



External Assessment Report 2012

Subject(s)	French
Level(s)	Intermediate 2

The statistics used in this report are pre-appeal.

This report provides information on the performance of candidates which it is hoped will be useful to teachers/lecturers in their preparation of candidates for future examinations. It is intended to be constructive and informative and to promote better understanding. It would be helpful to read this report in conjunction with the published question papers and marking instructions for the examination.

Comments on candidate performance

General comments

The content of the examination related clearly to the teaching syllabus as indicated by the prescribed themes and topics for Intermediate 2 and was of an appropriate level of difficulty. Each component of the examination was accessible to all candidates but proved appropriately demanding and produced a good range of performances.

Candidates, on the whole, had been well prepared by centres for each component and there were few really poor performances.

There was a slight increase in the number of presentations (50), which now stands at 4,532.

The Mean Marks for each component were as follows:

- ◆ Reading = 20.9 (30) – down 2.0
- ◆ Listening = 13.0 (20) – up 0.9
- ◆ Writing = 14.5 (20) – up 1.1
- ◆ Speaking = 24.0 (30) – up 0.5

The mean marks indicate a good level of performance in all four language skills with the average performance in each skill in excess of half of the available marks. Overall, the performance of candidates was very encouraging and of a high level, with some excellent performances (particularly in Reading and Writing) and with relatively few poor performances (mainly in Listening and Writing).

Areas in which candidates performed well

With the exception of a few candidates in the Writing and Listening, there were few really poor performances. This indicates that candidates are being presented at the correct level, and there is a satisfactory progression from the level of performance demanded in the internal unit assessments for each skill to the level demanded in the external assessment.

As in previous years, most candidates coped well with the 3 short Reading texts ('le marché de Noël'; 'Une exposition sur la robotique'), however there was also a marked improvement in performance in the longer fourth passage, where candidates clearly related well to the topic of 'Reality TV'.

As indicated by the mean marks, the most difficult component for many candidates remains Listening. This was the second year that candidates were allowed to hear each text three times to bring this component in line with Standard Grade, and it was encouraging that there was an improvement in the mean mark. This suggests that centres are training candidates to make use of the third playing to check and confirm the specific details of their answers.

The Writing task, because of its predictable nature, again produced a large numbers of excellent performances, which demonstrated the range, variety and grammatical accuracy required for the top mark of 20. It was encouraging to note that many candidates did **not** give long lists of subjects that they are studying or have studied, but instead gave the reasons for, or benefits of, their subject choice.

Areas which candidates found demanding

Most candidates coped well with the Reading texts, although more candidates lost marks in the three shorter passages than in previous years. In text 1 many candidates translated 'L'Hôtel de ville' as 'the town hotel' and had difficulty with 'le logement'. In text 2 many candidates lost points through not providing sufficiently detailed answers: 'des bijoux **en argent**'; 'des produits **en cuir**'; 'des jouets **en bois**'. In text 3 the main problem centred around 'pour tous les goûts. In the final longer text, many candidates failed to recognise the false friend (journée) and struggled with 'le plus beau mannequin'; 'de faux espoirs'; 'la facilité avec laquelle'.

As was indicated by the mean marks, the most difficult component for many candidates remains Listening. This was the second year that candidates were allowed to hear each text 3 times and it was encouraging that there was an improvement in the mean mark. However, the performance in Listening was still disappointing in comparison to performance in the other skills.

Many candidates find it difficult to retain the specific details while listening to the three relatively long texts. To compensate for this there is a mix of straightforward as well as more demanding questions, and it is disappointing that many candidates failed to gain these 'easier' points owing to the inability to recognise numbers (15 heures par jour), time phrases (de 9 heures à 13; à 18 heures) and familiar vocabulary, including 'ma propre chambre'; 'mon équipe'; 'se souvenir'; 'je vivais dans une ferme'. In the Listening, Passage 3 proved the most difficult, with many candidates understanding part of the answer but unable to give sufficient details (eg trois voitures et une moto; les aéroports ont dû annuler certains vols).

The Writing task, in spite of its predictable nature, was again the element that produced the greatest range of performances — from very good to poor. Weaker candidates struggled to incorporate learned material with the required level of accuracy to achieve a satisfactory performance. Very few candidates failed to address the compulsory bullet points, but the weaker candidates were not well prepared to give reasons for their application, nor to deal with requesting information about the job and were unable to form comprehensible questions.

A few candidates seemed unaware of the formal tone required when writing a job application. Poor handwriting, poor layout, poor spelling and the lack of the appropriate use of accents created a negative impression.

Advice to centres for preparation of future candidates

Reading/Listening

- ◆ In responding to the questions in the Reading and Listening papers, candidates should be guided by the number of points awarded for each question. They should give as much detail in their answer as they have understood, but should be discouraged from giving extraneous information as this is likely to be penalised. Indeed, to avoid candidates falling foul of the extraneous rule, the question itself usually indicates the amount of information the candidate is required to give by stating in bold, eg 'Mention 2 of them'.
- ◆ In preparing candidates for the Reading, centres need to ensure that candidates have had sufficient practice at reading longer texts, similar in length and complexity to that set in Question 4.
- ◆ Particularly in the Listening Paper, centres should ensure that candidates are able to give **accurate** answers through confident knowledge of numbers, common adjectives, weather expressions, prepositions and question words, so that some of the 'easier' points of information are not lost through lack of sufficiently accurate details.
- ◆ Now that candidates hear each of the Listening texts three times, candidates should be encouraged to make use of the third listening to check the accuracy and specific details of their answers.

Writing

Centres should ensure that candidates are careful when they read the information regarding the job they are applying for, are discouraged from writing long lists of school subjects (and then repeating the list with a past or future verb tense), and are trained to:

- ◆ successfully complete the opening sentence they are provided with so that they are able to indicate the nature of the correct job they are applying for
- ◆ ask **specific questions** about the job rather than provide a general statement such as 'Envoyez-moi des renseignements ...'
- ◆ use the dictionary to check the accuracy of what they have written (spelling, accents, genders etc) but **not** to create new sentences
- ◆ be aware of the extended criteria to be used in assessing performances in Writing, so that they are aware of what is required in terms of content, accuracy and range and variety of language to achieve the good and very good categories

General

Centres should encourage candidates to ensure that handwriting is legible (particularly when writing in French) and to distinguish clearly between rough notes and what they wish to be considered as final answers.

The high level of performance overall at Intermediate 2 level indicates that most centres are making effective use of guidance issued by SQA in the form of the materials (marking schemes and Photostat essays) used at the Professional Development Workshop on Intermediate 1 and 2 (December 2005) and the Professional Development Workshop on Writing at NQF levels 4 and 5 (December 2007). Further exemplification of the standards to be expected in Writing at Intermediate 2 level has also been issued to accompany the new extended pegged mark descriptors and it is hoped that this will also prove useful to centres in improving the performance of their candidates in Writing.

Statistical information: update on Courses

Intermediate 2

Number of resulted entries in 2011	4476
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Number of resulted entries in 2012	4532
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Statistical information: Performance of candidates

Distribution of Course awards including grade boundaries

Distribution of Course awards	%	Cum. %	Number of candidates	Lowest mark
Maximum Mark 100				
A	60.5%	60.5%	2742	69
B	21.9%	82.4%	991	59
C	11.8%	94.2%	534	49
D	2.6%	96.8%	118	44
No award	3.2%	100.0%	147	-

General commentary on grade boundaries

- ◆ While SQA aims to set examinations and create marking instructions which will allow a competent candidate to score a minimum of 50% of the available marks (the notional C boundary) and a well prepared, very competent candidate to score at least 70% of the available marks (the notional A boundary), it is very challenging to get the standard on target every year, in every subject at every level.
- ◆ Each year SQA therefore holds a grade boundary meeting for each subject at each level where it brings together all the information available (statistical and judgemental). The Principal Assessor and SQA Qualifications Manager meet with the relevant SQA Business Manager and Statistician to discuss the evidence and make decisions. The meetings are chaired by members of the management team at SQA.
- ◆ The grade boundaries can be adjusted downwards if there is evidence that the exam is more challenging than usual, allowing the pass rate to be unaffected by this circumstance.
- ◆ The grade boundaries can be adjusted upwards if there is evidence that the exam is less challenging than usual, allowing the pass rate to be unaffected by this circumstance.
- ◆ Where standards are comparable to previous years, similar grade boundaries are maintained.
- ◆ An exam paper at a particular level in a subject in one year tends to have a marginally different set of grade boundaries from exam papers in that subject at that level in other years. This is because the particular questions, and the mix of questions, are different. This is also the case for exams set in centres. If SQA has already altered a boundary in a particular year in, say, Higher Chemistry this does not mean that centres should necessarily alter boundaries in their prelim exam in Higher Chemistry. The two are not that closely related as they do not contain identical questions.
- ◆ SQA's main aim is to be fair to candidates across all subjects and all levels and maintain comparable standards across the years, even as arrangements evolve and change.