



GCSE
POLISH
8688/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation Tier

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.

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

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	C	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	D	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	B	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	Bell, school bell		the watch, clocks	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	Uniform, school uniform	school blazer	blazer, school clothes	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Green/blue	one correct colour individually (green <u>or</u> blue)		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	Swimming pool	pool		1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	B, D (in any order)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	A, C (in any order)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	F	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	NT	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	F	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	T	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	Any two Accommodation Food provided Free weekends You do not have to have any experience	Working weekdays only/from Monday to Friday only Working in beautiful/nice seaside towns/places/scenery Located in a nice place	You can ride a scooter good working hours working short hours	2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	Any two Enthusiasm Good humour Driving licence for scooter	Eagerness, passion Scooter license	Happy, funny Experience Working weekends Driving licence	2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	Any two A girl, she is skinny, looking miserable, a courtyard	A nice weather, sunny weather, a busker, a musician, musical instrument	It is 4 pm Something unusual/special	2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	The girl is staring at the sun	She is staring/looking straight at the sun.	She is sunbathing She is blind/She can't see	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	She is blind	She can't see	She is skinny, watching the sun, happy	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.4	He gets annoyed, irritated, angry	He <u>wanted</u> to shout 'go away'	He <u>shouted</u> at him/asked him to go away	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.5	Any two She dances to it, clapping hands, she is smiling, laughing, crying out of happiness	She is happy, she likes it		2

Question	Accept	Mark
07	C, D, E (in any order)	3

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	B	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	B	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	C	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	A	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.1	Marek	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.2	Iza	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.3	Hubert	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.1	C	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.2	B	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.3	A	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	N	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	N+P or P+N	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	N	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	P	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12	B, D, F, G (in any order)	4

Question	Accept	Mark
13.1	B	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.2	A	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.3	B	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.4	C	1

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
14	Czasem oglądam telewizję	Sometimes I watch television (TV)	From time to time	I like watching telly/I often watch TV	1
	bo mnie relaksuje.	because it makes me relaxed.	Because it relaxes me.	and doing nothing. I feel better.	1
	Włączam ją zwłaszcza wtedy	I switch it on especially when	I watch it especially when	I watch TV	1
	kiedy mam dużo nauki.	I have a lot of homework/I have to study a lot.	Before doing my homework and studying		1
	Wczoraj oglądałem film dokumentalny o bezdomnych.	Yesterday, I watched/was watching a documentary about homeless people.	I saw a programme about people living on the streets	I see the program	1
	Jest ich na świecie coraz więcej.	There are more and more of them/homeless people in the world.	Apparently, the number of them is growing		1
	W najbliższy czwartek razem z kolegami	Next Thursday, together with friends	This Thursday, friends and I	Last Thursday	1
	będziemy zbierać w szkole pieniądze	we will be fundraising/collecting money at school	are doing a fundraiser	We raised a lot of money	1
na paczki świąteczne dla lokalnego domu dziecka.	for Christmas gifts/parcels for a local orphanage.	for Christmas presents	To buy toys for local children.	1	