



GCSE
URDU
8648/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation

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 √/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 'ص' for درست/صحیح 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	D (چڑیا گھر کے ٹکٹ سستے کر دیے گئے ہیں۔)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	A (آج سینمامیں اردو فلم لگی ہے۔)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	E (عجائب گھر اتوار کو بند ہوتا ہے)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	Salty food	Food with salt	(just) food	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	Ice cream		Cold food/cold desert	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Spicy food/spice	Hot food	Masala	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	Yoghurt		Milk	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	Job B (Driving) Reason 2 (Easy)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	Job C (Writing) Reason 3 (Fun)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	P (past)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	F (future)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	Advantage: Helpful in work Disadvantage: Works/runs slowly/slow	Advantage: Helps with school work Disadvantage: Slow speed/not very fast	Advantage: Disadvantage:	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	Advantage: Very fast Disadvantage: Bad results/photos (in low light)/photos are not good in low light	Advantage: Fast Disadvantage: Night shots are bad	Advantage: Takes photos Disadvantage: Quality not good/photos not good in sunlight or light	2

Question	Accept	Mark
06.1	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.2	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.3	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.4	T (true)	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	P+N (positive and negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.2	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.3	P (positive)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	Trees fell on the road/road blocked by fallen trees	Trees fell/ strong/fast/high winds, Windy		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	Power cut/no electricity	No electricity	Flood damage	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.3	Shops (were) closed early/shops (were) closed	Shops (were) closed	Flood damage	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.4	(people) to stay at home/to stay indoors	(people) to stay inside		1

Question	Accept	Mark
09	A, E, G (in any order) A(شادی کی سالگرہ) E(استاد کا کام) G(حج کرنا)	3

Question	Accept	Mark
10	<p>A, C, F (in any order)</p> <p>A (میلہ اسکول کے بچوں کے لیے ہے۔)</p> <p>C (ہاتھ سے بنی ہوئی تصویریں دکھائی جائیں گی۔)</p> <p>F (میلے میں جانے کے لیے ٹکٹ خریدنی ہے۔)</p>	3

Question	Accept	Mark
11	<p>B, D, E, G (in this order)</p> <p>B (ضروری)</p> <p>D (پڑھنے)</p> <p>E (کھیلنا)</p> <p>G (استعمال)</p>	4

Question	Accept	Mark
12.1	B (بچوں کے ساتھ)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.2	A (تیراکی کرنا)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.3	B (سخت)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.4	C (موسیقی سننے کی)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.1	سستے گھروں کی کمی، غربت، کام نہ ملنا (any two)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
13.2	رہنے کی جگہ، کپڑے، صحت کی سہولیات (any two)	2

Question	Urdu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
14	میں اپنی سہیلی کی شادی میں	I have come to my friend's wedding		Wrong tense	1
	اپنے خاندان کے ساتھ پاکستان آئی ہوں	with my family to Pakistan.		Wrong tense	1
	وہ میری بہت اچھی سہیلی ہے	She is my best/good friend		Wrong tense	1
	کیونکہ ہم ایک ہی اسکول میں پڑھتے تھے	because we studied in the same school.		No connective Wrong tense	1

	سب گھر والے خوش ہیں	Everyone in the house is happy		Wrong tense	1
	اور خریداری کر چکے ہیں۔	and have done shopping .		No connective Wrong tense	1
	میں نے اپنے کیمرے سے	I have with my camera	I have taken pictures of wedding dresses with my camera	Wrong tense	1
	شادی کے کپڑوں کی	wedding dresses		Wrong tense	1
	تصویریں لیں۔	taken pictures. ----- Correct sentence: I have taken pictures of wedding dresses with my camera.		Wrong tense	1

Total marks = 60