



Pearson
Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE
In French (8FR0)
Paper 01
Listening, Reading
and Translation

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(i)	<p>A is correct because the residents are elderly.</p> <p>B is not correct because it does not state the residents are not sprightly.</p> <p>C is not correct because the residents are in a rest home, not hospital.</p> <p>D is not correct because the residents are not injured.</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(ii)	<p>C is correct because Cécile initially accommodated one person, now she accommodates three.</p> <p>A is not correct because Cécile now has more than one inmate.</p> <p>B is not correct because Cécile is not in hospital herself.</p> <p>D is not correct because her number of resident is greater than before.</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(iii)	<p>A is correct because Paul has been ill in hospital.</p> <p>B is not correct because Paul's residency is not linked to his daughter's arrival.</p> <p>C is not correct because Paul is retired, not working.</p> <p>D is not correct because it does not state that Paul is lonely.</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(iv)	<p>D is correct because the residents are independent to some degree.</p> <p>A is not correct because only dinner is eaten communally.</p> <p>B is not correct because each resident has a private bedroom.</p> <p>C is not correct because residents choose how much time they spend together.</p>	(1)

incorrect il(s) or elle(s) accepted throughout if unambiguous in context

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject
2(a) <u>by going into a tent/a tent to see the players</u>	<u>en allant</u> dans une (énorme) tente (1)	synonyms for en allant e.g. <u>s'</u> installant/visitant instead of en allant e.g. une tente pour bien voir les joueurs/une tente sera installée qui aide les gens à voir les joueurs aller for en allant	no verbal sense e.g. dans une (énorme) tente (t.c.) no sense of watching e.g. en utilisant tante for tente en installant
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject
2(b) biggest ever	inference: (la) plus grande (1)	comparative/superlative notions e.g. une plus grande ampleur la manifestation a augmenté (1) meilleure/mieux	lift: une manifestation d'une telle ampleur
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject
2(c) Discrete: 1. talents/players 2. countryside	1. (le talent des) joueurs (exceptionnels)/talents (1) AND 2. (les beaux) paysages (1)	1. personnes <u>douées</u> for joueurs (1) sport and talent together are one element e.g. voir la pétanque et le talent des joueurs = (1)	1. <u>admirer</u> le talent des joueurs exceptionnels (untargeted)/le tournoi jouer for joueu <u>r</u> 2. <u>nos</u> beaux paysages (untargeted)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
3(a) Discrete: 1. he organised 2. (national) photo(graphic) competition	1. il a organisé (1) 2. (un) concours (national) de photo(graphie) (1)	1. il a valorisé l'excellence des lycéens et des apprentis (1) present tense passive if it includes agent e.g. par lui or equivalent	future tense 1. faire for organiser (implied he participated) 1. il a valorisé l'excellence de l'éducation (vague) photographe for photographie	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
3(b) growing	(ils se) développent	similar notions of growth e.g. (ils sont) en augmentation/hausse (1) ils sont <u>plus</u> développés (trend) (1)	past tense ils ont développé ils sont développés (no trend)	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
3(c) <u>more</u> people can access it	plus de gens peuvent y accéder	notions that the baccalaureate is <u>more</u> generally available e.g. il est maintenant accessible à tous (1) il permet à plus de personnes/tout le monde de passer le bac (1) (de) plus (en plus) de bacheliers/une augmentation de bacheliers (1)	acceder for accéder réussir for passer (focus is on participation, not achievement) focus on choice not uptake e.g. plus de choix de bacs	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
3(d) Discrete: 1. choose another option 2. choose a general baccalaureate option 3. undertake an apprenticeship	1. choisir une autre filière (1) 2. choisir un baccalauréat <u>général</u> (1) 3. faire un apprentissage (1)	faire for choisir or similar and <i>vice versa</i> e.g. choisir/suivre un apprentissage one verb doing multiple service e.g. choisir une autre filière et un apprentissage = (2)	non-future notion withhold 1st mark changer d'orientation (in question)	(3)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
3(e) (it is) better	inference: (il est) supérieur (1)	other notions of superiority e.g. (il est une) meilleure qualification (1) il est meilleur/mieux (1)	opposite angle even if explicit (oblique) superior for supérieur (too misspelt) il est une mieux qualification for meilleure qualification (no sense)	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
4(a) (i) Discrete: 1. he chooses with whom he works 2. he chooses people in whom he has (great) confidence/whom he respects	1. il choisit avec qui il travaille (1) 2. il choisit des gens à qui il fait (une grande) confiance/qu'il respecte (1)	1. il peut éviter les conflits/pas de conflits (1) 1. peu de conflits (1) 2. e.g. il choisit les gens avec qui il s'entend (1)	confidence for confiance 2. les gens qu'il aime (too feeble)	(2)
4(a) (ii) Discrete: 1. he makes suggestions 2. directors accept them (or not)	1. il fait des suggestions (1) 2. les metteurs en scène/ils acceptent/ignorent ses suggestions (ou pas) (1)	synonyms for accepter e.g. écouter/considérer/prendre/rejeter watch who is suggesting to whom	2. certains sont d'accord, d'autres ne sont pas d'accord (no sense)	

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
4(b) (i) Discrete:	1. (To replace someone and) learn the whole play in a week (1) 2. Recollection of his pain at not being on stage/performing, (and wishing to be) (1)	text/script for play	piece for play (anglicism) scene for stage (anglicism) extraneous information	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
4(b) (ii) Discrete:	<p>1. He feels nervous/ stressed (1)</p> <p>2. The stress has gone/adrenalin sustains (you through the two-hour performance) (1)</p>	<p>references to the morning = harmless addition</p> <p>references to 'from 14h' = harmless addition</p> <p>references to '17h and journey' = harmless addition</p> <p>accept one harmless addition <u>for each bullet</u></p>	<p>references to tired legs on stairs (untargeted)</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(i)	<p>D is correct because the event is described as varied.</p> <p>A is not correct because the event has been running for a quarter of a century.</p> <p>B is not correct because it is a diverse, not limited, event.</p> <p>C is not correct because the event has always been professional.</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(ii)	<p>C is correct because the event starts at lunchtime, so earlier than last year.</p> <p>A is not correct because the event began in the evening last year.</p> <p>B is not correct because only one part of the event aims at the young in particular.</p> <p>D is not correct because a group of artists, not the event itself, won an award.</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(iii)	<p>B is correct because the main theme of the evening is dancing.</p> <p>A is not correct because the event is not to do with motor racing.</p> <p>B is not correct because the event is not dedicated to art.</p> <p>D is not correct because some snacks are available, but they are not the focus of the event.</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(iv)	<p>A is correct because Stéphane has performed before at the event.</p> <p>B is not correct because this is not the début at the event for Stéphane.</p> <p>C is not correct because Stéphane is already an established artist.</p> <p>D is not correct because Stéphane performed and did not miss his slot.</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	A, B, H, I	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
7(a) they are choosing the contents of the album	ils choisissent le contenu du prochain album (1)	tolerate son album for du prochain album synonyms for choisir e.g.sélectionner Andréanne a un nouveau projet/album (1)	ils choisissent (t.c.) (vague) references to three new shows = harmless addition, not scoring element (may not be on Facebook)	(1)
7(b) those preferred by the audience	ils sont ceux que les spectateurs préfèrent (1)	les spectateurs les ont choisis (1) le public/les fans for les spectateurs (1)	ceux (qui sont) préférés (no reference to audience) Andréanne les inclut/inclut ses fans dans le processus de création (not their choice)	(1)
7(c) they give their opinion	inference: ils donnent leur opinion/ils jugent son travail (1)	apporter/fournir la distance (nécessaire) (1) ils ont la distance (nécessaire) (1)	lift: elle manque la distance nécessaire wrong angle e.g. elle juge la	(1)

		guiding her creativity e.g. ils ont de bonnes réactions envers les chansons sur lesquelles elle a des doutes (1)	réaction des fans Andréanne les inclut/inclut ses fans dans le processus de création (wrong angle)	
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
7(d) special entry to the official launch	avoir un accès privilégié au lancement officiel (1)	synonyms for avoir e.g. recevoir OR assister à	no verbal notion Andréanne les invite au lancement officiel (wrong angle)	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
8(a) high	haut (1)	ils sont très impliqués/concernés (1) grand/bon/intense/formidable/ils participent beaucoup i.e. positive descriptions (1)		(1)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
8(b) Discrete: 1. fathers despise them/have negative feelings 2. fathers are indifferent towards them	Any TWO of: 1. le père les méprise/a des sentiments négatifs (1) 2. le père leur est indifférent/le père ne s'intéresse pas à eux (1)	mépris envers eux (t.c.) indifférence envers eux (t.c.) 'envers eux' could do double service watch who feels what towards whom withhold lack of specific target of these emotions once only e.g. mépris et indifférence = (1)	2. peu d'échanges (entre eux) (not a deduction)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
8(c) Discrete: 1. they argue 2. they talk	1. elles se disputent/ difficile (1) 2. elles (se) parlent (1)	1. elles/ils se traitent mal 2. lift: elles continuent à se parler	on for elles withhold 1st mark (oblique)	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
8(d) be a father	savoir ce qu'est un père/être (un bon) père		s'ils veulent être père connaître for savoir lift: personne ne sait ce qu'est un père	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
8(e) Discrete: 1. not impose the project 2. respect the son's wishes	inference: 1. ne pas imposer le projet (1) 2. respecter/comprendre le désir du fils (1)	1. lift: il ne faut pas être autoritaire/excessif 1. ne pas se considérer comme maître 1. ne pas devenir « hyperpère »	elements from last paragraph	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
9(a) hunger	(la) faim		vaincus par la faim (untargeted)	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
9(b) Discrete: 1. return to work 2. agree to maintain tunnels better 3. accept (hidden) pay cut ANY TWO	Any TWO of: 1. retourner au travail (1) 2. accepter (de passer plus de temps) de <u>mieux</u> maintenir les tunnels (1) 3. accepter une/cette baisse de salaire (déguisée) (1)	 2. modal in past tense e.g. ils ont dû mieux maintenir les tunnels (1) 3. accepter un plus mauvais/petit salaire/moins d'argent (1)	lift: le travail recommençait (untargeted) withhold 1st use of non-modal past tense e.g. ils ont mieux maintenu les tunnels	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
9(c) cold	(il faisait/ils avaient) froid		future tense other weather descriptions e.g. il ne faisait pas beau il faisait mauvais	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
9(d) anger	(la) colère	(la) haine	ils étaient résignés/ la résignation (in question) ils haïssaient (t.c.) (vague)	(1)

			lesser emotions e.g. malheureux	
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
9(e) Discrete: 1. they were anxious 2. they were ashamed 3. they seemed afraid 4. they bore him no grudge ANY TWO	1. ils étaient inquiets (1) OR 2. ils avaient honte (1) OR 3. ils semblaient le craindre (1) 4. ils n'éprouvaient plus/pas de rancune (contre/envers lui) (1)	1. lift: ils regardaient (Étienne) de leurs gros yeux inquiets (1) 2. honteux (1) 2. lift: (se reculaient d'un) air de honte (1) 3. ils le craignaient (1) 4. lift: ils n'avaient plus de rancune (contre lui) (1)	lift: ils semblaient <u>au contraire</u> le craindre ils le connaissaient (vague)	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
9(f) <u>them to become</u> heroes OR heroic	<u>qu'ils deviennent/soient</u> des héros/héroïques	<u>qu'ils (se) changent en héros</u>	untargeted lift: ...les changer en héros response from Étienne's angle	(1)

SECTION C

Marking principles

Mis-spelling is tolerated as long as it does not lead to ambiguity e.g. place misspelled as placce would be acceptable but misspelled as plaice would be unacceptable as this would lead to ambiguity.

Learners are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the same intended meaning.

Translation is successful if an English speaker would understand the translation without having understood the text in its original language.

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1	Until now, it has been/was banned/forbidden/illegal in Belgium		(1)
2	to publish/post on social networks/social media	social networking sites	(1)
3	photo(graph)s of (works of) art (located/situated) in public spaces. pictures for photographs	works of artists for art	(1)
4	You/One had to obtain the artist's permission/authorisation, passive: the artist's permission had to be obtained You used to have to...	We for One present tense e.g. should obtain, could lead to consequential tense error. Withhold credit first time only	(1)
5	unless s/he/they had died/had been dead (for)	negation (from 'ne')	(1)
6	more than/at least seventy years ago.		(1)
7	It was a paradox/paradoxical because for (some) years,	present tense	(1)
8	mobile/portable devices have given photography a dominant status	cameras/apparatus for mobile devices	(1)
9	and (have) popularised it/made it popular as/like never before.	been made popular for popularise	(1)
10	A new law will allow (for)/permit	present tense	(1)
11	the publication/posting/publishing of images	publicisation for publication these/some	(1)

12	without paying for the copyright/royalties. author's/artist's rights for copyright rights of/to the author	creator's/owner's rights (no English sense)	(1)
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