FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

IN FRENCH

Friday, June 21, 2002 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

SCORING KEY

Mechanics of Rating
• Use only red ink or red pencil in rating Regents examination papers. Do not attempt to correct the student’s work by making insertions or changes of any kind.
• Use checkmarks [✓] to indicate incorrect or omitted answers in Parts 2 and 3. Do not place a checkmark beside a correct answer. Underscore student errors in Part 4.
• Record the credit for each part in the appropriate credit box on the student’s answer booklet.
• Record the total examination score (the sum of the credits the student received for each part) in the appropriate space in the box in the upper right corner of the answer booklet.
• Check carefully for mechanical errors (e.g., addition). Using a calculator might be helpful.
• Write your initials clearly in the appropriate space on the answer booklet.

Part 1
Record the credit for Part 1: Speaking, as previously reported to the building principal.

Part 2
Allow a total of 30 credits, two credits for each of the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
  a & \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 7 \\
  b & \quad 10 \quad 1 \quad 13 \quad 3 \\
  c & \quad 2 \quad 3 \\
  d & \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\
  e & \quad 8 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\
  f & \quad 11 \quad 2 \quad 14 \quad 2 \\
  g & \quad 15 \quad 2
\end{align*}
\]

Part 3
Allow a total of 30 credits, two credits for each of the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
  a & \quad 16 \quad 2 \\
  b & \quad 21 \quad 3 \\
  c & \quad 26 \quad 1 \\
  d & \quad 17 \quad 4 \\
  e & \quad 22 \quad 1 \\
  f & \quad 27 \quad 1 \\
  g & \quad 18 \quad 1 \\
  h & \quad 23 \quad 4 \\
  i & \quad 28 \quad 3 \\
  j & \quad 19 \quad 3 \\
  k & \quad 24 \quad 4 \\
  l & \quad 29 \quad 2 \\
  m & \quad 20 \quad 2 \\
  n & \quad 25 \quad 2 \\
  o & \quad 30 \quad 3
\end{align*}
\]

Part 4
Principles:
In Part 4a, students are instructed to write one note (choice of one out of two) of at least six clauses for a total of six credits. In Part 4b, students are instructed to write either a narrative based on a picture or a letter. The narrative or letter must contain at least 10 clauses for a total of 10 credits. The answers to Part 4 must be written in the student’s own words; no credit should be given for a response that is copied or substantially the same as material from other parts of the examination.
In order to qualify for any credit, the note and the narrative/letter must achieve the stated purpose.

The rating procedure described below provides for one credit for each clause: ⅔ credit for comprehensibility-appropriateness and ⅓ credit for form. The six clauses in the note (Part 4a) may be contained in fewer than six sentences, and the 10 clauses in the narrative/letter (Part 4b) may be contained in fewer than 10 sentences.

For the purpose of rating, a clause must contain a verb, a stated or implied subject, and additional words necessary to convey meaning. The intent is to credit the ideas expressed, regardless of the number of sentences in which they are expressed.

Comprehensibility is determined by the rater's visual inspection and judgment as to whether the clause would be understood by a literate native reader of French who knows no English, but is used to dealing with foreigners. Appropriateness is determined on the basis of the clause's contribution to the development of the note and narrative/letter.

Form is adherence to conventional rules of grammar and orthography.

Procedure:

For rating Part 4, the student's answer booklet contains three columns labeled C (Comprehensibility), A (Appropriateness), and F (Form). For Part 4a, the columns are numbered 1 through 6 to correspond to the first six clauses in the note, and for Part 4b, the columns are numbered 1 through 10 to correspond to the first 10 clauses in the narrative/letter.

1. Read the note or the narrative/letter in its entirety to determine whether the stated purpose has been achieved. If the purpose has not been achieved, leave all boxes for that note or narrative/letter blank.

2. Proceed as follows if the purpose of the note or the narrative/letter has been achieved:
   - Identify the first six clauses in the note or the first 10 clauses in the narrative/letter by slash marks as shown in the examples (⁄1, ⁄2, ⁄3, etc.). Do not include the datelines, salutations, and closings supplied in the student's test booklet. Rate only the clauses you have identified by slash marks.
   - Determine the comprehensibility-appropriateness of the first clause.
     - If the clause is incomprehensible or inappropriate, leave all three boxes blank and go on to the next clause.
     - If the clause is comprehensible and appropriate, place a checkmark [✓] in the C box and in the A box.
   - Evaluate the form of the first clause by underlining ALL errors. Do not underline more than three diacritical marks in each note or narrative/letter. (The past practice of circling repeated errors has been discontinued.)
     - If the clause contains no more than one error, place a checkmark in the F box (i.e., there is no penalty for one error per clause).
     - If the clause contains more than one error, leave the F box blank.
   - Rate the remaining clauses in the same manner.

After rating the note and the narrative/letter, count the number of checkmarks. Write the total number in the blank next to “Total Checks” below the narrative/letter. Divide that number by three and round the result to the nearest whole number. Write that whole number in the “Credit” box for Part 4. The following table is provided for your convenience in converting the total number of checkmarks to credit for Part 4.
Comprehensive French—concluded

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Total Checks</th>
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<td>48, 47</td>
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<td>46, 45, 44</td>
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<td>43, 42, 41</td>
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<td>40, 39, 38</td>
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<td>37, 36, 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>34, 33, 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>31, 30, 29</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>28, 27, 26</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Checks</th>
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<td>22, 21, 20</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>19, 18, 17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 15, 14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 12, 11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 9, 8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 6, 5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 3, 2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a For each note, an example of a response worth six credits follows. The slash marks indicate how each sample note has been divided into clauses.

31 Cher Monsieur/Chère Madame

Je vous remercie des pâtisseries françaises pour notre festival. Les croissants et les éclairs au chocolat étaient délicieux. Beaucoup de gens ont acheté des pâtisseries et on a gagné assez d’argent pour organiser notre excursion à la ville de Québec au printemps. Tout le monde s’est bien amusé au festival. Vous êtes très gentil.

32 Monsieur/Madame

Je n’aime pas le pull-over que j’ai reçu. Je voudrais une autre couleur. Si vous n’avez pas ce pull-over en bleu, ou en vert, vous pouvez m’envoyer un remboursement. Je vous remercie d’avance.

b For each narrative/letter, an example of a response worth 10 credits follows. The slash marks indicate how each sample narrative/letter has been divided into clauses.

33 Mlle Lefleur a rendez-vous au garage pour faire changer l’huile de sa voiture. Quand Henri, le garagiste, regarde le moteur, il voit qu’il doit réparer beaucoup de choses. Ça va coûter 2000 euros. Mlle Lefleur panique un peu parce que la voiture est très vieille et téléphone à ses parents. Mais ils lui répondent que c’est son anniversaire dimanche et qu’elle peut s’acheter une nouvelle voiture, si elle veut.

34 Aux Etats-Unis les jeunes préfèrent s’habiller en jean et en tee-shirt parce que la vie est très active. Ils font du sport après les classes et le week-end. Ils s’intéressent beaucoup à la musique et quand ils sortent avec leurs amis ils vont souvent à des matchs, à des concerts ou au cinéma. Ils aiment la restauration rapide mais certains essayent de manger beaucoup de fruits et de salades. La journée scolaire commence tôt et finit tard et ils font leurs devoirs le soir, après le sport. En général, les ados américains sont actifs et heureux.