
GCSE
GERMAN
8668/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher 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.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

Copyright information

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools/colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools/colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Copyright © 2023 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

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 'R' for richtig 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	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.1	(he) gets on his nerves/(he) doesn't like him/(he thinks that he) is (too) impatient	(he is) annoying (he) annoys him	unpleasant	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.2	(he is) successful (1 mark) (he is) popular (with many pupils/students) (1 mark)	pupils/students like/love him	good teacher he loves him	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.3	(he did/went on (many/lots of) (school) trips	(there were lots of) trips field trips	trip (singular)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.4	(he) was in France (in the summer)/(he) met a (nice) French girl/girl in France/there (on the beach)	went there (in the summer) Met a girl there	(nice) girl in Paris	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	New Year/New Year's Eve (party/event)		Silvester/Silvesterparty/Silverster's party	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	(until the) <u>early</u> hours/ <u>small</u> hours	(until) <u>early</u> morning	until morning (on its own) the next morning tomorrow morning hours	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	B (The man saw a woman by chance.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	A + B (The environment is very important to the woman. The man could not understand the woman's behaviour.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	A (The man thinks the world is full of rubbish.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	A (The woman believes that plastic bottles should not be produced.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	K (Katharina)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	E (Eva)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	K (Katharina)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	M (Melanie)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	E (Eva)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	actor		works with actors play writer	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	<u>two</u> homeless people/men			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.3	what it's like to live as an outsider (1 mark) what it's like to be (completely) alone (in the world) (1 mark)	outcast how lonely it is	what it's like to live outside what it's like to be homeless	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.4	they looked down on/at him (1 mark) thought he was nobody (1 mark)	thought he was no-one said he was nobody/no-one told him he was nobody/no-one	they ignored him	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.5	ashamed	feel bad shameful		1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.1	F (false)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
06.3	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.4	T (true)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	they worked in the advice centre for drug addicts	they worked together/in the same place (ignore mistranslations of advice centre for drug addicts) they were at university together through university		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	they realised that they loved each other (1 mark) they shared a flat/moved in together/lived together (1 mark)	they are getting married	house they bought a place/flat together they got married (wrong tense)	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.3	(about 80) friends/family will be there (1 mark) (ceremony) is in a village/place where they spent their first holiday together (1 mark)	spending time with friends where they spent their first holiday	celebrated with friends/family (wrong tense)	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.4	voluntary work/volunteering (for 3 months) in Mexico		Mexiko (German spelling)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	B (in der Schule.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	C (einige Wochen)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	B (Arzt)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	C (will wieder Obst essen.)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.1	Schule (on its own)	keine Schule (mehr) in die Schule gehen Schule gehen Ich will keine Schule mehr		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.2	(in einer) (Hotel) küche gearbeitet/abgewaschen	Hotelküche Hotel abgewaschen/abzuwaschen (If Hotel is used on its own, it must be qualified with some form of abwaschen)	Hotel (on its own) Küche (on its own)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.3	im Freien	Im Garten	Gärtnerin	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.4	eine Firma (zu) besitzen	Eines Tages eine Firm besitzen	Firma (on its own) Anything directly lifted from the text before eines Tages	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.1	R (richtig)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.2	R (richtig)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.3	F (falsch)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.4	NT (nicht im Text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.5	F (falsch)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	Z (Zoe)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	L (Lara)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	K (Kirstin)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	K (Kirstin)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.5	Z (Zoe)	1

Question		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	Mein älterer Bruder	My older brother		old	1
	studiert seit zwei Jahren Geschichte.	has been studying History for two years.		is studying...since	1
	Wir verstehen uns gut,	We get on well			1
	obwohl wir verschiedene Interessen haben.	although we have different interests.	varying		1
	Ich besuche ihn ziemlich oft,	I visit him fairly often,	quite often/frequently	meet	1
	und wir verbringen ein paar Tage zusammen.	and we spend a few days together.	a couple	several pair	1
	Im Sommer wird er zwei Monate lang	In summer for two months he is going to	...he will two months long	two long months	1
	als Gärtner in einem Altenheim arbeiten,	work as a gardener in an old people's home,	elderly home elderly care home care home		1
	was ich auch nächstes Jahr gern machen würde.	which I would also like to do next year.			1

Total marks = 60