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# A-level Panjabi 7682/3

Paper 3 Listening, Reading and Writing

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Mark scheme

June 2022

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Version: 1.0 Final



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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. The following general principles should be applied in relation to answers in the target language:
- (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. 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.

Section A Listening

**Comprehension questions to be answered in target language but with no AO3 marks.**

Where the natural answer to a question consists entirely or partly of words or phrases from the recording, students may use that material without rephrasing it. Minor spelling errors which do not distort the meaning will be tolerated. However, the AO1 mark will not be awarded for a response in which the student includes irrelevant material or inappropriate information from the stimulus, eg by 'lifting' an element from the original which does not match the phrasing of the question set.

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
01	D, F, G, J, L	5	In <b>any</b> order

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.1	ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਜਨਤਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿੱਧੀ ਚੋਣ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। (1) ਹਰ ਉਹ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 18 ਸਾਲ ਜਾਂ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਪਰ ਹੈ (ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਉਸ ਚੋਣ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।) (1)	2	<b>One</b> mark for <b>each</b> detail

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.2	ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰਫਲ ਅਤੇ ਜਨ-ਸੰਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ।	1	

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.3	(ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾ ਵਿੱਚ) ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵੋਟਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਜਪਾਲ ਜੇਤੂ ਕਰਾਰ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।	1	

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.4	ਜੇਤੂ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਦੇ ਜਿਹੜੇ (ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾ) ਮੈਂਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਮਿਲੇ ਉਹ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ।	1	

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.5	ਸੰਸਦ ਦਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨ	1	

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
02.6	ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾ ਨੂੰ ਜਵਾਬਦੇਹ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। (1) ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਬੇਭਰੋਸਗੀ ਦਾ ਮਤਾ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਹੁਦੇ ਤੋਂ ਹਟਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। (1)	2	<b>One mark for each detail</b> <b>Reject:</b> ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾ ਦੇ ਮੈਂਬਰ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਮੰਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੁੱਛ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
03.1	ਸਨਅਤੀ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ / ਵੱਡੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ। (1) ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ। (1)	2	<b>One mark for each detail</b>

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
03.2	ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਉਪਜਾਊ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਬੰਜਰ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ। (1) ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਿਤ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। (1)	2	<b>One mark for each detail</b>

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
03.3	ਰਿਸ਼ਵਤਖੋਰੀ (1) ਅਫ਼ਸਰਸ਼ਾਹੀ (1) ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਹੁਤਾਤ (1)	2	Any <b>two</b> of three <b>One mark for each detail</b>

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
03.4	ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਾਂਘਾ ਸੀ। (1) ਰਾਜਸੀ ਆਗੂਆਂ / ਅਫ਼ਸਰਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦੀ ਪੈਸੇ ਲਈ ਦੌੜ। (1)	2	<b>One mark for each detail</b>

Qu	Accept	Mark	Notes
03.5	ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੰਗੀ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪਰਵਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਕਾਹਲੇ ਹਨ। (1) ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿ ਅਮੀਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਰਵਾਸ / ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ। (1)	2	<b>One mark for each detail</b>

**Summary question**

Qu 04	Key idea	Mark	Notes
Bullet 1	<p>ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀਆਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਯੋਗ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। (1)</p> <p>ਸਰਕਾਰ ਗੈਰ-ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ / ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਨਾਖਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। (1)</p> <p>ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਟੈਕਸ ਰਿਟਰਨ ਭਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। (1)</p> <p>ਲੋਕ ਪਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੇ ਬਿੱਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। (1)</p>	3	<p>Any <b>three</b> details</p> <p><b>One</b> mark for <b>each</b> detail</p>
Bullet 2	<p>ਲੋਕ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ ਦਰਜ ਕਰਵਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ / ਦਵਾਈਆਂ ਦੀ ਉਪਲਬਧਤਾ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। (1)</p> <p>ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਸਸਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਯੋਗ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। (1)</p> <p>ਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਲਈ ਜੀਵਨ-ਬੀਮਾ ਯੋਜਨਾ। (1)</p>	2	<p>Any <b>two</b> details</p> <p><b>One</b> mark for <b>each</b> detail</p>
Bullet 3	<p>ਆਈ. ਟੀ. ਢਾਂਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਸਤਾ, ਪਹੁੰਚਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਬਣਾਵੇ। (1)</p> <p>ਸਰਕਾਰ ਲੰਬੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਬਣਾਵੇ। (1)</p>	2	<p><b>One</b> mark for <b>each</b> detail</p>

The marks for content (AO1) and language (AO3) are awarded independently. Long summaries will be marked for content (AO1) or language (AO3) only as far as the first natural break (usually the end of a sentence or main clause) between 90 and 100 words. Short summaries are not subject to an automatic penalty but in practice are unlikely to include all the required content points and will therefore be self-penalising.

The AO1 mark is awarded for content points which contain the required information, regardless of whether those points are expressed in the student's own words, or are partly or wholly lifted from the recording. However, no AO1 mark will be awarded for a content point where the student includes irrelevant material or copies inappropriately from the stimulus, eg by 'lifting' an element from the original which does not match the phrasing of the bullet point.\* 'Lifted' language will not be eligible for credit when the AO3 mark is awarded.

**\*Generic example of ‘lifted’ language:**

**1**

Text includes *Having finished her studies, she became a doctor.*

Summary task includes the bullet point *What she did before becoming a doctor*

Correct answer is *She studied*

Student writes in response to that bullet point *Having finished her studies, she became a doctor*

No credit for AO1 because the response does not match the phrasing of the bullet point. (Also no credit for AO3 because of lifting.)

**2**

Text includes *... because computers will replace teachers*

Summary task includes the bullet point *Technological changes anticipated*

Correct answer is *Computers will replace teachers* or, to demonstrate successful manipulation, *Teachers will be replaced by computers*

Student writes in response to that bullet point *because computers will replace teachers*

No credit for AO1 because the response does not match the phrasing of the bullet point. (Also no credit for AO3 because of lifting.)

**Minor errors are defined as those which do not affect communication.**

**Serious errors are defined as those which adversely affect communication.**

**Minor errors include:**

incorrect but close to correct spellings

incorrect singular/plural agreement.

**Serious errors include:**

incorrect verb forms

incorrect use of pronouns

missing or incorrect agreements of gender and adjectives.

**Complex language includes:**

use of pronouns of all types

tenses that support conceptual complexity

connectives supporting a range of subordinate clauses including those requiring subjunctive

constructions with verbs and verbs followed by infinitive with correct preposition

use of present and past participles.

Mark	AO3 quality of language marks in listening and reading summary tasks
5	The language produced is mainly accurate with only occasional minor errors. The student shows a consistently secure grasp of grammar and is able to manipulate complex language accurately where required by the task.
4	The language produced is generally accurate, but there are some minor errors. The student shows a generally good grasp of grammar and is often able to manipulate complex language accurately where required by the task.
3	The language produced is reasonably accurate, but there are a few serious errors. The student shows a reasonable grasp of grammar and is sometimes able to manipulate complex language accurately where required by the task.
2	The language produced contains many errors. The student shows some grasp of grammar and is occasionally able to manipulate complex language accurately where required by the task.
1	The language produced contains many errors of a basic nature. The student shows little grasp of grammar and is rarely able to manipulate complex language accurately where required by the task.
0	The student produces nothing worthy of credit.

### Indicative content

#### Summary 1: 90 words – AO3 5/5

ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਕਾਰਡ ਬਣਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੈਰ-ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਕਰਨੀ ਸੌਖੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕ ਘਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੀ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਬਿੱਲ ਭਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਆਪਣਾ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਸਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਯੋਗ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਲਈ ਆਈ. ਟੀ. ਦਾ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਸਸਤਾ, ਪਹੁੰਚਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਬਣਾਵੇ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਜੋ ਲੰਬੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਬਣਾਵੇ।

#### Summary 2: 90 words – AO3 4/5

ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਕਾਰਡ ਬਣਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੈਰ-ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਕਰਨੀ ਸੌਖੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਟੀਕ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕ ਘਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੀ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਬਿੱਲ ਭਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਲੋਕ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਆਪਣਾ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬਣਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਸਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਯੋਗ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਲਈ ਆਈ. ਟੀ. ਦਾ ਢਾਂਚਾ ਸਸਤੀ, ਪਹੁੰਚਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਬਣਾਵੇ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਜੋ ਲੰਬੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਬਣਾਵੇ।



**Summary 3:** 90 words – AO3 3/5

ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਧਾਰ ਕਾਰਡ ਬਣਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੈਰ-ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਕਰਨੀ ਸੌਖੀ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕ ਘਰ ਬੈਠੇ ਹੀ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਬਿੱਲ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਆਪਣਾ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬਨਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਸਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਯੋਗ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਲਈ ਆਈ. ਟੀ. ਦਾ ਢਾਚਾ ਸਸਤਾ, ਪਹੁੰਚਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਆਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਬਣਾਏ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਜੋ ਲੰਬੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਬਣਾਏ।

**Summary 4:** 90 words – AO3 2/5

ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਾਲ ਅਧਾਰ ਕਾਰਡ ਬਣਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੈਰ-ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕ ਘਰ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਬਿੱਲ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਲੋਕ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਆਪਣਾ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਬਨਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਸਟਾ ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕੇ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਲੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਨ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੀਡਾ ਕੀ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਏਕ ਲਈ ਆਈ. ਟੀ. ਦਾ ਟਾਚਾ ਸਸਤਾ, ਪਹੁੰਚਨ ਆਲਾ ਤੇ ਸੌਕੇ ਮਿਲਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਹੋਏ। ਸਰਕਾਰ ਡੇ ਜੋ ਲੰਬੇ ਰਕਾਰਡ ਹੋਗੇ ਨੇ ਔਨਾ ਨੋ ਡਿਜੇਟਲਾਈਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਡੀ ਕੁਛ ਕਰ ਸਕਡੇ।

**Summary 5:** 90 words – AO3 1/5

ਅਧਾਰ ਕਾਰਡ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੈਰ-ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਡਿਜੀਟਲਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਨਾਲ। ਟੀਕ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸੇਵਾ। ਬਿਜਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਬਿੱਲ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ ਘਰ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਹੁਣ ਲੋਕ ਦੇ ਸਕਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣਾ ਡਾਕਟਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਬਨਾ ਔਨਲਾਈਨ ਤੇ ਸਸਟਾ ਤੇ ਦੇਖਭਾਲ ਲੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੇ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕੇ ਡਾਕਟਰੀ। ਪਹੁੰਚਨ ਆਲਾ ਤੇ ਸੌਕੇ ਮਿਲਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੋਏ ਸੜਕਾਰ ਚਾਹੀਡਾ ਕੇ ਔਹ ਹੜ ਏਕ ਲੇਈ ਆਈ. ਟੀ. ਦਾ ਟਾਚਾ ਸਸਤਾ। ਕੁਛ ਕਰ ਸਕਡੇ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਡੇ ਹੋਗੇ ਨੇ ਰਕਾਰਡ ਜੋ ਲੰਬੇ ਡਿਜੇਟਲਾਈਜ਼ ਕਰਨ ਡੀ ਔਨਾ ਨੋ।

**Section B**

**Question 5 Translation (into target language)**

**Guidance on level of accuracy in translations into the target language**

**Errors of spelling**

Errors of spelling will not be tolerated.

Verb endings and verb forms must be correct.

**Alternative answers**

Alternative answers offered by the candidate – even if one is in brackets – will be rejected unless both answers are correct.

**A successful translation**

A successful translation is one which includes each element of the text to be translated and where there is no omission or paraphrase.

**Repeated errors**

Where a candidate repeats the same error within a question, no further penalty will be imposed in awarding the mark.

Qu			
5	The table below shows the type of answer that is acceptable for each section of the text. Award one tick per correct section then use the conversion grid to award a total of 10 marks.		
Box		Accept	Reject
1	There are very few Panjabi youths	ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਹਨ	ਘੱਟ ਬੱਚੇ
2	who in their own culture	ਜਿਹੜੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਤੇ	
3	take pride.	ਮਾਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।	
4	Most of them	ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਵਧੀਕ	ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਘੱਟ
5	mimicking the West	ਪੱਛਮ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ ਕਰਕੇ	ਕੌਪੀ / ਕਾਪੀ ਕਰਕੇ
6	feel superior.	ਸਰਬੋਤਮ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।	ਘਟੀਆ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ
7	It is surprising	ਇਹ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ	ਇਹ ਆਮ ਗੱਲ ਹੈ
8	that when speaking Panjabi	ਕਿ ਉਹ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਣ ਵੇਲੇ	
9	they feel inferior.	ਆਪਣੀ ਹੇਠੀ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ।	ਵਡਿਆਈ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ
10	In contrast,	ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉਲਟ,	ਇਸ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ

11	from all over the world,	ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਭਰ ਦੇ,	ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ
12	foreign students,	ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ,	
13	who come to the Punjab	ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ	ਜਿਹੜੇ ਬਾਹਰ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ
14	with the Panjabi culture –	ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ –	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਨਾਲ
15	often fall in love.	ਅਕਸਰ ਪਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।	
16	(They) learn our language	ਉਹ ਸਾਡੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਸਿੱਖਣ	
17	and our traditional	ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡੀ ਰਵਾਇਤੀ	ਆਧੁਨਿਕ
18	lifestyle	ਜੀਵਨ-ਸ਼ੈਲੀ	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ
19	to follow	ਦੀ ਪਾਲਣਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ	
20	are highly eager.	ਬਹੁਤ ਉਤਸੁਕ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।	
21	They can often	ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਕਸਰ	
22	Panjabi attire, especially	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ, ਖਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ	
23	suits and kurta pyjamas	ਸੂਟ ਅਤੇ ਕੁੜਤੇ ਪਜਾਮੇ	
24	be spotted wearing.	ਪਹਿਨੇ ਹੋਏ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।	
25	Many	ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ	
26	to identify with our culture	ਸਾਡੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਨ	
27	make every effort.	ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।	
28	If they can fall in love so deeply	ਜੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੰਨਾ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਪਿਆਰ ਪੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ	
29	with our heritage,	ਸਾਡੀ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਨਾਲ,	ਸਾਡੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ
30	then why can't we?	ਤਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ?	

<b>Conversion grid</b>	
<b>Number of ticks</b>	<b>Mark</b>
28–30	10
25–27	9
22–24	8
19–21	7
16–18	6
13–15	5
10–12	4
7–9	3
4–6	2
1–3	1
0	0

## Section C

### Multi-skill task Question 6

#### Assessment objectives 1, 2 and 3

#### Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

#### Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

#### Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

**Assessment criteria**

Each assessment objective should be assessed independently.

Students are advised to write approximately 200 words per essay. Everything that students write must be assessed; there is no word limit. Students writing the recommended length have access to the full range of marks.

**Assessment Objective 1**

Mark	AO1
9–10	<p><b>Very good evaluation of the source</b> The relevant information from the spoken source material has been fully understood. Arguments/views are very effectively summarised and there is extensive evidence of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
7–8	<p><b>Good evaluation of the source</b> Most of the relevant information in the spoken source material has been clearly understood. Arguments/views are effectively summarised and there is frequent evidence of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
5–6	<p><b>Reasonable evaluation of the source</b> Some of the relevant information in the spoken source material has been understood. There is some evidence of summarising arguments/views and of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
3–4	<p><b>Limited evaluation of the source</b> A limited amount of relevant information in the spoken source has been understood. There is limited evidence of summarising arguments/views and of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
1–2	<p><b>Very limited evaluation of the source</b> A very limited amount of the relevant information in the spoken source has been understood. There is rarely evidence of summarising arguments/views and of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
0	The student produces nothing worthy of credit.

**Assessment Objective 2**

Mark	AO2
9–10	<p><b>Very good evaluation of the source</b> The relevant information from the written source material has been fully understood. Arguments/views are very effectively summarised and there is extensive evidence of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
7–8	<p><b>Good evaluation of the source</b> Most of the relevant information in the written source material has been clearly understood. Arguments/views are effectively summarised and there is frequent evidence of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
5–6	<p><b>Reasonable evaluation of the source</b> Some of the relevant information in the written source material has been understood. There is some evidence of summarising arguments/views and of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
3–4	<p><b>Limited evaluation of the source</b> A limited amount of relevant information in the written source has been understood. There is limited evidence of summarising arguments/views and of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
1–2	<p><b>Very limited evaluation of the source</b> A very limited amount of the relevant information in the written source has been understood. There is rarely evidence of summarising arguments/views and of drawing appropriate conclusions.</p>
0	The student produces nothing worthy of credit.

**Assessment Objective 3**

<b>AO3</b>	
9–10	The language produced is mainly accurate with only occasional minor errors. The student shows a consistently secure grasp of grammar and is able to manipulate complex language accurately. The student uses a wide range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
7–8	The language produced is generally accurate, but there are some minor errors. The student shows a generally good grasp of grammar and is often able to manipulate complex language accurately. The student uses a good range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
5–6	The language produced is reasonably accurate, but there are a few serious errors. The student shows a reasonable grasp of grammar and is sometimes able to manipulate complex language accurately. The student uses a reasonable range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
3–4	The language produced contains many errors. The student shows some grasp of grammar and is occasionally able to manipulate complex language accurately. The student uses a limited range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
1–2	The language produced contains many errors of a basic nature. The student shows little grasp of grammar and is rarely able to manipulate complex language accurately. The student uses a very limited range of vocabulary appropriate to the context and the task.
0	The student produces nothing worthy of credit.

**Minor errors are defined as those which do not affect communication.**

**Serious errors are defined as those which adversely affect communication.**

**Minor errors include:**

- incorrect but close to correct spellings
- incorrect singular/plural agreement.

**Serious errors include:**

- incorrect verb forms
- incorrect use of pronouns
- missing or incorrect agreements of gender and adjectives.

**Complex language includes:**

- use of pronouns of all types
- tenses that support conceptual complexity
- connectives supporting a range of subordinate clauses including those requiring subjunctive constructions with verbs and verbs followed by infinitive with correct preposition
- use of present and past participles.



**Indicative content multi-skill task essay**

- The love-soaked lyrics of human relationships have disappeared from Panjabi music. (AO1)
- Most Panjabi parents want their sons/daughters to be singers/lyricists but do not give them knowledge of their heritage, culture and history. (AO1)
- New people have entered into the music industry who have no knowledge of Panjabi culture and Panjabi public life. (AO1)
- Most youths want to become famous overnight through cheap publicity. (AO1)
- Some singers/lyricists are still active who have preserved the true nature of the Panjabi culture in their songs. (AO1)
- Portrayal of the need of music for humans. (AO2)
- The Panjabi lyricists/singers portray the wrong image of educational institutions. (AO2)
- The bad image of farmers is portrayed in Panjabi songs and the important issues related to them are ignored. (AO2)
- Panjabi singing/lyricism has presented some Panjabis as drunkards and drug addicts and they have become a laughing stock at national and international level. (AO2)
- Panjabi audiences/listeners have failed to discharge their duty with honesty towards Panjabi music. (AO2)