rest of the family in church every week. On an intensely hot feast day, at the Fête-Dieu, Bernard has to be seen at the head of the religious procession. An unorthodox priest, who is more interested in spiritual matters rather than orthodox ritual is mistrusted, disliked and removed. Candidates may wish to deny that it is a religious book - fine, if they can do so convincingly. On the face of it, it is not a particularly religious book about virtuous people but Mauriac starts the preface with a prayer seeking pity for those that only God can understand. Mauriac depicts a world of lost and lonely people lacking real religious feelings, a world corrupted by the absence of God. Outwardly religious but they are very unchristian, harsh and unforgiving towards Thérèse, the same with Julie Bellade, her maternal grandmother, who had committed some misdemeanour and had been completely expunged from their lives. They are also religiously bigoted, one of the many things they hold against Jean Azévédo is the fact that he is a Jew. Picture of Thérèse at the end is of a person physically abandoned on the streets of Paris but also spiritually abandoned.	(45)

Question	Answer	Mark
----------	--------	------

Number		
10(b)	A simple countryman who likes country pursuits. Meticulous, fussy, pompous, rather coarse, unsophisticated. Can also be cruel. Only really at home on his estates, in his home environment. Imbued with society's preoccupations - acquiring and retaining property, preserving the reputation of the family. Cannot understand his wife because he lacks imagination, is less intelligent, puzzled by her. They have some things in common such as a love of property etc but he cannot appreciate her finer thoughts and feelings. An inattentive, dismissive husband.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(a)	Many examples could be quoted. The weak and innocent who pay the ultimate price with their lives - eg les deux amis who suffer a cruel death at the hands of a sadistic Prussian, victims of an innocent indiscretion, the four young soldiers burnt alive by la mère Sauvage. There is psychological suffering too - Boule de suif. Walter Schnaffs is uprooted from home comforts and his wife and family. Second part will depend on the characters chosen but most likely to be those considered most innocent, those least able to control their own destiny.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(b)	The four are billeted on her, a natural part of war. They begin to try to help make her life less harsh by undertaking chores, helping in a variety of ways. She tries to find out if they know the whereabouts of her son who is away at war. They do not but they show understanding, as they think of their own anxious mothers at home. Seems to be a pleasant relationship until la mère Sauvage learns of the death of her son. Outwardly her attitude does not change. She enquires and gets details about their families and then callously plots the horrific murder of burning them alive. When the Prussian soldiers arrive she makes no attempt to conceal the crime. Maupassant is trying to underline the cruel effects of war. It leads to terrible death and suffering. The fact that the four soldiers are such pleasant young men accentuates the horror. War has a terrible effect on character. Impulsions such as vengeance can lead to acts of this nature. Maupassant also keen to show that suffering affects ordinary people on both sides of the conflict.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(a)	Elise - daughter of Harpagon, in love with Valère. Rather timid, nervous, wary and pessimistic about the future. Does stand up to Harpagon at one stage when he says she must marry Anselme but is usually rather passive. Mariane in love with Cléante but destined to marry Harpagon. A dutiful daughter with modest, simple tastes. Appalled by Harpagon's appearance and demeanour when she meets him. Both are not very rounded characters. They provide the love interest. Mariane is the object of antagonism between Harpagon and Cléante. They help bring out Harpagon's character, his autocratic nature, his lack of feelings for his family, his avarice. His grotesque wooing of Mariane shows his unpleasant nature and his gullibility in believing what Frosine says. They also illustrate aspects of 17 th Century society - the power of the father over children, arranged marriages, dowries etc. Revelation of true identities helps to round off the play.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(b)	Anselme arrives to find Harpagon in turmoil over the loss of his money box and the news that Valère and his daughter wish to marry. He insults Valère who says that the whole of Naples can vouch for his nobility. Claims he is the son of Dom Thomas d'Alburcy. He recounts how he was saved from shipwreck. Proves his origins by displaying jewellery which belonged to his parents. Mariane reveals that she is his sister, explains how she and her mother had been saved by pirates who kept them prisoner for 10 years. Anselme then reveals that he is their father. Cléante arrives to say that he knows the whereabouts of the box, he will return it if Harpagon agrees to him marrying Mariane. Anselme encourages Harpagon to consent to the double marriage. He will if he does not have to provide a dowry and if he can have a new suit. Anselme agrees to pay for everything, Harpagon goes off to be reunited with his money. Candidates will no doubt point to the ridiculousness of the ending, an incredible chain of events and coincidences, completely unrealistic. For Molière verisimilitude is not important. The psychological study and social comment are all that count. Some may comment on the last line. With the weddings about to take place there is a happy ending but nothing has really been resolved, Harpagon has not changed.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(a)	Candide is in Surinam waiting for a vessel to take him to France. Advertises that he will pay for someone to accompany him and will finance him as long as he is disillusioned and unhappy. Martin wins the competition and becomes Candide's travel companion. M is an old sage who had been robbed by his wife, beaten by his son and abandoned by his daughter. He had lost his job and had suffered persecution. He represents pessimism, serves to disillusion Candide at every opportunity. The opposite to Pangloss. Demonstrates the absurdity of Leibnizian optimism.	(45)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(b)	Meets up with Cunégonde and la Vieille. Former is now hideously ugly. The group take over a smallholding. Candide again expresses to the Baron his intention of marrying Cunégonde but the Baron refuses his approval, saying that Candide is not worthy of her. The Baron is removed. Cunégonde becomes ill-tempered, the others continue philosophising. Paquette and frère Giroflée join them in a state of extreme misery. They meet a local dervish and ask him about the meaning of life. He says it is none of their business. They meet a wise old man who takes no interest in current affairs, has found satisfaction in work, cultivating a small plot of land. They decide to work, each one develops unexpected, practical skills. Candidates may have a variety of interpretations. Probably two main ways of looking at it, one optimistic, one pessimistic. All speculation is worthless, one may just as well engage in rather pointless occupation. Perhaps more likely, in a world given over to evil, on however modest a scale human beings can improve their lot by their own efforts, create a haven of tranquillity and modest prosperity. Perhaps Voltaire is advocating a middle way between the positive and negative attitudes of Pangloss and Martin.	(45)