



GCSE POLISH 8688/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation 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 √/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 'P' for Prawda 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 (słownik)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	B (buty)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	C (chleb)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	shy	timid/bashful/self-conscious	embarrassed	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	family members Or her friend Helena	loved ones family and friend Helena	Helenę	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	(Birthday) cake		tort	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	book			1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	Club: A (art club) Reason: 1 (creativity)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	Club: D (dance club) Reason: 3 (health)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	P (past)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	F (future)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	(only one piece of information is needed) Advantage: good/sunny weather Disadvantage: expensive trips	Advantage: nice weather Disadvantage: going abroad only once a year	confusing pros and cons	2 (one for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	(only one piece of information is needed) Advantage: spending a lot of time with the family Disadvantage: long journey Or boring journey	Advantage: bonding with a family	confusing pros and cons	2 (one for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Accept	Mark
06.1	T (true)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
06.3	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.4	T (true)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
06.6	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.7	F (false)	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+N (positive and negative)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	for life.	forever.		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	she has to pay the bills Or renting a flat/an apartment is expensive	rent or living cost is high		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.3	cycle/bike.	buy a bicycle.		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.4	complicated	not so easy		1

Question	Accept		Mark
09	A, C, E (in any order)		3
	A	(gotuje makaron.)	
	C	(piecze chleb.)	
	E	(smaży mięso.)	

Question	Accept		Mark
10	A, C, F (in any order)		3
	A	(grać na instrumentach.)	
	C	(odpoczywać na kanapie.)	
	F	(wychodzić na zewnątrz.)	

Question	Accept	Mark
11	D, E, H, F (in this order)	4
	D (nad)	
	E (o)	
	H (z)	
	F (pod)	

Question	Accept	Mark
12.1	B (chaotycznie.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.2	C (zwyczaj.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.3	C (zapraszali mieszkańców.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.4	C (wyczekiwane.)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
13.1	<p>Teraz: Odrabia lekcje za pomocą telefonu</p> <p>W przyszłości: Będzie używał telefonu do/w pracy</p>	<p>Teraz: Robi zadania z matematyki przez telefon/Uczy się przez telefon</p> <p>W przyszłości: Telefon będzie narzędziem pracy</p>	<p>W przyszłości: Praca</p>	2 (one mark for each answer)

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
13.2	<p>W przeszłości: Telefon był tylko na pocztę</p> <p>Or Nie miała telefonu/ nikt nie miał swojego telefonu</p> <p>W przyszłości: Nauczy się (w pełni) korzystać ze smartfona</p>	<p>W przeszłości: Wszyscy korzystali z telefonu na pocztę/telefonowali z poczty/ dzwoniли z poczty</p> <p>W przyszłości: Nauczy się lepiej wykorzystywać swój telefon</p>	<p>W przyszłości: Korzystać ze smartfona</p>	2 (one mark for each answer)

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
14	W ten weekend	This weekend	At the weekend		1
	śpię u mojego kuzyna	I am staying at my cousin	I will sleep/be sleeping at my cousin		1
	Wojtka w Krakowie.	Wojtek's in Krakow.	Wojtek's house in Krakow.		1
	W sobotę po południu	On Saturday afternoon	Saturday afternoon		1
	pojedziemy tramwajem do centrum,	we will take the tram to the centre,	we are going to the centre by tram,		1
	obejrzeć w galerii sztuki wystawę plakatów filmowych.	to see the movie posters exhibition in the art gallery.			1
	Ostatnim razem jak byłem u niego,	The last time I stayed with him,	Last time I was with/visited him/at his,		1
	pomogłem mu zbudować wulkan,	I helped him build a volcano,	I helped him make a volcano,		1
	bo jestem dobry z geografii.	because I'm good at geography.			1

Total marks: 60