

General Certificate of Secondary Education

French 3651 Specification A

3651/S Speaking

Mark Scheme

2006 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 $4 \ge 2 =$	8 ÷ 2 =	4
Presentation & Discussion		12
Conversation		20
Maximur	n Total	36

Higher Tier

Role–plays 7 - 12	$4 \ge 4 = 16 \div 2 =$	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.
- 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.

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 must include two of Past/Present/Future 4 Two	Max 4			
3	2, 3, 4 marks 3 marks must include two of Past/Present/Future 4 marks must include Past and Present and Future and opinion	Max 5			
4	4, 5, 6 marks 4 marks or more must include Past and Present and Future and 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 <u>not</u> 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

5

Exemplar Mark Sheet

Language

Full/Short Course * delete as appropriate

GCSE Modern Languages Speaking Tests Examiner's Detailed Mark Sheet

Cand No.Candidate's NameTierR-P No.Conv Card.Role Play MarksTT $\div 2^*$ Presentation/DiscussionGeneral ConversationTTTTNo.Card.No.Card.Role Play MarksTT $\div 2^*$ TCS/FRC+PA P/A C+SF Q^* CS/FR/CP/ATTTT	Centre N	0					Tai	pe No												*	delete	e as ap	propr	iate	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Cand		andidate'	s Name]	Гier	R-P	Conv		Role Play			т	T - 2*						Ger Conve	neral ersation		T	T (1	
0001 Garden, Lilly H 12 C 1 3 3 2 9 5 3 0 3 2 3 0 3 2 2 3 0 3 2 2 3 0 3 2 2 3 0 3 2 3 0 3 2 3 0 3 2 3 0 3 2 3 0 3 2	NO.						NO.	Card.		Ma	arks		1	$1 \div 2^*$ C S/F				÷3	+ Q	С	S/F	R/C	P/A	1	Total
	0001	Garde	en, Lilly			H	12	С	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. $\frac{1}{2}$ rounded up, $\frac{1}{3}$ rounded down, $\frac{2}{3}$ rounded up)

Sheet No	
Total sheets for this centre	

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	2 Required message conveyed even if not totally correct.						
4 tasks x $2 = 8$	B/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 <u>one</u> minor error). If an answer contains more than one minor error a maximum of 3 marks may be awarded.

Communicatio	on
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.

PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION AND GENERAL CONVERSATION

Spontaneity	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 Complexity6 marksPronunciation and Accuracy6 marks	4
Mark/12 divided by 3	
TOTAL	12

Marks
4
4
12
20

SCALING TABLES FOR ROLE PLAY AND PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION

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

ROLE-PLAY GRID

PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION GRID

RAW SCORE FOR QUALITY

SCALED MARK

OF LANGUAGE

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:

tout court t.c

pron. Pronunciation

otherwise correct response ocr

CCR candidate choice of response

- no further penalty nfp 1
- tolerate a response which may be less than perfect

ROLE PLAY 1 FOUNDATION

TASK	2	1	0
Salut, je suis Dominique. Say hello/Ask how he/she is.	Bonjour. Ça va?	1 element Wrong intonation	
<i>Ça va bien, merci.</i> Introduce a member of family.	CCR e.g.Voici/c'est/je te présente ma mère Any family member. Accept father Accept il s'appelle	ma mère t.c.	
<i>Enchanté(e)</i> . Say your father is at work.	<i>Mon père travaille/est au travail.</i> Place of work.	<i>Travaillé</i> forms	Wrong person
<i>Il rentre à quelle heure?</i> Say what time he gets home	CCR e.g. (Il rentre à) 10 heures	Pron. hours in OCR <i>Rentré</i> forms number t.c .	

ROLE PLAY 2 FOUNDATION						
2	1	0				
CCR e.g.(C'est) grand(e). (elle est)						
CCR e.g. (il y a) 3 (chambres)	Pron. chambers in OCR	Doux Très				
CCR e.g. <i>il y a une télé</i>	Une télé t.c.					
Tu aimes ta chambre ?	Wrong intonation <i>Aimé</i> forms <i>Tu aimes la chambre ?</i>	J'aime ma chambre, et toi?				
	CCR e.g.(C'est) grand(e). (elle est) CCR e.g. (il y a) 3 (chambres) CCR e.g. il y a une télé	CCR e.g.(C'est) grand(e). (elle est)Pron. chambers in OCRCCR e.g. (il y a) 3 (chambres)Pron. chambers in OCRCCR e.g. il y a une téléUne télé t.c.Tu aimes ta chambre ?Wrong intonation Aimé forms				

ROLE PLAY 3 FOUNDATION						
TASK	2	1	0			
<i>Oui, monsieur/mademoiselle?</i> Say you would like a room.	CCR e.g. je voudrais une chambre. Une chambre svp	Pron. chambers in OCR une chambre t.c.	Pièce/Salle			
<i>Pour combien de nuits?</i> Say for how long.	CCR e.g.(pour) 2 (nuits)	Mangled <i>nuits</i> use of <i>soirs/jours</i> .				
<i>Vous prenez le petit déjeuner à quelle heure ?</i> Say what time you would like breakfast.	CCR e.g.(je voudrais le petit déjeuner à) 8 heures.	Pron. hours in OCR <i>huit</i> t.c.				
<i>D'accord.</i> Ask where the dining room is.	<i>Où est la salle à manger ?/ Restaurant / cantine</i>	Où salle à manger ?	Wrong room			

ROLE PLAY 4 FOUNDATION						
TASK	2	1	0			
<i>Quelle matière préfères-tu?</i> Say what your favourite subject is.	CCR e.g. (Je préfère l') anglais.	<i>Préféré</i> forms	Eng. Pron.			
<i>Pourquoi?</i> Say why.	CCR e.g. C'est intéressant. Parce que intéressant. J'adore	<i>Intérestant</i> in OCR/ t.c <i>Intéressant</i> t.c				
<i>Tu as des devoirs?</i> Say what homework you get.	CCR e.g. (j'ai) 2 heures. Beaucoup Maths Oui/non	Pron. hours in OCR				
Ah bon. Ask if he/she likes school.	Tu aimes l'école ? J'aime l'école, et toi ?	Wrong intonation <i>Aimé</i> forms <i>Collage</i> in OCR <i>Tu j'aime le collège?</i>				

ROLE PLAY 5 FOUNDATION						
TASK	2	1	0			
Alors, qu'est-ce que tu fais à la maison le soir ? Say what you do at home in the evening.	CCR e.g. Je regarde la télé. (Mes) devoirs t.c. Past or future tense in context. J'aime la télé	<i>Regardé</i> forms (unless contextualised) La télé t.c.				
<i>Et tu te couches à quelle heure ?</i> Say what time you go to bed.	CCR e.g. (je me couche à) 10 heures.	Pron. hours in OCR <i>Couché</i> forms Number (t.c)				
Qu'est-ce que tu prends pour le petit déjeuner? Say what you have for breakfast. Moi, aussi Ask if he/she likes croissants	CCR e.g. <i>(je prends du) toast.</i> 1 item of food or drink. Rien. J'aime	<i>Je bois l'orange Mangé/bu/aimé</i> forms Juice d'orange	Juice t.c.			
	Tu aimes (les) croissants ? J'aimé nfp	<i>aimé</i> forms				

ROLE PLAY 6 FOUNDATION						
TASK	2	1	0			
<i>Oui, monsieur/mademoiselle?</i> Say what fruit you would like.	CCR e.g. Je voudrais (des) pêches. (Des) pêches s.v.p.	<i>J'aime</i> (<i>des</i>) pêches t.c. Mangled pron.	Peaches			
<i>Combien en voulez-vous?</i> Say how many you want	CCR e.g. quatre un kilo		doux /très			
<i>Vous voulez autre chose ?</i> Say that's all.	c'est tout Non / Merci J'ai / c'est fini					
<i>D'accord</i> . Ask how much it costs.	C'est combien?	Combien t.c.				

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



ROLE-PLAY 7 HIGHER							
TASK	4	3	2	1	0		
Alors, qu'est-ce qu'on fait aujourd'hui?	1 minor error not affecting comprehension Un pique – nique ? Tu veux faire un pique-	2 or more minor errors not affecting comprehension	Je voudrais faire	Je vais faire un pique-nique t.c. Tu voudrais un			
Suggest going on a picnic.	nique? Tu voudrais aller en pique- nique? Je vais faire un pique- nique, et toi?	Mangled pron.		pique-nique			
<i>Bonne idée! Et le temps?</i> 2 details about weather.	CCR e.g. (Il va faire) beau et chaud il fait il est			1 appropriate element past tense	Inappropriate weather		
<i>Qu'est-ce qu'on va manger?</i> 3 items of food.	CCR e.g.(on va prendre) (des) sandwiches, chips et (des) pommes Present. J'aime			2 items/1 item	Drinks		
<i>Où est-ce qu'on va aller?</i> <i>Comment?</i> Where you are going and how to get there.	CCR (on va) à la campagne à vélo.			1 element			

ROLE-PLAY 8 HIGHER						
TASK	4	3	2	1	0	
<i>Alors, quoi de neuf ?</i> Say you baby-sit and for whom.	Partial CCR Je fais du babysitting pour ma tante.			<i>Je babysit pour ma tante</i> 1 element		
<i>!Il y a combien d'enfants ? De quel âge ?</i> Say how many children and give ages.	CCR e.g. (il y a) 2 (enfants) 6 ans (et 4 ans)		ans/mois omitted in OCR	1 element	<i>Ils sont 6 ans</i> – for that element	
Tu travailles quel soir? Et pendant combien d'heures? Say which evening and for how long you work.	CCR e.g. (<i>je travaille le</i>) <i>lundi</i> 2 (heures)			1 element		
<i>Qu'est-ce que tu penses du travail? Pourquoi ?</i> Say what you think of job and why	CCR e.g. J'aime le travail. J'aime les enfants		Reason only	Opinion only		

ROLE-PLAY 9 HIGHER							
TASK	4	3	2	1	0		
<i>Qu'est-ce que tu manges de sain?</i> 2 healthy eating items.	CCR e.g. (je mange) (des) fruits et (de la) salade.			1 item			
<i>Tu manges du fast- food?</i> <i>Pourquoi?/Pourquoi pas?</i> Whether you eat fast food and reason.	CCR e.g. <i>Oui, parce que j'aime</i> <i>le fast-food.</i>		Reason only	<i>Oui/Non</i> only <i>Il y a bon pour la santé</i>			
<i>!Qu'est-ce que tu penses des cigarettes?</i> <i>Pourquoi?</i> Opinion about cigarettes and why.	CCR e.g. Je n'aime pas (les cigarettes.) C'est mauvais (pour la santé).		Reason only	Opinion only pron. <i>sante</i> <i>je ne fume pas t.c.</i>			
<i>Qu'est-ce que tu fais pour être en forme?</i> 2 activities to keep fit.	CCR e.g. (Je fais) du jogging et je joue au tennis.			1 activity			

ROLE-PLAY 10 HIGHER							
TASK	4	3	2	1	0		
Quelle sorte d'émission préfères-tu à la télévision? Pourquoi? Preferred sort of TV programme and why.	CCR e.g.(je préfère) les documentaires (parce qu') ils sont intéressants. C'est $$		Reason only	Type of programme only	Programme name t.c. for that element		
<i>!Où est-ce que tu regardes la télé et pendant combien de temps?</i> Where TV watched and for how long.	CCR e.g. dans ma chambre pendant 2 heures			1 element			
<i>Et hier soir?</i> <i>C'était comment?</i> What watched last night? Opinion.	CCR e.g. <i>J'ai regardé X.</i> <i>C'était formidable.</i> Present for opinion.			1 element			
<i>Tu préfères le cinéma ou la télévision? Pourquoi?</i> Preference – cinema or TV and why.	CCR e.g.(je préfère) le cinéma (parce que) j'aime le grand écran.		Reason only	Preference only			

ROLE-PLAY 11 HIGHER							
TASK	4	3	2	1	0		
<i>Alors, ces vacances?</i> Where you went and for how long.	CCR e.g. Je suis allé(e) à Blackpool/en Espagne. J'y ai passé 2 semaines.			1 element			
<i>Comment était l'hôtel?</i> 3 details about hotel.	CCR e.g.(C'était) un grand hôtel de luxe avec (une) piscine. Present.			2 details/1 detail			
<i>Quel temps a-t-il fait?</i> 2 details about weather.	CCR e.g. <i>(il a fait) beau et chaud.</i> Imperfect.			1 detail <i>il était</i>			
<i>!Tu as fait quelles activités?</i> 2 activities.	CCR je me suis bronzé(e) et j'ai nagé.			1 activity mixed tenses			

ROLE-PLAY 12 HIGHER							
TASK	4	3	2	1	0		
Alors, qu'est-ce que tu vas faire pour célébrer la fin des examens ? place you will visit.	CCR e.g. <i>Je vais (aller) en</i> <i>France.</i> accept à l'étranger Accept England place name			Past tense			
Pourquoi tu as choisi ce pays ? 2 reasons for visiting.	CCR e.g. Il fait chaud et j'aime le pays.			1 reason			
<i>!Tu vas y aller avec qui?</i> <i>Pour combien de temps ?</i> Who you are going with? For how long?	CCR e.g. (Je vais aller avec) mes amis pour 2 semaines.			1 element			
<i>Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire après ton voyage?</i> What you will do after?	CCR e.g. (Je vais) continuer mes études.			l'université t.c.			

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 2006 tests only. There may be additional clarification for the marking of the 2007 tests.