

GCSE

German A (Short Course)

Listening tests

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LISTENING 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 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. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt:
 - look for the key idea, where this is appropriate.

t.c. = tout court **NFP** = no further penalty

LISTENING TESTS**FOUNDATION TIER****Section A**

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1 (a)	(He plays) tennis / tennis	1	
(b)	(He watches) television	1	
(c)	(On) Thursday	1	
2 (i)	(To the) cinema / pictures / movies	1	
(ii)	12 Euros € 12	1	pounds £

Section B

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
3 (a)	D	1	
(b)	D	1	
(c)	A	1	

Mark Scheme

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
4 (i)	D	1	
(ii)	C	1	
5	C D Any order A	1 1 1	
6	B C Any order	2	
7 (i)	<i>Hausaufgaben</i>	1	<i>Hausarbeit</i>
(ii)	<i>CDs hören</i>	1	<i>CDs (on its own)</i> <i>Musik hören</i>
8 (i)	F	1	
(ii)	B D Any order	2	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
9 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	D	1	
10 (i)	<i>Für: (Es ist) billig / kostet nicht viel</i>	1	
	<i>Gegen: Man is(s)t nicht mit der Familie / mit der Familie ist es viel schöner</i>	1	<i>mit der Familie</i>
(ii)	<i>Für: Man is(s)t mit Freunden</i>	1	<i>Freundin Freude</i>

Total marks = 25

HIGHER TIER

IGNORE PERSONAL PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, WRONG TENSES

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1 (i)	<i>Hausaufgaben</i>	1	<i>Hausarbeit</i>
(ii)	<i>CDs hören</i>	1	<i>CDs (on its own) Musik hören</i>
2 (i)	F	1	
(ii)	B D Any order	2	
3 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	D	1	
4 (i)	<i>Für: (Est ist) billig / kostet nicht viel Gegen: Man is(s)t nicht mit der Familie / mit der Familie ist es viel schöner</i>	1 1	<i>mit der Familie</i>
(ii)	<i>Für: Man is(s)t mit Freunden</i>	1	<i>Freunden Freude</i>
5	<i>kostet nicht so viel/billig / (viel) billiger</i>	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
6	B	1	
7 (i)	<i>Es ist doof / dumm/nur für Kinder/Kinde / nicht für Männer</i>	1	
(ii)	<i>Ein Hobby für Erwachsene / nicht für Kinder / ein anstrengendes Hobby</i>	1	<i>Erwachsene (alone)</i>
(iii)	<i>Er ist zu arm / Er hat nicht genug Geld / Er verdient nicht genug / (es ist) zu teuer</i>	1	<i>kein Geld nicht viel Geld (no verb)</i>
8	<i>Er ist allein / Sein Bruder ist nicht mehr da / Es ist sein eigenes Zimmer / Er muss nicht teilen</i>	1	
	<i>Er kann alleine fernsehen / Er kann (selbst) das Fernsehprogramm wählen / Fernsehen / Fernsehen sehen</i>	1	<i>Fernseher</i>
	<i>Seine Freunde können ihn besuchen</i> Any order	1	
9 (a)	C	1	
(b)	E	1	
(c)	D	1	

Mark Scheme

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
10 (i)	<i>schmutzige Schuhe</i>	1	<i>Schuhe tragen / <u>smutzig</u>....</i>
(ii)	<i>man kann auch nachmittags lernen / Kurse (am Nachmittag) / Nachmittagsschule / Theatergruppe</i>	1	<i>.....groupe</i>
(iii)	<i>zu Fuß</i>	1	
11 (i)	A bottle of wine tasted awful / The customer had been embarrassed at a party	1	
(ii)	An apology	1	
(iii)	Unhelpful / indifferent / Sorry, can't do anything about it (both parts)	1	
12 (i)	A comedy	1	
(ii)	Someone gets trapped in a lift	1	
(iii)	He doesn't think it funny to laugh at peoples' problems	1	It's not funny

Total marks = 30