

**GCSE
BENGALI
8638/RH**

Paper 3 Reading Higher Tier

Mark scheme

June 2021

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 'স' for সত্যি 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	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.4	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.5	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.6	NM (not mentioned)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.7	T (true)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	She forgot to set the alarm	Overslept/woke up late	Forgot her keys	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	She was not wearing proper shoes	Wearing trainers/not wearing school shoes/uniform	Ignored the Headteacher	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	She was annoyed and disappointed	Not pleased/frustrated	Pleased/happy	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	The teacher's instructions are not accessible/she finds it difficult (any one)	Inaccessible teacher instruction/does not get help from her friends	She does not get on with friends	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.5	Pressure of studies	No time to practice because of schoolwork	Too much homework	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	S (Shumi)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	B (Bijoy)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	F (Farida)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	S (Shumi)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	B (Bijoy)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	A (Job satisfaction)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	B (Job security)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	A (In a hospital)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	A (Receiving training)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	C (They are proud.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.1	G (...think that make-up is not essential to look attractive.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.2	C (...cut off and hide the price tag on new outfits.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.3	D (...pretend that new outfits were not full price but bought in a sale.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.4	B (...hide fashionable clothes and perfume in the wardrobe.)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	She is not treated equally	Tina feels neglected/she is hurt/she is upset	Aggressive	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	He can go out/he has his own room/he does not have to help at home/he is treated differently/better than Tina (any one)	He can socialise with friends/he has his own room/space	Tina has no friends	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	Having to help her sister (with her studies)	Supporting sister's studies	Room share	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	If he won the lottery, he would donate to the poor/charity	He would donate to charity/the poor	Does not do any charity	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	He cannot find things when he needs them	He is disorganised/his room is a mess	He recycles things	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.3	He wants to be a famous footballer	Wants to be a footballer	He wants to be famous	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.4	He would do his best to work hard/pass exams next time	He would work harder to pass exams next time	He does not care about his inabilities/weaknesses	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	A (শহরের পাশ দিয়ে ।)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	C (পাহাড়ের নীচে ।)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	B (বর্ষার সময়।)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	A (দেহাতীদের সাহায্যে বোলা পুল দিয়ে।)	1

Question	Name	Key idea			Accept	Reject	Mark
		Past	Present	Future			
09	মাহমুদ	বন্ধুদের সাথে খেলতো		স্কুলক্লাবে যোগ দেবে	(Past) খেলাধুলা করতো (Future) ক্লাবে গিয়ে লেখাপড়া করবে/সাহায্য নেবে	(Past) ঘুরে বেড়াতো (Future) ক্লাবে গিয়ে খেলবে	2
	মিনি		বেহালা শিখছে	গান শেখাবে	(Present) বাজানো শিখছে (Future) গানের টিচার হবে	(Present) পিয়ানো (Future) ছড়া লিখবে	2

Question	Accept	Mark
10	A, D, F, G (in any order) A রিমি ছুটিতে বেশিরভাগ পরিবারের সাথে বেড়ায়। D সেখানে রিমি তার বন্ধুদের সাথে অনেক হৈচৈ করেছিলো। F ডিজনীল্যাণ্ডে ছেলে-বুড়া সবার জন্যই আনন্দ-ফুর্তির ব্যবস্থা আছে। G ফিরে আসার দিন মামার গাড়িটা রাস্তার মধ্যে আটকে গিয়েছিলো।	4

Question	Accept	Mark
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11.1	মাণ্ডক	1
Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	ডলি	1
Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	ডলি	1
Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	মাণ্ডক	1
Question	Accept	Mark
11.5	বাণী	1
Question	Accept	Mark
11.6	নাশিদ	1

Question		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	তুমি কবে তোমার স্কুলের দলের সাথে বাংলাদেশে আসবে?	When will you visit Bangladesh with your school group?	When would you like to have a school trip to Bangladesh?	first person/without a question mark/past tense	1
	তুমি কি আগে কখনো বাংলাদেশের দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলে গিয়েছিলে?	Have you ever been to the Southern region of Bangladesh?	If you never been to...	wrong time frame	1
	না গিয়ে থাকলে এ সম্বন্ধে চিন্তা করবে।	You should think about it if not.	Have a thought about it.	Do not think about it	1
	আমি তোমার সাথে সমুদ্রে সাঁতরাবো	I will swim with you in the sea	I would swim with you...	wrong tense	1
	আর পাহাড়ে উঠবো।	and will climb up the hills/ mountains.	We will do mountain climbing	horse riding	1
	আশেপাশের সবুজ গ্রামগুলোও তোমাকে ঘুরে দেখাবো।	I will also show you around the green villages.	We would also visit the greenery places in the surrounding villages.	Will visit distant villages/wrong tense	1
	গ্রামের লোকজন সামুদ্রিক খাবার খায়।	The village people eat seafood.	Villagers have seafood.	river food/wrong tense	1
	বিভিন্ন সামুদ্রিক মাছের তরকারি পরিবেশন করে তারা অতিথি আপ্যায়ন করে।	They entertain the guests by serving a variety of sea fish curries.	They welcome guests with seafood.	They sell food to guests/wrong tense	1
	তুমি এলে এখানকার চিংড়ির স্বাদ অবশ্যই নেবে।	You must taste the prawn dishes whilst you are here.	Should take an opportunity to taste ...	wrong person/wrong tense	1

Total marks = 60