

GCSE BENGALI 8638/LF

Paper 1 Listening Foundation

Mark scheme

June 2020

Version: 0.1 Pre-Standardisation



Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Listening and Reading tests

General principles of marking

Non-verbal answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

Verbal answers (English or target language)

1. The basic principle of assessment is that students should gain credit for what they know, understand and can do; provided their written response communicates the required message without ambiguity, it will get the mark. The following guidance should be borne in mind when marking.

- (a) Credit should be given for all answers which convey the key idea required intelligibly and without ambiguity. This applies whether the answer is in English or target language. A separate assessment of spelling, punctuation and grammar is not required because of the nature of the answers. However, these aspects are an integral part of assessing communication and marks cannot be awarded where errors in spelling, punctuation or grammar lead to a failure to communicate the required information without ambiguity.
- (b) Where a student has given alternatives or additional information in an answer, the following criteria should be applied: if the alternative/addition does not contradict the key idea/make it ambiguous, accept If the alternative/addition contradicts the key idea or makes it ambiguous, reject.
- (c) Where numbered lines are given within a question/section of a question, credit should be given for correct answers, no matter which line they appear on.
- (d) Where a question has more than one section (eg (i) and (ii), a candidate may include as part of the answer to one section the information required to answer another section. Eg, in Listening, information required to answer section (ii) might be given as part of the answer to section (i). In such cases, credit should be given for having answered section (ii), provided that no incorrect answer has been given for that section in the correct place on the question paper.

2. In questions where students are asked to give for example a list of three items, only the first three items they write down should be considered for assessment purposes.

3. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt, look for the key idea.

4. Where a student has crossed out an answer and what was underneath remains legible then it should be marked. When part of an answer is crossed out, then only what remains should be considered.

5. .../.. means that these are acceptable alternative answers in the mark scheme. (.....) means that this information is not needed for full marks to be awarded.

6. In questions which are T/F/? or \sqrt{X} ? in either Section A or Section B, a mix and match approach should be tolerated and credit given where it is clear and unambiguous (eg consistent use by the candidate).

7. The following general principles should be applied in relation to answers in the target language in Section B:

- (a) Incorrect personal pronouns accept (unless this causes ambiguity).
- (b) Incorrect possessive adjectives accept (unless this causes ambiguity).
- (c) Wrong gender accept (unless this causes ambiguity).
- (d) Infinitive will normally communicate without ambiguity, so should be accepted.
- (e) Wrong tense accept as long as student comprehension is not in question.
- (f) Minor spelling errors accept as long as the answer is understandable with no ambiguity. In Section B, this means that even if the spelling error results in the creation of a word in another language, including English, then provided it is a recognisable attempt at a spelling in the target language, it will be credited.

Question	Accept	Mark
01	A	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02	C	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.1	spicy/hot	with spice	fish curry/rice	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.2	fruit juice	juice	any other drink	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	В	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	Α	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	Α	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05	two days	2 days	2 hours	1

Questio	n Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06	daily newspapers	(daily) newspaper/paper	books	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07	(your) finger print	a finger print/finger/finger print scanner	phone/start	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
	go to the fair (Bangla Mela)/listen	go to the fair/Banga Mela, listen to (Bengali)		
08.1	to Bengali songs	songs/music	songs/fair	1
	(Any one)	(Any one)		

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	relatives	family members	friends	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.1	educational	educational	Facebook/blog/Snapchat	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.2	offensive	offensive/rude/meaningless/rubbish	waste of time	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	on the right	(on the) right	straight/left	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11	behind	rear	Front/straight ahead	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	opposite (the bus stop)	across/opposite	rear	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.1	Α	1

Q	uestion	Accept	Mark
	13.2	В	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.3	Α	1

Q	uestion	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
	14	Positive: shorter distance for shipping Negative: ice melting, seaside cities drowning	Positive: less distance for ships to travel/ quicker for ships Negative: ice melting, seaside cities drowning/goes under water (Any one)	Positive: transport/goods/ship Negative: ice	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
15	Positive: less expensive to transport goods/less time Negative: habitats of animals destroyed	Positive: less expensive/cheaper transport/ less time/faster/shorter time Negative: habitats of animals/birds destroyed/damaged (Any one)	Positive: transport Negative: animals/home/ruin	2

Question	Accept	Mark
16.1	C	1

Question	Accept	Mark
16.2	В	1

Question	Accept	Mark
16.3	Α	1

Questic	n Accept	Mark	
17	C	1	1

Question	Accept	Mark	
18	D	1	

Question	Accept	Mark
19	Α	1

Questio	n Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
20	At present: pupils can choose a language to study at GCSE In future: learning a language (in GCSE) will be compulsory		At present: language/GCSE In future: GCSE	2

Question	Accept	Mark
21	B, E, G, H (in any order)	4

Question	Accept	Mark
22.1	В	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.2	D	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23.1	C	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23.2	В	1

Total marks = 40