

ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

# Mark scheme June 2003

## GCSE

### Modern Hebrew 3676 Listening

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#### LISTENING TESTS

#### Notes on the Marking Scheme

Non-verbal Answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

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#### 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.

### LISTENING TEST

1	a) to go to the cinema	1 mark
	b) to go to the restaurant	1 mark
	c) to go to a football match	1 mark
2	at 7.30/half past seven	1 mark
3	a) where they should meet	1 mark
	b) an hour before the beginning of the match/at 6.30	1 mark
4	דוָד - ג	
	רוני - ז	
	רחל - א	
	דינה - ו	4 marks
5		
J	יום שלישי - ו	
	יום רביעי - ח	
	יום המישי - א	
	יום שישי - ד	4 marks
6		
0	<b>)</b> - 1	
	ם - 2	
	<b>T</b> - 3	3 marks
		J marks
7		
	רותי - ו	
	נתן -ב רונן - ז	
	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3 marks

8 ג - 1 ג - 2 <u>ユ - 3</u> ユ - 4 4 marks 9 א) תפוחי אדמה ב) שהוא אוכל יותר מידי תפוחי אדמה ג) הלך למסיבה ד) אין לו זמן 4 marks 10 א) מוקדם ב) מחלק עיתונים ג) (הם אינם מסכימים/לא אוהבים) כי הוא מגיע לביה״ס עייף 4 marks 11 בשנה שעברה: מ- 9.00 עד 5.00 (17.00) השנה: מ- 8.45 עד 4.30 (16.30) 2 marks 12 רון רותי גיל / רותי גיל 4 marks 13 רינה - א משה - ד פנינה - ב עודד - ו 4 marks

4

14		
חסרונות	יתרונות	
(צריך לעבוד) הרבה שעות כל יום or יושב כל היום/ יש כאבי גב	פוגש הרבה אנשים or משכורת טובה/ מרוויחים הרבה	פקיד בבנק
עבודה קשה or מרוויחים מעט כסף/ משכורת קטנה	אפשר לעזור לאנשים or אפשר לעבוד בלילות	אחות בבית חולים

4 marks

15

1) דואגים/פוחדים 2) כי לדעתם גיל 17 הוא מידי צעיר לנהיגה סי לנהגים צעירים)/ מסוכן 0r ג) דואגים / פוחדים 3 דואגים / פוחדים 3 שמחים 0r 20 ניר יחזור מאוחר הבייתה 3 שמחים 4 marks

4 marks

16 1,5,4,6

17	a) It is wonderful. (the) view (the) garden (with flowers)		
		any 2 of these	2 marks
	b) neighbours having <u>loud</u> parties neighbour giving piano/music les baby crying (all night)	· · · ·	
		any 2 of these	2 marks
18	1) surprised/amazed/shocked		1 mark
	2) car driver throwing on to the road chewing gum/ sweet papers/people don't care about polluting/		
	littering their town		1 mark