



GCSE MODERN HEBREW 8678/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation Tier

Mark scheme

June 2021

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 √/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
01.1	E (Getting help from siblings with schoolwork)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	C (Eating meals at home)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	A (Visiting grandparents)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	Presents/gifts (for his family)	Presents/gifts/souvenirs	Jewish things	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	Eats falafel	Eating/eat/eats	Falafel	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Hears/listens to music	Hearing/listening music	Music	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	Sits with friends	Sitting/meets friends	Drinking coffee	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	D Biology 2 Not interesting	2

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	A PE 4 Illness	2

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	P (past)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	F (future)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	P (past)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	Advantage: Sleeping in a tent Disadvantage: It's rainy (in the mountains)	Tent, friends Rain/wet/weather	It's unpleasant	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	Advantage: Swimming in the swimming pool Disadvantage: The hotel is boring/no friends	Swimming/pool/family Boring/no friends	Swimming in the sea /It's a hotel The hotel is expensive	2

Question	Accept	Mark
06.1	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.2	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.3	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.4	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.5	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.6	NT (not in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.7	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.1	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.2	P (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.3	P+N (positive and negative)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	He lives/stays with relatives/family (in Jerusalem)	Lives with family/them	Visits family	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	He walks/arrives/gets to university on foot or by bicycle	Walking/using bicycle/cycling/not using bus or taxi	Recycling On foot/bicycle (on their own)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.3	He buys/gets his food in the supermarket	He is not going to restaurants/university cafeteria	He buys food in the market	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.4	He goes to/likes parties with friends (in his free time)	Likes (going to)/goes to parties	He has friends	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.1	E (חדר-שינה)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.2	D (סלון)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.3	A (מטבח)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10	B, E, F (in any order) טוב לשלוח תמונות רק לחברים או למשפחה B אנשים כותבים על עצמם ברשתות חברתיות E לא טוב לכתוב דברים לא יפים על אנשים F	3

Question	Accept	Mark
11	D, C, F, A (in this order) D בריאה C אוכלים F מיץ A אומר	4

Question	Accept	Mark
12.1	B (מרים לא מבינה את בעלה)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.2	C (מרים חושבת שיצחק מאוד חכם)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.3	A (מרים מקבלת כסף מיצחק להוצאות הבית)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.4	C (יצחק לא עוזר למרים לטפל בילדים)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
13.1	(Past) שיחק טניס	טניס	לרוץ בפארק	2
	(Future) ירכב / ירכוב / לרכוב על אופנוע (מהיר)	אופנוע	לרוץ בפארק	

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
13.2	(Past) שיחקה שחמט	שחמט	כדורשת	2
	(Present) משחקת כדורגל (בנבחרת של בית-הספר)	כדורגל	נבחרת / חברים	

Qu		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
14	אני לומדת אנגלית בבית הספר.	I learn/study English in school.	I do/take English	England/Anglit house/book	1
	יש לנו שלושה שיעורים בשבוע.	We have three lessons a week.	... three/3 classes in a week.	...in seven	1
	אנחנו קוראים וכותבים בכיתה.	We read and write in the classroom.	We are writing and reading in class/lesson.	We call....	1
	המורה נותנת הרבה שיעורי-בית.	The teacher is giving a lot/many/plenty of homework.	...home – lessons		1
	אני אוהבת לשמוע שירים באינטרנט	I like/love to listen to songs on the web/internet	...to hear songs....	...to sing songs...	1
	ואני רוצה לבקר באנגליה.	and I want to visit (in) England.	and I wish to visit England	...to go to/to morning...	1
	בשנה שעברה למדנו גיאוגרפיה.	Last year we studied/learnt Geography.	In the year that passed...	Wrong verb	1
	התלמידים נסעו לטיול בהרים,	The students travelled for a trip/hike/stroll in the mountains,	The pupils went to a...	Wrong verb	1
	אבל אני הייתי חולה.	But I was ill/sick.	...I didn't feel well/wasn't well.	Wrong tense	1

Total marks = 60