# 2.13 Poverty and Homelessness: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8652 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

**Reliez, Complétez, Traduisez and Classez tasks on poverty and homelessness vocabulary. Accents and the cedilla are used throughout; reproduce them correctly in your answers. Use full sentences for the Traduisez items into English and into French. Total time suggested: 30 minutes.**

**1** Traduisez en anglais. Contexte: phrases courtes sur la pauvreté et l'inégalité mondiale. Écrivez des phrases anglaises complètes.

**(a)** 3 a. Beaucoup de gens n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable. **(2)**

**(b)** 3 b. Les sans-abri dorment souvent dans la rue. **(2)**

**(c)** 3 c. La pauvreté peut causer la malnutrition. **(2)**

**(d)** 3 d. On collecte des dons pour aider les familles dans le besoin. **(1)**

**(e)** 3 e. Les pays en développement ont souvent moins de services publics. **(2)**

**(Total for Question 1 is 9 marks)**


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**2** Traduisez en français. Contexte: phrases à propos de solutions et de situations de pauvreté. Écrivez des phrases françaises complètes.

**(a)** 4 a. We help homeless people by giving them food. **(3)**

**(b)** 4 b. Many people do not have access to housing. **(3)**

**(c)** 4 c. We will support food banks in our town. **(2)**

**(d)** 4 d. The inequality between rich and poor is worrying. **(2)**

**(Total for Question 2 is 10 marks)**


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**3** Classez les mots suivants en 'causes' ou 'effets' de la pauvreté. Contexte: vocabulaire général sur pourquoi la pauvreté existe et ses conséquences. Liste: manque d'éducation, chômage, malnutrition, manque de logement, conflits, migrations. Pour chaque élément, indiquez 'cause' ou 'effet'.

**(a)** 5 a. manque d'éducation **(2)**

**(b)** 5 b. chômage **(2)**

**(c)** 5 c. malnutrition **(2)**

**(d)** 5 d. manque de logement **(2)**

**(e)** 5 e. conflits **(2)**

**(f)** 5 f. migrations **(2)**

**(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)**


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# Mark scheme · 2.13 Poverty and Homelessness: 30-minute Pack

## Question 1

(a) renders 'Beaucoup de gens' as 'Many people' or equivalent **M1**

(a) renders full idea 'do not have access to drinking water' correctly **A1**

**(a) Answer: Many people do not have access to drinking water.**

(b) renders 'Les sans-abri' as 'The homeless' or 'Homeless people' **M1**

(b) renders 'sleep often in the street' as 'often sleep on the street' or equivalent **A1**

**(b) Answer: The homeless often sleep on the street.**

(c) renders 'La pauvreté' as 'Poverty' **M1**

(c) renders 'can cause malnutrition' accurately **A1**

**(c) Answer: Poverty can cause malnutrition.**

(d) renders core idea 'We collect donations to help families in need' or equivalent **B1**

**(d) Answer: We collect donations to help families in need.**

(e) renders 'Les pays en développement' as 'Developing countries' **M1**

(e) renders 'often have fewer public services' accurately **A1**

**(e) Answer: Developing countries often have fewer public services.**

## Question 2

(a) correct verb for 'we help' either 'nous aidons' or 'on aide' **M1**

(a) correct object 'les sans-abri' for 'homeless people' **M1**

(a) correct phrase 'en leur donnant de la nourriture' or 'en leur donnant de la nourriture' equivalent **A1**

**(a) Answer: Nous aidons les sans-abri en leur donnant de la nourriture. (oe: On aide les sans-abri en leur donnant de la nourriture.)**

(b) renders 'Many people' as 'Beaucoup de gens' or equivalent **M1**

(b) renders 'do not have access to' as 'n'ont pas accès à' correctly **M1**

(b) renders 'housing' as 'le logement' or 'un logement' appropriately **A1**

**(b) Answer: Beaucoup de gens n'ont pas accès à un logement. (oe: Beaucoup de gens n'ont pas accès au logement.)**

(c) correct future or near-future structure: 'Nous allons soutenir' or 'Nous soutiendrons' **M1**

(c) correct object 'les banques alimentaires de notre ville' or equivalent **A1**

**(c) Answer: Nous allons soutenir les banques alimentaires de notre ville. (oe: Nous soutiendrons les banques alimentaires de notre ville.)**

(d) renders 'The inequality' as 'L'inégalité' or 'L'inégalité entre riches et pauvres' **M1**

(d) renders 'is worrying' as 'est inquiétante' or 'est préoccupante' or similar GCSE-level equivalent **A1**

**(d) Answer: L'inégalité entre riches et pauvres est préoccupante. (oe: L'inégalité entre riches et pauvres est inquiétante.)**

## Question 3

(a) labels 'manque d'éducation' as cause (the opposite label is credited if justified, e.g. poverty limits access to education) **B1**

(a) justifies briefly where needed: lack of education reduces job opportunities (implicit acceptance of cause) **B1**

**(a) Answer: cause**

(b) labels 'chômage' as cause (the opposite label is credited if justified, e.g. poverty can lead to unemployment) **B1**

(b) accepts brief justification: unemployment causes loss of income **B1**

**(b) Answer: cause**

(c) labels 'malnutrition' as effect **B1**

(c) accepts brief justification: malnutrition results from lack of food **B1**

**(c) Answer: effet**

(d) labels 'manque de logement' as effect (the opposite label is credited if justified, e.g. having no home makes finding work harder) **B1**

(d) accepts brief justification: lack of housing results from poverty **B1**

**(d) Answer: effet**

(e) labels 'conflits' as cause **B1**

(e) accepts brief justification: conflicts disrupt economies and cause poverty **B1**

**(e) Answer: cause**

(f) labels 'migrations' as effect (the opposite label is credited if justified, e.g. migration can increase pressure on housing and jobs) **B1**

(f) accepts brief justification: migration often follows poverty or conflict **B1**

**(f) Answer: effet**


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