



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2016

**GERMAN LISTENING (HIGHER TIER)
4261/02**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2016 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

GCSE GERMAN LISTENING (HIGHER TIER)

SUMMER 2016 MARK SCHEME

IMPORTANT GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A detailed mark scheme is provided but further answers will be discussed at the examiners' conference, in the light of candidates' scripts.

Figures and numbers are accepted.

Answers which contain incorrect spelling in either English or Welsh but are understandable and unambiguous in their meaning will be credited with the marks available. However, no marks will be given for a misspelt word which is the same spelling as the spelling in German.

Disregard additional incorrect information as long as the correct answer has been given and the additional information does not contradict or modify what has been said.

When extra boxes are ticked, credit the correct answers then subtract the incorrect ones. It is important to decide the scope of the mark allocation.

If candidates hedge their bets (give 2 contradictory answers) $+ 1 - 1 = 0$.

Possible errors in marking:

- Awarding more marks than are allocated.
- Forgetting a task is worth 2 marks and only giving 1 mark.
- Confusion about the number of details needed for allocated marks.
- Mathematical errors.
- Seeing a correct answer in the incorrect place and crediting it.
- Concentrating on seeking ticks in correct boxes and not seeing additional extra ticks in wrong boxes.

Q.1 Friends are talking about food.

(a) What does she eat?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

Picture of muesli and an egg	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picture of muesli and fruit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Picture of muesli and yoghurt	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Zum Frühstück esse ich immer gesund, zum Beispiel Müsli und Obst. Ich trinke normalerweise Milch.

(b) What does he eat at break?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

Picture of chocolate bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picture of sweets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picture of an apple	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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In der Pause essen meine Freunde Schokolade und Süßigkeiten. Ich esse einen Apfel. Das ist gesünder.

(c) What does she eat occasionally?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

Fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Ich versuche gesund zu essen, aber ab und zu esse ich Kuchen.

(d) What doesn't he like?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

Pizza	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hamburger	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Fastfood esse ich sehr gern, besonders Pizza und Hamburger. Fisch schmeckt mir nicht.

Q.2 Friends are talking together about different issues.

(a) What did they do?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

Picture of people on a beach	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 people on internet (hotel and beach)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	People eating in a restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Letzte Woche haben wir einen Urlaub in Spanien gesucht.

(b) Where is the grandmother now?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

Picture of a bank (outside)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picture of an old people's home (outside)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picture of a hospital (outside)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Meine Oma ist gestern gefallen. Sie liegt jetzt im Krankenhaus.

(c) What does she find awful?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

Young people outside caravan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Young people outside youth hostel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Young people sleeping on the street	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Viele Jugendliche sind obdachlos und schlafen auf der Straße. Das ist eine Schande.

(d) Where will the family stay next summer?

Tick (✓) the correct box.

[1]

Large house	<input type="checkbox"/>	Small house	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A flat	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Meine Tante hat sich ein Häuschen in Wales gekauft. Nächsten Sommer fährt die Familie hin.

Q.3 Your German friend leaves you a message. Write notes **in English**.

Part 1

The father is coming on a business/work trip/journey.

NOT trip/shopping trip etc.

The father wants his daughter to come with him (too)/come/go to Bristol/join him.

NOT trip to Bristol/go with her

He hopes they all can meet.

NOT go together/visit Bristol

He is travelling to London by plane/flying.

[4]

NOT plain

Mein Vater macht eine Geschäftsreise und kommt nach Bristol. Er möchte, dass ich mitfahre, und hofft, wir können uns alle treffen. Er fliegt nach London und fährt mit dem Zug nach Bristol.

Part 2

They will spend 5 days in Bristol.

NOT 5 on its own

She asks how long it takes to go (by train)/drive/how long is the drive/(train) journey from Cardiff to Bristol/Bristol to Cardiff.

NOT if it's a long journey from Cardiff to Bristol/Bristol to Cardiff/how long to Bristol/how to get from Cardiff to Bristol/Bristol to Cardiff/ if the journey is long from Cardiff to Bristol/Bristol to Cardiff

She suggests they meet on 15 October.

(No alternative answers. NB spelling of October)

She suggests they eat/go to a restaurant/eat/get lunch/dinner together.

NOT go out together

[4]

Wir würden am 12. Oktober ankommen und 5 Tage in Bristol verbringen. Ich möchte wissen, wie lange man von Cardiff nach Bristol fährt? Könntest du uns am 15. Oktober in Bristol treffen? Wenn ja, können wir im Restaurant zu Mittag essen? Ruf mich bitte an! Hoffentlich, bis bald.

Q.4 Young people are planning for Welsh visitors.

Answer the questions in English.

Part 1

(a) When does the group arrive?

The beginning/start/early of July. [1]

NOT July/a specific date in July

(b) What is suggested?

A tour of (the) town/city/in Düsseldorf. [1]

NOT tour of the village/city/town tour from/to Düsseldorf/a tour to town /trip to Düsseldorf

(c) What is Petra's opinion of the suggestion?

It's boring/stupid. [1]

(d) What have they learned from the internet?

There's a wide range/lots of choice of (town) tours. [1]

NOT wide range

1. Was machen wir, wenn die walisische Gruppe kommt?
2. Es kommt darauf an, wie lange sie bleibt.
3. Anfang Juli kommen sie zu uns und ich glaube, wir sollen eine Stadttour von Düsseldorf machen.
4. Das wäre langweilig.
2. Sei doch nicht so schwierig, Petra. Wir können ein persönliches Programm organisieren.
4. Aber die ganze Zeit im Bus zu sitzen wäre zu dumm.
3. Ich habe im Internet geguckt und es gibt eine große Auswahl an Stadtführungen.

Part 2

(e) What **two** advantages does this tour have?

*You can get off as you wish/you can hop on and hop off.
You can enjoy/see your **favourite** sight(s)/places.* [2]

NOT you can see lots/ there are tourist attractions / you do not have to stay there / you can stay at your favourite place / you can do your favourite things

3. Es gibt eine HopOn HopOffEntdeckungstour.
2. Was ist denn das? Ich verstehe das nicht.
3. Mit dieser Tour ist es möglich, je nach Wunsch auszusteigen und so kann man seine Lieblingssehenswürdigkeiten richtig genießen.

Part 3

(f) How do they get the information?

They download it. [1]

NOT the internet/a website/from a computer

(g) What advantage is there for the young people?

There is a reduction/discount for groups/ they can listen in English/ it's in German with a commentary in English/it's translated from German to English/it's spoken in English and German/there's an English speaking tour. [1]

NOT they will speak in English

(h) How long does the tour last?

One and a half hours / 90 minutes. [1]

1. Ich werde die Informationen herunterladen. Moment mal...so...die Sprache ist Deutsch und über Kopfhörer hat man den Kommentar auf Englisch.
2. Gar nicht schlecht.
1. Es gibt auch eine Gruppenermäßigung und die ganze Tour dauert anderthalb Stunden.

Q.5 Friends are talking about their plans for the evening.

Answer the questions in English.

Part 1

(a) Why does the first speaker invite his friends on Saturday?

To supper/dinner/evening meal/tea/eat/ for food/a dinner party. [1]

(b) How does he intend to surprise them?

By cooking/he will cook [1]

(c) What will they have?

It's a secret/they don't know/he doesn't/won't say [1]

3. So, habt ihr Lust am Samstagabend zu mir zu kommen? Ich lade euch zum Abendessen ein.
2. Du lädst uns zum Abendessen ein?
3. Ja.
4. Was gibt's denn?
3. Ich werde kochen.
2. Du wirst kochen? Gibt's doch nicht! Was essen wir?
3. Aha...das bleibt geheim.

Part 2

(d) What is said about most of the friends' eating habits?

They eat unhealthily/junk food. [1]

(e) What is said to be **one** advantage of cooking for yourself?

You know what is in it/it is cheaper. [1]

NOT cheap/not expensive

1. Du kannst nicht kochen!
3. Ich möchte es lernen.
2. Gute Idee. Alle essen gern, aber die meisten von uns essen ungesund.
3. Ich meine, wenn ich koche, weiß ich wenigstens, was drin ist.
4. Es ist auch billiger.

Part 3

(f) What does the first speaker think is stupid after watching a cookery programme?

To (watch a cookery programme and then) eat a ready meal/microwave meal. [1]

NOT use a microwave/cook in a microwave

(g) What must Peter remember?

That his friend/(she) is a vegetarian. [1]

NOT to cook a vegetarian meal

2. Man sieht heute so viele Kochsendungen. Ich finde es blöd, dass man sitzt und guckt, aber dann ein Fertiggericht aus der Mikrowelle isst.
1. Stimmt. Ich komme auf jeden Fall am Samstag zu dir, Peter.
4. Ich auch, aber vergiss nicht, dass ich Vegetarierin bin.

Part 4

(h) What will they do if it all goes wrong?

Order a (takeaway) pizza

NOT pizza taxi/buy/get a pizza [1]

1. Bis Samstag dann.
4. Wenn es schief geht, können wir uns ein Pizzataxi bestellen!

Q.6 Friends are talking to Adem who came to Germany from Turkey.

Answer the questions in English.

Part 1

(a) What did Adem fear when he arrived in Germany? Write **one** detail.

*He would have a lot of trouble / he wouldn't have any friends/
he didn't feel safe.* [1]

NOT lonely/ he has no friends here/no-one to talk to/
he wouldn't make friends

(b) Why did he feel so lonely when he arrived?

*He couldn't speak / write **German**.* [1]

(c) What did he decide to do straight away?

To learn German. [1]

NOT to get German lessons

(d) How did his parents decide to help him retain his sense of nationality?

*He had to speak Turkish **at home** / They spoke Turkish (with him) **at home**.* [1]

NOT speak Turkish

2. Adem, wie war es für dich, als du nach Deutschland gekommen bist?
3. Am Anfang war es ganz schwierig. Ich fühlte mich nicht so sicher and ich dachte, ich würde viel Ärger bekommen und überhaupt keine Freunde haben.
4. Hast du denn Probleme gehabt?
3. Ja, weil ich am Anfang kein Wort Deutsch sprechen und überhaupt nicht schreiben konnte, habe ich mich sehr einsam gefühlt. Ich habe mich sofort entschieden, möglichst schnell Deutsch zu lernen. Meine Eltern haben darauf bestanden, dass wir zu Hause Türkisch sprechen mussten.

Part 2

(e) How did some Germans react to the Turkish family?

They were mistrustful/intolerant. [1]

NOT they weren't very nice to them

1. Wie war es für deine Eltern?
3. Das ist schwer zu sagen. Sie wollten nach Deutschland kommen, aber manche Deutsche stehen Ausländern misstrauisch gegenüber und waren nicht so tolerant.

Part 3

(f) What does the mother think is most important?

The person/individual/(a)human being(s)/people. [1]

(g) What does Adem think is vital if foreigners are to integrate?

Work/a (good) job/employment. [1]

3. Meine Mutter hat gesagt, dass der Mensch wichtiger als Nationalität und Farbe ist.
2. Finde ich auch. Wie ist es jetzt für dich und deine Familie?
3. Im Großen und Ganzen haben wir eine gute Erfahrung gehabt. Meine Eltern haben beide eine Arbeit gefunden. Ohne Arbeit ist es unmöglich, sich zu integrieren.