Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners’ meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.
1 General Marking Notes

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates’ scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 3 of the Mark Scheme. Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (2.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in French they will not score (2.6).

2.2 Crossing out:

(a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.

(b) If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

2.3 More than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:

(a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.

(b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. 2 boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

(c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of ‘extra’ answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are ‘extras’ (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 ‘extras’). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3.

\[
\text{number of correct ticks} - 2 \times \text{number of extra ticks} = 3
\]

(d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks 2, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.
2.4 For questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2
Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1
(or vice-versa)

2.5 Answers requiring the use of French (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

(a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?

(b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?

(c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, e.g. mon, ton, son etc., unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(f) Tolerate incorrect auxiliary unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(g) Tolerate incorrect use of infinitive unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

(h) Accept plural for singular and vice versa unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

2.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, do not accept incorrect French if the word given means something else in French. (Incorrect French which constitutes a word in any language other than French is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 2.5 above).

2.7 Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark, e.g. ‘sonpère’ and ‘lar ticle’ (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

2.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

(a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing him/her from scoring the mark (INV = 0).

(b) tc = ‘tout court’ and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.

(c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.

(d) BOD = Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.
2.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in scoris.

Award NR (No Response):
- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:
- If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.
2.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate’s responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to ‘choose’ the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:</th>
<th>this is acceptable and is not penalised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:</td>
<td>the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the text and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:</td>
<td>this puts the Examiner in the position of having to ‘choose’ which is the candidate’s ‘final’ answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:</td>
<td>this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the text:</td>
<td>this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have read and pure guesswork. Therefore where an answer of this sort occurs which is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 1

#### Exercice 1 Questions 1–8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCEPT</th>
<th>REFUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A de la voie numéro 3</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 C 15h20/quinze heures vingt</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 C à côté de la cathédrale</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 D centre commercial</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 A vent</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 B grillades/viande</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 B appareil-photo</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 D eau chaude</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Total : 8]

#### Exercice 2 Questions 9–15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCEPT</th>
<th>REFUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 juillet</td>
<td>[1] any other month INV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juilliet</td>
<td>julie/july</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juiet</td>
<td>juier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ju(l)iet(t)(e)</td>
<td>juile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jul(l)et</td>
<td>julier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 B chien</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 A campagne</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 C four à micro-onde</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 C terrasse</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 A boulangerie</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 B accès Internet</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Total : 7]
Section 2

Exercice 1 Question 16

If more than 6 boxes are ticked by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: e.g. 7 boxes ticked of which 6 are correct use formula 6 – 1 = 5 (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

Vanessa

(a) ✓ Vanessa trouve des vêtements au supermarché.

(b) 

(c) ✓ Vanessa achète des vêtements de marque quand il y a des réductions.

Rakesh

(d) ✓ Rakesh met des vêtements de marque le week-end.

(e) 

(f) ✓ Pour les fêtes familiales, Rakesh choisit des vêtements traditionnels.

Solène

(g) 

(h) 

(i) ✓ Dans le magasin préféré de Solène, les vêtements changent chaque mois.

Nicolas

(j) 

(k) ✓ Pour Nicolas, il faut surtout être à l'aise dans ses vêtements.

(l) 

[Total : 6]
### Exercice 2 Questions 17–25

#### Part 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCEPT</th>
<th>REFUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>17 animé</strong>&lt;br&gt;Must start « an(n)im »&lt;br&gt;Must end « e(s) », « et », « er », « ez », « ais », « ait », « aient »</td>
<td>[1] pond(e)&lt;br&gt;pom&lt;br&gt;pons(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18 pont</strong>&lt;br&gt;pon</td>
<td>[1] Accept these two spellings only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19 parc(s)</strong>&lt;br&gt;parque(s)&lt;br&gt;park(e)(s)</td>
<td>[1] parquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20 intéressante</strong>&lt;br&gt;intér(r)es(s)an(t)(e)&lt;br&gt;inters(s)ant&lt;br&gt;interes(s)ent</td>
<td>[1] Must start « inter »&lt;br&gt;Must end « ant », « ans », « ent »&lt;br&gt;Also accept « interestant » and « intressant »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21 basket</strong>&lt;br&gt;baskets&lt;br&gt;basquet(t)(e)(s)&lt;br&gt;baqet&lt;br&gt;basketball, basket-ball, basket ball&lt;br&gt;baskete</td>
<td>[1] baskt&lt;br&gt;bascet(t)(e)&lt;br&gt;Ignore attempts at rendering of « match de »</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Part 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCEPT</th>
<th>REFUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>22 (le) printemps</strong>&lt;br&gt;Must start « prin(t) », « pron(t) », « pran(t) », « prun(t) », « pren(t) »&lt;br&gt;Must end « temp(s) »</td>
<td>pringtemps&lt;br&gt;primtemps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23 (les) trottoirs</strong>&lt;br&gt;trot(t)oir(s)&lt;br&gt;Must start « trot »&lt;br&gt;Must end « oir(r)(e)(s) »</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24 interprète</strong>&lt;br&gt;Must start « inte »&lt;br&gt;Must end « pret(t)(e) »&lt;br&gt;Also accept « interpete »</td>
<td>interpreter&lt;br&gt;interpreteur&lt;br&gt;étudier en faculté tc but HA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25 bâtiments</strong>&lt;br&gt;Must start « bat(t)i »&lt;br&gt;Must end « men(t)(s) », « an(t)(s) »</td>
<td>batimon&lt;br&gt;batnom&lt;br&gt;batement&lt;br&gt;Ignore attempts at rendering of « impressionnants/hauts »</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 3

Exercice 1 Questions 26–31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCEPT</th>
<th>REFUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 C À faire du cyclisme.</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 D Selon leurs parents les garçons étaient trop jeunes.</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 B la liberté</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 A Ils devaient transporter leurs bagages.</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 B Partager de nouvelles expériences.</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 B Il est moins égoïste.</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Total : 6]

Exercice 2 Questions 32–40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCEPT</th>
<th>REFUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32 (quand elle a du) <strong>temps + libre</strong></td>
<td>quand elle est libre <strong>temps libre</strong> INV <strong>tiemp libre</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temp(s) libre</td>
<td>temps libre INV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also accept heures + libres</td>
<td>tempslibre (see Marking Principle 2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 (ses) <strong>jours</strong>/(ses) <strong>journées</strong></td>
<td>journey jonnees journer/jonner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jour(s)/jorne(e)(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Verb not needed but beware INV due to inclusion of inappropriate verb, e.g. rencontrer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 choses sans importance</td>
<td>chose(s) importante(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chose(s) san(s) importance</td>
<td>chose(s) pas importantes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chose(s) pas important(e)(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chose(s) sans importance</td>
<td>vision différente de la vie INV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must have concept of lack of importance</td>
<td>discuter INV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Cambridge International Examinations 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Prompt</th>
<th>Mark Scheme</th>
<th>Syllabus</th>
<th>Paper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>(leur) santé</td>
<td>sante(e)</td>
<td>sente/sonte</td>
<td>0520 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Must be one of the above</td>
<td>inclusion of « profiter de leur presence » INV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Must be one of the above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ignore attempts at rendering of « m'inquiète » if answer is correct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>EITHER</td>
<td></td>
<td>museau museo</td>
<td>0520 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(aller aux) musées</td>
<td>artiste INV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acceptable spellings of « musées » : « mus(s)e(e) », « museum »</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>(voir des) expositions</td>
<td>exposition de musique INV (addition of incorrect specific)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>expo(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acceptable spellings of « expositions » : « exposis(s)ion(e)(s) », « exposic(c)ion(e)(s) »</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>(passion pour la) langue + française</td>
<td></td>
<td>langage livre INV</td>
<td>0520 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acceptable spellings of « langue » : « lang(e)(s) »</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acceptable spellings of « française » :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Must start « franc »</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Must end « ais(e) », « es(e) », « ias(e) »</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>(il) recommande (des) + livres (à lire)</td>
<td></td>
<td>recommande le lire libre recomondre</td>
<td>0520 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Must start « rec(c)o »</td>
<td>la lit INV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acceptable spellings of « recommande » : « rec(c)om(m)end(e) » « rec(c)om(m)ender » « rec(c)om(m)ander »</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accept any part or tense of the verb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>50 ans + mariage</td>
<td>50 an(n)iversaire(e)(s) mar(r)iage/mar(r)ige</td>
<td>anniversaire 50 50 mariage marije marage mar(r)ige</td>
<td>0520 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ils sont mariés depuis 50 ans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Look for 50 + ans/anniversaire + mariage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
40 EITHER [1]

- (ils) ne travaillent pas/plus
  
  **Must have** « ne », « pas » or « plus »
  
  Look for concept of not working at all / anymore or not having a job
  
  Tolerate incorrect subject pronoun or omission.
  
  ils n’ont travail

  **Accept** any part of verb « travailler »
  
  OR

- les parents travaillent
  
  ils sont plus attentifs tc but HA
  
  ils travaillent moins
  
  ils ne travaillent pas plus (double negative)
  
  ils travaillent plus
  
  ils travaillent plus
  
  plus travail
  
  plue/plut/plu
  
  ils travaillent (beaucoup)

[Total : 9]