



# General Certificate of Secondary Education

## German 3661 *Specification A*

### *3661/R Reading*

# Mark Scheme

## *2005 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.

## 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.  
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.
  3. Accept
    - T/F/?
    - Target language equivalent as instructed in rubric (eg. V/F/PM or R/F/NT)
    - ✓/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).
  4. 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.
  5. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt:
    - look for the key idea, where this is appropriate.
    - **NFP** = no further penalty
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**FOUNDATION TIER**

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
1	Have you forgotten something? /Have you got everything? / Your belongings / your luggage	1	Lost. Tickets
2	(a) Town tour / trip / Bus tour round town / Sightseeing tour (b) (In) 10 minutes (c) Eleven (d) Get on / off (when / where you want) Get off and look round / Choose where you stop	1 1 1 1	Town tram. / .... into town
3	(a) Soup not warm (enough) / cold soup (b) Kitchen team / staff / waiter / waitress / cooking team /chef/ cook	1 1	Food / Supper Manager
4	(a) Claudia D (b) Michaela C (c) Stefan I (d) Victoria H (e) Paul F (f) Johanna B	1 1 1 1 1 1	
5	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> F   (any order)	3	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
6(a)	(i) <input type="text" value="C"/> (ii) <input type="text" value="F"/> (iii) <input type="text" value="D"/> (iv) <input type="text" value="E"/>	1  1  1  1	
6(b)	<input type="text" value="C"/>	1	
7	(a) Rad / Radtour (b) First gap: <i>sonnig / sonniger / (ein) sonniger (Tag) / schön / gut / heiß</i> [but must be <b>zu</b> heiß in gap 2] Second gap: <i>(ein bisschen zu) heiß</i> (c) Café (Weserblick) (d) Fluss (e) (Kaffee und) Kuchen (f) Berlin	1  2  1  1  1  1	Kaffee weiter nach Berlin

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
8	(a) <input type="checkbox"/> F (b) <input type="checkbox"/> R (c) <input type="checkbox"/> F (d) <input type="checkbox"/> R (e) <input type="checkbox"/> R (f) <input type="checkbox"/> F (g) <input type="checkbox"/> ?	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	

**HIGHER TIER**

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
1	(a) Rad /Radtour (b) First gap: <i>sonnig / sonniger / (ein) sonniger (Tag) / schön/gut/heiß</i> [but must be <b>zu</b> heiß in gap 2] Second gap: <i>(ein bisschen zu) heiß</i> (c) Café (Weserblick) (d) Fluss (e) (Kaffee und) Kuchen (f) Berlin	1  2  1  1  1  1	Kaffee weiter nach Berlin
2	(a) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> (b) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>R</b> (c) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> (d) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>R</b> (e) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>R</b> (f) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> (g) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>?</b>	1  1  1  1  1  1	
3	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>H</b> (any order)	4	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
4	(a) Christina (b) Julian (c) Kera (d) Christina (e) Julian (f) Kera (g) Julian	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
5	(a) <i>(in der Mitte von einer) Großstadt</i> /whole sentence (b) <i>der erste Wagen fährt nicht (weiter)</i> (c) <i>(der) Fahrer des zweiten Wagens (steigt aus)</i> (d) <i>(er plötzlich) blind (geworden ist)</i> (e) <i>(am) folgenden Tag</i> (f) <i>die Frau des Augenarztes</i> (g) <i>(bei der Suche nach) Essen / Unterkunft / Sie hilft..... usw.</i> (h) <i>(ziemlich) grausam</i> (i) <i>(das Buch) (selbst) lesen</i> / full sentence	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	an einer Ampel          dass .....
6	(a) <input data-bbox="436 1249 510 1310" type="text" value="C"/> (b) <input data-bbox="436 1321 510 1382" type="text" value="C"/>	1 1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
7	(a) left / forgotten /lost her book (b) the woman was not thankful / annoyed / left it on purpose / she doesn't want it back (c) put it back (where the woman left it) (d) (there is a note / piece of paper with an) e-mail address (in the book) (e) where they found it / if they enjoyed it (f) to make the whole world into/as/like a library (g) <b>Two of:</b> (Both needed for the mark) on (the hands) of statues in trains on benches in phone boxes in bars (h) California / Prague / Florence (Must be in this order) (i) Good (idea). It might: <b>One of:</b> bring pleasure (to someone's day) start a friendship change a life	1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1	return it
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	