

GCSE ITALIAN 8633/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher Tier

Mark scheme

June 2022

Version: 1.0 Final



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 'V' for Vero 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.

Question	Accept	Mark
01.1	F (false)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	T (true)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	NT (not in the text)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
01.4	F (false)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
01.5	F (false)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
01.6	T (true)	1

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

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	(Accept present tense)	His school work is not being done because of going on the internet He stays online when/while studying	He doesn't like studying	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
117.7	He has (often) stayed online instead of going out with friends	He hasn't been out with friends/He didn't go out as he has been on his computer too much	He has been on the computer too much	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Says he is bored without internet	Only internet is interesting He's not interested in other hobbies	Internet is boring	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	That he's hiding the amount of time spent online (from his parents)	He's lying (to his parents) about his online habits	Anything else	1

		Reject	Mark
cause he says he has tried successfully to cut down time spent line	He can't manage to reduce time spent on line He's an internet addict He's becoming addicted etc	He spends too much time online	1

Question	Accept	Mark	
03.1	B (smokers)	1	

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	A (men)	1

Question	Accept	Mark	
03.3	A (fail)	1	

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	B (smoke near hospitals)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	A (children and pregnant women)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	D (Davide)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	D (Davide)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	C (Carla)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	B (Bruno)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	A (Alessandra)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
	H F C A (in this exact order) H (trascorso)	
05	F (stata) C (piaciuto) A (era)	4

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	It involves travelling abroad whilst volunteering OR It offers adventure as well as doing voluntary work	OR	It's for young people Reject the spelling of voluntary and volunteer	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
	Stops people in countries abroad from getting jobs OR Makes things worse eg abandoned orphans feel even worse once the volunteers leave	communities they are supposed to be	It doesn't help people enough (not specific enough) It has a negative impact (on its own)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	They can volunteer in their own community/area/ neighbourhood	No need to go abroad as they can volunteer at home	They should post it on Instagram	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	07.1 Given up all animal products	No longer uses anything to do with animals	Become a vegetarian Given up meat products	1
		She has become a vegan	Stopped eating animals	

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	Cut down on (greenhouse) gases/emissions	(Greenhouse) gases are produced as a result of animal production She is helping to cut down on (greenhouse) gases as not using animal products etc	It's good for the environment – any other reason than the specific one	1

Ques	stion	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.	.3	Buys fruit loose/without packaging	He buys fruit doesn't have packaging (because he doesn't buy it from the supermarket)	Buys organic fruit Any answer that does not mention plastic/ packaging	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.4	Keeps printing out to a minimum	Has cut down on printing documents, etc He thinks twice before printing something off He's trying to cut down on his use of paper (because he hates paper being wasted)	Anything else	1

Question	Accept	Mark	
08.1	B (al lavoro)	1	

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	A (ogni giorno)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	B (fa freddo)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	C (in ritardo)	1

Question	Accept				
09.1	F (futuro)				
Question	Accept				
09.2	O (ora)				
Question	Accept	Mark			
09.3	F (futuro)				
Question	Accept	Mark			
09.4	P (passato)				
Question	Accept	Mark			
10	B E F H (in any order) B (con origini antiche) E (quando non si deve lavorare) F (quando si può stare con altra gente) H (trascorsa all'aria aperta)	4			

		Mark		
Question	Accept			
11.1	F (falso)			
Question	Accept			
11.2	NM (non menzionato)			
Question	Accept	Mark		
11.3	F (falso)	1		
Question	Accept	Mark		
11.4	V (vero)	1		
Question	Accept	Mark		
11.5	V (vero)	1		
Question	Accept	Mark		
11.6	NM (non menzionato)			

Question		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	Da cinque anni abito in un paese	For five years I've been living/I have lived/ in a village/small town	In a country	I live or I lived City or place	1
	dove non c'è niente da fare.	where there's nothing to do.	where there isn't anything to do.	missing any part not much to do	1
	Purtroppo non vado d'accordo con mia madre.	Unfortunately/However I don't get on with my mum/mother.	Unfortunately/However I don't see eye to eye with my mum.	missing any part	1
	Allora la settimana scorsa ho deciso	So/Therefore last week I decided	So/Therefore I decided last week	missing any part	1
	che presto dovrò partire	that soon I will/shall/would have to leave	that I will/shall/would have to leave soon	missing any part go instead of leave	1
	per un futuro migliore.	for a better future.	so/in order to have a better future.	missing any part	1
	Non ho ancora deciso cosa fare,	I haven't yet decided what to do,	I haven't decided what to do yet I haven't yet decided what I will do,	missing any part	1
	ma cercherò un lavoro all'estero,	but I will look for a job abroad,	but I will try to find work abroad/overseas,	missing any part	1
	e probabilmente non tornerò mai più qui.	and I'll probably never come back (here).	and I'll probably never return here (again/anymore) and I don't expect I'll ever be back.	missing any part	1

[9 marks]