



GCSE FRENCH LISTENING TEST

HIGHER TIER

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

The specimen assessment materials are provided to give centres a reasonable idea of the general shape and character of the planned question papers and mark schemes in advance of the first operational exams.

LISTENING TESTS

Notes on the Marking Scheme

Non-verbal Answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

Verbal Answers

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 an 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/?
 - Target language equivalent as instructed in rubric (eg. V/F/PM)
 - ✓/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

Higher Tier

Question	Accept	Mark
1	D 2	2
2	A 1	2
3	C 3	2

(6 marks)

Question	Accept	Mark
4	Advantage: hours not (too) long (1) Disadvantage: doesn't get a lot of money (1)	2
5	Advantage: gets on well with colleagues (1) Disadvantage: the customers aren't nice (1) OR it's tiring (1)	2

(4 marks)

Question	Accept	Mark
6	B	1
7	C	1
8	B	1
9	A	1

(4 marks)

Question	Accept	Mark
10	A E (in any order)	2
11	C E (in any order)	2
12	B C E (in any order)	3

(7 marks)

Question	Accept	Mark
13	C E (in any order)	2

(2 marks)

Question	Accept	Mark
14 (i)	C	1
14 (ii)	C	1
15 (i)	B	1
15 (ii)	A	1
16	B	1

(5 marks)

Question	Accept	Mark
17 (i)	unhappy (or word that conveys this)	1
17 (ii)	lively (or word that conveys this)	1
18 (i)	nothing	1
18 (ii)	be healthy	1

(4 marks)

Question	Accept	Mark
19	helped the children to read helped the children to count helped to build the library helped the children (t.c.) (2 from 4)	2
20	many pupils have to walk to school they live a long way from school there was no electricity there were not enough chairs/pupils had to sit on the floor (3 from 4)	3
21	they liked coming to school they were always happy/smiling they worked hard/made a lot of effort they were nice to him they wanted to do well (3 from 5)	3

(8 marks)