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**GCSE  
POLISH  
8688/LH**

Paper 1 Listening Higher

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**Mark scheme**

June 2021

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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.

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## 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 'P' for Prawda 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.

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.1	Advantage (1): secured university place	Advantage: he is going to university to study music/ music studies/ music school	likes music/plays guitar	1
	Disadvantage (1): has no sense of passing time/sleeps <u>too</u> little			1  (one for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.2	Advantage (1): she gets stronger	Advantage: strengthens the muscles	she loves climbing	1
	Disadvantage (1): too expensive			1  (one for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Accept	Mark
02.1	C (helps those in need)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.2	F (makes finding work easier)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.3	A (develops additional skills)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
03	<p>Current problem: threat to nature/tourists threaten/ harm nature or not enough work</p> <p>Future problem: young residents moving out/leaving</p>	<p>Current problem: presence of many tourists endangers nature/ wildlife</p>	<p>tourists/more tourists</p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
04	B (receives a scholarship)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05	A (spent too much money)	1

Question	Accept		Mark
06	<b>B F A (in any order)</b>		3
	<b>B</b>	Coal production	
	<b>F</b>	Sports news	
	<b>A</b>	Avalanche disaster	

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07	overcrowded/ tourists crowd the city centre	people everywhere	too many people/ tourists she can't live there/will move out	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08	Kołobrzeg/city/town is dirty	<u>too much</u> litter/waste/ rubbish on the streets/in town	too many tourists litter/waste/rubbish (on its own)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09	building <u>new</u> ski runs/ facilities/ski industry	<u>new</u> ski slopes/routes	tourism	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	play jokes/pranks	joke around	to laugh	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
11	hospitality	custom to entertain/ receive guests/warm reception		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	not to forget/to remember the dead/those who passed away	not to forget those who are no longer with us	to light a candle/ to visit a graveyard	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13	<b>P + N</b> (positive and negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14	<b>N</b> (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
15	<b>N</b> (negative)	1



Question	Accept	Mark
16	P (positive)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
17.1	wants to be an artist	become an artist	bookkeeper/accountant	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
17.2	dullness/tediousness/ monotony/routine/repetitiveness	work in finance/ as a bookkeeper	maths	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
18.1	Advantage (1): there is trust amongst neighbours/ got to know the neighbours quickly/it is close knit community/it is secure	Advantage: neighbours often meet in the garden	friends feel unwelcome	1
	Disadvantage (1): friends don't visit often			1  (one for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
18.2	Advantage (1): daughter is safe to play outside unattended		high living costs/rent	1
	Disadvantage (1): not enough space/room for a play park/playground			1  (one for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Accept	Mark
19.1	D (Forgot a dictionary)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
19.2	C (Continued with Chemistry)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
19.3	E (Had additional lessons)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
20.1	S (Stanisław)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
20.2	Z (Zbigniew)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
20.3	T (Teresa)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
21.1	1. unemployment 2. poverty	1. lack of work 2. no money	arguments	2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
21.2	1. worthless/unworthy 2. useless	1. have low self-esteem 2. inadequate/depressed	hopeless/ helpless	2

Question	Accept	Mark
22.1	C (opuszczanie posiłków)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.2	E (picie dużej ilości kawy)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23	C (pozytywny i negatywny)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
24	B (w Internecie jest wszystko)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25.1	C (redukcji smogu)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25.2	C (małe rośliny liściaste)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
26.1	1. zależy jej na czasie 2. nie stać jej/brakuje jej funduszy	1. nie ma dużo czasu/lubi szybką obsługę 2. ma mało pieniędzy/ chodzenie do restauracji jest drogie		2

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Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
26.2	1. z dań mięsnych 2. z mleka krowiego	1. z mięsa 2. z mleka koziego/ owczego	z jedzenia dobrej jakości/ jedzenia bez konserwantów/ wegańskiego jedzenia	2

**Total marks = 50**