

GCSE POLISH 8688/LF

Paper 1 Listening Foundation Tier

Mark scheme

June 2023

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		C (tasty)		1
Question		Accept		Mark
02		B (easy)		1
Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.1	next month	following month	in a month/month	1
Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.2	(folk) art exhibition	exhibition/ art/ paintings/ pictures	music	1
Question		Accept		Mark
04.1	A (big)			1
Question		Accept		Mark
				IVIAIR
04.2		A (changing rooms)		1
Question	Accept			Mark
04.3		A (bicycle)		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
05	Italy	most beautiful country (in Europe)	Europe country (on its own)	1
Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06	on the beach/ near Gdansk	by the sea	Poland	1
Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07	(English) castles	chateau	building/ England	1
Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	it rained	it was raining/ wet/ bad/ poor		1
Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	they felt a bit sick/ they got sick	they feel unwell	it was wet	1
Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.1	very comfortable	Comfortable/cozy	small	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.2	well heated	warm	looked after	1
Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	to have fun OR not to get bored	to have good time	to be bored	1
Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
11	arguments	quarrels/ misunderstandings		1
Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	a sense of humour		laughing is good for your health	1
Question		Accept		Mark
13	A (assistant)			
Question		Accept		Mark
14	B (cook)			1
Question		Accept		Mark
15	B (farmer)			1 Wark
10		D (lalliel)		

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
	Advantage:	Advantage:		
	encourages owners to exercise has a positive influence on owners	positive impact on health	doctors suggest to buy a dog	1
16	Disadvantage:	Disadvantage:		1
	high <u>vet</u> costs	vets are expensive	expensive (on its own)	(any one of for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
	Advantage:	Advantage:		
17	great company for owners Disadvantage (1): 1. dogs need a lot of attention 2. dogs need a lot of time	good company/ friend	dogs are popular people are busy/ don't have time	1 1 (an one of for
	J			advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Accept	Mark
18.1	B (uniform)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
18.2	A (better food)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
18.3	A (early start)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
19.1	E (medical advancements)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
19.2	C (better house appliances)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
19.3	F (safer streets)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
20	In the past: Poles bought many presents\ gifts In the future: Poles will buy fewer presents	In the past: an excuse to do <u>a lot of</u> shopping In the future: there will be fewer presents		2

Question		Accept	
21		B C G H (in any order)	
	В	je ciasto z kremem	
	С	je uroczyste śniadanie	4
	G	spędza czas z rodziną	
	Н	wychodzi do restauracji	

Question	Accept	Mark
22.1	C (opakowania po jajkach)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.2	D (plastikowe butelki)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23. 1	A (atrakcjach Krakowa)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23. 2	C (pozytywna i negatywna)	1

Total marks = 40