



L-Università  
ta' Malta

MATSEC  
Examinations Board



## Marking Scheme

IM French

**First Session 2021**

Updated on 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2021

Marking schemes published by the MATSEC Examination Board are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for markers who are subsequently monitored through a verification process to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with the MATSEC Examinations Board when in doubt.

## A. RÉDACTION

<b>Respect de la consigne</b> Respecte la situation et le type de production demandée.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2							
<b>Correction sociolinguistique</b> Peut adapter sa production à la situation, au destinataire et adopter le niveau d'expression formelle convenant aux circonstances.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2							
<b>Cohérence et cohésion</b> Peut relier clairement les idées exprimées sous forme d'un texte fluide et cohérent. La ponctuation est exacte.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4			
<b>Maîtrise de l'orthographe</b> Les mots, particulièrement ceux qui sont fréquemment utilisés, sont épelés correctement.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3					
<b>Vocabulaire</b> Peut utiliser une gamme assez étendue de vocabulaire.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	
<b>Compétence grammaticale</b> A un bon contrôle morphosyntaxique (temps verbaux, pluriels, accords...) La construction des phrases est correcte.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	
<b>Capacité à argumenter une prise de position</b> Peut développer une argumentation en soulignant de manière appropriée points importants et détails importants.  OU												
<b>Capacité à décrire</b> Peut décrire des faits, des événements ou des expériences.  OU	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4			
<b>Capacité à raconter une histoire</b> Peut raconter une histoire pour divertir, instruire ou informer.												

(Total: 25 points)

*Le candidat doit écrire entre 230-250 mots. Des points doivent être prélevés sur la note finale si la rédaction contient:*

plus de 250 mots mais moins de 280 mots: - 1pt

plus de 280 mots mais moins de 300 mots: - 2pts

plus de 300 mots: - 3pts

plus de 200 mots mais moins de 230 mots: - 2pts

plus de 180 mots mais moins de 200 mots: - 3pts

plus de 160 mots mais moins de 180 mots: - 5pts

plus de 140 mots mais moins de 160 mots: - 6pts

plus de 120 mots mais moins de 140 mots: - 8pts

plus de 100 mots mais moins de 120 mots: - 9pts

moins de 100 mots: - 10 pts

## B. CONTRACTION DE TEXTE

<b>Compréhension du texte</b> Le candidat montre qu'il a bien compris le texte.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2							
<b>Présentation des idées principales</b> Le candidat mentionne toutes les idées principales dans la contraction du texte.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3					
<b>Vocabulaire</b> Le candidat ne doit pas copier les mêmes mots utilisés dans le texte. Il peut reformuler.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4			
<b>Maîtrise de l'orthographe</b> Les mots, particulièrement ceux qui sont fréquemment utilisés, sont épelés correctement.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2							
<b>Cohérence et cohésion</b> Le candidat peut relier clairement les idées exprimées sous forme d'un texte fluide et cohérent. La ponctuation est exacte.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4			
<b>Compétence grammaticale</b> Le candidat a un bon contrôle morphosyntaxique (temps verbaux, pluriels, accords...) La construction des phrases est correcte.	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	

(Total: 20 points)

*Le candidat doit écrire 100 mots environ. Des points doivent être prélevés sur la note finale, si le résumé contient:*

plus de 130 mots: - 6pts

plus de 120 mots mais moins de 130 mots: - 4pts

plus de 110 mots mais moins de 120 mots: - 3pts

plus de 105 mots mais moins de 110 mots: - 2pts

plus de 90 mots mais moins de 95 mots: - 2pts

plus de 80 mots mais moins de 90 mots: - 3pts

plus de 70 mots mais moins de 80 mots: - 4pts

plus de 60 mots mais moins de 70 mots: - 6pts

plus de 50 mots mais moins de 60 mots: - 8pts

moins de 50 mots: - 10 pts

**2. Condensez le texte suivant en 100 mots environ (95-105 mots)**

**Un terrible accident**

Modèle:

Romain Grosjean, pilote français de Formule 1, a risqué la mort dans un accident au Grand Prix de Bahreïn. Après un crash, il ne pouvait s'échapper de sa voiture en flammes. En songeant à ses enfants, il a eu la force de se battre pour s'en sortir. Sorti des flammes, il a constaté qu'il avait les mains brûlées. Secouru, il a tenu à montrer qu'il pouvait marcher et était lucide. C'est l'instinct de survie qui l'a poussé à se sauver. Grosjean s'inquiétait surtout pour sa famille, et plus que tout, il veut à l'avenir éviter un choc pareil à ses proches.

(Adapté de Paris Match, publié le 3 décembre 2020)

**3. Traitez UNE question au choix. Formulez vos réponses en français, en maltais ou en anglais.**

**3 marks for every point mentioned (3 points are expected to be mentioned);**

**3 marks for correct and relevant quotes;**

**2 marks for a good introduction and conclusion**

**1 mark for showing knowledge about the author**

- (a) Tout au long du récit, Mamie-Rose envoie des messages de confiance et d'espoir. Exprimez vos jugements sur cette affirmation en vous référant au récit *Oscar et la Dame rose* d'Éric-Emmanuel Schmitt.
- In the novel *Oscar et la Dame rose*, E-E Schmitt focuses on Christianity. (Extra points are given if the candidate mentions examples of other novels within the same cycle- *Monsieur Ibrahim et les Fleurs du Coran* (Islam) and/or the theme of Buddhism in the case of *Milarepa*.) E.E Schmitt manages to create a very important character, if not the most important character, who is the fulcrum of the whole story – Mamie-Rose who is a fervent Christian. Thanks to her faith, she manages to be the guiding light for Oscar who finds the courage to accept his condition (his illness and death).
  - In order to feel less alone, Mamie-Rose convinces Oscar, a dying child to write to God, whom she believes in wholeheartedly. Throughout the thirteen letters written by Oscar and then a final one written by Mamie-Rose herself, the reader learns lessons of faith, encouragement and hope. In each letter, the presence of Mamie-Rose and her beliefs are felt.
  - Thanks to her ludicrous stories, (such as that of the catchouse) through which she always manages to give a very subtle but useful message, she finds ways to encourage Oscar and help him to bear the burden till the very end of his life. Furthermore, she manages to show him the meaning of the crucified God who has suffered like any other human being and to inspire him to live the last few days of his life as if every single day was the first day of his life.
  - Although both Oscar and Mamie-Rose are fragile, the latter has no difficulty to talk about delicate matters such as suffering and death. There again, Mamie-Rose is giving a message of hope in the case of a very sad situation like that of the death of a child as shown by the following quotation: "Je te propose Oscar, de ne pas avoir peur mais d'avoir confiance ».

- At first Oscar has no hope and finds no meaning in his life. But thanks to Mamie-Rose, he manages to understand that from a Christian point of view, all this has a meaning. Death has a meaning because when someone dies, it is not the end but the beginning of another journey.
- In this book, through Mamie-Rose's character, Schmitt manages to talk about philosophical issues such as that of suffering, the meaning of life and most importantly the afterlife. Although it is a subject which is really delicate to talk about, he succeeds in a very effective way.

**Ou**

- (b) Oscar, l'enfant moribond, s'adresse à Dieu et il lui dit dans une de ses lettres « ... *maintenant qu'on est copains...* ». Comment s'explique sa nouvelle amitié avec Dieu ? Discutez en vous référant au récit *Oscar et la Dame rose* d'Éric-Emmanuel Schmitt.
- In the novel *Oscar et la Dame rose*, E-E Schmitt focuses on another type of spirituality and religion – Christianity. (Extra points are given if the candidate mentions examples of other novels within the same cycle- *Monsieur Ibrahim et les Fleurs du Coran* (Islam) and/or the theme of Buddhism in the case of *Milarepa*.)
  - The quote refers to the point where Oscar, the dying child, shows that he has accepted God in his life and as time goes by, he gets closer to Him. All this happens thanks to Mamie-Rose whose presence is crucial to the main character.
  - Oscar has no hope and finds no meaning in his life. However, Schmitt manages to show that from a Christian point of view, death has a meaning since in the Christian's point of view when someone dies, it is not the end but the beginning of another journey.
  - At first, God and faith are something unheard of in the eyes of Oscar. For him, God is someone who can just fork out material things. Oscar is sceptical at first, but Mamie-Rose, who is firm in her faith, works with Oscar to bring the latter closer to God. She uses no explicit preaching. Little by little, Oscar manages to accept God in his life – as a friend and at a later stage as an intimate one with whom he can share even his innermost feelings.
  - Oscar comes nearer to God, slowly but steadily. At the end, Oscar believes that it is God who gives him the strength to accept his condition in a serene way, and ultimately his imminent death, as shown by his last phrase: « **Seul Dieu a le droit de me réveiller.** »

**Ou**

- (c) «*Derrière commençaient des collines très douces : un monde l'attendait...* » Selon vous, quel message Philippe Delerm entendait-il passer en écrivant cette affirmation ? Discutez en vous référant au récit *L'Envol*.
- The quotation refers to the particular point in the story when the main character, Monsieur Delmas has just seen the painting of Folon. This is the beginning of his metamorphosis. This is the initial experience based on the afore-mentioned painting which the author himself has seen in an art exhibition in the museum Ingres of Montauban, in 1982. Hence, the main character experiences what Delerm himself experienced when visiting the exhibition.
  - Unaware of what has just struck him, Monsieur Delmas is already feeling different. A few moments before entering the museum, he was wrapped in his world which is that of routine and dullness. In fact the author describes the main character as having a monotonous life which is reflected in everything about his character, starting from his physical appearance: “ *dans son pardessus de béton ...*”
  - In this novel, the author wants to exploit the theme of flight, or rather fleeing away, hence the name “*L'Envol*”. Folon's painting entitled *Le Cri*, which depicts the notion of freedom, has a powerful effect on Monsieur Delmas as he longs for freedom. Folon's world consists of flying men and flying kites, inviting M. Delmas to plunge himself into it, in order to find happiness and freedom. Delerm wanted to show that through art, we manage to escape the chains that mundane life locks us in.

- The painting is extremely important not only because of what it displays but also because of its composition. At the end, when Monsieur Delmas takes the plunge, it is not clear whether he plunges to his death or is magically transported into this world where people can fly. The illustration is therefore in a way a sinister reminder of the fact that this is all an illusion, yet it also magically invites the reader to believe in the extraordinary powers of art and of the human mind. Nonetheless, the author wants us to remember that at the end of the day, no matter what we choose, we cannot physically escape reality.

**Ou**

- (d) Dans *L'Envol*, Philippe Delerm dévoile le phénomène caché derrière la vie ordinaire, banale voire imperceptible, qui contraste avec un autre univers. Êtes-vous d'accord avec cette affirmation?
- The message that Philippe Delerm wants to give us is that there is a striking contrast between the life which Monsieur Delmas has been leading and the one he discovers once he comes in contact with Folon's painting. Delerm creates Monsieur Delmas in order to depict a monotonous life which engulfs anyone (including Monsieur Delmas) in a colourless world of routine and inertia.
  - This is primarily depicted by the physical appearance of the main character. His appearance is far from attractive and evokes a discoloured world. Delerm describes him as having « un corps massif et mou qui n'avait rien de la joviale corpulence des joueurs de pétanque, ni la densité des joueurs de rugby... » At the beginning of the story, the author also gives a description of Monsieur Delmas' usual mechanical thereabouts. Monotony and routine are more than evident.
  - In contrast to all this, the author makes use of Folon's painting which symbolises a world full of colours, happiness and freedom. The main character reflects the author himself, who is also affected by Folon's work. In fact, he himself had visited the art exhibition in 1982, in Montauban, where he could observe Folon's painting.
  - The use of watercolours in Folon's painting also points to this feeling of ambivalence: watercolours are very light and relatively easy to use. However, they are also somewhat limiting because of their very nature. The painting in this novel is *Le Cri*, one of Folon's works. Monsieur Delmas looks at this painting and is immediately mesmerised. He no longer keeps his monotonous life but starts to experience and experiment with different things. This is primarily shown by his decision to immediately buy a kite.
  - Delmas longs to fly and his desire is so great that at the end, the reader is led to believe that he might have plunged to his death. Sadly, much as we desire to fly, this is only an illusion. Unfortunately the idea of happiness is momentary. This is also reflected in Folon's painting. Tragically, we cannot really escape the real world with all its suffering and endurance. Our only way of escaping is by flying into Folon's world, yet we cannot physically escape reality. That is what the phenomenon of living is all about.

**(Total: 15 points)**

**4. Traitez SIX questions au choix. Formulez vos réponses en français.**

Candidates are to choose 6 questions, each having a value of 2.5 marks.

(a) Associez:

(2½)

(i)	Le surnom de Marcel Desailly	(iii)	rouge
(ii)	On peut trouver des macarons au thé	(iv)	des blancs
(iii)	Le tapis du Palais du Festival de Cannes est	(v)	les Bleus
(iv)	Pour faire des macarons, on utilise ..... d'œufs	(ii)	vert
(v)	L'équipe de football nationale est connue comme	(i)	le noir

(b) (i) Gustave Eiffel et ses partenaires ingénieurs ont construit la Tour Eiffel à quelle occasion? (1)

**À l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle de 1889.**

(ii) Quel type de travaux est-ce qu'on fait à la Tour Eiffel tous les sept ans? (1)

**On la repeint / Accepter aussi : on y met de la peinture / ((de)) (la) peinture).**

(iii) L'Abbé Pierre est né à a) Nice b) Nantes c) **Lyon**. (½)

(c) Dites si c'est vrai ou faux. (2½)

(i) On peut prendre un café allongé. **V**

(ii) Poser la main doucement sur la tête est une manière de saluer les enfants. **V**

(iii) En mars, on organise Le Festival de Cannes. **F**

(iv) On appelle Jeanne d'Arc la peau d'Orleans. **F**

(v) Jeanne d'Arc symbolise la victoire de la sincérité et de la foi qui contrastent avec la violence et l'injustice.

**V**

(d)

(i) Où se déroulent les aventures de Tintin? En Belgique / En Europe / **Sur tous les continents** (1)

(ii) En 1910, un moment important a acquis sa place permanente près de la Seine. Lequel?

**La Tour Eiffel.** (1)

(iii) Le surnom de Charles VII était le « **petit roi**/petit berger/petit duc de Bourges » (½)

(e) Complétez (Utilisez seulement **CINQ** mots): (2½)

Tournesol	Hergé	Jeanne d'Arc
Chambord	ganache	boulot

(i) On trouve souvent sa statue dans les églises françaises. **Jeanne d'Arc**.

(ii) C'est le créateur des aventures de Tintin. **Hergé**

(iii) C'est la crème qu'on trouve au cœur du macaron « parisien ». **ganache**.

(iv) Il a conçu l'idée d'une fusée pour aller sur la lune. **Tournesol**

(v) C'est un château visité par de nombreux touristes chaque année. **Chambord**

(f) Répondez:

(i) Comment s'appellent les inspecteurs de police dans la série de « Tintin »? **Dupont et Dupond** (1)

(ii) Le capitaine Haddock résidait dans un château. Lequel? **Cheverny** (1)

(iii) Est-il possible d'acheter des dentifrices pour les animaux domestiques? **Oui** (½)

(g) Complétez:

(i) On peut enterrer un animal domestique au **cimetière** (1)

(ii) Les « chiffonniers » appartiennent à une association laïque, connue comme la communauté d' **Emmaüs**. (1)

(iii) Un bon croissant doit être mangé encore froid / **chaud** /sucré. (½)

(h) (i) L'Abbé Pierre a reçu une décoration importante pour son travail. Laquelle?

**((La) Grand' Croix de (l'Ordre de)) la Légion d'honneur.**

(1)

(ii) Quel animal accompagne toujours Tintin ? **Le / Son chien Milou.**

(1)

(iii) Si l'on veut plus d'une goutte de lait dans son café, on demandera un « noisette »/ « **crème** »/ « macaron ».

(½)

**(Total: 15 points)**