



2012 French

Advanced Higher – Reading and Translation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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A General Procedure

- 1 Before marking proper begins, it is the responsibility of the marking team to fix appropriate standards. The marking process will therefore be divided into two stages: a **preliminary** stage which will be exploratory and aimed at establishing the standards to be applied, and the **marking** stage when scripts will be marked according to an agreed scheme, on the basis of photostat scripts.

- 2 **Preliminary Stage**

This covers the period from the time the Markers receive their scripts and photocopies to the Markers' Meeting.

When you receive the first batches of scripts, you should read a sufficient number to feel you have a reasonable impression of the general level of the candidates' work, then mark, **provisionally** and in pencil only, as many as you can before the Markers' Meeting with the purpose of testing how the Marking Instructions work in practice. While carrying out this provisional marking, any points which have not been covered by the key, and any other points which may help with the process of standardisation, should be entered on one of the copies of the Marking Key.

The photostat copies should also be marked and brought to the Markers' Meeting, where they will serve as a basis for comparison of standards and general discussion on marking.

- 3 **Markers' Meeting**

In discussion of these Instructions and the photostat scripts, you will have the opportunity of discussing any points of difficulty or any doubt on matters of procedure or marking. You should bring both copies of the Marking Instructions to the meeting, the one with the preliminary notes, the other for the insertion of any amendments made at the meeting. The second, revised copy should be used as the basis for the marking proper. The decisions made at the Markers' Meeting will be binding on Markers, and the Marking Instructions, as revised, must be followed closely. Should any reservations occur to you during the course of marking proper, you should mention them in your report, but if the preliminary stage is carried out thoroughly, such reservations should be very infrequent.

You may also bring selected scripts with you to the Markers' Meeting if you have encountered any particular points of difficulty which may warrant the examination of complete scripts. However you must scrupulously observe the Scottish Qualifications Authority's ruling that scripts may not be read or marked in public places or on public transport. In general, you must observe the highest standards of caution when carrying scripts about with you. (See Terms and Conditions of Employment of Markers on Form Ex51(a) sent with your letter of invitation to serve as a Marker.)

4 **Marking Stage**

This covers the period from the Markers' Meeting until the final date for the return of scripts to SQA. By that date all marked scripts, Mark Sheets and Reports should be returned to SQA.

Marking should be carried out according to the scheme which follows, taking into account any modifications which may be decided on at the Markers' Meeting.

The mark for this Paper is out of 50.

In the case of serious doubt about an assessment, you must award a mark and then refer the piece of work to the Principal Assessor. To do this, write "PA Referral" underneath the "For Official Use" section on the front of the script and complete a Principal Assessor Referral form (copies of which are enclosed in your Marker's pack). (Also see 'Entries on the Mark Sheets' sub-para 3) **Do not write the reasons on the script itself. Do not make an entry on the outside of the envelope.**

General criteria for marking

Translation:

The translation into English is allocated 20 marks. The text for translation will be divided into a number of sense units. Each sense unit is worth 2 marks, which will be awarded according to the quality and accuracy of the translation into English. In assessing the candidate's performance, the descriptions detailed below will be used. Each sense unit will be awarded one of the marks shown.

Category	Mark	Description
Good	2	Essential information and relevant details are understood and conveyed clearly and accurately, with appropriate use of English.
Satisfactory	1	Essential information is understood and conveyed clearly and comprehensibly, although some of the details may be translated in an imprecise or inaccurate manner. The key message is conveyed in spite of inaccuracies and weaknesses in the use of English.
Unsatisfactory	0	The candidate fails to demonstrate sufficient understanding of the essential information and relevant details. Errors may include mistranslation and/or the failure to translate relevant details.

B Detailed Marking Key

See attached sheets for detailed notes on each question.

Advanced Higher French – Reading and Translation

Questions/Acceptable answers	Unacceptable answers	Acceptable
<p>1. (a) What does the opening paragraph indicate about this new phenomenon of large outdoor gatherings? 2 marks</p> <p><i>(Popularity)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That they are very popular/the numbers of participants are increasing/14000 at one event/ taking place all over France/particularly successful in university/student towns/cities • <i>(Competition)</i> Towns are competing to attract the biggest number/hold biggest event • Specific detail of date when started <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 2 from 3)</p>	<p><i>'large number of participants'- (not acceptable on its own)</i></p>	<p>Sudden speed of popularity</p>
<p>(b) What is the traditional French view of 'un apéro' and in what way does this new type differ? 2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional view – drinks taken before meals <u>with friends</u> • New type – social networking sites/Facebook, are used to organise these <u>large scale/ enormous events/ it is an American concept</u> 	<p>Get drunk with friends</p>	<p>Using internet sites</p>

Questions/Acceptable answers

Unacceptable answers

Acceptable

(c) What are said to be the main aims of this new type of Apéro Géant?

2 marks

- To consume an enormous amount of alcohol

PLUS EITHER

- To gather as many people/strangers as possible together

OR

- To meet new acquaintances/people/friends

Questions/Acceptable answers

2. (a) Pierre-Yves Pros is not against people taking part in these gatherings. However, what is he strongly against?

1 mark

- Being (excessively/extremely) drunk in public/the street

(b) In spite of his role, why is Pierre-Yves Pros tolerant of Apéros Géants?

3 marks

- There have been (very) few/ not many violent incidents
- They generally consist of large groups of friends/ there's a very pleasant atmosphere
- (The authorities) have not reported anything worse than a few broken bottles.

Unacceptable answers

In society
Drink driving/ public drinking

Any mention of 'childish'/
'child friendly'
A happy child

Acceptable

On the public highway
Getting drunk in public (view)

Good natured/ very good,
atmosphere

Few incidents other than broken bottles

Questions/Acceptable answers	3 marks	Unacceptable answers	Acceptable
<p>3. (a) Explain the circumstances which led to the first death as a result of these gatherings.</p>	3 marks	<p>After helping/assisting at....(on it's own)</p>	<p>He died as a result of his injuries following binge drinking with friends</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He suffered <u>deadly/fatal injuries</u> following a drinking session with friends/after taking part in an apéro géant. 		<p>He was found dead on a railway (line) Inclusion of inaccurate detail about the bridge Iron bridge Foot bridge</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He fell from a (railway) bridge 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He had consumed a huge/excessive amount of alcohol (this may be included by candidates in first point) 			
<p>(b) According to research, why do young people take part in these gatherings?</p>	2 marks	<p>Any mention of numeracy/numeric(al) <i>(Word for word translation)</i></p>	<p>Technological generation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That this is a way of fighting the stereotypical image/ stereotype of an internet/digital generation 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That young people are not adept at/incapable of social interaction, <u>unless it is done on a computer/by means of/over a computer screen</u> 			

Questions/Acceptable answers	Unacceptable answers	Acceptable
<p>3 (c) What measures did the city of Lyon take to prepare for an impending Apéro Géant? How successful were these measures?</p> <p>Measures taken:</p>		
<p>(i) 2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They/ the town/the mayor/deputy mayor formally condemned these gatherings/issued a warning against public drunkenness • They closed 2 (metro) stations <u>near</u> the (proposed) venue/ event • First aid workers set up 50 <u>recovery beds/beds for drunk people/for people to sober up</u> 	They closed 2 metro stations in Lyon	
<p>(Any 2 from 3)</p>		
<p>(ii) Lack of success: 2 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (not very successful) – more than 11000 participants turned up/signed up/joined <u>this</u> Facebook page/event • Around 50 people fell into alcohol induced/ alcoholic, comas • Many/several/some had to be rescued (by the fire brigade) after <u>falling into the river/from the river</u> 	Comatosed alcoholics	Passed out
<p>(Any 2 from 3)</p>		

Questions/Acceptable answers	2 marks	Unacceptable answers	Acceptable
<p>4. (a) What are the origins and the aims of binge drinking, according to the OFDT?</p> <p>Origins:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From anglo-saxon <u>and</u> Nordic/Scandinavian/northern countries <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consume excessive amounts with <u>sole aim of getting drunk</u> 		English countries	Northern European
<p>(b) According to Sylvain Dally, what dangers does binge drinking pose for young people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates signs of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological problems • and/or of future dependencies/addictions • Causes (social) behavioural problems 			

Questions/Acceptable answers

5. Now consider the article as a whole. To what extent does the article convey a shift in the attitudes of young people towards alcohol and socialising compared to the past? Do you think the author is in favour of this shift? Justify your answer with reference to the text.

7 marks

Evidence of shift in attitudes

- The irony of the title suggests that there is a sense of the topic being undesirable, as an 'apéro' would normally have the intended purpose of being the opposite of that which is suggested in the title...it should whet one's appetite!
- The figures in the 1st paragraph are stark. However, the way in which one after the other is cited portrays to the reader a sense of eagerness to organise these new-style parties/social gatherings.
- The idea of turning the number of people assembled at each party into a 'concours' between different towns suggests that this humour also has alongside it a lack of awareness as to the seriousness of the situation.
- The fact that the author states "l'apéro au sens de pique-nique géant est une tradition française que l'on ne veut pas gâcher..." gives the reader a sense of hope that maybe something will be done to curb these gatherings getting out of control.
- Further on in the same paragraph, we then also learn that it's not just youngsters (teenagers and people in their early 20s) that this phenomenon attracts, but also people up to the age of 40. This clearly conveys a worrying shift in that it brings into this cohort an age group of people who traditionally would not have taken part in this sort of gathering – who would have sought more decorum and tradition around the traditional idea of 'un apéro'.
- As stated in the article, these party-goers in this extended age bracket are looking "...de faire de nouvelles connaissances" as one of the main aims of these apéros géants. Traditionally, people at the upper end of this age bracket would not seek to make social acquaintances in this way. Is this also another social change that these gatherings are bringing about?
- There is clear evidence of the irony that many people would not be appreciative of these gatherings being called "grand apéros". When the author talks about "terminer ivre mort", "L'ivresse excessive sur la voie publique", "Bouteilles cassées". The fact that these types of statements are being made alongside the subject of some sort of "apéro" goes totally against the grain of what the tradition is about.
- The author has chosen to include some solid evidence that the tradition has changed, and is still changing. Especially by including the findings of Dr G Montaut from Lyon University who claims that: "Le jeune français s'éloigne d'une consommation...légère et sociale...à une consommation rapide et massive". France traditionally enjoyed not being part of this type of social problem that other developed nations (like Scandinavia, America and the UK– as mentioned in the article), all tried to battle against. This traditionally conveyed a sense of class/decorum around alcohol in French society. This is more proof that these new gatherings are chipping away at this traditional reputation that French society had.

- The account of the death of the young student in Nantes adds weight to the worrying change in the trend of alcohol consumption leading to undesirable situations as a direct result.
- Where the author has chosen to start one of the paragraphs “comment expliquer et résoudre ce problème?” would suggest that no plausible or workable solution has yet been found or agreed by the French authorities who are trying to keep this low-key.
- The fact that the author frequently uses the English word “binge drinking” highlights to the reader how recent this phenomenon is in France, and how it certainly did not play a part in France’s tradition of l’aperitif, otherwise there would have been a more definitive way to express it. Binge drinking is a term used in mainly Anglo-Saxon countries for this problem and France has borrowed the word as well as the problem.
- France has always prided itself in using social situations where alcohol is present as a vehicle for a more intellectual purpose – for example “les cafés des débats” in Paris. Unlike pubs in mainly towns and cities in other countries and areas of the world mentioned, young French people did not traditionally use alcohol as a mere means to get drunk. However, worryingly, the author now suggests that “Cette consommation occasionnelle mais excessive d’alcool n’a d’autres buts que l’ivresse”. Seemingly bringing France into line with the social drinking problems battled against by many other developed nations. He worryingly further goes on to confirm: “Depuis plusieurs mois, ce phénomène semble débarquer en France.”
- This perceived threat to an established and relatively innocuous French tradition is further highlighted by the open question at the end of the article contrasting the difference both in scale, petit apéro versus apéros géants and social habits, entre amis versus inconnus. This would indicate that les apéros géants might reflect a much larger global trend of socialisation on a larger – and therefore more difficult to control – scale. The fact that the author uses positive epithets such as “bonne vieille” suggest that s/he is worried by the different aspects apéros géants. Ending the article on a question also indicates that this might be too new a phenomenon to properly evaluate yet and that the future will tell whether officials and academics are right to feel uneasy regarding apéros géants. The fact that the author uses statistics and direct quotes throughout the article gives a factual slant to his analysis and allows the reader to be informed impartially to reach his or her own conclusion. However, there is definitely an implied condemnation of the phenomenon of binge drinking as the positive aspects are mentioned earlier and then the article progresses onto mentioning its lethal aspect and dire social consequences, as in the quote by Sylvain Dally.

Role of social networking sites in changes in attitude

- In the introductory paragraph, the mention of Facebook amongst these large number of participants makes the organisation of these very large events seem almost effortless.
- The author describes the competition aspect that this has created as “un véritable concours entre de différentes villes...” This suggests that perhaps the participants of these apéros géants may be unaware of the concerns of many others in French society about the scale and rate of expansion that technology has created around these large gatherings. They see it as some sort of game/competition, and are oblivious to the secondary, perhaps more worrying, effects for youngsters brought about by the gatherings and drinking which they encourage and are associated with.
- The author, in the second paragraph, groups the social networking aspect of this phenomenon together with the increase in binge drinking: “Le but de ce phénomène, largement assisté par des sites internet sociaux...de consommer une quantité d'alcool énorme”. As well as being a vehicle for organising the gathering of party-goers at des apéros géants, the author uses social networking sites here almost as a reason for the “scourge” that has descended upon French society. This conveys an idea to the reader that this problem would probably not have existed in France, as it does in other developed nations, if it were not for the ease of organising these mass gatherings.
- In paragraph 6, the author makes a more general negative statement about the role of the digital revolution and the internet, more or less claiming that it is de-skilling young people in terms of their intellectual capacities to communicate: “L'image stéréotype de la génération du numérique et de l'internet...les jeunes...incapable d'interactions sociales...à moins que ce ne soit au travers d'un écran d'ordinateur.” Coupled with the binge-drinking aspect, this interpretation of how computers/the internet are changing French society, could be used to panic the reader about the fate of future generations.
- Unlike in the modern-day world or workplace, where automation, computers and the internet have saved lots of money, created jobs and made life much easier for people in their every-day working lives, the author in this article has successfully highlighted perhaps a major flaw with this aspect of technology. He has conveyed technological advances to the reader here in such a way that it can very easily, and very quickly, have a negative, or even deadly impact on someone's life – for example, as was the case with the young victim from Nantes. He would have not met this fate if it were not for the technology which facilitated the communication between the many thousands of people who attended this apéro geant, and others.

Q5: Summary of approaches to marking:

1. Consider response to “Do you think the author is in favour of this shift?” If the candidate recognises that the author is against the shift, then the answer will be worth at least 1 mark.
2. Consider response to “To what extent does the article convey a shift in the attitude of young people?” If the candidate includes information from above and from the following:
 - Past to present eg/ small friendly and civilised, as opposed to large and increasingly dangerous
 - Harmless fun to serious danger eg/competition between towns, contrast of ‘bon enfant’ atmosphere with death, alcoholic induced comas and binge drinking
 - Use of social networking sites

Depending on the quality of information given by the candidate, the answer is likely to be worth 3 or 5.

3. Consider whether the candidate has referred to any ‘stylistic’ features used by the author eg/ Title, ending, quotes from professionals mentioned in the passage and irony of using the Internet while fighting against the stereotype internet generation. Depending on the quality of the Information given by the candidate in this case, the answer is likely to be eligible to be worth 7 marks.
-

There are pegged marks for question 5: 7, 5, 3, 1 or 0

This question requires the candidate to display appropriate inferencing skills. Points given above illustrate inferences which are clearly appropriate. It is not necessary to mention all of them to gain full marks in this question. Markers should use their own professional judgement on the appropriateness of any other inference drawn by the candidate, backed up with reference to the text. Credit should be given for well-developed answers.

Pegged Mark Criteria for Question 5 (inferential question)

- A pegged mark must be awarded only after reference to the specific guidance given above.
- A range of performance is available within each of the criteria.
- A mark of zero will be awarded to a performance which offers no appropriate inferencing skills, as outlined in the criteria for the other pegged marks.

Pegged Marks	Criteria
7 OR 5	The candidate provides a clear, concise and reflective answer, drawing inferences which are entirely appropriate, analytical and which demonstrate a sophisticated and accurate reading of the text. The answer clearly relates to the advice given in the Marking Instructions.
3 OR 1	The candidate provides an answer which may contain some degree of misreading, but which offers evidence of appropriate inferencing skills. The candidate may, however, tend to supply information from the text with little attempt to draw inferences.
0	The candidate's answer simply provides information to be found in the text with no attempt to draw inferences.

6. Translation into English

The translation into English is awarded 20 marks. The text for translation will be divided into 10 sense units. Each sense unit is worth 2 marks, which will be awarded according to the quality and accuracy of the translations into English. In assessing the candidate's performance, the descriptions detailed below will be used. Each sense unit will be awarded one of the marks shown.

Please also refer to Marking Criteria P3.

TRANSLATION

UNIT 1

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
<p>Cependant, c'est la hausse de la consommation d'alcool parmi ces fêtards</p> <p>Cependant</p> <p>c'est la hausse</p> <p>de la consommation d'alcool</p> <p>parmi ces fêtards</p>	<p>However, it is the increased consumption of alcohol amongst these party-goers</p> <p>However/yet/nevertheless</p> <p>It is the increase/rise in/increased</p> <p>(The) consumption of alcohol/in alcohol consumption</p> <p>Among(st) these party-goers/ revellers/party animals/partiers</p>	<p>Whereas/meanwhile</p> <p>Omission of 'cependant'</p> <p>High consumption</p> <p>Rise of</p> <p>Level of</p> <p>Omission of 'Ces'</p> <p><u>The</u> party-goers</p> <p>These merry makers</p>	<p>Any mention of 'consommation'/consummation</p> <p>These high livers</p> <p>At these parties</p>

UNIT 2

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
qui inquiète les services de sécurité et de santé qui inquiète les services de sécurité et de santé	Which is worrying the health and security services/authorities Which/that worries/is worrying/ concerning/concerns/alarm/ troubles/bothers/disturbs/worrying for (The) security and health service(s)	Worry/worried Safety/the services of health and safety The emergency services	National Health Service

UNIT 4

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
<p>de nos jours, le jeune Français s'éloigne d'une consommation d'alcool traditionnellement légère et sociale</p> <p>de nos jours</p> <p>le jeune Français</p> <p>s'éloigne</p> <p>d'une consommation d'alcool traditionnellement légère et sociale</p>	<p>Nowadays, young French people are moving away from traditionally light, social drinking</p> <p>Nowadays/these days/in our day/today</p> <p>Young French people/the/a young French person/man/the French youngster</p> <p>Is/are moving away/distancing themselves from</p> <p>From (their) traditionally light, social/sociable drinking From a consumption of alcohol (that is) traditionally light and social/sociable From the tradition of light and social drinking In a social context</p>	<p>Of our days/in our time</p> <p>The young French/The French youth/the young French people Omission of "French"</p> <p>Is removing/has removed himself from/take themselves away from Strays from Any wrong verb agreement</p>	<p>Take(s) away/ are far off from</p> <p>Omission of 'traditionnellement' 'Leisurable' <u>Slow</u> consumption Of <u>weak</u> alcohol</p>

UNIT 5

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
<p>Il s'adonne à une consommation rapide et massive, notamment de spiritueux.</p> <p>Il s'adonne à</p> <p>une consommation rapide et massive</p> <p>notamment de spiritueux</p>	<p>He is/ they are indulging in drinking large amounts (and) very quickly, especially spirits</p> <p>He/they indulge(s)/is/are indulging in/is/are going (in) for/taking to/embracing</p> <p>Consuming/drinking large/huge amounts/quantities very quickly/at a fast rate/quick and massive/heavy consumption</p> <p>Especially/in particular/particularly/notably/mainly/mostly (of) spirits</p>	<p>Has taken to Tending towards He/ they devote(s)/is/are devoting/himself/themselves, to He/they give(s)/is/are giving <u>himself/themselves</u> up to/over to</p> <p>Quick consumption A fast and large consumption A lot of alcohol</p> <p>Spirit</p>	<p>Consummation</p>

UNIT 6

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
Des chiffres récemment sortis par la police nationale annoncent que Des chiffres récemment sortis par la police nationale annoncent que	Figures recently brought out by the police show that (Some) figures/statistics/recent figures Recently released/brought out/ issued/put out/published/ provided/given out by By the (national) police/police force Announce/demonstrate/show/ declare/report/state, that (past tense acceptable)	 <u>The numbers</u> Coming from Given (by) Country's police Tell	Documents Found/withdrawn/collected/gathered Published nationally by the police

UNIT 7

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
72 jeunes ont été hospitalisés 72 jeunes ont été hospitalisés	72 young people were/have been, hospitalised/taken to hospital 72 young people/youngsters/ young adults/youths Were/have been, hospitalised/ were/have been taken to/sent to, hospital	Teenagers/adolescents Had been	Have to be hospitalised

UNIT 8

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
en raison de surconsommation d'alcool, en raison de surconsommation d'alcool	as a result of drinking too much/ binge drinking As a result/consequence of/due to/because of/ owing to Drinking/consuming, too much alcohol/over-consumption of alcohol/bingeing on alcohol/ excessive alcohol consumption	For reason(s) of On account of Alcohol overdose/alcohol intoxication/alcohol consumption	In reason(s) of For alcohol related reasons

UNIT 9

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
liée à une de ces fêtes dans la région de Nantes ce mois-ci. Liée à une de ces fêtes dans la région de Nantes ce mois-ci	which was linked to one of these parties/gatherings in the Nantes region (only/just) this month (which was) linked/connected/related, to In relation to Associated with In connection with One of these parties/gatherings In the Nantes region/area/The region/area of Nantes This month/this past month	In conjunction with/following/after/from Festivals/ <u>the</u> parties Last month	Omission of 'liée' Close to In a region of Nantes Every month/one of those months Not far from here Omission of 'ce mois-ci'

UNIT 10

TEXT	Accept (2)	(1)	Reject (0)
Ceci a même suscité des débats à un niveau gouvernemental. Ceci a même suscité des débats à un niveau gouvernemental	This even provoked debate(s) at government level This Has even generated/triggered/ provoked/aroused/sparked/given rise to/caused, debates At (a) government level/on a government level Governmental	These Has also/even created/raised debate(s) Even arouses debate(s) Had generated debate At <u>even</u> government level Omission of “even”	Likewise The same debates <u>New</u> government debates/ about a new government

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]