



---

GCSE

PANJABI

8683/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher Tier

---

Mark scheme

June 2023

---

Version: 1.0 Final



Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' 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 [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

#### **Copyright information**

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools/colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools/colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Copyright © 2023 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

## Listening and Reading tests

### General principles of marking

#### Non-verbal answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

#### Verbal answers (English or target language)

1. The basic principle of assessment is that students should gain credit for what they know, understand and can do; provided their written response communicates the required message without ambiguity, it will get the mark. 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 target language. A separate assessment of spelling, punctuation and grammar is not required 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 student has given alternatives or additional information in an answer, the following criteria should be applied: – if the alternative/addition does not contradict the key idea/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 (eg (i) and (ii))**, a candidate may include as part of the answer to one section the information required to answer another section, eg, in Listening, information required to answer section (ii) might be given as part of the answer to section (i). In such cases, credit should be given for having answered section (ii), provided that no incorrect answer has been given for that section in the correct place on the question paper.

2. In questions where students are asked to give for example a list of three items, only the first three items they write down should be considered for assessment purposes.

3. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt, look for the key idea.

4. Where a student has crossed out an answer and what was underneath remains legible then it should be marked. When part of an answer is crossed out, then only what remains should be considered.

5. .../. means that these are acceptable alternative answers in the mark scheme. (.....) means that this information is not needed for full marks to be awarded.

6. In questions which are T/F/? or √/X/? in either Section A or Section B, a mix and match approach should be tolerated and credit given where it is clear and unambiguous (eg consistent use by the candidate). If candidates write 'True' instead of 'ਠ' for ਠੀਕ in Section B, this should also be credited despite the wrong language being used.

7. The following general principles should be applied in relation to answers in the target language in Section B:

- (a) Incorrect personal pronouns – accept (unless this causes ambiguity).
- (b) Incorrect possessive adjectives – accept (unless this causes ambiguity).
- (c) Wrong gender – accept (unless this causes ambiguity).
- (d) Infinitive – will normally communicate without ambiguity, so should be accepted.
- (e) Wrong tense – accept as long as student comprehension is not in question.
- (f) Minor spelling errors – accept as long as the answer is understandable with no ambiguity. In Section B, this means that even if the spelling error results in the creation of a word in another language, including English, then provided it is a recognisable attempt at a spelling in the target language, it will be credited.

---

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
01.1	F (false)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
01.2	T (true)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
01.3	T (true)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
01.4	NT (not in the text)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
01.5	F (false)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
01.6	T (true)	1

---

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.7	F (false)	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	To be a part of decision making.			1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	1. Give them a little freedom (to be on their own). 2. (Parents) must take care of (them).			2

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	1. At a dining table. 2. In the museum.			2

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.1	L (Lovejeet)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.2	T (Tejveer)	1

---

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
03.3	<b>K</b> (Kulwinder)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
03.4	<b>H</b> (Harleen)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
03.5	<b>A</b> (Akaaljeet)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
04.1	<b>F</b> (false)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
04.2	<b>T</b> (true)	1

<b>Qu</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
04.3	<b>F</b> (false)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
04.4	NT (not in the text)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
04.5	NT (not in the text)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
05	<p><b>C, E, H, B</b> (in this order)</p> <p><b>C</b> (ਵਿਖੇ)</p> <p><b>E</b> (ਕਤਾਰਾਂ)</p> <p><b>H</b> (ਖਰੀਦਣਾ)</p> <p><b>B</b> (ਫੜ)</p>	4

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	Because it can help (us/them) to meet the demands (of daily life).	Because it helps (us/them) achieve things (in our/their daily life).		1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	Relations.	Relationships.		1



Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	Being unhappy at work/job.		Boss.	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	<p><b>Advantage</b> – (People) get to choose their life partner.</p> <p><b>Disadvantage</b> – (It is) impossible to fully know (the nature and habits of) your life partner (due to cultural restrictions).</p>	<p><b>Advantage</b> – (People) get to know their husband/wife.</p> <p><b>Disadvantage</b> – Can't live together.</p>		2

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	<p><b>Advantage</b> –(It is possible to get) prior information about the life partner (through family members).</p> <p><b>Disadvantage</b> – Not be in love/unsure about the love.</p>	<p><b>Advantage</b> – (It is possible to get) prior information about the girl (through relatives)/the parents will find a well educated girl.</p> <p><b>Disadvantage</b> – Love would develop or not after the marriage.</p>	The parents have seen more life than him.	2

Qu	Accept	Mark
08.1	C (ਭਰਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
08.2	B (ਭਾਬੀ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਆਉਣ ਲਈ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
08.3	C (ਬਾਂਹਾਂ ਲਈ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
08.4	A (ਕੱਪੜੇ)	1

Qu	Name	Accept	Mark
09		<b>Past details</b>	
	ਕੁਲਦੀਪ	ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਨੀ	1
	ਰਣਜੀਤ	ਕਈ ਸਹੇਲੀਆਂ ਸਨ	1
		<b>Future details</b>	
	ਕੁਲਦੀਪ	ਚੰਗੇ ਗਰੇਡ/ਨੰਬਰ ਆਉਣਗੇ	1
	ਰਣਜੀਤ	ਉਹ ਕਾਲਜ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
10	<p><b>C, D, E, F</b> (in any order)</p> <p><b>C</b> (ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਅਸਲੀ ਭੋਜਨ ਦਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਲੈ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।)</p> <p><b>D</b> (ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਦੇ ਰੈਸਟੋਰੈਂਟ ਦੀ ਰਸੋਈ ਰੈਸਟੋਰੈਂਟ ਦੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੈ।)</p> <p><b>E</b> (ਅਸੀਸ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਰੈਸਟੋਰੈਂਟਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਦੀ ਹੈ।)</p> <p><b>F</b> (ਅਸੀਸ ਦਾ ਮੰਨਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਰੈਸਟੋਰੈਂਟ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਸਹੀ ਹਨ।)</p>	4

Qu	Accept	Mark
11.1	<b>C</b> (ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
11.2	<b>A</b> (ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਂਤੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
11.3	<b>B</b> (ਚੰਗੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਲਈ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
11.4	<b>C</b> (ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਦੂਰ ਕਰਨਾ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
11.5	<b>B</b> (ਕਾਫੀ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਝੱਲਦੇ ਹਨ।)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
11.6	<b>A</b> (ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।)	1

Qu		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	ਕਦੇ ਕਦੇ	Sometimes		Regularly	1
	ਮੈਂ ਦੁਕਾਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਘੁੰਮਣ ਫਿਰਨ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ	I travel to shops	I go to shops	I come	1
	ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਮੇ ਦੇ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ।	with my cousins.	with my mum's brother's children	with my brother	1
	ਵੀਕਐਂਡ ਤੇ	On the weekend,	Over the weekend,	during the week	1
	ਅਸੀਂ ਕਪੂਰਥਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਸਾਇੰਸ ਸਿਟੀ' ਦੇਖਣ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ।	we are visiting 'Science City' in Kapurthala.	we are seeing 'Science City' in Kapurthala.	visiting a laboratory	1
	ਪਿਛਲੇ ਹਫਤੇ, ਮੈਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਹਫਾ ਖਰੀਦਿਆ	Last week, I bought a present	Last week, I got a gift	Next weekend	1
	ਆਪਣੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਤੇ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ।	to give my friend on their birthday.	for my friend on his birthday	A gift for a family member	1
	ਅਗਲੇ ਹਫਤੇ, ਮੈਂ ਦੇਖਣ ਜਾਵਾਂਗਾ	Next week, I shall go to see	Next week, I shall go to visit	Last weekend	1
	ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਏਸ਼ੀਆ ਦਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਉੱਚਾ ਡੈਮ।	the second highest dam In Asia with my family.	the second tallest dam in Asia with my relatives.	high dam	1

**Total marks = 60**