



Pearson

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel Level 3GCE
In French (8FR0) Paper 03
Speaking

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2018

Publications Code xxxxxxxxxx

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2018

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.

Task 1 stimulus FR1

Indicative content

Q1

- A French town hall official has been convicted for refusing to marry two women
- Since 2013, more than 20,000 marriages between homosexual couples have been celebrated
- Not everybody in France approves of homosexual marriage and there are still demonstrations against it

Q2

- A third of French people are calling for this law to be repealed

Q3 **Accept any plausible personal response/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Agree: a valid marriage is a religious ceremony ordained by God to bless the union between a man and a woman and the procreation of children
- Agree: biologically, two men or two women cannot conceive children in a natural way
- Disagree: love can exist between two men or two women and it should be possible to consecrate it by marriage
- Disagree: society has changed and refusing to marry two homosexual persons is considered sexist and discriminatory

Q4 **Accept any plausible personal response/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Yes: many couples still see a traditional marriage as the best way to consecrate love and to found a stable family. After the civil marriage ceremony (compulsory), many couples go on to a religious wedding in church
- Yes: marriage is so popular that homosexual couples wanted to benefit from it and this led to the "mariage pour tous" law passed in 2013
- No: marriage is losing its attraction as people prefer the flexibility and ease of just living together
- No: divorce is very common and devalues the institution of marriage in favour of more flexible arrangements such as PACS or official "concubinage"

Task 1 stimulus FR2

Indicative content

Q1

- There are 1.7 million families in France with three children or more
- These are mainly traditional but there are also a growing number of recomposed families and families of immigrants in that category
- Larger families are well considered in France and the state provides them with generous help

Q2

- Attitudes towards larger families are more positive in France than in some other European countries

Q3 **Accept any plausible personal response/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Yes: children need their mother at home, especially in the early years
- Yes: it is better for mothers because working mothers can suffer a lot of stress
- No: there is a lot of state help on offer in France to enable mothers to carry on working
- No: fathers should also consider the possibility of staying at home to look after the children

Q4 **Accept any plausible personal response/opinion with justification, for example:**

- No: many (often religious) families remain traditional with fathers going out to work and mothers staying at home to care for the children
- Yes: French society now more readily accepts or even demands an equally shared mother/father role between parents
- Yes: there are more childless couples in France than in the past as a lifestyle choice
- Yes: roles are getting blurred with the increasing numbers of one-parent families, recomposed families and same sex couples

Task 1 stimulus FR3

Indicative content

Q1

- There is a new electronic system called APB in France to apply for places in higher education
- It eases and simplifies the process by allowing potential students to apply to up to 24 institutions in one go
- The majority of, but not all institutions use the system

Q2

- Those who want to apply to attend private institutions or Grandes Écoles but you need to use a different portal for direct application to a Grande École

Q3 **Accept any plausible personal response/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Agree: a university qualification is essential for most professions like medicine or law
- Agree: in a competitive job market a degree is increasingly seen as the minimal requirement
- Disagree: a university education is not suited to everyone and technical qualifications or apprenticeships can lead to good jobs
- Disagree: many highly successful people never went to university

Q4 **Accept any plausible personal response/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Disagree: there is no selection at primary schools and Collèges in France which are all “polyvalent”
- Disagree: entry to most university faculties is open to holders of an appropriate BAC without further selection
- Agree: in the Lycées, the “C” section classes specialising in Maths and Sciences are very much seen as the “voie royale”
- Agree: entry to the elite Grandes Écoles is fiercely competitive, so are first years at university, particularly for medical qualifications. In most faculties, selection is at the end of the first and second years through stiff exams which need to be passed in order to move up to the next year.

Task 1 stimulus FR4

Indicative content

Q1

- You work better at school if you keep your friends from year to year in the same class
- A survey has determined that the greater the number of friends you have in your class from the previous year, the better your chances of not repeating the year and of passing your Baccalauréat
- It is still possible to do well at school even if you are totally new to a class

Q2

- Yes, because the sample used is a large one but the probability of doing badly if you don't have any friends from the previous year remain small

Q3 **Accept any plausible personal response/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Agree: friends can have a bad influence and prevent you from working as much as you want because they may not have the same work ethic
- Agree: friends can provide too much distraction, wanting you to go out more or disturbing you with their own problems
- Disagree: real friends will not prevent you from working
- Disagree: it is possible to work in a team with friends and benefit from each other's learning

Q4 **Accept any plausible personal response/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Strong point: excellent system of "écoles maternelles" with free full time teaching of 3 year olds by professionals
- Strong point: respected primary schools with a well-structured mainly traditional curriculum
- Strong point: comprehensive early secondary "Collèges" leading to a general qualification with no early specialisation (Brevet des Collèges)
- Strong point: well-established end of upper secondary schooling Baccalauréat
- Weak point: extra-curricular programme weak in secondary schooling
- Weak point: largely open entry into university resulting in overcrowding in early years and selection by tough end of year exams
- Weak point/strong point: extremely competitive system of Grandes Écoles

Task 1 stimulus FR5

Indicative content

Q1

- Whilst nearly half of holders of a science-based Baccalauréat are women, only 9% end up working in the digital industry
- One large digital French company is trying to encourage young women to work in the sector through work-shadowing schemes
- This policy is having positive results: 20% of that company's engineers are women

Q2

- It would appear so, to a certain extent, as numbers of female engineers in the company are higher than the national average

Q3 **Accept any plausible answer/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Disagree: women should be able to enter any sector provided they have the relevant skills and qualifications
- Disagree: even in the military and other traditionally male-dominated activities women have a role to play and should be treated as equal to men
- Agree: physically demanding and dangerous jobs such as the military, fire-fighting and building are not really suited to women because they are physically weaker in general
- Agree: child-rearing prevents women from access to some professions (for example, night work and shift work)

Q4 **Accept any plausible answer/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Yes: for the first time in 2014 male unemployment was higher than female
- Yes: some senior posts have recently been awarded to traditionally male-dominated professions such as the military and the gendarmerie
- Yes: the French legal profession is now 70% female, a record!
- No: misogyny and stereotypes continue to be a problem in the world of work for women
- No: 2/3 of executive posts in France are still held by men
- No: only 30% of politicians are women
- No: women's salaries are still 20% below men's in the private sector and 14% in the public sector

Task 1 Stimulus FR6

Indicative content

Q1

- The quantity of traditional mail has decreased over the years and so has the number of postmen employed by La Poste
- Trade unions consider that the postmen's load has become unbearable because of the decrease in their number which has gone too far
- La Poste management has offered to increase the number of postmen but the unions think this is not sufficient and are threatening to strike

Q2

- They are depressed, and even suicidal because of overload

Q3 **Accept any plausible answer/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Agree: robots will soon be taking over many menial jobs in manufacturing and elsewhere
- Agree: companies are cutting costs by employing fewer and fewer people and replacing them with cheaper machines and systems that can work longer and don't make mistakes
- Disagree: some jobs in caring and teaching for example will never disappear
- Some menial jobs will probably disappear, but people will still be needed in management, design and creative roles. Opportunities in tourism, leisure and sport will probably increase as people will have more free time.

Q4 **Accept any plausible answer/opinion with justification, for example:**

- Yes: there is a great historic tradition of trade unionism in France
- Yes: individual trade unions are re-grouped under trade union federations with political allegiances such as the CGT, CFDT, FO etc. They have a powerful voice in the media and are listened to very carefully by workers and employers alike
- Yes: there is a strong tradition in France for strike action and street demonstrations, particularly by public sector employees (EDF, SNCF, Health)
- No: only 8% of workers belong to a trade union
- No: membership of a union is very low in the private sector where they are not really trusted

Task 2 Stimulus FR7

Indicative content

- There is a long-standing tradition of French rock artists and bands, starting with Johnny Hallyday and Eddy Mitchell in the 60's. This kind of music was known as "yé yé". Johnny Hallyday is still singing. A large number of rock groups singing in French (but also English) followed, such as "Indochine", "Téléphone", "Noir Désir", "Daft Punk".
- Many groups in Quebec like "Roch Voisine" (pop-rock), "Voivod" (heavy metal), "Les Vulgaires Machins" (punk)
- Rich vein of French pop singers from Sheila and Sylvie Vartan in the 60's to artists such as Mylène Farmer (ballads), Zaz, Corneille (pop/soul), Vanessa Paradis etc. Céline Dion in Quebec, N'Dour in Senegal.
- French music is popular in all francophone countries but has to compete very hard with English/American pop and rock sung in English. Many French groups also sing in English.

Task 2 Stimulus FR8

Indicative content

- Many of the very old traditional songs such as « Frère Jacques », « Le Bon Roi Dagobert », « J'ai du bon tabac » are still taught and sung in French speaking primary schools all over the world and are emblematic of French culture and traditions. The song "Alouette" is sometimes described as a French Canadian anthem.
- Since the 50's and 60's there has been a very strong movement of traditional, mainly regional music revival. One of the most famous artists is Alan Stivell who has used old Breton music and songs in his compositions. He has been followed by many others such as Tri Yann and Red Cardell. Other regions such as Limousin, Auvergne and Occitanie are also represented in this movement.
- Old regional folkloric instruments such as "biniou", "bombarde" have been revived. The Accordion is used in bals "Musette" whenever a French flavour is required. It increases community cohesion, preserves traditions and promotes tourism.
- The old traditional music is incorporated and re-worked into modern pop/rock forms. An example of this is by "Les Ramoneurs de Menhirs", a Breton group who produce a kind of music called "Celtic Punk" based on traditional Breton tunes.

Task 2 Stimulus FR9

Indicative content

- During the French presidential elections of 2012, and even more so in 2017/18, all candidates made extensive use of Facebook, Twitter, email and blogs in order to publicise their policies, contact supporters and convince new ones. In Quebec, Justin Trudeau is the biggest political user of Twitter. 77% of 18-24 year olds in France prefer to use the new digital medias for information.
- There is greater emphasis now on what is called “e-militantism” which is gradually replacing traditional campaigning in the street and in halls. Telephone canvassing is also used.
- TV is still used a great deal by politicians in France, Quebec and West African countries, particularly during pre-election debates which are followed avidly by electors because of their immediacy and impact.
- The written press (newspapers like Le Monde and serious news magazines such as L’Express and Le Point) still has some influence, particularly with the older generations who tend to prefer the greater depth of analysis of political issues which these media offer.

Task 2 Stimulus FR10

Indicative content

- Freedom of expression is one of the fundamental tenets of the French Republic. La Loi Gayssot of 1990 forbids any racist, anti-Semitic or xenophobic comments in the press. A 2004 law punishes material causing hatred or violence against people because of sexual orientation or handicap. Some people think Charlie Hebdo went too far in exercising this freedom and invited attacks from extremists. The Press was not able to mention Mazarine Pingeot (Mitterand’s daughter).
- In Senegal, the constitution protects freedom of the press but some journalists have been prosecuted for criticising the government on matters of defence (e.g. Mamadou Seck of the “Observateur” newspaper). In Belgium, the constitution protects free speech but prohibits hate speech and holocaust denial. In Quebec, the press is generally free but there have been instances of police harassment in Montreal against some journalists (e.g. Patrick Lagace) who have criticised the police.
- It is much more difficult to police electronic media as content can quickly disappear and authors of objectionable material are difficult to trace. However, the same French laws apply and French courts have successfully prosecuted cases against manifestations of anti-Semitism, homophobia and hatred on Facebook and other electronic media (Dieudonné, Le Pen)
- Regulations in Senegal concerning the internet have been accused of imposing excessive liability of user for offences related to defamation, slander and insult.
- The Quebec Premier has been trying to introduce stricter laws to combat the dissemination of terrorist and extremist views on Facebook and other social networks

Task 2 Stimulus FR11

Indicative content

- France is famous for its gastronomy, national and regional (terroir), its capacity to produce so many different kinds of world-class wines and cheeses, its love of large and long-lasting meals at weddings and first communions. Traditional meal times and 2-hour lunch breaks are disappearing.
- France has many well-established festivals and customs like the Carnaval de Dunkerque, la Toussaint, la Chandeleur, le muguet du 1er mai, le poisson d'avril etc. In French-speaking Quebec, a mixture of French, British and Amerindian heritage has produced a unique blend of traditions and festivals: la Tire (sugar festival), le Déménagement du 1er juillet (coordinated mass removals), Ventes de Garage, Carnaval de l'Hiver etc.
- Wallonie has a rich programme of Carnivals (Binche), local feasts (Ducasses), fairs, jousts on stilts and striking architecture with dominating belfries.
- Possible dangers to traditions are: increasing lack of interest in religion and religious festivals, increasing Americanisation/globalisation of food and popularity of international, mainly Anglo-Saxon festivals such as Halloween, the loss of interest in regions, regional costumes and patois.

Task 2 Stimulus FR12

Indicative content

- French national festival on 14th July celebrating Bastille day, the revolution and creation of a republic. Fête de la Libération held on different dates in various cities of France, celebrating freedom from Nazi occupation at the end of the Second World War.
- Fête Nationale du Cameroon on 20th May, celebrating its independence and the creation of a unified Republic. Fête de l'Indépendance from France held on 4th April in Senegal.
- Fête de la Bretagne from 12th to 21st May, celebrating Breton music, dance (Fest Noz) food and language.
- Fête Nationale de la Corse on 8th September, celebrating its independence from Genoa and Napoleon's achievements.
- Music: the numerous "festivals de la musique" all over France. Religion: Christmas, Easter and All Saints day (Toussaint). Food and drink: in all regions of France and Belgium, particularly in the Summer. Internationalism : Festival Folklorique International of Amélie-les- Bains.