

GCSE

FRENCH

Unit 1 Listening Higher
Mark scheme

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Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' 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 from aqa.org.uk

LISTENING TESTS

Notes on the Marking Scheme

Non-verbal Answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

Verbal Answers in English

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 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/?
 - 4/X/?
 - a mix and match approach using the above, where the response is clear and unambiguous (eg. T and 4 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 **t.c.** = tout court
7. Where a candidate has crossed out an answer and what was underneath remains legible then it should be assessed. Where part of an answer is crossed out then only what remains should be considered.
8. Where a candidate spells the answer in such a way that it is a word in the target language, no credit can be awarded.
9. If a candidate offers two different responses in English or in the target language eg dog (cat) or dog (chat) where the answer is dog, no credit can be awarded.

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
1	Job 1 C Job 2 D	2	In any order

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
2	Job 1 B Job 2 E	2	In any order

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
3	C	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
4	D	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
5	F		

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
6	P/N	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
7	N	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
8	P	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
9	N	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
10	F	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
11	B	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
12	G	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
13	A	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
14	D	1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
15	<p>Helps to recognise pupils/people</p> <p>Pupils are better behaved</p> <p>Pupils work well (Any 2 from 3)</p>	<p>Helps to identify intruders/people without permission/who shouldn't be there</p> <p>focused/concentrate/ready to work</p>	2	Both marks can be gained in one sentence eg. Pupils behave better and work hard = 2

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
16	Not fashionable Suppresses individuality	Old fashioned/not modern Everyone/nobody is the same/everyone/nobody is different/Your clothes express your personality	2	Reject: Cool/sad/bad/boring Both elements needed (ie. Unfashionable and lack of individuality)

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
17	You can't make fun of/mock people (because of their clothes) Don't have to decide what to wear	Bullying/teasing Saves time	2	Both elements needed (ie. Making fun of people and saving time) Reject: it's easy to put on

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
18	E C	2	In any order

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
19	F D	2	In any order

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
20 (i)	C	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
20 (ii)	A	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
21(i)	B	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
21(ii)	A	1	

Q	Accept		Mark	Reject/Notes
22	Reason Key idea: Saves money To economise/ it's economical	Disadvantage Key idea: Ugly Neighbours + negative opinion	2	Reject: good for (the) economy They are rubbish They make money

Q	Accept		Mark	Reject/Notes
23	Reason Key idea: recyclable Materials used can be recycled	Disadvantage Key idea: possibility of breakdown	2	Reject: they are not reliable/don't (always) work

Q	Accept		Mark	Reject/Notes
24	Reason Have a lot of sunny days/they live in the south/it's usually sunny	Disadvantage Takes (10) years/a long time/a while to get your money back	2	Reject: good if/when it's sunny Reject wrong number of years

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
25	A	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
26	G	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
27	F	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
28	D	1	