

GCSE 2004

June Series



Mark Scheme

Modern Hebrew

(Listening)

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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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 TEST

1. a) what is their name? 1 mark
 b) what is their address? 1 mark
 c) on the second floor 1 mark
 d) the swimming pool is closed 1 mark
 e) on the left hand side 1 mark
 f) from seven to half past nine 1 mark
2. גילה - ז
 מיכאל - ד
 רות - ב
 ארז - ה 4 marks
3. אחות - ד
 אח - א
 אמא - ה
 סבתא - ב 4 marks
4. 8:45
 11:15
 12:30
 3:50 4 marks
5. א - 2
 ב - 4 2 marks
6. לחמניות - 30
 סוכריות - 200 גרם
 ענבים - שלושה וחצי קילו
 המחיר - עשרים וחמישה/25 שקלים 4 marks

7. א) במטוס / באווירון / בטיסה/ביאל-עלי 1 mark
 ב) שחה (בבריכה) / שחיתי 1 mark
 ג) (ראה) דגים **צבעוניים** (ביים סוף) 1 mark
 ד) (ללכת) לבית קפה 1 mark
 או
 לפגוש אנשים (מכול העולם)

8. ה , ח , ג , ד 4 marks

9.

בעבר	היום	
(הקשיבו ל)רדיו	משחקי מחשב	מר גפני
(הלכו) ברגל	(נוסעים) במכונית	גברת ארנון

4 marks

10. א , ג , ו , ז 4 marks

11.

חיסרון	יתרון	
	עוזר בלימודים	מחשב
מרעיש / (עושה) רעש	בשביל כל המשפחה	מערכת סטריאופונית

3 marks

ב) לנסיעה **לישראל** / לטייל בקייץ **בישראל** / לבקר חבר **בישראל**

1 mark

12. i) **Three** from the following:

לשכב במיטה
 לשתות הרבה
 לאכול אוכל קל
 לאכול ירקות

- ii) **Three** from the following:

(אל תיקח) תרופות / (לא לקחת) תרופות
 אל תאכל בשר / לא לאכול בשר
 אל תאכל (מאכלי) חלב / לא (לאכול) מאכלי חלב
 אל תזמין חברים הביתה / לא להזמין חברים

6 marks

13. א. (האח) מפריע בלימודים
אין מקום (לכל) הספרים
אין מספיק מקום בארון (לבגדים שלו)
אין מקום לבגדים שלו.
(any two) 2 marks
- ב. איו מה לעשות
יש (רק) 2 חדרי שינה
הם לא יכולים לקנות דירה גדולה יותר
אין כסף.
(any two) 2 marks
14. To make a list (before going shopping)
(To go shopping) only once a week (not every day)
Don't go shopping when you are hungry
(Go shopping) when you are in a hurry
4 marks
15. Any **two** reasons based on what they have heard i.e.:
Yes, because –
The woman is dressed like in the 19th Century
Her serious face reflects her hard life
She gives the impression of a clever person
or
No, because –
She does not look like a person who was ever happy
She does not look like a person who lost all her money
She does not look like a person who used to do hard work 2 marks

Note: The candidate's answer MUST relate to the picture.

Total marks 60