

# GCSE 2004

## *June Series*



## Mark Scheme

### German A (Short Course) *(Listening)*

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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.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from:

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*Dr Michael Cresswell Director General*

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

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

<b>Question</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Reject</b>
1	(It's) big	1	
2	second	1	
3	a balcony	1	small garden garden and balcony
4	the station	1	bus station
5	the living-room	1	

**Section B**

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
6	C	1	
7	A E (any order)	2	
8	A D (any order)	2	
9	(i) B (ii) A (iii) A	1 1 1	
10	(i) B (ii) C	1 1	
11	A C E (any order)	3	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
12	<p>Negativ: (so) voll / (so) viele Leute }                      Leuter } / der Verkehr                      Fahren nicht dem Bus</p> <p>Positiv: alles kaufen / (so) viele } Geschäfte }                      viele } Geschäft }                      veile } Gescheft }                      Geschefter }</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Laute</p> <p>feile</p> <p>-sh-</p>
13	<p>(i) Süßigkeiten / Bonbons }                      Bonboms }                      Bombons }</p> <p>(ii) viermal (ein) Tag                      (am)                      (pro)                      (im)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Bomboms</p>
14	<p>Nächstes Wochenende <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Letztes Wochenende <input type="checkbox"/> C</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	

**HIGHER TIER**

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
1	<b>A</b> <b>C</b> <b>E</b> (any order)	3	
2	Negativ: (so) voll / (so) viele Leute } Leuter } / der Verkehr Fahren nicht dem Bus  Positiv: alles kaufen / (so) viele } Geschäfte } fiele } Geschäft } veile } Gescheft } Geschefter }	1  1	Laute  feile -sh-
3	(i) Süßigkeiten / Bonbons } Bonboms } Bombons }  (ii) viermal (ein) Tag (am) (pro) (im)	1  1	Bomboms
4	Nächstes Wochenende <b>B</b> <b>D</b>  Letztes Wochenende <b>C</b>	2  1	
5	(i) Theater / Schauspieler  (ii) Freunde (allow es ist nicht weit)	1  1	



Question	Accept	Marks	Reject	
6	(i) <i>(jeden) Samstag / einmal in der Woche</i>	1	Reject: <i>Treffpunkt</i> on own)	
	(ii) 1 from: <i>unbequem</i> (or <i>nicht bequem</i> ) / <i>kalt</i> / ( <i>er hat</i> ) <i>Mäuse</i> ( <i>gesehen</i> )	1		
	(iii) <i>kein(en) Treffpunkt / kein Kino</i>	1		
7	(i) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td><b>D</b></td></tr></table>	<b>D</b>	1	
	<b>D</b>			
	(ii) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td><b>B</b></td></tr></table>	<b>B</b>	1	
<b>B</b>				
(iii) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td><b>A</b></td></tr></table>	<b>A</b>	1		
<b>A</b>				
8	(i) <i>Ski laufen</i>	1		
	(ii) <i>unfreundlich / mies / nicht freundlich</i>	1		
	(iii) <i>freundlich / nicht unfreundlich (/ anders / besser)</i>	1		
9	(i) <i>Es ist gesund / Es hat nicht so viel Fett / Sie will kein Fett essen / Sie hat eine Fernsehsendung über Fett gesehen</i>	1	Reject generalities such as <i>gut</i>	
	(ii) <i>Er / Sein Herz ist gesund / Er ist schlank / nicht dick</i> ( <i>Er ist</i> must be there when followed by adjective) / <i>Die ist gut</i>	1	Not <i>gut</i> on own	
	(iii) <i>Nicht fernsehen / Den Fernseher verkaufen</i>	1		

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject
10	(i) He wants to enjoy the weather / be outside in the open air  (ii) She thinks he'll be bored / miss his friends  (iii) A good think but you can have too much (both needed) / the holidays could be too long / they're all right as they are	1  1  1	
11	(i) He frightened the cat  (ii) It stinks / he has to wash his hands / His father should do it  (iii) He told him his mother had given him nothing / no money	1  1  1	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	