



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Polish 3686 *Specification*

3686/R Reading

Mark Scheme

2008 examination - June series

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.

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Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

GCSE POLISH READING TESTS 2008

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. Accept
 - T/F/?
 - Target language equivalent as instructed in rubric (eg. V/F/PM or R/F/NT)
 - ✓/X/?
 - a mix and match approach using the above, where the response is clear and unambiguous (eg. T and ✓ are both used by the candidate).
5. 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.
6. 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
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READING TESTS

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1	B	1	
2	A	1	
3	A	1	
4	B	1	
5 a)	C	1	
b)	A	1	
6 a)	F	6	
b)	E		
c)	A		
d)	H		
e)	I		
f)	B		
7 a)	C	4	
b)	E		
c)	F		
d)	A		
8	D, F, C, B (accept correct words)	4	
9 a)	A	4	
b)	C		
c)	B		
d)	B		

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
10	W Łodzi: burza, pochmurno (in any order) W Warszawie: słońce i deszcze (exact order) We Wrocławiu: księżycowa	5	Not "opady" or different forms of the words e.g. burzliwe, słonecznie
11 a) b) c) d)	piłka nożna (accept futbol, piłka) (do not accept "football") Jadzia Że nie lubią jazdy na rowerze (must have negative in sentence). (accept nie lubią, kolarstwa, niechęć do, nie lubią rowerów. Sylwia	4	
12 a) b)	3 / trzy (not trzeci) (accept nie lubią "tego typu książek") bo może przestraszyć / bo niektórzy nie lubią horrorów. (accept answers "straszna" "bo jest straszna".	1 1	Not "strach"
13 a) b)	Bo tutaj dużo ludzi przyjeżdża na wakacje. Wspaniałe spaceru/ zbieranie muszelek, bursztynu / puste plaże / cała plaża jest <u>jego</u> (any 2)	1 2	Not one word answers "Cała plaża jest nasza" "zjeżdżają tu ludzie z całej Polski i <u>nie tylko</u> " 1. zbierać muszelki 2. zbierać bursztynu
14 a) b) c)	Żeby spędzała cały czas / większość czasu z młodszą siostrą / żeby była <u>ciągle</u> z siostrą / żeby <u>ciągle</u> chodziła z siostrą na spaceru (must describe <u>a lot</u> of time) Zgadza się częściowo z rodzicami Ewy / rodzice mają trochę racji Ewa powinna trochę czasu spędzić z siostrą / Ewa powinna spędzić czas z siostrą / musi się nią zajmować Ewa musi mieć trochę własnego czasu. (any 2) Powinna porozmawiać z rodzicami/ Powiedzieć rodzicom, co myśli	1 2 1	Sentences without "cały czas" / "większość" / dużo Zgadza się z rodzicami – must have "częściowo" "trochę" aby porozmawiać z rodzicami / spotkać się z rodzicami

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
15 a)	niepewna, zmartwiona, sfrustrowana, skonfundowana, niepewnie, zakłopotana has to answer feelings, not thoughts or actions.	2	wymieszana zmieszana zamyślona /myśląca
b)	O wyjeździe Kasi / o jej przyszłości / o jej wyjeździe czy studiach	1	If both are given, then they must be written as „either - or”
c)	Żeby ukończyła studia Żeby teraz wyjechała (do Francji) (do Cioci) i bez ukończenia nauki Że może znaleźć dobrą pracę we Francji	2	
16 a)	Do czego namawiają nas reklamy Jaki wpływ mają na nas reklamy Wpływ / potęga / moc / siła reklamy } word Reklamy kłamią, oszukują } “reklama” in title	1	“Reklama” alone “Reklama to wszystko”
b)	Namawiają nas na kupno rzeczy niepotrzebnych, (has to contain idea of buying / spending / realising – must contain verb in sentence Namawiają nas na kupno rzeczy drogich / markowych / modniejszych / lepszych Do kupowania rzeczy z reklamy / niepotrzebnych.	2	
c)	bo przekonują nas, że to co jest reklamowane jest najlepsze / bo sugerują że reklamowane rzeczy są najlepsze	1	
17	A ✓ B ✓ C ? D ✓ E x	5	
18	Są to postacie, bohaterowie z literatury, książek / każdy był do tego zmuszony / każdy musiał opuścić swój dom (must have idea of forced travel or forced home leaving) (any 2)	2	Są tchórzami / nie mogli wrócić do ojczyzny, domu

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
19 a)	They start a hobby but cannot finish it (as they are attracted to something else)	1	They made a good start / she has no talent / others laugh at her / she wants to act, be an actor
b)	Dorota is very committed to what she does. She wants to act even when people laugh at her She knows what she is most interested in / she has no doubts about her hobby. She may not have talents but she tries / wants to succeed / tries her best. (any 2)	2	
20 a)	Upset, concerned, angry, annoyed, sad, unhappy hates it / doesn't like it.	1	terrible / bad / he thinks that – any words that do not express feelings
b)	Because bad, colloquial language / teenager's language is used in magazines / Polish is degraded, not respected.	1	
c)	That people respect / boast about / are proud of the Polish language / are happy about the Polish language / return to good language in newspapers / no slang in magazines / better written Polish. (any 2)	2	