



GCSE FRENCH 8658/LH

Paper 1 Listening Higher Tier

Mark scheme

June 2025

Version: 1.0 Final



Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer 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 associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' 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.

No student should be disadvantaged on the basis of their gender identity and/or how they refer to the gender identity of others in their exam responses.

A consistent use of 'they/them' as a singular and pronouns beyond 'she/her' or 'he/him' will be credited in exam responses in line with existing mark scheme criteria.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](https://www.aqa.org.uk)

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Listening and Reading tests

General principles of marking

Non-verbal answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

Verbal answers (English or target language)

1. The basic principle of assessment is that students should gain credit for what they know, understand and can do; provided their written response communicates the required message without ambiguity, it will get the mark. 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. This applies whether the answer is in English or target language. A separate assessment of spelling, punctuation and grammar is not required 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 student has given alternatives or additional information in an answer, the following criteria should be applied: – if the alternative/addition does not contradict the key idea/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 (eg (i) and (ii))**, a candidate may include as part of the answer to one section the information required to answer another section. Eg, in Listening, information required to answer section (ii) might be given as part of the answer to section (i). In such cases, credit should be given for having answered section (ii), provided that no incorrect answer has been given for that section in the correct place on the question paper.
2. In questions where students are asked to give for example a list of three items, only the first three items they write down should be considered for assessment purposes.
3. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt, look for the key idea.
4. Where a student has crossed out an answer and what was underneath remains legible then it should be marked. When part of an answer is crossed out, then only what remains should be considered.
5. .../. means that these are acceptable alternative answers in the mark scheme. (.....) means that this information is not needed for full marks to be awarded.
6. In questions which are T/F/? or ✓/X/? in either Section A or Section B, a mix and match approach should be tolerated and credit given where it is clear and unambiguous (eg consistent use by the candidate). If candidates write 'True' instead of 'V' for Vrai in Section B, this should also be credited despite the wrong language being used.

7. The following general principles should be applied in relation to answers in the target language in Section B:
- A. Incorrect personal pronouns – accept (unless this causes ambiguity)
 - B. Incorrect possessive adjectives – accept (unless this causes ambiguity)
 - C. Wrong gender – accept (unless this causes ambiguity)
 - D. Infinitive – will normally communicate without ambiguity, so should be accepted
 - E. Wrong tense – accept as long as student comprehension is not in question
 - F. Minor spelling errors – accept as long as the answer is understandable with no ambiguity. In Section B, this means that even if the spelling error results in the creation of a word in another language, including English, then provided it is a recognisable attempt at a spelling in the target language, it will be credited.

tc = *tout court* ie with no addition or qualification

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01	Advantage Lots to do = 1	Lively	It's calm/tranquil etc	2
	Disadvantage The rain/the rainy season = 1	Monsoon It rains a lot / everyday (in June)	Bad weather Incorrect month	

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02	Advantage Many/more doctors /GPs = 1	Easy/easier to see a doctor	Doctors tc Good healthcare (too vague)	2
	Disadvantage Traffic (is awful)/too much traffic (in city centre) = 1	Roads crowded/the number of vehicles	Cars tc Difficult to get around (too vague)	

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03	Advantage <u>Choice</u> of shops = 1	<u>Lots</u> of shops	Shops tc Big shops / shopping centre	2
	Disadvantage Difficult to find work/a (part-time) job = 1	Not enough jobs / no (small / summer) jobs		

Question	Accept	Mark
04	P/N, PN, P + N (positive and negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06	P (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07	P (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09	P/N, PN, P + N (positive and negative)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	(Ecotourism) reduced / reduces unemployment	(Ecotourism) created jobs / provides job opportunities	Inhabitants are grateful Helps /supports the unemployed (too vague) Prevents / Stops unemployment	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11	Deforestation	Forests are disappearing / fewer trees Destruction / loss of habitat	Forests/trees tc Forest fires	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	1. (The) increase in the price of entry = 1 2. (There will be / are) fewer tourists (in the park/hotels) = 1	The entry cost / fee is higher Prices of tickets have gone up The number of tourists/visitors could reduce Tourism could decrease	Entry price tc Increase in prices (no reference to entry cost) The number of tourists tc Few tourists (no reference to change) Hotels are empty Fewer tourists + incorrect reason (e.g. because the hotels are not nice / expensive...)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
13.1	B (when he was very young.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.2	B (he set up a drama club.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14.1	C (was put into the wrong class.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14.2	A (continue his studies.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
15	B C E (in any order) B (Safina has been to Nice before.) C (The theme changes every year.) E (She likes fireworks.)	3

Question	Accept	Mark
16	E (Possible addiction)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
17	B (Fake news)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
18	C (Fraud)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
19	D (Lack of privacy)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
20	(in any order) Love one another = 1 Money does not make you happy = 1	Like other people / everyone Money does not buy happiness/you do not need money to be happy	Love tc Be kind / nice to others Relationships with others Money/happiness tc Money isn't everything / important	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
21	(in any order) Number one (song) for weddings (this year) = 1 <u>Millions</u> (of people) downloaded it/the/ her song = 1	Popular at weddings It was downloaded <u>millions</u> of times	It was number one (in the charts) popular tc used for/at weddings tc People downloaded it It was downloaded a lot Wrong quantity e.g. one million	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
22	(in any order) Tour (everywhere) in Africa = 1 Go back/return to/resume/restart university = 1	Sing around Africa Continue her (university) studies	Tour tc Go to Africa Start/go to university Go back to school / college	2

Question	Accept	Mark
23	F (Wearing identical clothes)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
24	E (Tiring parents out)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25	B (Inventing their own language)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
26	A (cheating in tests)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
27	Afford petrol / go to work by car = 1 Go out =1 (Afford to) buy / get / give / spend money on (Christmas) presents / gifts =1 (in any order)	Afford to drive to work Run a car Ignore additional incorrect details which do not negate the key idea (e.g. go out with his girlfriend) Ignore additional incorrect details which do not negate the key idea (e.g. birthday presents)	Get / travel to work Travel by car tc (no reference to work) Afford / buy / have a car He has no friends / social life (Can't) see / meet / hang out friends (Christmas) Presents tc Can't spend money at Christmas (no reference to presents)	3

Question	Accept	Mark
28	B (est en retard.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
29	C (est direct.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
30	A (le car.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
31	C (ferme à 20 heures.)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
32	Retenu(e)	Retenu(e) / Rentenu(e) / Retunu(e) Ignore incorrect use of accents – rétenu / reténue	Any answer starting with RO- Any answer starting with RET(O)URN-	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
33	Couloir(s)	Couloire/coulloir / coulourir	Collège/salle de classe/classe/cours Any spellings which do not start with COUL- (e.g. cool-, col-, cul-)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
34.1	Avocat(e)	Advocat(e)	Avocant	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
34.2	Fier(s)	Fiere(s) / fierre contents / heureux	Any attempt to write 'fier' which does not start with FI-	1

Question	Accept	Mark
35	A (Choisissez bien vos légumes)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
36	C (Mangez lentement.)	1

Total = 50 marks