

GCSE PANJABI 8683/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation

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 \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). If candidates write 'True' instead of 'ठ' for ਠੀਕ in Section B, this should also be credited despite the wrong language being used.

- 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.

Qu		Accept		Mark
01.1		F (Study medicine)		1
Qu		Accept		Mark
01.2		A (Be an admin worker)		1
Qu		Accept		Mark
01.3		D (Be a shopkeeper)	D (Be a shopkeeper)	
Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	big			1
Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	in a town	in a town		1
Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	on/near a beach			1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	a big garden			1
Qu		Accept		Mark
03.1		Feature: C (Teaching) Reason: 1 (Teachers teach well)		2
Qu		Accept		Mark
03.2	Feature: B (Behaviour) Reason: 3 (Teachers are strict)		2	
Qu		Accept		Mark
04.1		P (past)		1
Qu		Accept		Mark
04.2		P (past)		1
Qu		Accept		Mark
04.3		F (future)		1

Qu	Accept	Mark
04.4	N (now)	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	Advantage – Helps to stay in touch	Helps to talk to parents (if need arises)		2
03.1	Disadvantage – It distracts (from studies)	Doesn't let you concentrate on studies		2

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	Advantage – Helps to find the way Disadvantage – Can			2
	cause an accident (when using it while driving)			

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.1	F (false)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.2	T (true)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.3	F (false)	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
06.4	T (true)	1
Ou	Accent	Mark
Qu	Accept	Wark
06.5	NT (not in the text)	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
06.6	F (false)	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
06.7	F (false)	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
07.1	N (negative)	1

Qu		Accept		Mark
07.2		P (positive)		1
Qu		Accept		Mark
07.3		P/N (positive and negative)		1
Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	He often listens to music	He listens to music regularly	He never listens to music	1
Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	He doesn't go to the cinema much	He goes to the cinema very little	He goes to the cinema a lot	1
Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.3	He eats at home regularly	He often eats at home	He often eats out	1
Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.4	He plays games outside regularly	He often plays games outside	He does not play games outside at all	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
09	B, E, G (in any order) B (ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਫਲਾਈਟਾਂ ਦੇਰ ਨਾਲ ਪਹੁੰਚਣਗੀਆਂ ।) E (ਕਮਲ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਠਹਿਰੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ ।)	3
	G (ਕਮਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਫਲਾਈਟ ਬਾਰੇ ਛੇਤੀ ਦੱਸੇਗੀ।)	

Qu	Accept	Mark
10	C, E, G (in any order) C (ਹਰਵੀਰ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭੈਣ ਨਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ।) E (ਹਰਵੀਰ ਦੀ ਭੈਣ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਿਲਣਸਾਰ ਹੈ।) G (ਹਰਵੀਰ ਦੇ ਮੰਮੀ ਜੀ ਚੰਗੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੇ ਹਨ।)	3

Qu	Accept	Mark
	B, D, F, H (in this order) B (ਆਉਂਦੇ)	
11	D (ਬਹੁਤ)	4
	F (ਸਿੱਖਣ)	
	н (ਦਿਲਚਸਪ)	

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.1	c (ਰੱਬ ਨਾਲੋ ਂ ਵੱਧ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਕੇ)	1
Ou	Accent	Mark
Qu	Accept	Wark
12.2	B (ਰਾਂਝੇ ਨੂੰ)	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
12.3	A (ਉਸ ਦਾ ਪਿਉ)	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
12.4	В (ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਦੇ ਘਰ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark	
	Past problems		
	ਸਕੂਲ ਬਦਲਿਆ/ਨਵਾਂ ਸਕੂਲ	1	
	(ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਦਾ)	1	
13	ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਕੰਮ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ		
	Future problems		
	ਸਾਰੇ <u>ਜੀ. ਸੀ. ਐੱਸ. ਈ</u> . ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗਾ		
	ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਟੀ ਵਿੱਚ (ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਸਾਇੰਸ) ਵਿੱਚ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ/ <u>ਡਿਗਰੀ</u> ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕੇਗਾ	1	

Qu		Accept	Reject	Mark
14	ਮੈਂ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ	I came		1
	ਪੰਜਾਬ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਹਫਤੇ	to the Panjab last week	India	1
	ਪਰ ਮੈਂ ਘਰੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਨਿਕਲਿਆ	but I did not go out of the house	outside	1
	ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਗਰਮੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੀ।	because it was too hot.	hot	1
	ਅਸੀਂ ਪੱਖਾ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ	We put/switch on fan	fan	1
	ਸੌਂ <i>ਦੇ</i> ਹਾਂ	when we go to sleep/while sleeping	sleep/bed	1
	ਗਤ ਨੂੰ।	at night.	during the day	1
	ਮੈ ⁻ ਹਾਲੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਿਆ	I couldn't do my homework/schoolwork yet	work	1
	ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਨਾ ਚਲਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ।	due to the Internet not working.	Internet	1

Total marks = 60