

GCSE

French A (Full Course)

Listening tests

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LISTENING TESTS

Notes on the Marking Scheme

Non-verbal Answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

Verbal Answers (English or Target Language)

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. This applies whether the answer is in English or in the target language. 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 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. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt:
 - look for the key idea, where this is appropriate.

t.c. = tout court **NFP** = no further penalty

LISTENING TESTS

FOUNDATION TIER

t.c. = tout court

IGNORE PERSONAL PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, WRONG TENSES, NUMBER, GENDER, ACCENTS.

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject
1	2 brothers 1 sister		1 1	Reversal scores 0
2	sea(side)	at / by / near the sea (side) / coast / beach above	1	<u>In</u> the sea
3	Beach	Accept "sea" here if a blank at Q2 (goes to the) beach (often) / sand (additions, e.g. play on beach)	1	Swimming (anything not specifying beach / sand) Seaside
4	<u>live in</u> Paris	Their house is in Paris Lives in Paris / Lived Live near Paris grandparent lives in Paris Come from Paris	1	Paris t.c.
5	loves / adores	Likes (t.c.) <u>Any positive comment</u> e.g. good school Accept "college" for school	1	
6	Do you have a pet?	I have a pet You have a pet Have you got (a) pet(s) / animals(s) pet(s) t.c. How many pets do you have?	1	Do you like (pets / animals) Specific animals
7	B		1	

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject
8	C		1	
9	B	6,45 (Ignore € omitted, commas, full stops)	1	
10	A		1	
11	A		1	
12	C		1	
13	D		1	

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject
14	F		1	
15	D		1	
16	A		1	
17	B		1	
18	B		1	
19	A		1	
20	C		1	
21	D		1	
22	E		1	
23	B		1	
24	C		1	

FOR QUESTIONS 25-27, ANSWERS MUST BE IN CORRECT COLUMN, BUT SIDEWAYS TRANSFER CAN BE CREDITED IF THERE IS A BLANK BOX				
25	<p><i>appareil photo</i></p> <p><i>bon marché</i></p>	<p><i>Appareil (t.c.)</i> <i>ap(p)areil</i> (spelling)</p> <p><i>Photo appareil</i> (if a single word, <u>appareil</u> spelling must be close, but be lenient if "photo" included e.g. "apare photo") photoapparat</p> <p><i>pas cher/bone marché</i> <i>réduction</i> / -20% [minus sign must be clear] / <i>moins 20%</i> ignore % if "réduction" correct (ignore accent)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p><i>Foto apparat</i> <i>Caméra</i> <i>Photo (t.c.)</i></p> <p>20% t.c.</p> <p>Any mention of "personne(s)", even with "réduction"</p> <p>Bon marché (no accent)</p>
26	<p><i>Chemise</i>: Answer must have two syllables, begin <i>ch</i> or <i>sh</i>, and have no more than one letter wrong</p> <p><i>Bleue</i> Must begin COUL...R Except } <i>colore</i> } <i>coloris</i></p>	<p><i>Chamise / chimise /</i> <i>Chemisier (correctly spelt)</i></p> <p>credit "bien" even if colour wrong sp. bein</p> <p><i>couleur/(très) } bien</i> <i>J'adore bleu</i> <i>bleau</i> } <i>super/chouette aime....</i> } <i>excellent</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p><i>Chameuse/chemiseau</i> (extra syllable) <i>Chameese/chamese/chemez</i></p> <p>wrong colour (does not negate <i>bien</i>) <i>colour/color/tre bien/tres bien</i> <i>blue/blau/blu</i> (do not negate "bien")</p>
27	<p><i>Parfum</i></p> <p><i>Cadeau</i></p>	<p><i>Parfume/parfun/parf</i> ...vowel ...m/n <u>Double f</u></p> <p><i>Un flacon de</i> + a less accurate spelling of "parfum" e.g. <i>un flacon de paffin</i></p> <p><i>pour mère / mère aime</i> (ignore accent) <i>cado/cadau</i> if "cadeau" given, ignore wrong 3rd person <i>mère t.c</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p><i>Cadeau</i> (for left hand column) <i>Perfume</i> spellings not in Accept column:</p> <p>Reject endings in -e or -t } <i>parfain</i> (un) flacon t.c. } <i>parfaim</i> <i>j'aime/elle aime</i> <i>cadeu / cadot</i> <i>mer / mar / marre / maire</i></p>

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject
28	A C	Must be In right order	1 + 1	Reject wrong order
29	F D	Must be in right order	1 + 1	Reject wrong order
		TOTAL	35	

**LISTENING TESTS
HIGHER TIER**

IGNORE PERSONAL PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, WRONG TENSES, NUMBER, GENDER, ACCENTS

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject
1	<i>Portefeuille</i> <i>30 euros</i>	<i>Porte-feuille</i> <i>porte feuille</i> <i>Port feuille</i> (1 word or 2, hyphenated or not) <i>euil</i> spellings (allow minor misspellings of <i>eui</i>) <i>30 € / €30</i> { <i>porte - monnaie</i> <i>trant</i> (spelling) (two words or one) <i>E for €</i>	 1 1	Other spellings which are 2 or more words (unless hyphenated) <i>porfeuille</i> Spellings which add an extra syllable e.g. <i>portfolio porte de...money / mony</i> <u>30 t.c.</u> <i>30 fr.</i> Calculations in francs £30 (be lenient about Euro sign) euros t.c.
2	A		1	
3	E		1	
4	B		1	
5	C		1	

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject
6	A		1	
7	B		1	
8	F		1	
9	B		1	
10	A		1	
11	C		1	
12	D		1	
13	<i>Marie</i> <i>Lucie</i> <i>Paul</i>	<i>Mary</i> Lucy Luce	<i>M</i> <i>L</i> <i>P</i>	1 1 1

Must be in right order

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject
23	(i) Didn't want to watch (another) programme about drugs OR alcohol OR aids	(Thought it would be) <u>boring</u> (t.c.) Fed up[with programmes about drugs OR alcohol OR aids”that sort of programme” Didn't want to watch/didn't like/fed up with programmes like that It was about drugs OR alcohol OR aids Didn't like content	1	Any implications that she was drinking/taking drugs etc. It contains drug-taking Didn't like drugs Didn't like programme
	(ii) Learned things he didn't know	learned / found out / discovered (<u>new</u>) things It made good points / information (It was) informative/contained (good) information Educational (t.c.)	1	Interesting Information (t.c.)
	(iii) One experiment with drugs can kill ONE MARK FOR ALCOHOL ONE MARK FOR DRUGS	Notion of danger of drugs (t.c.) Drugs are dangerous/can kill (t.c.) (Young) people experiment with drugs Not to experiment (if drugs mentioned earlier)	1	Experiment with drugs (t.c.) People take drugs
	(iv) Drinking a lot occasionally is worse than drinking a little regularly	Notion of <u>binge drinking</u> being bad/dangerous Drinking <u>a lot/too much</u> is bad (for you/for health) Not to drink <u>a lot/too much</u> Occasional beers are O.K.	1	Drinking (t.c.) (ie. without idea of a lot/too much) is bad/dangerous/bad for health
		TOTAL	40	