



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2013

Marking Scheme

French

Higher Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

Leaving Certificate Examination 2013

Marking Scheme French - Higher Level

Explanatory note:

In this Marking Scheme,
a **bullet point** indicates an answer which is worth full marks,
a **dash** indicates an answer which is worth partial marks or 0 marks, and
round brackets indicate extraneous material which is not penalised.

SECTION I COMPRÉHENSION ÉCRITE (120 marks)

In both **Reading Comprehensions**, the following general points apply:

Questions with sub-divisions [e.g. (a) and (b)] must be answered on separate lines allocated.

Where separate spaces are provided, and two or more answers are placed on one line, this is regarded as one answer and is marked accordingly.

Any extra sub-division is rewarded only if one of the previous answers to the question is cancelled.

Penalties:

1. Excess material: -1 or -2 marks.
2. All other errors to be penalised minus 1 max. per question/segment. These include:
 - Inappropriate quotation.
 - Manipulation when not required.
 - Language/grammar errors in manipulation.
 - When manipulation is required and not attempted.
 - Answers given in the wrong language, e.g. answers in Irish/English when French required as in Compréhension Écrite; q.6 segments answered in French.

Note: The penalty for excess may apply in conjunction with any of the penalties mentioned in 2 above.

Q.1 (60 marks)

Appropriate direct quotation **OR** correct manipulation acceptable in Qs.1(i), 3(i), 4(i) and 4(ii).

1.(i) 5 Marks

En quels mois trouve-t-on toujours des auto-stoppeurs dans les stations-service ? (Section 1)

Appropriate direct quotation **OR** correct manipulation acceptable.

- (Les auto-stoppeurs / ils sont toujours en action en) juillet (et en) août..... 5 Marks
- Dans les stations-service et sur les péages.....août (Whole sentence)..... 4 Marks
- en action en juillet et août..... 4 Marks

Note: If only one month offered, minus 2 Marks.

1.(ii)..... 5 Marks

*Citez l'expression qui explique pourquoi il est défendu de circuler à pied sur les péages.
(Section 1)*

- (parce qu'il est interdit de circuler à pied pour) des raisons de sécurité..... 5 Marks
- raisons de sécurité..... 4 Marks
- sécurité..... 2 Marks
- pour des raisons..... 0 Marks

2.(i)..... 5 Marks

Que fait Chantal pour indiquer la destination finale des deux jeunes ? (Section 2)

Correct manipulation required.

- Elle / Chantal agite un panneau « Genève »..... 5 Marks
- Sa copine agite un panneau « Genève »..... 4 Marks
- Elle / Chantal agite un panneau..... 3 Marks
- Sa copine agite un panneau..... 2 Marks
- un panneau « Genève » 2 Marks
- un panneau..... 1 Mark
- « Genève »..... 0 Marks

Note: If “et offre aux automobilistes son plus beau sourire” included, minus 2 Marks.

If “tandis que” included, minus 1 Mark.

N.B. If both phrases offered, maximum penalty minus 2 Marks.

Quotation marks not essential.

2.(ii)..... 5 Marks

Qu'est-ce qui suggère que l'attente de Robert et de Chantal était désagréable ? (Section 2)

Correct manipulation required.

- Ils / Les deux jeunes ont attendu / passé / patienté etc. (là) presque trois heures en plein soleil (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule)..... 5 Marks
- Ils / Les deux jeunes ont attendu / passé / patienté etc. (là) presque trois heures (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule)..... 4 Marks
- Ils / Les deux jeunes ont attendu / passé / patienté etc. (là) en plein soleil (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule)..... 4 Marks
- presque trois heures en plein soleil (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule).... 4 Marks
- Ils / Les deux jeunes devront patienter (ici / là) presque trois heures en plein soleil (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule)..... 4 Marks
- Ils / Les deux jeunes devront patienter (ici / là) presque trois heures (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule)..... 3 Marks
- Ils / Les deux jeunes devront patienter (ici / là) en plein soleil (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule)..... 3 Marks
- presque trois heures (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule).....3 Marks
- en plein soleil (avant de pouvoir monter dans un véhicule)..... 3 Marks

Note: If “presque” omitted, minus 1 Mark.

“ici” must be manipulated for full marks, e.g. là.

If “devoir” offered, it must be in the Passé Composé or the Conditionnel.

If full sentence offered, i.e. from “Les deux jeunes à Lyon”, award 2 Marks.

3.(i)..... 5 Marks

Nommez un avantage du covoiturage. (Section 3)

Appropriate direct quotation **OR** correct manipulation acceptable.

- On sait avec qui, où et à quelle heure on part (et aussi si le conducteur est fumeur ou non-fumeur)..... 5 Marks
- On sait avec qui on part..... 5 Marks
- On sait où on part..... 5 Marks
- On sait à quelle heure on part..... 5 Marks
- On sait si le conducteur est fumeur / non-fumeur..... 5 Marks
- C'est plus sain que le stop (car il y a un partage des frais et c'est organisé)..... 5 Marks
- (C'est plus sain que le stop car) il y a un partage des frais (et c'est organisé)..... 5 Marks
- Le / un partage des frais..... 5 Marks
- c'est organisé..... 5 Marks
- l'organisation..... 5 Marks
- On sait aussi si le conducteur est fumeur / non-fumeur..... 4 Marks
- On sait avec qui / où / à quelle heure..... 3 Marks
- C'est plus sain..... 3 Marks

Note: If “on sait” or equivalent omitted where included above, award 0 Marks.

If “on part” or equivalent omitted where included above, minus 2 Marks.

3.(ii)..... 5 Marks

Selon la troisième section,

- (a) *en général, les auto-stoppeurs ont peur des risques*
- (b) *avec le covoiturage, on paye sa part du voyage*
- (c) *d'habitude, les auto-stoppeurs aiment la concurrence*
- (d) *avec le covoiturage, on a toujours le droit de fumer.*

- (b)..... 5 Marks

4.(i)..... 5 Marks

Relevez un conseil que les auto-stoppeurs peuvent trouver sur la Toile. (Section 4)

Appropriate direct quotation OR correct manipulation acceptable.

- (Sur le Web,) les auto-stoppeurs du monde entier révèlent quelques stratégies pour être pris rapidement et identifient les meilleurs endroits (Whole sentence)..... 5 Marks
- (Sur le Web, les auto-stoppeurs du monde entier révèlent) quelques / des stratégies pour être pris rapidement..... 5 Marks
- (Sur le Web, les auto-stoppeurs du monde entier identifient) les meilleurs endroits 5 Marks
- (Ils peuvent trouver / Ils trouvent / Ils découvrent / Ils obtiennent des recommandations sur) le comportement en voiture..... 5 Marks
- (Sur le Web, les auto-stoppeurs du monde entier révèlent) quelques / des stratégies pour être pris..... 4 Marks
- Ils donnent aussi des recommandations sur le comportement en voiture (Whole sentence)..... 3 Marks
- des recommandations sur le comportement..... 3 Marks
- le comportement..... 2 Marks
- Pour être pris rapidement 2 Marks
- (Sur le Web, les auto-stoppeurs du monde entier révèlent) quelques / des stratégies 2 Marks
- Les blogs (d'auto-stoppeurs sont nombreux)..... 1 Mark
- des recommandations / pour être pris 0 Marks

Note: If “ils” offered instead of “les auto-stoppeurs du monde entier”, minus 1 Mark.

4.(ii)..... 5 Marks

À part la France, où est-ce que Julia a fait de l'auto-stop ? (Section 4)

Appropriate direct quotation OR correct manipulation acceptable.

- aux États-Unis (et) en Allemagne..... 5 Marks
- les États-Unis (et) l'Allemagne..... 5 Marks
- aux États-Unis / les États-Unis 4 Marks
- en Allemagne / l'Allemagne..... 4 Marks
- l'Hexagone..... 0 Marks

Note: If "l'Hexagone" or "la France" included, minus 1 Mark.

If no article or preposition before country, minus 1 Mark.

5.(i)..... 5 Marks

Trouvez dans la cinquième section un verbe à l'impératif.

- Faites..... 5 Marks

Note: Minus 1 Mark for each extraneous element. If an incorrect verb is offered with the correct one, award 0 Marks.

5.(ii)..... 5 Marks

Dès qu'une voiture s'arrête pour Julia, que fait-elle toujours ? (Section 5)

Correct manipulation required.

- (à chaque fois), elle prend trente secondes pour juger..... 5 Marks
- (à chaque fois), je prends trente secondes pour juger..... 4 Marks
- Elle arrive vite à savoir si (oui ou non) elle peut faire confiance..... 4 Marks
- J'arrive vite à savoir si (oui ou non) je peux faire confiance..... 3 Marks
- (à chaque fois), elle prend trente secondes..... 2 Marks
- (à chaque fois), je prends trente secondes..... 1 Mark

6..... 5 + 5 Marks

Hitch-hiking is a good method of travel for young people today. Do you agree? Refer to the text in support of your answer. (Two points, about 50 words in total.)

Candidates may choose to agree or disagree using the following points:

Any two of the following points:

- Often trains are full or too expensive and generally young people / students have no money.
- Suits young people / students as they generally have a taste for freedom, for the unknown and for risk.
- It's back in fashion due to the Internet and hitch-hikers can get advice and tips from others online.
- It works well in France and generally a vehicle will stop after one has been waiting no more than ten or fifteen minutes.
- It can be a good experience if one takes precautions such as, like Julia, taking a moment to check out the occupants or by using GPS to be sure of where you are going.

Etc., etc.

- Sometimes hitch-hikers are not very welcome, for example at toll stations.
- They may have to wait a long time for a lift.
- The lift may not get them all the way to their destination.
- They don't know what kind of person they are going to travel with, for instance if they smoke.
- It could be dangerous for a girl to take a lift in a car with four boys.
- Car-sharing is better in many ways.

Etc., etc.

Q.2 (60 marks)

Appropriate direct quotation OR correct manipulation acceptable in Q.1(ii).

1.(i)..... 5 Marks

Relevez dans la première section l'expression qui indique qu'il y avait des embouteillages à Paris.

- les bouchons s'étaient formés dans la ville..... 5 Marks
- les bouchons s'étaient formés 4 Marks
- les bouchons 3 Marks
- Le bus tentait de se faufiler entre les voitures..... 3 Marks

Note: If “Le temps était mauvais et” or “et” included, minus 1 Mark.

If “les bouchons entre les voitures” offered, award 3 Marks.

1.(ii)..... 5 Marks

Citez un des rêves de Jeanne. (Section 1)

Appropriate direct quotation OR correct manipulation acceptable.

- Elle rêvait d’avoir un travail passionnant, de pouvoir (s’)acheter une maison avec un grand jardin et d’aller à l’opéra avec un mari charmant (Whole sentence)..... 5 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) avoir un travail passionnant..... 5 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) un travail passionnant..... 4 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) un travail..... 2 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) avoir un travail..... 0 Marks

- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait de) pouvoir (s’)acheter une maison avec un (grand) jardin..... 5 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait de) (s’)acheter une maison avec un (grand) jardin 4 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait de) pouvoir (s’)acheter une maison..... 4 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait de) (s’)acheter une maison..... 3 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) une maison avec un (grand) jardin 3 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) une maison 2 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) un (grand) jardin..... 1 Mark

- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) aller à l’opéra avec un mari charmant..... 5 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) aller à l’opéra avec un mari..... 4 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) aller à l’opéra..... 3 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait d’) un mari charmant..... 2 Marks
- (Elle / Jeanne rêvait de) l’opéra / (d’) un mari..... 1 Mark

Note: “de” / “d’ ” acceptable at beginning of each of the above answers.

2.(i)..... 5 Marks

Quel est l'inconvénient de l'appartement de Jeanne ? (Section 1)

Correct manipulation required.

- Il / L'appartement est au septième étage sans ascenseur 5 Marks
- C'est au septième étage sans ascenseur..... 5 Marks
- au septième étage sans ascenseur..... 4 Marks
- (Malgré tous ses efforts,) elle n'avait qu'un appartement dans le 20^{ième}, au septième étage sans ascenseur 4 Marks
- Il n'y avait / a pas d'ascenseur..... 4 Marks
- Il / L'appartement est au septième étage..... 3 Marks
- C'est au septième étage..... 3 Marks
- (Malgré tous ses efforts,) elle n'avait qu'un appartement dans le 20^{ième} 2 Marks
- Elle avait un appartement dans le 20^{ième} 0 Marks

2.(ii) 5 Marks

Pour le pronom en italique (le), trouvez le mot auquel il se réfère. (Section 2)

- rapport..... 5 Marks
- le rapport..... 4 Marks

Note: Award 0 Marks if any other word included.

3.(i)..... 5 Marks

D'après Jeanne, où exactement Mathieu trouvera-t-il les photocopies ? (Section 2)

Correct manipulation required.

- (déposées) sur son bureau / le bureau de Mathieu, dans le classeur vert, à gauche.. 5 Marks
- (déposées) sur le bureau, dans le classeur vert, à gauche 4 Marks
- (déposées) sur son bureau / le bureau de Mathieu, dans le classeur vert..... 4 Marks
- (déposées) sur son bureau / le bureau de Mathieu, / dans le classeur..... 3 Marks
- dans le classeur vert, à gauche..... 3 Marks
- (déposées) sur son bureau / le bureau de Mathieu 2 Marks
- (Oui, Mathieu,) je vous les ai déposées sur votre bureau, hier soir, dans le classeur vert, à gauche..... 2 Marks
- dans le classeur vert 2 Marks
- dans le classeur / (déposées) sur le bureau..... 1 Mark

Note: If “hier soir” included, minus 1 Mark.

If “votre” is not correctly manipulated, minus 1 Mark.

If “dans son bureau” offered, minus 1 Mark.

If “Jeanne” offered instead of “Mathieu”, award 0 Marks.

3.(ii)..... 5 Marks

Quels mots n'emploie-t-on jamais en parlant aux employés temporaires ? (Section 3)

- « Merci » et « de rien » / « Merci », « de rien »..... 5 Marks
- « de rien » 3 Marks
- « Merci »..... 3 Marks

Note: Quotation marks not essential.

If full sentence offered, i.e. “Merci les intérimaires”, minus 1 Mark.

4.(i)..... 5 Marks

Trouvez dans la troisième section une expression qui montre que Jeanne utilise un ordinateur.

- (le portable dans la main gauche, essayant en même temps de) cliquer sur la souris (pour envoyer un courriel)..... 5 Marks
- le portable dans la main gauche 5 Marks
- (pour) envoyer un courriel..... 5 Marks
- le portable / la souris / un courriel / les saisies informatiques (en tout genre)..... 4 Marks

4.(ii)..... 5 Marks

D'après la troisième section, Jeanne

- (a) *refuse de faire le travail administratif de l'entreprise*
- (b) *espère obtenir un emploi permanent dans ce bureau*
- (c) *répète au patron les confidences des autres employés*
- (d) *fait toutes les tâches que ses collègues veulent éviter.*

- (d)..... 5 Marks

5.(i)..... 5 Marks

Relevez le mot qui veut dire « sans réfléchir ». (Section 4)

- machinalement..... 5 Marks

Note: If any extraneous element included, award 0 Marks.

5.(ii)..... 5 Marks

Quel geste de la vieille femme montre qu'elle se soucie du confort de son chien ? (Section 4)

Correct manipulation required.

- La vieille femme / Elle remonta le manteau de l'animal (jusqu'à son cou poilu, par peur que son protégé prenne froid)..... 5 Marks
- La vieille femme / Elle remonta le manteau..... 3 Marks

Note: Accept le Présent / le Passé Composé / l'Infinitif.

If full sentence offered, i.e. "La vieille femme..... froid", award 3 Marks.

6..... 5 + 5 Marks

Do you think Jeanne is well treated as a temporary employee? Refer to the text in support of your answer. (Two points, about 50 words in total.)

Candidates may choose to agree or disagree using the following points.

- Other employees are not very polite to her, barely greeting her in the morning, asking straightaway for work she has done for them and then never thanking her. She hasn't even time to get a cup of coffee before turning on her computer.
- She's assigned all the tasks in the office that the others want to avoid doing.
- She has to listen to the other employees as they tell her about their misfortunes and about all the problems in the company.
- There is no real concern for her welfare and at the end of the day she is exhausted and her head is ready to burst.
- She uses "vous" when addressing her fellow workers, but they use "tu" when speaking to her. This suggests that they may not respect her.
- Sometimes she has to multitask, often juggling phones, computer etc.

Etc., etc.

SECTION II PRODUCTION ÉCRITE (100 marks)

Obligatory

Q. 1 (a) or (b)

Communication	20 marks
Language	20 marks

(40 marks)

Answer two of Qs. 2, 3, 4

Q. 2 (a) or (b)

Communication	15 marks
Language	15 marks

(30 marks)

Q. 3 (a) or (b)

Communication	15 marks
Language	15 marks

(30 marks)

Q. 4 (a) or (b)

Communication	15 marks
Language	15 marks

(30 marks)

Notes: Q. 2 (a) and (b) No particular layout required.

MARKING GRID

Communication	Q. 1 20 marks	Qs. 2, 3 & 4 15 marks
TOP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulus material well exploited • High level of textual coherence • Clarity in argumentation • Communicative intention fulfilled • Little or no irrelevant material • Few mistakes in register 	13 - 20	11 - 15
MIDDLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More or less competent treatment of stimulus material • Reasonable level of textual coherence • Comprehensible for French monoglot • Communicative intention more or less respected • Some irrelevant material • Not too many mistakes in register 	8 - 12	6 - 10
BOTTOM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mere transcription or very poor treatment of stimulus material • Lack of textual coherence • French monoglot would have difficulty understanding • Communicative intention stultified • A lot of irrelevant material • Mistakes in register 	0 - 7	0 - 5
Language	Q. 1 20 marks	Qs. 2, 3 & 4 15 marks
TOP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idiomatic French • rich vocabulary • complex sentences well handled • few mistakes in verbs, agreement or spelling 	13 - 20	11 - 15
MIDDLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vocabulary adequate • verbs generally correct • rule of agreement generally respected • not too many mistakes in spelling 	8 - 12	6 - 10
BOTTOM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • problems with vocabulary • most verbs incorrect • basic rule of agreement not respected • many mistakes in spelling 	0 - 7	0 - 5

Listening Comprehension Test (80 Marks)

General observations:

1. Separate points need NOT be on separate lines.
2. No penalty for excess material which does not invalidate the answer.
3. Accept any formulation which communicates the information sought.
4. If whole Test / whole section answered in French: mark according to Marking Scheme, then deduct 25% of marks gained.

In the following questions, where less than full marks is achieved in either segment, the higher mark is to be awarded to each segment: I, Q.3; II, Q.4; III, Q.3; IV, Q.4.

Section I (12 Marks)

1.

On what date did Sophie and her family begin their trip?

- 1st / the first of April..... 3 Marks
- Last year..... 0 Marks

2.

Name one thing that people said about Cédric when he returned home.

One of

- (Had) changed a lot..... 3 Marks
- (Had become / Was) less shy / timid..... 3 Marks
- Changed..... 2 Marks
- shy / timid..... 1 Mark

3.(a) & (b)

Give the two reasons why Pauline was worried when she first heard about the trip.

- Didn't want to leave her friends / won't see her friends / will miss her friends (for nine months)..... 3 Marks
- Didn't want to leave for nine months..... 2 Marks
- Didn't want to leave..... 0 Marks
- (Afraid of) being / getting bored..... 3 Marks
- Afraid / Bored..... 2 Marks

Note: Incorrect length of time in the answer at first dash above, minus 1 Mark.

Section II (21 Marks)

1.

Where did Guy spend every weekend when he was young?

- (On his) uncle’s farm (near Poitiers)..... 3 Marks
- (On) a farm / With (his) uncle 2 Marks
- near Poitiers 1 Mark

2.(a) & (b)

Give the two reasons why, according to Guy, the job of a farmer is hard.

Two of

- Long hours / Ten hour day / Long days..... 3 Marks
- The hours..... 1 Mark
- Misses meals at harvest time (in order to work in the fields)..... 3 Marks
- Misses meals when working in the fields..... 2 Marks
- Misses meals 1 Mark

3.(i)

In what way is Guy’s life like that of any other young adult?

- Going out with his girlfriend 3 Marks
- Going out at the weekend..... 3 Marks
- Going out 2 Marks

Note: If “during the week” offered, minus 1 Mark.

3.(ii)

Why is Guy's girlfriend unhappy?

- He hasn't taken / hasn't been able to take holidays / a break (for four years)..... 3 Marks
- He won't / doesn't / can't take holidays / a break..... 3 Marks
- She wants him to take holidays / a break..... 1 Mark

Note: If "He" / "Guy" omitted where required, minus 1 Mark.

If "They" offered instead of "He" / "Guy", award 2 Marks.

4.(a) & (b)

Give two things Guy says about last winter.

Two of

- Heavy snow (in the region) / Lots of snow (in the region) / Heavy snowfall(s) (in the region)..... 3 Marks
- Snow / Snowfall(s) 2 Marks

- (His) sheep on the hills had nothing to eat..... 3 Marks
- (His) animals on the hills had nothing to eat..... 2 Marks
- (His) sheep had nothing to eat..... 2 Marks
- (His) animals had nothing to eat..... 1 Mark

- (All his) neighbours went out (together) to save his animals / sheep..... 3 Marks
- (All his) neighbours saved his animals / sheep..... 2 Marks
- (All his) neighbours went out together..... 1 Mark

- He was (very) grateful to his neighbours for helping him / for saving animals..... 3 Marks
- He was (very) grateful to his neighbours..... 2 Marks
- He was (very) grateful..... 1 Mark

Note: Incorrect animals, e.g. cows, minus 1 Mark.

Section III (18 Marks)

1.(i)

When did Valerie's father get his dog, Rolf?

- (For his) birthday..... 3 Marks
- (For his) anniversary..... 0 Marks

1.(ii)

What is Valerie's father's job?

- Civil / Public servant / State employee..... 3 Marks

Note: If two jobs offered, award 0 Marks.

2.(i)

What has Valerie's father decided to do today?

- Go hunting (with his brother-in-law)..... 3 Marks
- Go hunting with his brother / step-brother, etc. 2 Marks
- Go out (with his brother-in-law)..... 1 Mark
- Spend time with his brother-in-law 1 Mark
- Go out with his brother / step-brother, etc. 0 Marks

2.(ii)

Where did Hervé find the cat, Minou?

- (Abandoned / Left) on the riverbank / riverside..... 3 Marks

3.

Describe the two things that the cat did during its first week in Hervé's house.

Two of

- Broke a vase (full of flowers)..... 3 Marks
- Knocked over (the) flowers / vase..... 2 Marks

- Tore / Ripped / Clawed / Scratched the sittingroom / livingroom curtains..... 3 Marks
- Damaged / Ruined etc. the sittingroom / livingroom curtains 2 Marks
- Damaged the curtains / sittingroom / livingroom..... 1 Mark

Note: Incorrect object, e.g. cushions, plates, etc., minus 1 Mark.

Incorrect room, minus 1 Mark.

Section IV (21 Marks)

1.(i)

Why did Marie- Amélie take up athletics at the age of six?

- Her sister was doing it / athletics and didn't want to do it alone..... 3 Marks
- Her sister was doing it / athletics 2 Marks
- Her sister didn't want to be alone..... 1 Mark

1.(ii)

In 2004, how did Marie-Amélie's injury occur?

- Motorcycle / Motorbike accident..... 3 Marks
- (Road / Car) accident 2 Marks

2.

What did Marie-Amélie decide to do as soon as she left hospital?

- Take up training / sport again / Start training / sport again / Go back to training / sport..... 3 Marks
- (Take up / Start) training / sport..... 2 Marks
- (Take up / Start) competition(s)..... 1 Mark

3.(i)

Why was Marie-Amélie disappointed in Beijing in 2008?

- (She) only won two silver (medals)..... 3 Marks
- (She) didn't win the gold (medal she wanted so much)..... 3 Marks
- (She) won two silver (medals)..... 2 Marks
- (She) only won two medals..... 2 Marks
- (She) won a silver (medal)..... 1 Mark
- (She) won one medal / (She) won two medals..... 1 Mark

Note: If “bronze” offered instead of “silver”, minus 1 Mark.

3.(ii)

At the medal ceremony in London, how did Marie-Amélie react?

- She cried (on the podium for the first time in her life)..... 3 Marks
- She was emotional..... 2 Marks

4.

According to Marie-Amélie, what are the two reasons she likes to visit schools?

Two of

- To tell her story / her history (to the children)..... 3 Marks
- To talk to the children..... 2 Marks

- To show (the children) that you can live fully after an amputation..... 3 Marks
- To show (the children) that you can live fully..... 2 Marks
- To show (the children) that you can live after an amputation..... 2 Marks

Section V (8 Marks)

1.

Which country did H el ene Conway-Mouret visit in October?

- China..... 2 Marks

2.(i)

What were the demonstrators in Nantes protesting about?

- The building / construction of an airport (near the city)..... 2 Marks
- A new airport (near the city)..... 2 Marks
- An airport..... 1 Mark

Note: Incorrect building, award 0 Marks.

2.(ii)

According to the police, how many people took part in the demonstration?

- 40,000 / forty thousand..... 2 Marks

Note: If incorrect number offered, award 0 Marks.

3.

When did this factory fire break out in Montpellier?

- Last night / Yesterday evening..... 2 Marks
- Yesterday (just) before midnight..... 2 Marks
- Yesterday 1 Mark
- (Just) before midnight..... 1 Mark

APPENDIX 1

Modified Marking Scheme

A modified marking scheme is applied to the work submitted by candidates who have been granted one or a combination of the following arrangements:

- use of a tape recorder.
- use of a computer with the spell-check facility enabled.
- use of a scribe.
- waiver in relation to spelling and grammar.

For French Leaving Certificate Higher Level this means that errors in spelling and in certain grammatical elements are not penalised.

Reading Comprehension and Written Production

Spelling: do not underline words that are misspelt or which have missing or incorrect accents, even when pronunciation is affected. We are regarding incorrect accents as spelling errors which are not to be penalised.

Grammar: the grammatical elements which are not to be penalised can be judged by imagining that you are hearing the answer on a tape / CD. Only mistakes that would be picked up when listening should be penalised.

Example 1:

The candidate writes *Elle a allée*. Incorrect auxiliary “avoir” could be heard on a CD, so underline as a mistake and penalise.

Example 2:

The candidate writes *Elle est allé*. Omission of agreement should **not** be underlined and not penalised as it would not have been picked up on a CD.

Example 3:

For Production Écrite, if the candidate writes: *Ele ont prend trente secondes pour judger*. The mistake to be underlined here is only *ont prend*, as this is a grammatical error. *Ele* and *judger* are spelling mistakes, and not grammatical errors, so they are not penalised.

APPENDIX 2



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

Marcanna Breise as ucht freagairt trí Ghaeilge

Léiríonn an tábla thíos an méid marcanna breise ar chóir a bhronnadh ar iarrthóirí a ghnóthaíonn thar 75% d'iomlán na marcanna.

N.B. Ba chóir marcanna de réir an ghnáthráta a bhronnadh ar iarrthóirí nach ghnóthaíonn thar 75% d'iomlán na marcanna. Ba chóir freisin an marc bónais sin a shlánú **síos**.

Bain úsáid as an tábla seo i gcás na hábhair a leanas:

- **French – Higher Level**

Iomlán: 300 Gnathráta: 5%

Bain úsáid as an ghnáthráta i gcás marcanna suas go 225. Thar an marc sin, féach an tábla thíos.

Bunmharc	Marc Bónais
226 - 226	11
227 - 233	10
234 - 240	9
241 - 246	8
247 - 253	7
254 - 260	6

Bunmharc	Marc Bónais
261 - 266	5
267 - 273	4
274 - 280	3
281 - 286	2
287 - 293	1
294 - 300	0

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