



**General Certificate of Secondary Education  
January 2012**

**French**

**46551H**

**(Specification 4655)**

**Unit 1: Listening (Higher)**

***Mark Scheme***

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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 events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process 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 standardisation each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised 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.

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## 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/?
  - ✓/X/?

- a mix and match approach using the above, where the response is clear and unambiguous (eg. T and ✓ 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.

**Higher Tier**

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
1	Advantage: Nearby or practical	Convenient/lives opposite/local/not far to travel	1	Practical + wrong reason Particle
	Disadvantage: <u>Doesn't like</u> (the) children	Infants/babies Doesn't get on with children	1	Anything relating to behaviour Children etc <b>tc</b> Hates it (no reference to children)

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
2	Advantage: Customers/clients (nice/pleasant/kind)	Positive description eg polite/generous	1	Ref to people/colleagues It's nice <b>tc</b>
	Disadvantage: Tiring/gets tired	eg hot and tiring (doesn't negate)	1	Hard work <b>tc</b> (It's a) long day eg bad pay and tiring (negates)

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
3	<b>B</b>	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
4	H	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
5	E	1	

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

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
6(ii)	C	1	

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

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

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
8	P/N	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
9	P	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
10	N	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
11	E	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
12	D	1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
13(i)	He wants to feel/feels better/good		1	To get fit/look better/become healthier It's good (for him)

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
13(ii)	It's expensive/dear	He can't afford it/the cost	1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
14(i)	She chats/meets friends	Her friends go (with her)	1	eg with group/boyfriend To meet new people/make new friends

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
14(ii)	It's raining/wet/dark/night	Bad weather	1	Wrong type of weather eg windy



Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
15	G	1	

Qu	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
16	E	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
17	F	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
18	B	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
19	B E	2	Any order

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
20	A E	2	Any order

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
21	C	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
22	G	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
23	E	1	

Q	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
24	D	1	

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
25	Deforestation/less/fewer trees	Habitats being destroyed by deforestation = 2	1	'Disparaition' Cutting trees <b>tc</b>
	Animals losing their homes	Loss of habitat <b>tc</b> Animals' habitat <b>tc</b>	1	Habitat <b>tc</b> Endangered species Animals dying/animal extinction References to 'habit'

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
26	<p>Fed up of them/he's fed up</p> <p>They talk about/predict the end of the world</p> <p>They are wrong</p> <p>Doesn't believe them</p> <p>They exaggerate</p> <p><b>(Any 3 from 5)</b></p>	<p>Tired/sick of them</p> <p>He doesn't <u>agree with</u> them/what they say/their explanations</p>	3	<p>Fed up <b>tc</b></p> <p>They're fed up</p> <p>He doesn't like them</p> <p><b>NB</b> Look for 2 marks in one answer e.g. He's fed up about them predicting the end of the world.</p> <p>They're lying/fake/not telling the truth</p> <p>Doesn't <u>understand</u> their explanations</p>

Q	Key Idea	Accept	Mark	Reject/Notes
27	<p>It is idealistic/ impossible to reduce car use/to use public transport more</p> <p>No point in giving up using the car</p> <p>Big countries (US/China) cause a lot (of pollution)/are to blame</p> <p>You can't rely/count on public transport (to solve the problem)</p> <p><b>(Any 3 from 4)</b></p>	<p>Accept 'automobile' throughout</p> <p>It's a problem in US/China/big countries</p>	3	<p>She agrees with Etienne (People think you should) use public transport more</p> <p>Wrong country negates eg UK Cars in US etc cause pollution</p> <p>Public transport is unreliable</p>