



# **General Certificate of Secondary Education**

## **French 3657 Short Course**

**3657/S      Speaking**

### **Mark Scheme**

*2007 examination - June series*

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 meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting 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 the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting 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.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk)

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## SPEAKING TESTS - FOUNDATION AND HIGHER TIERS

### PART ONE

#### 1 Principles of Marking

- 1.1 The Speaking Tests are marked in accordance with the Criteria for Assessment, given on subsequent pages of this booklet.
- 1.2 Part 2 of the mark scheme, given on subsequent pages of this booklet, gives written details of suggested marks for possible utterances made by candidates in the role-playing situations. This guidance obviously cannot cover all possibilities and should be used in conjunction with the Criteria for Assessment.
- 1.3 No allowance can be made for poor teacher conduct of the Tests. You can only assess what you hear.

#### 2 Mechanics of Marking

Please ensure that the grids on the Examiner's Detailed Mark Sheet are completed accurately. Please conform to the layout shown in the exemplar Mark Sheet given in this booklet. **Please note in particular that the Presentation & Discussion and the Conversation marks should be recorded in the order of:**

**Communication, Spontaneity & Fluency, Range & Complexity, and Pronunciation & Accuracy.**

##### Foundation Tier

Role-plays 1 - 6	$4 \times 2 = 8 \div 2 =$	4
Presentation & Discussion		12
Conversation		20
	Maximum Total	36

##### Higher Tier

Role-plays 7 - 12	$4 \times 4 = 16 \div 2 =$	8
Presentation & Discussion		12
Conversation		20
	Maximum Total	40

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### 3 Role-playing Situations

- 3.1 You must mark role-plays in accordance with the criteria given in this booklet and with Part 2 of the mark scheme. You should also note the following information.
- 3.2 Material shown in brackets in the mark scheme may not need to be produced by the candidate. If it is produced incorrectly it may or may not affect the mark awarded, depending on its effect on the message conveyed. If produced it cannot be ignored. **All language produced by the candidate must be assessed.**
- 3.3 You should not penalise the candidate for making exactly the same mistake either of vocabulary, structure or pronunciation twice in one role-play. (This may be shown as n.f.p. [no further penalty] in Part 2 of the mark scheme).
- 3.4 If the teacher supplies **key** vocabulary, whether requested or not by the candidate, award no marks for the response, or, if a split response is identified in the detailed mark scheme, for that part of the response.
- 3.5 You should award no marks where a teacher repeats a question after the candidate has given a **complete** and **incorrect** answer. However, if a candidate's response shows that he/she has moved to another utterance, the teacher should go back and try to elicit the omitted response.
- 3.6 In role-plays 7-12 it is possible that the candidate's answers will not be produced in the order anticipated. This is quite legitimate. **You should enter your marks on the Mark Sheet in the order in which the responses occur in the mark scheme.**

### 4 Presentation & Discussion and Conversation

- 4.1 You must mark the Presentation & Discussion and the Conversation in accordance with the criteria in this booklet. You should also note the following information.
- 4.2 The Presentation & Discussion is marked separately from the Conversation. You must assess, and award marks for, each of the four categories separately - **Communication, Spontaneity & Fluency, Range & Complexity, Pronunciation & Accuracy** - for the Presentation & Discussion and then again for the Conversation. N.B. In the Presentation & Discussion the mark for **Spontaneity & Fluency** is awarded on the basis of the Discussion element only.
- 4.3 If the Presentation or Discussion is missing, a maximum of 2 marks can be awarded for Communication.
- 4.4 You may need to listen to each candidate more than once, especially in the early stages of your marking to ensure that you are marking each category individually.

4.5 The mark for Spontaneity and Fluency is not limited by the Communication mark, **except when the Communication mark is 0**. In this case the mark for Spontaneity and Fluency will also be 0. This applies to both Foundation and Higher Tiers.

4.6

Communication Mark	Range & Complexity Mark	Pronunciation & Accuracy Mark
0	0	0
1	1 or 2 marks	1 or 2
2	2 or 3 marks 3 marks <b>must</b> include <b>two</b> of Past/Present/Future	Max 4
3	2, 3, 4 marks 3 marks <b>must</b> include <b>two</b> of Past/Present/Future  4 marks <b>must</b> include Past <b>and</b> Present <b>and</b> Future <b>and</b> opinion	Max 5
4	4, 5, 6 marks 4 marks or more <b>must</b> include Past <b>and</b> Present <b>and</b> Future <b>and</b> opinion Revert to 3 if 2 time frames only Revert to 2 if 1 time frame only	Max 6

If a mark is awarded for Communication this will inevitably lead to the award of marks for Range and Complexity and Pronunciation and Accuracy (e.g. 1 + 0 + 0 would not be possible).

To score 3 marks or more for Range and Complexity the candidate needs to show the ability to refer to any two of past, present and future events.

To score 4 marks or more for Range and Complexity the candidate needs to show the ability to refer to past, present and future events and to express an opinion. These would require an attempt at an appropriate verb form. One example of each is required in the Presentation & Discussion and one in the Conversation. "An attempt at an appropriate verb form" = a verb which is recognisable but may not be completely correct. Principal Examiners will give language-specific examples at Standardisation Meetings.

- 4.7 You should stop marking the Presentation & Discussion approximately 3 minutes after the start of that section. You should stop marking the Conversation approximately 6 minutes (Foundation) or 8 minutes (Higher) from the start of that section of the test.
- 4.8 If the candidate produces a Conversation which consists **largely** or **entirely** of material outside the scope of the prescribed Topics, you should treat the irrelevant material as if it were silence and mark accordingly for Communication. It is emphasised that this situation is **very rare**.
- 4.9 If the candidate speaks on only **one** Topic throughout the Conversation, you should find the appropriate band for Communication and then award up to a maximum of 2 marks. **N.B.** this affects the maximum marks available for Pronunciation & Accuracy and Range & Complexity. Given the breadth of the Topic areas and the links between them, this situation is **very rarely** encountered, if at all.

## **5 Exemplar Mark Sheet**

See overleaf.

### Exemplar Mark Sheet



**GCSE Modern Languages Speaking Tests  
Examiner's Detailed Mark Sheet**

Language \_\_\_\_\_

Full/Short Course  
\* delete as appropriate

Centre No 

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Tape No \_\_\_\_\_

Cand No.	Candidate's Name	Tier	R-P No.	Conv Card.	Role Play Marks				T	T ÷ 2*	Presentation/Discussion					General Conversation				T	Total
											C	S/F	R/C P/A	RC+P A ÷ 3 Q*	C+S F + Q T	C	S/F	R/C	P/A		
0001	<b>Garden, Lilly</b>	<b>H</b>	12	C	1	3	3	2	9	5	3	0	3 2	2	5	2	2	2	2	8	18

Name.....(Examiner) (Please Print)

\* Round up or down to the nearest whole number (i.e. 1/2 rounded up, 1/3 rounded down, 2/3 rounded up)

Sheet No	
Total sheets for this centre	

**CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT****Role-Playing Situations**

<b>Foundation Role Play – Communication</b>	
0	Required message not communicated.
1	Comprehension difficult or ambiguous. Some relevant information conveyed.
2	Required message conveyed even if not totally correct.
4 tasks x 2 = 8/2 = 4 marks	

<b>Higher Role Play – Communication and Quality of Language</b>	
0	Required message not communicated.
1	Appropriate response, although inaccuracy or loss of part of the message may cause difficulty or ambiguity for comprehension. The task may not be fully accomplished, but some relevant information is communicated.
2	Appropriate and unambiguous response, although there may be minor errors or omission of a minor element of the message.
3	Appropriate and full response. Quality of language is such that minor errors would cause no difficulties of comprehension.
4	Appropriate and correct response. The task is accomplished fully and without significant error. *
4 tasks x 4 = 16/2 = 8 marks	

\*Without significant error" = grammatically correct (but may contain **one** minor error). If an answer contains more than one minor error a maximum of 3 marks may be awarded.



**PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION AND GENERAL CONVERSATION**

<b>Communication</b>	
0	Nothing relevant communicated or what is said consists of individual words making no coherent sense.
1	A little relevant information is communicated. The candidate responds to some questions but replies are very brief.
2	Some messages/responses communicated, with occasional development.
3	Most of the responses communicated and developed.
4	Candidate communicates and develops all that is required with only very occasional omissions.

<b>Spontaneity and Fluency</b>	
0	Very hesitant and disjointed.
1	Sometimes hesitant; little natural flow of language.
2	Ready responses; some evidence of an ability to sustain a conversation; little, if any, initiative.
3	Answers without hesitation and extends responses beyond minimal requirements with some flow of language; may sometimes take the initiative.
4	Responds readily and shows some initiative; conversation sustained at a reasonable speed; language expressed fluently.

<b>Quality of Language</b>		
<b>Range &amp; Complexity</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Pronunciation &amp; Accuracy</b>
Occasional words which make little coherent sense.	0	The language used makes comprehension almost impossible.
Simple vocabulary in lists, phrases or short sentences which sometimes communicate.	1	Frequency and type of errors in pronunciation and structure often make comprehension difficult.
Responses dependent on structures and vocabulary from stimulus but limited in breadth and variety. Some responses in simple complete sentences.	2	Pronunciation generally recognisable but with quite frequent error. Messages usually communicated but errors quite frequent.
Responses generally in simple sentences with limited vocabulary and sentence structure. There may be the occasional complex sentence. There is some evidence of a few messages going beyond a direct response to the stimulus.	3	Errors are frequent in pronunciation and structures but do not usually provide a barrier to communication. There is evidence of accurate use of basic structures in simple sentences.
Some complex sentences with a wider range of vocabulary successfully attempted. Responses go beyond the basic requirements of the stimulus, using appropriate reference to past, present and future events.	4	Errors of structure and / or pronunciation cause only occasional problems with communication. Some more complex sentences are accurately produced. Time frames are used as appropriate but not always well formed.
Wide range of vocabulary and structure used appropriately in complex responses, many of which show considerable independence of the stimulus.	5	Structures and pronunciation generally accurate causing only very occasional problems with communication. There is accurate use of a variety of tenses.
Wide ranging vocabulary and structures appropriately used in complex and extended answers.	6	Only very minor errors in structure and pronunciation. Good accent and intonation. All messages fully communicated in accurate target language using a variety of tenses.

The marks for Presentation & Discussion and Conversation at both Foundation and Higher will be allocated and scaled as follows.

<b>Presentation &amp; Discussion</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Communication (in Presentation & Discussion)	4
Spontaneity and Fluency (in Discussion <b>only</b> )	4
<i>Quality of Language</i> Range and Complexity 6 marks Pronunciation and Accuracy 6 marks Mark/12 divided by 3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>

<b>General Conversation</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Communication	4
Spontaneity and Fluency	4
<i>Quality of Language</i> Range and Complexity 6 marks Pronunciation and Accuracy 6 marks	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>

**SCALING TABLES FOR ROLE PLAY AND PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION**

**ROLE PLAY GRID**

<b>RAW MARK</b>	<b>SCALED MARK</b>
16	8
15	8
14	7
13	7
12	6
11	6
10	5
9	5
8	4
7	4
6	3
5	3
4	2
3	2
2	1
1	1
0	0

**PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION GRID**

<b>RAW SCORE FOR QUALITY</b>	<b>SCALED MARK OF LANGUAGE</b>
12	4
11	4
10	3
9	3
8	3
7	2
6	2
5	2
4	1
3	1
2	1
1	0
0	0

## SPEAKING TESTS

### Abbreviations used:

**t.c** tout court

**pron.** Pronunciation

**ocr** otherwise correct response

**CCR** candidate choice of response

**nfp** no further penalty

✓ tolerate a response which may be less than perfect

ROLE PLAY 1 FOUNDATION			
TASK	2	1	0
a) Say your name <i>Allô?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>C'est Luke / je m'appelle Luke</i>	Luke <b>t.c.</b>	
b) Say you live in the north  <i>Salut. C'est moi, Dominique Tu habites dans quelle région?</i>	<i>(J'habite dans) le nord</i>	Mangled pronunciation	
c) Say what your town/village is like  <i>Moi, j'habite à Calais dans le nord. C'est comment ta ville/ton village?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g.  <i>(C'est) petit J'adore (ma ville)</i>		
d) Ask your friend if he/she likes Calais	<i>Tu aimes Calais?</i>	<i>Tu j'aime Calais?</i>  Wrong intonation	

<b>ROLE PLAY 2 FOUNDATION</b>			
<b>TASK</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) Say what time you get up <i>A quelle heure tu te lèves?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(Je me lève à) huit heures</i>	<i>levé</i> forms omission of <i>heures</i>	
b) Say what you want to eat for breakfast <i>Qu'est-ce que tu voudrais manger pour le petit déjeuner demain?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(Je voudrais) un croissant</i>	mangled pron.	drink only
c) Say what hot drink you want <i>Et à boire?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>un café</i>	<i>un caf</i>	food only cold drink
d) Ask your friend if he/she likes English breakfast <i>Tu aimes le (petit) déjeuner anglais?</i>		<i>tu j'aime</i> in <b>OCR</b> omission of <i>anglais</i> wrong intonation in <b>OCR</b>	wrong person

<b>ROLE PLAY 3 FOUNDATION</b>			
<b>TASK</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) Say you live in a big house  <i>Et ta maison?</i>	<i>J'habite une grande maison/Elle est grande</i>	omission of <i>grande</i> <i>grande t.c.</i>	
b) Say how many bedrooms  <i>Il y a combien de chambres?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(Il y a ) trois (chambres)</i>		<i>Doux/tré/sink/kwinz</i>
c) Say the colour of your room  <i>Elle est de quelle couleur, ta chambre?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(Elle est) rouge</i>	<i>elle a rouge</i>	
d) Ask your friend if he/she likes his/her bedroom	<i>Tu aimes ta chambre?</i>	<i>Tu aimes la chambre?</i>	<i>Tu aimes ma chambre?</i>

<b>ROLE PLAY 4 FOUNDATION</b>			
<b>TASK</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) Say when your birthday is  <i>Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(C'est le) trois novembre</i>	<i>novembre le troisième</i> <i>novembre le un</i>	
b) Say how old you are  <i>Tu as quel âge?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(J'ai) seize ans</i>	<i>seize t.c.</i> <i>Je suis seize ans</i> <i>J'ai/je suis seize t.c.</i>	
c) Ask your friend if he/she likes parties	<i>Tu aimes les boums/surprises-parties/fêtes?</i>	<i>Tu aimes les parties?</i> wrong intonation in <b>OCR</b>	<i>parties</i> Eng. pron.
d) Say what you would like for a present  <i>Oui, bien sûr. Qu'est-ce que tu voudrais comme cadeau?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>un CD des Beatles</i>		

<b>ROLE PLAY 5 FOUNDATION</b>			
<b>TASK</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) Say which <b>two</b> days you work  <i>Tu travailles quels jours?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>lundi (et) samedi</i> Accept any 2 days (or more)	one day only	
b) Say how much you earn  <i>Tu gagnes combien?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Vingt livres/euros</i>	<i>vingt t.c.</i>	<i>vingt pounds/sterling</i>
c) Say how many hours you work  <i>Tu fais combien d'heures?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(Je fais) huit (heures)</i>		
d) Ask your friend if he/she has a job	<i>Tu as un travail/job? / Tu travailles?</i>	<i>travaillé</i> forms	



<b>ROLE PLAY 6 FOUNDATION</b>			
<b>TASK</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) Say you want a red t-shirt  <i>Monsieur/Mademoiselle?</i>	<i>Je voudrais un tee-shirt rouge s'il vous plaît (must have EITHER je voudrais OR s'il vous plaît.)</i>	<i>un tee-shirt rouge t.c.</i>	wrong item
b) Say what size  <i>Oui, quelle taille?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Petit / 38 (accept any number)</i>		
c) Say who it is for  <i>C'est pour qui?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(C'est pour) mon frère</i>	<i>frère t.c.</i>	
d) Ask the price	<i>C'est combien?</i>	<i>combien t.c.</i>	

ROLE-PLAY 7 HIGHER					
TASK	4	3	2	1	0
a) Say you work and where <i>Qu'est-ce que tu fais le samedi? Où?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Je travaille dans un café</i>	Mangled pronunciation		one element Tense error	
b) ! Working hours <i>Quelles sont tes heures de travail?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>De huit heures à cinq heures. Je commence à....et finis à ..... Je travaille trois heures par jour</i>	More than one minor error		<i>trois heures t.c.</i>	
c) Salary and opinion of salary <i>Tu gagnes combien? Qu'est-ce que tu penses de ton salaire?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>vingt livres. C'est super</i>			one element	
d) <b>Two</b> other activities <i>Et le dimanche?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Je joue au foot (et) je regarde la télé</i>			one activity	

<b>ROLE-PLAY 8 HIGHER</b>					
<b>TASK</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) Opinion of the house and reason  <i>Et ta nouvelle maison?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>J'adore ma maison.                      Elle est grande</i>		reason only	opinion only	
b) With whom you share your room  <i>Tu as ta propre chambre?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Je partage (ma chambre) avec mon frère</i>			Non t.c.	
c) ! Say whether you like sharing and why (not) <i>Tu aimes partager?                      Pourquoi (pas)?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Oui, j'adore mon frère</i>			oui/non t.c.	
d) <b>Three</b> details of the bedroom  <i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta chambre?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>(Il y a) un lit, un ordinateur et une armoire</i>			one or two details	

ROLE-PLAY 9 HIGHER					
TASK	4	3	2	1	0
<p>a) Say you want to go to the cinema</p> <p><i>Qu'est-ce qu'on fait ce soir ?</i></p>	<p><i>Je voudrais aller au cinéma / si on allait au cinéma ?</i></p>			<p><i>je vais au cinema au cinema t.c. du/le cinema t.c.</i></p>	
<p>b) ! <b>Two</b> sorts of film</p> <p><i>Quelles sortes de films t'intéressent ?</i></p>	<p><b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Les films d'action et les films d'horreur</i></p>			<p>one sort only</p>	
<p>c) How to get there and time of return</p> <p><i>Tu préfères y aller comment? A quelle heure tu dois être de retour ?</i></p>	<p><b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>A pied. A onze heures</i></p>			<p>one element</p>	
<p>d) <b>Two</b> other activities for tomorrow</p> <p><i>Et demain?</i></p>	<p><b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>On fait/on va faire une promenade et de la natation.</i> Accept present tense</p>			<p>one activity</p>	

<b>ROLE-PLAY 10 HIGHER</b>					
<b>TASK</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) Offer to help  <i>Il y a beaucoup à faire.</i>	<i>Je peux (t')aider? Je voudrais aider</i>				<i>Tu peux m'aider ?</i>
b) What you do to help at home- 2 activities  <i>Oui, merci. Tu aides à la maison ?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Je mets la table et je fais mon lit</i>			one activity	
c) <b>Two</b> hobbies.  <i>Et quand tu as du temps libre ?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Je joue au foot et au tennis</i>			one hobby	
d) <b>!</b> Where and when. <i>Tu fais ça où? Quand?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Au collège, après les cours.</i>			one element	

<b>ROLE-PLAY 11 HIGHER</b>					
<b>TASK</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) <b>Two</b> details about school.  <i>Et ton collègue ?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Il est grand et mixte</i>			one detail	
b) Opinion of school and reason.  <i>Oui, je vois. Qu'est-ce que tu penses de ton collègue ? Pourquoi ?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>J'adore le collègue, c'est intéressant</i>		reason only	opinion only	
c) How you get to school and what time you leave the house.  <i>Tu y vas comment ? Tu quittes la maison à quelle heure ?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>A pied. A huit heures.</i>			one element	
d) <b>Two</b> details about homework.  <i>Et les devoirs ?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>C'est difficile. J'en fais deux heures par jour.</i>			one detail	

<b>ROLE-PLAY 12 HIGHER</b>					
<b>TASK</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
a) Ask permission to go out  <i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?</i>	<i>Je peux sortir?</i>				
b) Where and when  <i>Qu'est-ce que tu veux faire ? Quand ?</i>	<i>Aller au restaurant. Ce soir.</i>			one element	
c) With whom and how to get there  <i>Avec qui ? Tu vas y aller comment ?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>Mes amis. En bus</i>			one element	
d) !Afterwards  <i>Et après le restaurant?</i>	<b>CCR</b> e.g. <i>On va aller à la disco Accept 'je'</i>				

## GCSE FRENCH SPEAKING TEST

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR PART TWO MARK SCHEME

#### MINOR/MAJOR ERRORS

This information applies to French Specification A Speaking Tests and Specification B Module 4 Speaking Tests only.

These lists are examples of errors, which do (**major**) or do not (**minor**) affect communication, and errors not referred to here should be judged minor or major on the basis of their effect on communication.

#### MINOR ERRORS

These are errors which do not affect communication. The following errors should be treated as minor unless the Part 2 Mark Scheme states otherwise.

##### 1. Articles

- Use of *un/une* instead of *de* after negative  
e.g. *Je n'ai pas une soeur.*
- Use of *un/une* or *le/la/l'* with jobs/professions  
e.g. *Ma soeur est une prof.*
- Confusion of *du/de la/de l'/des*  
*au/à la/ à l'/aux*

##### 2. Gender

- *le/la, un/une* – unless confusion arises from change of meaning.
- Wrong agreement – including adjectives, possessive adjectives and use of *ma/ta* etc. before a vowel.
- Wrong gender of personal pronoun  
e.g. *mon père s'appelle Pierre : elle a 50 ans.*

##### 3. Number

- *le/la* for *les* and vice-versa.  
BUT *J'aime les chiens* for *J'aime le chien* may be major depending on the context.
- Singular verb with plural subject and vice-versa  
e.g. *Les cours finit ....*

##### 4. Word Order

- Position of adjective/adverb.
- Position of negative.



5. **Tense formation**

- Use of *avoir* for *être* in the perfect tense, but not *être* for *avoir*

6. **Prepositions**

- Wrong or omitted preposition when this does not affect meaning.  
e.g. *je joue au piano, je joue du/le foot, sur samedi*

7. Omission of reflexive e.g. *je lève à*

8. 's e.g. *mon père's anniversaire*

9. Confusion of *qui/que*.

10. Incorrect irregular comparatives and superlatives e.g. *plus bon*

**MAJOR ERRORS**

Major errors are those which affect communication. The following errors should be treated as major.

- Double subject – *elle j'aime la télé.*
- Object pronoun used after the verb.  
e.g. *J'ai regardé un film hier soir. J'ai aimé le.*
- Inappropriate vocabulary.
- Inappropriate tense.
- Inappropriate verb structure e.g. *j'allerai, J'ai diré.*
- Inappropriate use of *je suis* etc. to produce the English continuous present e.g. *je suis mange un sandwich.*
- Use of *être* for *avoir* in the perfect tense.  
Confusion of *être/avoir* in any other context e.g. *j'ai grand*
- Use of *qu'est-ce que ...?* for *est-ce que ...?* & vice-versa.
- Use of infinitive for conjugated verb.
- Incorrect intonation when using statement form to ask a question.

These lists are not exhaustive and are to be used as a guide to the marking of the 2007 tests only. There may be additional clarification for the marking of the 2008 tests.