
FRENCH**3015/12**

Paper 1 Translation and Composition

May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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.

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General Instructions for Marking Questions 1 and 2

Marks:	Communication:	5 marks
	Language:	20 marks
	Impression:	<u>5 marks</u>
	Total:	<u>30 marks</u>

1 Relevance

The essay should, in the opinion of the examiner, be a genuine attempt to answer the question, whether from pictures or rubric. All relevant material should be accepted, even if the candidate has misinterpreted the story or parts of it.

2 Padding

Any material which is clearly irrelevant or deliberately evasive of the subject should be included in the word-count but should be bracketed and ignored in the marking. The word PAD should be written in the left-hand margin.

3 Tenses

Accept either PERFECT or PAST HISTORIC as the narrative tense, **where this is appropriate**. Ignore and accept inconsistencies.

4 Counting words

The definition of a 'word' in the essay questions is any group of letters (including hyphens and apostrophes) between two spaces. Numbers written as figures count as one word. If written as words, follow normal rules. Proper nouns and names count as one word.

5 Titles

Ignore any title supplied by the candidate for both word-counting and marking. In letters, ignore any address and date – start the word count at the prescription.

6 Short essays

These present no problem. They gain fewer ticks.

7 Long essays

The first 150 words ONLY will be assessed for BOTH language AND communication. Put // after the 150th word and ignore everything thereafter. HOWEVER, if the 150th word is part of a following marking unit and is a scoring word, allow it if the unit is correct –
Avec // les enfants = 1 Ils// sont partis = 0 Ils sont// partis = 0

8 Marking units

A tick is awarded for a correct Marking unit of which each element is correct. A marking unit may consist of the correct use of any of the following items:

- A noun or pronoun + verb
- A verb used as an infinitive, with or without a preposition
- A noun or pronoun + adjective or adjectival phrase or partitive
- A noun or pronoun + preposition or prepositional phrase
- All pronouns except subject and reflexive
- All adverbs (except *très*, *bien*, *oui*, *non*)
- All conjunctions (except *et* and *mais*)

Marking units, which may consist of a single word or a group of words, will be ticked, in accordance with the detailed Language Mark Scheme, if all elements are correct. Please tick ABOVE the marking unit ensuring it is clear to what the tick relates.

Please note that mistakes with accents and hyphens are **not penalised**. Please remember not to penalise punctuation errors, including use/misuse of capitals and splitting words (*le super marché*) and combining them (*pendantque*). Please see p. 1, para 8 for treatment of apostrophes.

The exception to this rule is the final *–é* on the past participle of an *–er* verb, or of *être*, which will lose the mark – *il est alle = 0*; *il a été = 0*. Similarly, an unwanted *– é* on a Present Tense will lose the mark – *il resté = 0*.

Please tolerate *Il est allè* and *elle est alleé* (native speakers are frequently vague in formation and placing of accents).

The rule concerning accents will also apply to Qu. 3.

9 Plus and Minus symbols

If an examiner feels that a candidate has been excessively rewarded (possibly by gaining ticks repeatedly for identical or nearly identical material) or that s/he has not received all the credit s/he deserves (outstanding vocabulary which only gets one tick or a very brave attempt that gets no tick at all), s/he should indicate this with a – or a + in the right-hand margin.

10 Immediate Repetition

No credit is given for immediate repetition. “*Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!*” = 1. Repeated use of particular structures or lexical items should be credited each time, but use minus symbol and bear in mind for Impression mark.

11 Repeated Errors

Repeated vocabulary errors are not treated as consequential in questions 1 and 2. Examiners can compensate by using + symbols in the right-hand margins.

12 Scoring

Language: Draw a line across the page after the first ten ticks and do not count these first ten in the total. An essay with 10 ticks or fewer will score 0. Count subsequent ticks up to a maximum of **60** and divide the total by **3** (round up or down to the nearest whole number – see separate scale on p. 9 for reference). This gives a maximum mark of 20.

Impression: The 5 marks will often be awarded in direct proportion to the Language mark gained, but there is flexibility to move up or down, particularly to reflect the + and – symbols in the right-hand margin. Note that, as the ratio is 1:4, it will sometimes be necessary to make a decision as to whether the Impression mark should go up or down. For example, in the absence of other evidence, a mark of 12 would be awarded an Impression mark of 3; 13 – 3; 14 – 3 or 4; 15 – 4 and so on.

Communication: Allocation of specific points will be discussed at our Coordination Meeting. Five marks are available and should be indicated by writing “1” per communication point in whichever margin you prefer.

Set out the 3 separate marks at the bottom of the question, add together and ring the total.

Marking credit points**1 Verbs**

Subject (noun or pronoun) + finite verb correct.

L'amie est arrivée = 1

ils se sont arrêtés = 1

quelques femmes ont crié = 2

In compound tenses, failure to make the past participle agree correctly will lose the mark.

Elle est allé = 0

Elle s'est lavé = 0

Elle s'est lavée les mains = 0

La voiture que (1) j'ai acheté = 0.

A mistake in the noun invalidates the unit.

Ma amie est arrivée = 0

Cet femme a dit = 0

Quelque femmes ont crié = 0

Negative:

Totally correct.

Ils n'ont pas vu = 2

Verb correct, mistake in negative.

Ils n'ont vu pas = 1.

Ils ne ont pas vu. = 1

If there is any mistake in the subject/verb unit, no mark is awarded for the negative.

Ils n'ont pas voir = 0.

Le fille ne parle pas = 0.

Interrogative :

Totally correct.

As-tu vu? = 2 Tu as vu? = 2

Est-ce que tu as vu? = 2.

N'as-tu pas vu? = 3

Est-ce-qu'il n'a pas vu =3

Aimes-tu? = 2

L'aimes-tu? =3

Qu'as-tu fait? =3

Verb correct but no inversion (or **no ?** after non-inversion in the interrogative).

Tu as vu = 1

If there is any mistake in the subject/verb unit, no mark is awarded for the interrogative.

A-t-il fais? = 0

Le fille, est-elle arrivée? = 0

Inversion:

Totally correct.

"Oui", a-t-il dit = 2.

Peut-être (1) viendra-t-il ... = 2

Verb correct but no inversion.

"Non", il a répondu = 1

Verb is wrong.

"Pierre!" a-t-il crier = 0

Interrogative negative:*Totally correct.*

N'a-t-il pas vu? = 3 Il n'a pas vu? = 3 Est-ce qu'il n'a pas vu? = 3.

Verb correct, mistake in either negative or interrogative: = 2

Ne a-t-il pas vu? = 2 Il n'a pas vu (When there should be inversion or ?) = 2

Verb correct, wrong negative and inversion = 1

Il n'a vu pas (When there should be inversion or ?) = 1

Verb is wrong.

N'a-t-il pas voir? = 0.

Imperative = 1.

Viens! = 1

Dépêche-toi! = 2

Dis-moi = 2

Negative imperative = 2

Ne sors pas = 2.

Verb is wrong.

Ne sort pas = 0

Participle (past or present) = 2

(En) quittant = 2

en allant = 2

BUT Vu que = 1

(Étant) arrivés = 2

en hurlant = 2

Ayant quitté = 2

Misrelated Participles:

En traversant la rue, la voiture le renversa. Credit the main clause, withhold mark from the participle – likely in most cases to be kinder to the Candidate.

Infinitive

Il a décidé = 1 d'entrer = 1

Il est allé = 1... regarder = 1

Il s'est mis = 1... à chercher = 1

Il s'est mit = 0... à chercher = 1Il s'est mit = 0... chercher = 0After preposition:

sans hésiter = 1

avant d'entrer = 1.

Perfect Infinitive = 2 or 0.

Après avoir parlé = 2

Après avoir parler = 0

Passive by normal rules:

Il a été (1) arrêté = (1).

Il a était (0) arrêté (1)

Present Tense: Not acceptable as narrative tense.

NOTES(a) **ALL** verbs score.

J'ai = 1

Il était = 1

Il n'a pas = 2

Est-il = 2

(b) Il y a = 1;

Il y avait = 1

(c) Identical subject and verb correct score each time. (But minus in margin)

(d) **Reflexive pronoun is part of verb and does not count separately.**

(e) Plural verb with 2 subjects – accept if either subject correct.

Le femme et l'homme ont regardé = 1.

(f) Incorrect subject with 2 correct verbs – tick second verb.

Le femme est sortie et a regardé = 1.(g) Two Perfect tense verbs with second auxiliary omitted – accept for *avoir*, reject for *être*.

Il a frappé (1) et ouvert (1) la porte.

Il est entré (1) et monté (0) en haut.

Sample phrases

Il lui a demandé de s'arrêter =3

Il lui a demandé s'arrêter =2

Il les donne à Jean =3

Je vais à Paris =2

Ils ont décidé de faire =2

Ils ont décidé à faire =1

Ils sortirent de leur maison =3

2 Nouns

No reward for a noun preceded only by a definite or indefinite article or a cardinal number. A noun will score only as part of a unit. No consequential allowance for repeated wrong nouns.

(a) Subject and verb (See **1 Verbs**)

l'auto est partie = 1

(b) Preposition and noun (unit correct)

dans le lac = 1

en voiture = 1

(c) Demonstrative adjective and noun

cet homme = 1

Possessive adjective (**ALL**) and noun

mon ami = 1; sa soeur = 1

Interrogative adjective and noun

quel homme? = 1

Partitive article (du, de la, des, de etc)

de l'eau = 1

des gens = 1

With preceding adjective in plural

de petits chats = 2

de petites chats = 1

des petits chats = 1

des petites chats = 0

Expression of quantity

peu de temps = 1;

beaucoup de gens = 1

- (d) Idiomatic omission of article il était (1) fermier = 1

Note: Identical combination scores each time as with verbs, subject to justification by sense and examiner's ability to indicate disapproval by using minus symbols in the margin.

3 Pronouns

All pronouns other than *je tu il elle ce on nous (subject) vous (subject) ils elles* and *reflexives* will score 1 mark each. Correct pronoun, position, order. Reflexive pronouns do not score by themselves.

- (a) Conjunctive (*me te le la* etc.) Disjunctive (*moi toi* etc.) *y en*. (But *il y a* = 1)
Note: Avec lui = 1 Chez moi = 1 Moi aussi = 1

- (b) Demonstrative (*celui* etc.), *celui qui* = 2 *celui de Jean* = 2

- (c) Possessive (*le mien* etc.)

- (d) Relative (*qui, que, à qui, dont, lequel, ce qui, ce dont*)
Subordinate clauses introduced by *qui* – take the antecedent as the subject:
La femme qui (1) parle (1) La femme que (0) parle (1)
Le femme qui(1) parle (0) Le femme qui (1) est (0) content(e) (0)
(No allowance for consequential errors)

Qui and *que* score if it's the correct pronoun, in the right place. It's not invalidated by a wrong word after it.

- (e) Interrogative (*Qui? Que? Qui est-ce qui?* etc.) *Avec quoi? Lequel?*
Note: *Qui* (1) *parle* (1)? *Que* (1) *fais-tu?* (2) *Qui* (1) *est-ce qui parle* (2)?

- (f) Indefinite (*chacun, quelqu'un, quelque chose, tout, cela, ça, ceci*).
Ça (1) *m'est* (2) *égal* (1). BUT do not reward in *Ça va* = 1 only Note: Avec *ça* = 1

- (g) Use of *un/une*: (l')*un des garçons* = 1

Reward pronouns each time. Wrong pronoun does not invalidate correct verb and subject.

Il/elle a donné = 1 Il a donné lui = 1 Il lui a donné = 1

J'ai vu = 1 Je l'ai vu = 2

If object fem. or pl., PDO agreement is needed for the mark to be awarded:

(La maison). Je l(1) 'ai achetée...(1) (La maison). Je l(1) 'ai acheté.. (0)

La maison que (1) j'ai achetée...(1) La maison que (1) j'ai acheté.. (0)

(As in 1st section of p. 4 Verbs – Subject)

If antecedent wrong, no mark for verb – Le maison que (1) j'ai acheté (0).

Pronoun may score if verb doesn't. Elle lui (1) a donnée = 0

Order : Elle le lui a donné = 3 Elle lui l'a donné = 2

4 Adjectives

Adjective and noun or pronoun form a marking unit. Whole unit must be correct with adjective in correct form and position.

- (a) un beau jour = 1 le jour était beau = 2 le jour étais (0) beau = 1 BUT Il beau = 0
Il a beau = 0
- (b) une auto rouge = 1 une grande auto rouge = 2
- (c) un jour de soleil = 1 une jour de soleil = 0 (+ in margin) les vacances d'été = 0
- (d) un coup de vent = 1 une jeune fille = 1 un sac à main = 1 un agent de police = 1
- (e) Incorrect adjective does not invalidate unit. Au lac = 1 au beau lac = 2 au bel lac = 1
- (f) Adjective used as noun counts as noun. Les riches = 0 les jeunes = 0

Note: Reward identical noun and adjective combination each time, subject to justification by sense and use of minus symbols.

- (g) Adjectives based on the past participle of an –er verb should not be credited if the final acute accent is missing.
- (h) Comparison: While *plus* TC will now score (See Adverbs, section 6), treat *plus/moins/aussi que* and *le plus/moins ... de* as one unit.

Il est (1) plus grand (1) que (1) moi (1). meilleur (1) que (1) moi (1)
C'est (1) le plus grand (1) des (1) trois.
Note: Il a (1) le même (1) âge que (1) moi (1).
tel que = 1

5 Prepositions (*avant, après, à, dans, depuis, en, pour, pendant, sans, sur, sous, avec, chez, voici, etc.*)

As part of a unit, all of which must be correct. Identical unit will score each time.

- (a) With verbs sans attendre = 1 avant de sortir = 1
- (b) With nouns au lac = 1 dans la voiture = 1 à pied = 1 de Paris = 1 à Mme X = 1
Only score if they are followed by the correct noun
- (c) With pronouns avec lui = 1 entre nous = 1
- (d) Prepositional phrase (at least 3 words) au milieu (1) de la rue (1), en train (1) de parler (1)
à côté (1) de la rivière (1)
- (e) Voici and voilà voici un ami = 1 le voilà = 1
- (f) Chez ... chez moi/Jean = 1 de chez moi = 2 à côté de chez moi = 2
près de chez moi = 2
- (g) No reward for the omission of prepositions after verbs such as “attendre”.

6 Adverbs

Tick adverbs and adverbial phrases each time they appear, subject to the usual conditions. Include interrogative adverbs: *Où? Quand? Comment? Pourquoi? Combien?*

Adverbial phrases: à toute vitesse = 1, tout de suite = 1 à tout à l'heure = 1
pourquoi (1) pas (1) même si = 1 pas/non loin (1)

Please note treatment of *plus* (Section 4(g)). Treat *si* and *tellement* in the same way:
Il était (1) si fort (1) que (1)

Do NOT tick: ***bien, très, oui, non.*** **All other adverbs are credited.**

7 Conjunctions:

(aussi, pourquoi, quand, où, comment, parce-que, comme, car, donc, ici, alors aussitôt etc.)

Tick all conjunctions except ***et*** and ***mais***. Tick the conjunctive *que*. Il a dit que = 2.
But: que il = 0. Reward conjunctions each time subject to usual conditions.

Parce que: Reject at the beginning of a sentence when it should be *puisque* or *comme*.

Comme si = 1 Comme ça = 1 Comme moi = 1

8 Expressions (time, weather, idioms, interjections, greetings, proverbs etc).

Weather: Il fait beau (etc) = 2 (Verb + adverb) Il est beau = 1 Il fait du vent = 2
Il fait (du) soleil = 2 (Note: Treat faire peur à q.n. in the same way)
Il fait nuit//sombre/jour = 2

Expressions using **avoir** (except age): Il a faim = 2 Tu as raison = 2 Il a lieu = 2
Il a hâte = 2 As-tu envie..? = 3 Il est peur = 1 J'ai peur = 2 J'ai mal = 2
Do not credit if no verb is used; Il besoin = 0.

Age – verb only to score (whole unit correct): J'ai 12 ans = 1 Il est 12 ans = 0
Elle a 12 = 0. Q Quel âge as-tu ? = 2

Time: Il est dix heures = 2 Il est dix heures et demie = 3 A/Avant/vers (etc) dix heures = 1
Il est 10h30 = 2 Il est dix heures et demi = 2

Date and time of day : le 2 décembre = 1 le matin =1 *when it means during the morning*
un samedi matin =1 un samedi = 0 un jour =0 un beau jour = 1

Miscellaneous

un jour = 0 un samedi = 0
 un beau jour = 1
 un beau jour de printemps = 2
 pendant les grandes vacances = 2
 l'année dernière = 1
 dimanche prochain = 1
 au bout d'une heure = 2
 une heure plus tard = 1
 il y a une semaine = 1
 depuis une semaine = 1
 tout est bien qui finit bien = 2
 numbers un deux trois etc = 0
 premier etc = 1
 c'est-à-dire = 1
 à vrai dire = 1
 je vous en prie = 2
 aussitôt que possible = 2
 à mon avis = 1
 merci (beaucoup) = 1
 plus tard = 1 plus tôt = 1
 là = 0
 à ce moment là = 1

Tautology: à mon avis (0) je pense (1)
 après quelques minutes (2) plus tard
 (0)

**For any phrases not covered here,
 apply the following rule:**

phrase up to 3 words = 1
 phrase of 4 or more words = 2

merci de la lettre = 2
 merci de ta lettre = 3
 n'est-ce pas? = 1
 peut-être = 1
 peut-être (1) que (1)
 s'il vous/te plaît = 1
 Eh bien = 1
 Zut (alors) = 1
 Pardon = 1
 Bonjour = 1
 comme d'habitude = 1
 en même temps = 1
 en ce moment = 1
 pendant ce temps = 1
 après quelques minutes = 2
 pendant quelques minutes = 2
 à ce moment (-là) = 1
 depuis longtemps = 1
 le matin = 1 le soir = 1
 samedi = 1 le samedi = 1
 c'était (1) (un) samedi matin(1)
 trop tard = 1
 moi aussi = 1
 peu après = 1
 tout près = 1
 de bonne humeur = 1
 en pleine forme = 1
 à bientôt = 1
 il y a / il y avait = 1

d'un côté = 1
 de l'autre côté = 2
 à plusieurs reprises = 1
 (à) demain (matin) = 1
 le lendemain = 1
 (à) ce soir = 1
 D'accord = 1
 Mon dieu = 1
 Voilà = 1
 Au revoir = 1
 tout d'abord = 1
 au même moment = 1
 a leur surprise = 1
 à leur grande surprise = 2
 heureusement (1) que (1)
 (deux) d'entre eux = 1
 à ce moment même = 2
 ça va? = 2 Oui ça va = 1
 ce matin = 1
 ce samedi = 1
 (un) samedi matin = 1
 trop tôt = 1
 tôt le matin = 1
 de plus près = 1
 en plein air = 1
 en bonne santé = 1
 tout près = 1
 tout près de chez moi = 2

Communication marks

All Communication must be achieved within 150 words; we take nothing into account after that point.

Five marks are available in any essay question. In general, the principle to be followed is that a communication point can only be awarded to a statement containing a verb in a recognisable and acceptable tense or a participle. Therefore, in Question 1, if a past narrative is required, “*elle regarde un tableau*” would not score for Communication. For past tense narrative please accept (**for Communication only**) the Imperfect and Pluperfect as well as the Perfect and Past Historic. If a Future is required, please accept the Conditional as well. In the context of Communication, please accept minor spelling errors which do not affect a correct phonetic rendition – *Je m’apelle (sic) = 1*, *Elle courais (sic) = 1*. Accept – *ait* for – *aient* and vice versa. Reject *et* for *est* and *ons/ont* for *on*. Where compound tenses are used, please accept, provided it is phonetically correct, the use of auxiliary *avoir* in place of *être* plus phonetically reasonable past participles (inc the infinitive of an –er verb, but not the second person plural). Ignore past participle agreement in this context. Do not accept *être* when *avoir* should be used. For the Immediate Future, accept *Je vais allé*, but NOT *Je vais allez/allais*.

The following grammatically incorrect forms would therefore qualify for a Communication mark:

Ils ont arrivé au musée. Il as regardé un statue.
Elle a embrasser sa mère.

The following would NOT score for Communication:

Ils a parlé J’ai faire Il a donnez Il est marché

Do NOT accept total omission of auxiliary or muddled tenses:

Ils allés au musée. La femme est arrivait..

For Communication, at least 5 of the pictures must be covered. Accept any statement that conforms to the above criteria on the basis of one per picture. Any point relevant to any aspect of each picture may be rewarded, but no more than one point can be gained for each picture reference

Instructions for Marking Question 2

In general, the instructions for marking Question 1 apply equally to Question 2. The following additional points need to be made.

Letter. Do not accept the Past Historic as the narrative tense for rubric points 1 and 3. Penalise (by not ticking) twice only, then ignore. Indicate with T1 and T2.

Start the word count after the given opening phrase. Include the closing *formules* in the count and reward as normal for language if they are appropriate to a maximum of 3 ticks.

(b) **Dialogue.** Start the word count and marking after the given opening phrase.

Do not accept the Past Historic as the narrative tense. Penalise (by not ticking) twice only, then ignore. Indicate with T1 and T2.

(c) **Narrative.** Allow either PERFECT or PAST HISTORIC as the narrative tense and do not penalise inconsistency.

Start the word count and the marking after the given opening phrase. Do not accept any unwanted preamble.

Communication: Award one Communication point for an acceptable reference (as defined by the “Communication” rules) to each of the points set out in the rubrics. In all the questions there are 5 rubric points. As for Qu 1, all communication must be achieved within 150 words for any of the Qu 2 essays.

CONVERSION TABLE

<u>Number of ticks: Max 60</u>	<u>Mark out of 20</u>	<u>Impression: Max 5</u>
59–60	20	5
56–58	19	5
53–55	18	4/5
50–52	17	4
47–49	16	4
44–46	15	4
41–43	14	$\frac{3}{4}$
38–40	13	3
35–37	12	3
32–34	11	3
29–31	10	2/3
26–28	9	2
23–25	8	2
20–22	7	2
17–19	6	1/2
14–16	5	1
11–13	4	1
8–10	3	1
5–7	2	0/1
2–4	1	0
0–1	0	0

Note: Impression Mark – please see p.3 para 12.

Question	Answer		Marks
3(a)		ACCEPT	REJECT
	1 One day last year,	Un jour (de) l'année dernière/(de) l'an dernier l'année passée	
	2 I was walking	je me promenais flânais marchais j'étais en train de marcher	
	3. on a footpath	sur un sentier chemin	allée <u>dans</u> un sentier/chemin
	4. narrow	étroit/petit (in correct position)	
	5. along the river	le long de la rivière le long du fleuve au bord de... au long de...	
	6. when I heard noises	quand j'ai entendu des bruits lorsque	un bruit
	7. ahead of me.	devant moi.	
	8. There were three teenagers from my school	Il y avait trois adolescents/ados/jeunes (gens) de mon école	
	9. and one of them,	et l'un d'eux, / et un d'eux et l'un d'entre eux / et un d'entre eux	
	10. a boy of about fifteen	un garçon d'environ quinze ans d'une quinzaine d'années qui avait environ quinze ans	
	11. was shouting	Criait hurlait	
	12. with fear.	de peur. de frayeur	de crainte avec peur
	13. Their dog had slipped	Leur chien avait glissé	
14. and had fallen (into the river NA).	et était tombé (dans la rivière NA).		

Question	Answer		Marks
3(b)		ACCEPT	REJECT
	1. They did not know	Ils ne savaient (pas)	connaissaient
	2. what to do	que faire quoi ce qu'ils devaient faire	
	3. and there was no-one	et il n'y avait personne	
	4. else	d'autre	
	5. to help	pour aider	
	6. them.	Les	
	7. The animal was trying	L'animal essayait	
	8. to get out	de sortir	
	9. of the river	de la (rivière IGN) du (fleuve IGN)	
	10. but it was very small	mais il était très petit	
	11. and the water seemed	et l'eau semblait/paraissait (être) avait l'air (d'être)	
	12. very deep.	très profonde.	
	13. Everyone	Tout le monde	Chacun
14. was starting to panic	commençait à/de paniquer		

Question	Answer		Marks
3(c)		ACCEPT	REJECT
	1. I told the teenagers	J'ai dit/je dis aux (adolescents/ados IGN)	
	2. to stay calm	de rester calmes/tranquilles de garder leur calme	De se calmer
	3. and to go and look for	et d'aller chercher	
	4. a piece of wood.	un morceau de bois un bout de bois	
	5. I did	(Moi) j'ai fait (Moi) j'en ai fait autant (5+6)	
	6. the same thing	la même chose	
	7. and fortunately	et heureusement et par chance et par bonheur	
	8. I managed to find	j'ai réussi à trouver je suis arrivé(e) à trouver j'ai pu trouver	
	9. a large branch	une grosse branche une grande branche	
	10. under a tree.	sous un arbre. en dessous d'un arbre au dessous d'un arbre	
	11. We placed it in the water	Nous l'avons mise dans (l'eau IGN) placée posée	
	12. near the dog	près du (chien IGN)	à côté du chien
	13. who climbed	qui a grimpé/est monté/grimpa/monta	
14. onto the bank	sur la rive/sur la berge/sur le bord de la rivière	sur le bord tc le rivage	

Question	Answer		Marks
3(d)		ACCEPT	REJECT
	1. The teenagers said	Les (adolescents/ados IGN) ont dit/dirent	
	2. that they lived nearby	qu'ils habitaient/demeuraient/vivaient tout près/ près de là / près d'ici/dans les environs/à proximité	
	3. and I thought	et je pensais/je croyais et j'ai pensé/j'ai cru	
	4. that I should	que je devrais/que je devais qu'il fallait que je les accompagne (4+5+6)	
	5. accompany	Accompagner	
	6. them	les (6 before 5)	
	7. to their house	à leur maison / jusqu'à leur maison chez eux à la maison	
	8. and explain	et expliquer	
	9. to their parents	à leurs parents	
	10. what	ce qui	
	11. had happened.	s'était passé était arrivé	
	12. They thanked me	Ils m'ont remercié(e)	
	13. and offered me	et m'ont offert	
14. some tea.	du thé un peu de thé		

Question	Answer		Marks
3(e)		ACCEPT	REJECT
	1. I see the teenagers	Je vois (les adolescents/ados IGN)	
	2. sometimes	parfois/de temps en temps/quelquefois/des fois	
	3. when I go out	(quand/lorsque IGN) je sors	
	4. at the weekend.	(pendant) le week-end	
	5. If the weather is fine	S'il fait beau / beau temps / bon Si le temps est beau	
	6. they still like	ils aiment toujours/encore	
	7. to go for walks	(aller) se promener/ (aller) marcher faire des promenades/des marches/de la marche	Randonnées <u>D'</u> aller marcher
	8. in the countryside.	à la campagne/ dans la campagne.	
	9. They smile at me	Ils me sourient/ils me font des sourires	
	10. when they notice me.	quand ils m'aperçoivent/me remarquent/me voient	
	11. Their dog still loves running	Leur (chien IGN) adore/aime (toujours/encore IGN) beaucoup courir	aime tc
	12. everywhere	partout	
	13. and playing	et jouer	
14. with a ball.	avec une balle/un ballon		