



General Certificate of Secondary Education

French 3651 *Specification A*

3651/S Speaking

Mark Scheme

2005 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.

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

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.

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.

4.3

Communication	Range & Complexity
0	0
1	1 or 2
2	2 or 3
3	Max 4
4	Max 6

The mark for Spontaneity & Fluency is not limited by the Communication mark. This applies to both Foundation and Higher Tiers.

4.4

Communication	Pronunciation & Accuracy
0	0
1	1 or 2
2	Max 4
3	Max 5
4	Max 6

4.5 The following table is a summary in tabular form of paragraphs 4.3 and 4.4.

Communication Mark	Range & Complexity Mark	Pronunciation & Accuracy Mark
0	0	0
1	1 or 2	1 or 2
2	Max 3 3 marks must include two of Past/Present/Future	Max 4
3	Max 3 3 marks must include two of Past/Present/Future Max 4 4 marks must include Past and Present and Future and opinion	Max 5
4	Max 6 4 marks or more must include Past and Present and Future and opinion	Max 6

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.

- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 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**.
- 4.8 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

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+PA ÷ 3 Q*	C+SF + Q T	C	S/F	R/C	P/A		
0001	<i>Garden, Lilly</i>	<i>H</i>	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 (ie. 1/2 rounded up, 1/3 rounded down, 2/3 rounded up)

Sheet No	
Total sheets for	

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

Role-Playing Situations

Foundation Role-Play – Communication	
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	

Higher Role-Play – Communication and Quality of Language	
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

Communication	
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.

Spontaneity and Fluency	
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.

Quality of Language		
Range & Complexity	Marks	Pronunciation & Accuracy
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.

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

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

SCALING TABLES FOR ROLE PLAY AND PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION

ROLE-PLAY GRID

RAW MARK	SCALED MARK
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

RAW SCORE FOR QUALITY OF LANGUAGE	SCALED MARK
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) You go to the disco. <i>Qu'est-ce que tu fais le week-end?</i>	<i>Je vais à la/au disco.</i>	<i>A la/au/le/la disco.</i> t.c. past tense	wrong activity
b) Start time. <i>Ça commence à quelle heure ?</i>	CCR e.g. (<i>Ça commence à</i>) <i>8 heures</i>	mangled pron.	Number t.c.
c) What you do there. <i>Que fais-tu à la disco?</i>	CCR e.g. Je danse	<i>Dansé</i> form	
d) Ask if friend likes to dance	<i>Tu aimes danser/la danse?</i> <i>J'aime danser. Et toi?</i>	Wrong intonation in statement form	Tu voudrais...? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;">Unrecognisable pronunciation of key word.</div>

ROLE-PLAY 2 FOUNDATION			
TASK	2	1	0
a) How many bikes you want Je peux vous aider, monsieur/mademoiselle?	CCR e.g. <i>Je voudrais quatre vélos/bicyclettes</i> <i>4 vélos s.v.p.</i>	Omission of <i>je voudrais / s.v.p.</i> <i>4 vélos t.c.</i>	
b) How many adults and/or children C'est pour qui?	CCR e.g. <i>2 enfants</i> <i>2 adultes et 2 enfants</i> ignore if numbers in Tasks 1&2 do not match.	Number without <i>enfants/adultes</i> <i>4 personnes</i>	
c) How long for. Et pour combien de temps?	CCR e.g. <i>deux heures</i>	Number t.c.	
d) Ask how much it costs.	<i>c'est combien?</i>	<i>Combien? t.c.</i>	

ROLE-PLAY 3 FOUNDATION			
TASK	2	1	0
a) How you get to school <i>Comment vas-tu à l'école ?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. (je vais)(en) bus</i>	<i>je promenade</i> <i>mangled pied</i>	Number t.c.
b) Who you go with <i>Tu vas avec qui?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. (je vais)(avec) mes copains</i> names		
c) How long it takes <i>Ça prend combien de temps?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. (ça prend) dix minutes</i>	<i>minuits</i> in OCR	
d) Ask if French friend has a car <i>tu as/vous avez une voiture/auto?</i> <i>j'ai Et toi?</i>		mangled pron. wrong intonation in statement form tu ai...	

ROLE-PLAY 4 FOUNDATION			
TASK	2	1	0
a) What size it is. <i>C'est comment ton jardin?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. (c'est) grand</i>		
b) Where it is. <i>Et où est ton jardin ?</i>	CCR <i>(il est/c'est) derrière la maison</i> <i>à la maison t.c.</i> names of towns	<i>derrière t.c.</i>	
c) What you do in the garden <i>Que fais-tu dans le jardin?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. je joue au football</i> <i>(je fais) le jardinage</i>	<i>Joué</i> forms	
d) Ask if French friend has a garden	<i>tu as un jardin?</i>	Wrong intonation in statement form	

ROLE-PLAY 5 FOUNDATION			
TASK	2	1	0
a) You eat at school Tu manges où à l'heure du déjeuner?	(Je mange) à l'école/au collège <i>(Je mange) à la cantine/cafeteria</i>	<i>Mangé</i> forms collage	Wrong place Je mange au café
b) At what time. <i>A quelle heure?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. (à) une heure</i> mangé nfp		<i>Minuit</i>
c) What you eat. Qu'est-ce que tu manges?	CCR <i>e.g. (je mange) des frites</i> mangé nfp	Pron. fritz.	Pron: free
d) Ask if French friend eats at home?	<i>tu manges à la maison?</i>	<i>Mangé</i> forms Wrong intonation in statement form	

ROLE-PLAY 6 FOUNDATION			
TASK	2	1	0
a) Ask for a table <i>Oui, monsieur/mademoiselle?</i>	Je voudrais une table <i>Une table s.v.p.</i>		Eng. Pron. table.
b) How many people? Vous êtes combien?	CCR <i>e.g. (nous sommes) 4</i> <i>(il y a) 4 (personnes)</i>		
c) What time you would like to eat. Vous voulez manger à quelle heure?	CCR <i>e.g. maintenant</i> <i>(à) 8h.</i>	pron.hours in OCR	
d) Ask where the toilets are.	Où sont les toilettes ? <i>Les toilettes s.v.p. ?</i>		

The following applies to all Higher Tier Role Plays

IF A CANDIDATE COMPLETES MORE THAN ONE TASK IN A RESPONSE, MARK WHAT IS SAID. IF THE TEACHER RETURNS TO A TASK THAT HAS BEEN COMPLETED **IGNORE** ANY FURTHER INFORMATION

IN HIGHER ROLE-PLAYS CONSIDER **WHOLE** RESPONSE

Perfect or 1 Minor Error = 4
2+ Minor Errors = 3
Major Error = 1

ROLE-PLAY 7 HIGHER					
TASK	4	3	2	1	0
a) 2 details about new school Et ton nouveau collègue?	CCR e.g. <i>il est grand et mixte</i>	Mangled pronunciation / 2 + minor errors		1 element	
b) What you think of the school and why Qu'est-ce que tu penses du collège? Pourquoi?	CCR e.g. <i>c'est bien j'aime mes professeurs</i>		reason only	opinion only	
c) ! 2 details about what you wear <i>Qu'est-ce que tu portes comme vêtements?</i>	CCR e.g. <i>(on porte) un pantalon noir</i>			1 detail	
d) 3 details about your new friend Tu t'es fait de nouveaux copains?	CCR e.g. <i>j'ai un copain qui s'appelle James. Il a quinze ans. Il habite près de chez moi.</i>			1 or 2 details Il est 15 (ans) in OCR	

ROLE-PLAY 8 HIGHER					
TASK	4	3	2	1	0
a) Type of job in a restaurant Qu'est-ce que tu fais en ce moment?	Partial CCR <i>(Je travaille comme) serveur/serveuse dans un restaurant</i> accept name of restaurant			<i>Je travaille(dans un restaurant) J'ai un job t.c. (je suis) serveur/serveuse travaillé forms</i>	
b) Days + hours of work Tu travailles quels jours? <i>Et pour combien d'heures?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. (je travaille) le week-end cinq heures par jour nfp travaillé</i>			Days only Hours only Past.	
c) What worn. 3 details <i>Il faut porter quels vêtements?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. (je porte) un pantalon et une chemise blanche</i>			1 or 2 details	
d) ! Want to do this in future why/why not <i>Tu voudrais faire ce métier à l'avenir? Pourquoi/pourquoi pas?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. non, (parce que) je veux devenir astronaute</i>		Reason without oui/non	<i>Oui/non t.c.</i>	

ROLE PLAY 9 HIGHER					
TASK	4	3	2	1	0
a) Name + you are going to arrive late <i>Allô, l'Hôtel Beauséjour.</i>	Je m'appelle X <i>C'est X à l'appareil</i> <i>Je vais arriver en retard / à 9h</i> J'arrive tard <i>Je suis en retard</i>		Arrival only	Name only. Must include surname. <i>Je suis tard</i> -for that element	1st name only for that element
b) Reason <i>Pourquoi? Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé?</i>	Je suis en panne Ma voiture est (tombée) en panne Ma voiture ne marche pas <i>Ma voiture est cassée</i>				Use of <i>travailler</i>
c) Whereabouts. 2 details. <i>Où êtes-vous exactement?</i>	CCR e.g. (je suis) à 20 km de l'hôtel <i>(je suis) sur l'autoroute A12</i>			1 detail	
d) ! Description of car (2 details) Vous pouvez décrire la voiture?	CCR e.g. <i>c'est une Ford bleue</i>			1 detail	

ROLE-PLAY 10 HIGHER					
TASK	4	3	2	1	0
a) Stolen mobile phone <i>Je peux vous aider, m/mlle?</i>	<i>on m'a volé quelqu'un a volé mon portable/ téléphone/ mobile</i>			Present tense Eng.pron. <i>mobile</i> in OCR J'ai perdu in OCR	J'ai oublié
b) Where & when it was stolen. <i>Où? Quand?</i>	CCR e.g. <i>dans un café ce matin</i>			1 element	
c) Description of thief. 3 details. <i>Vous pouvez décrire le voleur, monsieur / mlle?</i>	CCR Il portait un masque et un pull à rayures noires/(il était) grand et mince aux cheveux noirs accept present tense			Inappropriate verb in any element 1 or 2 details	
d) !Surname, place of contact, departure day or date. <i>Votre nom s.v.p. On peut vous contacter où ? Vous partez quand?</i>	Partial CCR e.g. <i>(je m'appelle) Smith. (je suis à) l'Hôtel Beauséjour (je pars) samedi</i>			1 or 2 items past tense in any item	

ROLE-PLAY 11 HIGHER					
TASK	4	3	2	1	0
a) Holiday preference <i>Qu'est-ce que tu aimes comme vacances?</i>	CCR e.g. <i>(je préfère/aime) aller en Espagne/(je préfère/aime) les vacances au bord de la mer</i>			Past tense <i>En Espagne t.c.</i>	
b) Two holiday activities <i>Et qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire en vacances?</i>	CCR e.g. <i>je nage (et) je (me) (fais) bronze(r)</i>			1 activity	
c) ! Activity when it rains. <i>Qu'est-ce que tu fais quand il pleut?</i>	CCR e.g. <i>je vais à la disco/ je regarde la télé</i>				
d) Next holiday where / when <i>La prochaine fois que tu vas en vacances, où vas-tu aller? Quand?</i>	CCR e.g. <i>aux Etats Unis en été</i> present/future			1 element	Past tense

ROLE-PLAY 12 HIGHER					
TASK	4	3	2	1	0
a) What plans he/she has. 1 detail <i>Tu as des projets pour l'avenir?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. je vais voyager (pour un an)/ je vais travailler (pour un an)</i>			Inappropriate present tense	Inappropriate past tense
b) Reason Pourquoi est-ce que tu as choisi de faire ça?	CCR <i>e.g. je voudrais un an sans études je voudrais (voir le monde)/(aller en Afrique)/gagner de l'argent)</i>			Inappropriate present tense	past tense
c) Study plans afterwards <i>Et qu'est-ce que tu veux faire après?</i>	CCR <i>e.g. (je voudrais) aller au lycée (je voudrais) (étudier) les sciences</i>				
d) !Job and reason Tu voudrais faire quel métier? Pourquoi?	CCR <i>e.g. (je voudrais devenir) médecin je veux aider les gens</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 2005 tests only. There may be additional clarification for the marking of the 2006 tests.