



Cambridge IGCSE™

FIRST LANGUAGE FRENCH

0501/01

Paper 1 Reading

May/June 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 7 printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Annotation	Meaning
✓	correct
✗	incorrect
✗	Omission
BOD	benefit of the doubt
NBOD	no benefit of the doubt
HA	harmless addition
IR	Irrelevant
INVL	invalidates
/	to show the end of a word count
highlight	
REP	Repetition

Question 1

20 marks for Content

5 marks for Accuracy of Language

In own words:

N.B. Do not penalise selective lift of appropriate vocabulary taken from the passage, but an extended lift that does not convey understanding = 0

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	(car / parce qu')elle existe / existait dans les films de science-fiction	1
1(b)	Any one out of two (i) le volant (ii) les pédales	1
1(c)	en pressant sur un bouton	1
1(d)	(i) (car / parce qu')elle fonctionne / marche toute seule / sans chauffeur	1
	(ii) car / parce qu'elle est dotée d'une intelligence artificielle / de logiciels (spécifiques) / de radars / de caméras / de capteurs numériques	1

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Vers / à la fin des années 2020 / dans une dizaine d'années / dans dix ans	1
1(f)	(car / parce qu') il n'y aura plus de chauffeurs	1
1(g)	pour réparer les pannes informatiques/d'ordinateur / parce que la voiture est programmée et fonctionne grâce à des logiciels / parce que c'est un ordinateur qui fait marcher la voiture	1
1(h)	Any 3 from 5 (i) les questions rhétoriques (ex : « Les voitures autonomes sont-elles vraiment un progrès ? » / « Faut-il donc se réjouir d'une telle innovation ? » ...) (ii) l'exagération / l'hyperbole (ex : « Il vaudrait donc mieux ne pas confier la vie des humains à des machines qui n'ont ni cœur ni âme » ...) (iii) le sarcasme / l'ironie (ex : « céder leur place à un robot » ...) (iv) la métaphore (ex : « une voiture prête à tuer ») (v) le vocabulaire négatif / mentionne plus d'inconvénients que d'avantages (ex : « causera inévitablement un accident » / « un vrai casse-tête » / « inquiétante » ...)	3
1(i)	Any 4 from 5 (i) les chauffeurs professionnels (or an example of one e.g. les chauffeurs de taxi / de bus / de cars/de poids lourds) + les véhicules n'auront plus de besoin de conducteur (ii) les assureurs + il n'y aura plus d'accident (iii) les constructeurs de voitures traditionnelles + ils n'ont pas les moyens de s'adapter (iv) les fabricants de pièces détachées + il n'y aura plus d'accident (v) les garagistes + pas de formation en informatique	4
1(j)	Il veut dire que l'homme doit rester / être maître de la technologie / que la technologie ne doit pas contrôler l'homme.	1
1(k)	(i) la responsabilité juridique en cas d'accident	1
	(ii) les problèmes posés par la programmation des logicielles (pour les cas imprévisibles) / le fait de confier sa vie à un robot	1
1(l)	(i) Il dit qu'il faut donner au conducteur le choix de conduire ou de se laisser conduire (ii) Il dit qu'il ne faut mettre la voiture autonome en vente que lorsqu'elle ne présentera plus de problème	2

Give up to 5 marks for Accuracy (a holistic mark for Section 1)

Writing: Accuracy of Language

5 (Excellent)	Clear, carefully chosen language with complex syntax where appropriate. Varied, precise vocabulary. Hardly any or no technical errors.
4 (Good)	Clear, appropriate language. Appropriate vocabulary. Few technical errors.
3 (Adequate)	Language generally appropriate, but unsophisticated and generally simple syntax.

	Adequate vocabulary. Some technical errors.
2 (Weak)	Unsophisticated language, not always appropriate. Very simple syntax with some clumsiness. Thin vocabulary. A number of technical errors.
1 (Poor)	Thin, inappropriate use of language. Confused and obscure. Many errors.

Question 2

15 marks for Content

5 marks for Style and Organisation

5 marks for Accuracy of Language

No marks will be awarded for anything the candidate writes beyond the upper word limit.

15 points are required, but more than 15 are given below to outline possible points candidates could be expected to make.

Each point scores one mark, with a maximum of 15 to be awarded for content.

Please note that the points above are possible answers and are in note form, but that candidates are required to present their summary in continuous prose.

10 marks are available for Writing (see tables).

2(a) Avantages

- 1 L'automobiliste est moins stressé / moins fatigué
- 2 L'automobiliste peut dormir durant un long trajet / n'a pas besoin de s'arrêter pour dormir lors d'un long trajet
- 3 L'automobiliste peut faire une activité autre que conduire durant son trajet (or an example of activity : il peut sommeiller / discuter avec ses amis au téléphone / lire le journal / regarder un film)
- 4 L'automobiliste handicapé / âgé peut l'utiliser
- 5 L'automobilistes sous l'influence de l'alcool / fatigué peut l'utiliser
- 6 L'automobiliste est plus en sécurité / a moins d'accidents
- 7 L'automobiliste gagne du temps (or an example of gaining time: il arrive à destination plus rapidement / il n'a pas besoin de chercher une place de parking / la voiture va chercher les enfants et le shopping)
- 8 L'automobiliste n'a pas de problème pour se garer
- 9 L'automobiliste fait des économies (sur le carburant / les contraventions / l'assurance)
- 10 L'automobiliste n'a pas besoin de (passer le) permis
- 11 L'automobiliste ne sera pas responsable en cas d'accident

2(b) Inconvénients

- 1 L'automobiliste ne contrôle plus la voiture / est passif / est piloté par un robot / perd son indépendance
- 2 L'automobiliste peut être tué par la voiture
- 3 L'automobiliste ne peut plus s'adonner à sa passion / au plaisir de conduire
- 4 L'automobiliste devra payer plus pour l'assurance
- 5 L'automobiliste ne peut / pourra pas s'en servir quand il neige / neigera / il gèle / gélera
- 6 L'automobiliste pourra être victime d'un mauvais fonctionnement informatique
- 7 L'automobiliste peut / pourra être victime d'un piratage informatique / d'un enlèvement / d'une demande de rançon
- 8 La vie privée de l'automobiliste est / sera menacée / Les déplacements sont / seront surveillés / contrôlés
- 9 La voiture autonome coûte / coûtera cher à l'achat

Writing: Style and Organisation

5 (Excellent)	Excellent expression and focus with assured use of own words. Good summary style with orderly grouping of ideas; excellent linkage. Answer has sense of purpose
4 (Good)	Good expression in recognisable summary style. Attempts to focus and to group ideas; good linkage
3 (Adequate)	Satisfactory expression in own words. Reasonably concise with some sense of order. Occasional lapses of focus
2 (Weak)	Limited expression but mostly in own words. Some sense of order but little sense of summary. Tendency to lose focus (e.g. by including some anecdote); thread not always easy to follow
1 (Poor)	Expression just adequate; maybe list-like. Considerable lifting; repetitive. Much irrelevance

Writing: Accuracy of Language

5 (Excellent)	Clear, carefully chosen language with complex syntax where appropriate. Varied, precise vocabulary. Hardly any or no technical errors.
4 (Good)	Clear, appropriate language. Appropriate vocabulary. Few technical errors.
3 (Adequate)	Language generally appropriate, but unsophisticated and generally simple syntax. Adequate vocabulary. Some technical errors.
2 (Weak)	Unsophisticated language, not always appropriate. Very simple syntax with some clumsiness. Thin vocabulary. A number of technical errors.
1 (Poor)	Thin, inappropriate use of language. Confused and obscure. Many errors.