



GCSE
PANJABI
8683/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher

Mark scheme

June 2019

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 'ਠ' for ਠੀਕ 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.

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.1	B	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.2	A	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.3	C	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.4	B	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.5	C	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.6	A	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.7	C	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	They can't track how much money is left in their account	It takes two to three days for money to go out for the transaction	It is difficult for many young people to keep an account of their expenses	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	It manages their accounts	It keeps an account of their income and expenses	Income and expenses on its own	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Everything is done on the smart phone	You can open an account using your smart phone	You don't have to go anywhere You can open an account over the phone (You can phone the bank to open an account)	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	1. You get a <u>text message/email</u> after <u>each transaction</u>	The bank will inform you by email/text every time you use your card	1. You get a message/email	

	2. You can stop the card from your mobile phone if it gets <u>lost/stolen</u>		2. You can stop your card from your mobile phone	2
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Qu	Accept	Mark
03.1	T	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.2	N/T	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.3	T	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.4	F	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.5	F	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
04	A, D, F, I, J (in any order)	5

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	Because he did some of his GCSEs last year	Because he did five GCSEs last year/he will have to concentrate on only six GCSEs this year	Because he is good at studies	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	Because you can earn good money in this job /you can set up your own business		Because his cousin did the same course and having fun	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.3	There is no point doing a degree at university which does not help you find a job afterward.	You can get a job faster with training/ apprenticeship than with some degrees.	University degree is better than an apprenticeship There is no point going to university as it costs too much	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.1	B	1

Qu	Accept	Mark

06.2	A	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
06.3	C	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
06.4	B	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
07	B, D, F, H (in any order)	4
Qu	Accept	Mark
08.1	C	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
08.2	B	1
Qu	Accept	Mark
08.3	A	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
08.4	C	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
09.1	B	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
09.2	C	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
09.3	A	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
09.4	B	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
10.1	B	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
10.2	A	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
10.3	B	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
10.4	C	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
10.5	B	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.1	ਗੁਰਜੀਤ		Any other name	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.2	ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ/ਰਵਿੰਦਰ		Any other name	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.3	ਗੁਰਜੀਤ		Any other name	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.4	ਪਲਵਿੰਦਰ		Any other name	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.5	ਰਵਿੰਦਰ		Any other name	1

Qu		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	ਪਿਛਲੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ,	Last month,		Last week	1
	ਮੈਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ।	I went to the Panjab on holiday.	I travelled to the Punjab on holiday.	India	1
	ਅੱਜ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਵੱਧ ਬੱਚੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ	Nowadays more children study	Currently more children learn	adults	1
	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ	in English schools than government schools.	in English medium schools than state schools.	than	1
	ਵੱਡੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਵੇਂ ਰੈਸਟੋਰੈਂਟ ਖੁਲ੍ਹ ਗਏ ਹਨ,	There are new restaurants in big cities	New restaurants have opened in big cities	beautiful	1
	ਜਿੱਥੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਖਾਣਾ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ।	serving different types of food.	where you can get different kinds of food	diet	1
	ਉੱਥੇ ਕਈ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਹਨ,	There are many shopping centres	There are many bazars		1
	ਜਿੱਥੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਤੋਹਫੇ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਕੋਗੇ	where you will be able to buy	where you will buy		1
ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਦੋਸਤਾਂ ਲਈ	gifts for your friends and family.	presents for your relatives.		1	

Total marks = 60