



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel GCSE

In French (1FR0)

Paper 3H Reading and understanding in French

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Paper 3H Mark Scheme

SECTION A

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(a)	South America/A French region/area in South America (South America is essential)	Southern America / America (In the / to the) South of America France A region in/of France A French region / state in America.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(b)	The festival on 14 th July/Bastille Day / National day or Christmas / Xmas.	Any answer in French Independence Day	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(c)	The history of the country/land History of where they live / area History of (French) Guiana. The history of the country (and it's people) (first idea is history of the country) The answer must mention HISTORY + COUNTRY / PLACE / LOCATION. Answers which just talk about history of people should be rejected.	French living history The history / story of the people/inhabitants/citizens / who live there. History (on it's own) The history of the country's people The history of theatre / the city. The theatre	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(a)	Detective/police /crime novels books / stories. Or Fashion magazines	Novels/books / magazines Without stating specifically what type. Detective/police /crime magazines Any other type of books/novels/magazines eg Roman police books, modern magazines.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(b)	There were none (in those days) They did not exist They weren't around (at that time) They weren't made / invented (then)	Was not time to have one yet (ambiguous). Weren't available No internet Too expensive He was too young He was not allowed Came after his time / before his time	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(c)	He used to repair/repared/ repared/ fixed his bike / it. He would repair his bike / it. <u>PAST TENSE essential.</u>	He used to go out on his bike. He repairs his bike. He is repairing his bike. It has / had been repaired. He needs/ needed to repair his bike. He has/ had to repair his bike (there is no indication that it needed to be repaired) He repaired it with his friends He used to repair/repared/ repared/ fixed his bike/He would repair his bike + <u>ride his bike with his friends.</u> Even though some of these are past tense answers, they are not correct. See examples.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(d)	They / parents didn't have TV / television / telly (and he did) They never had TV/couldn't watch TV He got to watch TV but his parents didn't. He had a TV/could watch TV. They couldn't watch TV and he could. <u>Past tenses essential for both parts.</u> Or - He was born / he lived in the modern world.	They don't have TV and he does. They didn't have TV and he does They couldn't watch TV and he can. TV's didn't exist (in his parents time) He has a TV and they haven't. If comparing his childhood with that of his parents, both aspects need a past tense.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(a)	At least 25 days per year. A minimum of 25 days per year 25 days or more per year Full answer needed.	25 days 25 days a year. A minimum of 25 days. 25 a year. More than 25 days	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(b)	Sunday / Sundays Every Sunday One day per week.	Six hours off on Sundays. Weekends. At the weekend	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(c)	Paid holidays/vacations/ annual leave (all over France/for everyone) Vacation payment. Holiday pay. Introduced paid holidays.	Holidays (on own) Paid for people's holidays. (implies that they funded holidays chosen by the people) Paid holidays every month. Paid holidays all over the world / for all the world. Paid leave / time off	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
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3(d)	Go on summer holidays Take vacations in the summer VERB is essential e.g. take / have / go on / to holiday / to leave / to depart	Have holidays in the winter. Go on holidays abroad. Summer holidays (on its own)	(1)
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Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(e)	(They needed to / had to) have more hotels OR (They needed / had to) open more restaurants OR They had to improve beaches / make the beaches better <u>Correct verb is needed</u>	Build / make / open more hotels Have more restaurants Opened more hotels / restaurants Went to more restaurants. more general answer such as they needed more tourist facilities, unless example given	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(i)	The only correct answer is A -left school at the age of nine B is not correct because the text does not say that she enjoyed being at home, but simply she had to stay at home. C is not correct because the text mentions that she washed the clothes, but no mention is made of her making clothes. D is not correct because although studies are mentioned in the text, it does not tell us that she studied hard.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(ii)	The only correct answer is B - believed education for girls was unimportant A is not correct because the text does not tell us if he was kind to his family. C is not correct because although housework is mentioned, the text did not say that her grandfather used to help with it. D is not correct because we are not told how much money her grandfather had.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(iii)	The only correct answer is C- is proud of her possessions as we are told that she slept with her pen and her new exercise book. A is not correct because although the text mentions nine years old, this is	(1)

	the age her mother was when she left school. B is not correct because we are told that Tibi slept with her pen and exercise book. D is not correct because we are told that Tibi has a pen and and exercise book.	
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Question number	Answer	Mark
4(iv)	The only correct answer is A - only has a pencil and rubber B is not correct because we are not told about the girl's mood. C is not correct because the girl is sitting on her right. D is not correct because we are not told about the girl's friends.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
4(v)	The only correct answer is -C a piece of paper A is not correct because we are told that Tibi has a pen, but that she gives the girl a page out of her exercise book. C is not correct because Tibi only gives the girl a page of the exercise book and not the whole book. D is not correct because there is no mention of a ruler in the text.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	Guy	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(b)	Pierre	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(c)	Patricia	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
5(d)	Françoise	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
5 (e)	Wrote / write to complain (about the traffic pollution / situation / to the town hall / local council) accept: wrote / write a letter / email	Wrote a letter of complaint to the mayor Wrote to the mayor Wrote to explain the situation / raise	(1)

	to complain / a letter of complaint OR Wrote / Write to the town hall / local council Must have either complaint or town hall	or create awareness Wrote an article/blog or anything else which is not correspondence. Wrote a letter/e-mail (without specifying whether it was a complaint)	
	Exceptional answer: He tried to get more pedestrian zones. / He tried to get more green spaces (for children).		

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
5 (f)	People / those without drinking/safe/clean / drinkable / potable water. People who don't have access to / don't have drinking/safe/clean / drinkable / potable water.	(young) people without fresh water. People without / who don't have water	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
6(i)	BEF A is not correct because we are told that Marc has been interested in trains since the age of ten and there is no indication of his current age. C is not correct because although his parents are mentioned in the text, we do not know if they went on the first high speed train. D is not correct because the first high-speed training journey was in Japan in 1964. G is not correct because there are sixteen Eurostar trains every day.	(3)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
6 (ii)	A little over/just over / bit more than two / 2 hours. (exact answer needed)	Two hours. Under two hours.	(1)

		More than two hours / over 2 hours	
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Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
6 (iii)	He is going to visit London/go to London by Eurostar (in July) (for the first time) OR He has always wanted to visit London and <u>is (now) going to go</u>. OR there are 16 trains a day + ease of getting to London expressed. e.g. there are 16 trains a day so he can visit London more easily / it is easier The word London is essential in the answer.	There are 16 trains a day (without mentioning the idea of being able to EASILY visit London). He can visit people (without mentioning in London) He has been to /went to / visited / had always wanted to visit London. (wrong tense). He could visit London. He went on a train. He can visit London everyday He is going / would like go / might go to London to meet his friend. He is going to go in July. It's / London is a little over 2 hours away (on its own)	(1)

SECTION B

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(i)	The only correct answer is D - son équipe A is not correct because her family is not mentioned. B is not correct, because although it is a school trip, we are told she went with her team C is not correct as the head teacher is not mentioned.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(ii)	The only correct answer is B -en bateau A is not correct because the text tells us they crossed the channel and the sea was calm. C is not correct as she does not mention driving. D is not correct as she does not mention being on foot.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(iii)	The only correct answer is C - chez une fille anglaise A is not correct as she stayed with a host family in England. B is not correct as there is no mention of the host family living in a castle. D is not correct as the family she stayed with were English and not French.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(iv)	The only correct answer is C - au parc de loisirs A is not correct because although she went to the beach, she says that she liked the theme park best. B is not correct because she found the museum less interesting. D is not correct because although she went to the castle, she says she liked the theme park best.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
7(v)	The only correct answer is A - l'année prochaine B is not correct because she is going next summer. C is not correct because she is going next summer. D is not correct because she is going next summer.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(a)	Alain	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(b)	Dominique	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(c)	Christian	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(d)	Béatrice	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
8(e)	Alain	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9(a)	les enfants/jeunes (vivant) / Ceux (qui sont) dans des situations difficiles Must have subject in front of verb	Lifts from the text which do not make sense standing alone or do not answer the question. eg (un projet) qui apporte du plaisir aux enfants vivant dans des situations difficiles. / aux enfants vivant dans des situations difficiles Lift of the entire first & second sentence is also not acceptable. Les Canadiens.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9(b)	Il y a 30 / Il y a trente ans	Depuis Trente/30 ans Pour trente ans. Trente ans avant Noel / novembre	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9(c)	(Il faut d'abord) trouver / avoir / chercher une boîte à chaussures Verb needed Accept : il faut une boîte à chaussures	une boîte à chaussures décider si on veut offrir le cadeau à une fille ou un garçon choisir entre trois tranches d'âge.	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9(d)	Les bonbons. Les bonbons sont interdits.	Any other item Les bonbons son interdits (misspelling creates another word)	(1)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
9(e)	(Aller à / aller dans / il faut aller à) un point de collecte dans une école locale (pendant le mois de novembre = harmless addition) <u>Both parts are needed</u> « un point de collecte » + « dans une école locale »	Un point de collecte. Dans une école (locale essential) Sa boîte remplie a un point de collecte dans une école locale. <u>Full</u> lift of second to last sentence from "on doit ..." including « pendant le mois de novembre »	(1)

SECTION C

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
10	My older brother has done/did an apprenticeship as a mechanic. Next year I will go to university to study science(s). In my opinion, it is important to succeed at exams. I dream of being a doctor and I must work hard. If I want to have an interesting career, I need to continue my studies. Alternative translations which do not detract from overall effectiveness: I will go – I am going to go study (at university) - read I must work hard - I have to work hard Continue my studies - carry on my studies I need to continue - I have to continue	(7)

Mark	Descriptor
0	No rewardable communication.
1–3	The meaning of the passage is partially communicated. Some errors in the translation prevent meaning being conveyed, e.g. frequent use of incorrect words, omitted phrases , incorrect tenses.
4–6	The meaning of the passage is mostly communicated. Occasional errors affect the flow or clarity of the translation, e.g. incorrect words, omitted words, inexact syntax.
7	The meaning of the passage is fully communicated. Any errors do not detract from the overall effectiveness of the translation.