



# **General Certificate of Secondary Education**

## **Bengali 3636**

**3636/R      Reading**

## **Mark Scheme**

*2007 examination - June series*

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' 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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## READING TESTS

### Notes on the Marking Scheme

#### *Non-verbal Answers*

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

#### *Verbal Answers (English or Target Language)*

1. The basic principle of assessment is that candidates should gain credit for what they know, understand and can do. 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 in the target language. A separate assessment of spelling, punctuation and grammar is not required on these papers 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 candidate has given alternatives or additional information in answer, the following criteria should be applied:
    - if the alternative/addition does not contradict the key idea or 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**, a candidate may include as part of the answer to one section the information required to answer another section. For instance, the information required to answer section (b) might be given as part of the answer to section (a). In such cases, credit should be given for having answered section (b), provided that no incorrect answer has been given for that section in the correct place.
  - (e) Where a question or part of a question carries more than one mark, candidates are given credit for all the correct answers they give, even if they have given incorrect answers as well, except where any of the latter contradicts a correct answer that they have given.
2. .... / ..... means that these are acceptable alternative answers. (.....) means that this information is not needed for full marks.
3. In questions where candidates are asked to name, for example, three types of vegetable sold in the market, only the first three items they write down should be considered.
4. Accept
  - T/F/?
  - Target language equivalent as instructed in rubric
  - ✓/X/?
  - a mix and match approach using the above, where the response is clear and unambiguous (eg. T and ✓ are both used by the candidate).
5. In multiple choice questions where candidates must choose one letter or number, they should automatically get no mark awarded if they give more than one. If the rubric instructs them to write one letter or number in the box and they do so, but write a second letter or number outside the box too, then the answer in the box should be considered.
6. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt:
  - look for the key idea, where this is appropriate.
  - **NFP** = no further penalty

## Foundation Tier

Question	Answer	Marks	Reject
1	E F A B	1 1 1 1	
2 (a) (b) (c)	Monday C Biman could not fly/go.	1 1 1	
3	খ ৩ গ ৪ ঘ ৭ ঙ ২	1 1 1 1	
4	ঙ ৩ ২	1 1 1	
5	(ক) দেশী মাছ; শাকসবজি (খ) সকাল ৯টা	2 1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Reject
6	(ক) পনেরোই জুলাই (খ) এক সপ্তাহ (গ) বিকাল চারটা (ঘ) ২	1 1 1 1	
7	হ্যাঁ জানি না না	1 1 1	
8	(ক) গ্রীক নাগরিক / গ্রীক (খ) চার বছর পর পর; বিভিন্ন শহরে (গ) অলিভ পাতার মুকুট	1 2 1	
9	ঘ (হয়েছি) চ (টীচারদের) খ (সাহায্য) ক (টিউটর)	1 1 1 1	
10	ক ক গ	1 1 1	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	

## Higher Tier

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
1 (ক) (খ) (গ)	হ্যাঁ জানি না না	1 1 1	
2	গ্রীক নাগরিক / গ্রীক চার বছর পর পর; বিভিন্ন শহরে অলিভ পাতার মুকুট	1 2 1	
3	ঘ (হয়েছি) চ (টীচারদের) খ (সাহায্য) ক (টিউটর)	2  1 1	
4	ক ক গ	1 1 1	
5 (ক) (খ) (গ)	খাবারের অভাব; চিকিৎসার অভাব (any one) নাচ; গান, ম্যাজিক; কৌতুক (any two) ২০ পাউন্ড	1 2 1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
6	(ক) রোম (খ) বরফের সঙ্গে ফল মিশিয়ে (গ) চীন দেশ (ঘ) ১৭৭৬ সালে নিউ ইয়র্ক শহরে	1 1 1 2	
7	খ - ৫ গ - ৩ ঘ - ১ ঙ - ৬	1 1 1 1	
8	(ক) দেশ-বিদেশ ভ্রমণ; গরিব দেশে নানা কাজে সাহায্য দান; চাকরি (any two) (খ) স্বাধীনভাবে চলতে শেখায়; বিভিন্ন পরিবেশে মানিয়ে নিতে শেখায়; নতুন নতুন জিনিস শেখায় (any two)	2 2	
9	(ক) ইকনমিকস (খ) গরিবদের ব্যবসা করতে সাহায্য করার জন্যে or similar (গ) হাঁস-মুরগি পালন; মাছের চাষ; বেতের কাজ; রেশম চাষ (any two) (ঘ) মোবাইল ফোন চালু করেছে	1 1 2 1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
10	(a) Colourful posters/banners are displayed; worried / anxious parents can be seen (or similar) (b) There are not enough schools. (or similar) (c) By charging too much money – money for uniform; school trips; sports; transport; for the use of library; and in the name of donations (any <b>three</b> ) (d) Because private schools do not follow the same syllabus. (e) Schools should follow the same syllabus; provide training for teachers; stop overcharging money (any <b>two</b> )	2  1  3  1  2	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>45</b>	