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**GCSE**  
**URDU**  
**8648/RH**

Paper 3 Reading Higher

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Mark scheme

June 2022

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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.

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Question	Accept	Mark
01.1	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.4	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.5	F (false)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
01.7	T (true)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	Utensils/dishes/kitchenware		Kitchen stuff/bowl	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	Tea cups/cups/bowls/mugs		Utensils/ teapot	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Overcharged/charged extra money	Wrong price		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	Nobody/no one answered the phone			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.5	Full refund/money back		discount	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	A (Asif)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	W (Wasim)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	N (Nadia)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	W (Wasim)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	A (Asif)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	C (bus engine was broken.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	B (pay for Sadia's transport.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	C (created a website.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	A (collecting donations.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	C (accommodation.)	1



Question	Accept	Mark
05	<p>C, F, B, H (in this order)</p> <p>C (ضروری)</p> <p>F (زبان)</p> <p>B (پہچان)</p> <p>H (شہری)</p>	4

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	families watch/enjoy together (families enjoy entertainment/informational programs)	families interest/ sits in front of TV	watching TV in the evening	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	educational specific programs	(one of the following) teaches curriculum subjects/scientific inventions/technology	teaching kids	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	(one of the following) watching scenes of fights/crime/killings or murders	watching criminal programs	become affected	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	<p><b>Advantage:</b> Employment/jobs Employment opportunities</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> Farmers will suffer loss/loss to farmers</p>	<p><b>Advantage:</b> Job opportunities</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> No gains to farmers/ Government will take farmer's land to generate electricity/ land is misused/ land will be wasted</p>	<p><b>Advantage:</b> Building new power station</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b></p>	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	<p><b>Advantage:</b> Traffic issue is resolved Traffic issue is addressed</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> Floods destroy the city/houses Flood water stays for days on roads/in houses/Flooded roads</p>	<p><b>Advantage:</b> No more traffic problem/less traffic/improved traffic</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> Flood water destroys the city/ Cutting trees in the city</p>	<p><b>Advantage:</b> New roads are laid out</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b></p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	B (بچوں کے ساتھ)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	A (تیراکی کرنا)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	B (سخت)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	C (موسیقی سننے کی)	1

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

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

Question	Accept	Mark
10	<p><b>B, D, F, G</b> (in any order)</p> <p><b>B</b> (کھیل وقت کی پابندی کرنا سکھاتا ہے۔)</p> <p><b>D</b> (کھیل ایک خاص وقت کے اندر ہی کھیلا جاتا ہے۔)</p> <p><b>F</b> (کھلاڑی اپنی غلطیوں سے سیکھ کر ہی کامیاب ہوتے ہیں۔)</p> <p><b>G</b> (جسم کی مضبوطی کھیل سے ہی ممکن ہے۔)</p>	4

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	<b>B</b> (لوگوں کو قریب کیا ہے)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	<b>C</b> (مشہور ہونے کے لیے)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	<b>B</b> (وقت ضائع ہونا)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	<b>C</b> (جھوٹی)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.5	A (اچھی تربیت)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.6	B (روزگار)	1

Question	Urdu	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	پچھلے ہفتے ہمارے اسکول میں	Last week, in our school		Wrong tense	1
	ایک فیشن کی تقریب میں	at a fashion event		Wrong tense	1
	اسکول کے تمام بچوں اور اساتذہ نے حصہ لیا	all the children and or school teachers have participated.		Wrong phrase	1
	لڑکے، لڑکیاں اور اسکول کے اساتذہ	Boys, girls and school teachers			1
	مختلف ممالک کے لباس میں بہت اچھے لگ رہے تھے۔	everyone was looking nice in clothes of different countries.	everyone was wearing different countries dresses and was looking nice.	Wrong phrase	1
	والدین کو یہ تقریب بہت پسند آئی۔	The parents loved this event.		Wrong tense Wrong phrase	1
	مجھے امید ہے	I hope that			1
	کہ مستقبل میں بھی	in future		Wrong tense	1
	اس قسم کے پروگرام ہوں گے۔	there will be such programs.		Wrong tense	1
<b>Total marks</b>					<b>60</b>