



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Urdu 3646

3646/L Listening

Mark Scheme

2006 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.

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.
 - **NFP** = no further penalty

FOUNDATION TIER**Section A – Questions and Answers in English**

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1	15 years old	1	
2	Year 10	1	3 rd year/Yr 3
3	A lawyer/ A solicitor/ A barrister/ Advocate	1	A Judge
4	None/he has no sister/ O	1	
5	21 st May	1	
6	Indian/from India/India	1	Hindustan/Hindu
7	Drawing/to draw pictures/painting pictures/making images/make portraits/an artist	1	Taking pictures/photos/painting/photography

Section B - حصہ (ب)

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
8 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	B	1	
9	B	1	
10 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	B	1	
11 (i)	B	1	
(ii)	B & E	2	
12 (i)	G	1	
(ii)	B	1	
(iii)	E	1	
(iv)	D	1	
13 (i)	A	1	
(ii)	B	1	
14 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	D	1	
(iii)	H	1	
(iv)	F	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
15	C	1	
16 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	C	1	
(iii)	B	1	
(iv)	C	1	
17 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	A	1	
18 (i)	C & D (in any order)	2	
(ii)	C	1	
	Total Marks	35	

HIGHER TIER**Section A**

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	D	1	
(iii)	H	1	
(iv)	F	1	
2	C	1	
3 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	C	1	
(iii)	B	1	
(iv)	C	1	
4 (i)	C	1	
(ii)	A	1	
5 (i)	C / D (in any order)	2	
(ii)	C	1	
6	B / F (in any order)	2	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
7 (i)	ہر۔ حار۔ ہار ہار/موتیوں کا ہار+ستا/کم قیمت۔ ۲۰ فیصد کمی صتا۔ سستا۔ ستا۔ اچھی قیمت	2	خار۔ موتی۔ موٹی۔ ششیتا
7 (ii)	خوشبو۔ نُسبو۔ خشبو خوشبو کی شیشی+تحفہ/امی کو پسند ہے ہشبو۔ کشبو توفا	2	کسبو۔ شیشی پسند۔ والدہ۔ امی
8 (i)	B ڈاک خانہ	1	
(ii)	F ہسپتال	1	
(iii)	A ہوائی اڈہ	1	
(iv)	D وکیل کا دفتر	1	
9	B / F / D / H (in any order)	4	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
10 (i)	مشہور لوگوں سے مل سکتے ہیں یا دنیا دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ دنیا کی سیر کرتے ہیں جان کو خطرہ۔ لڑائی والی جگہ + پر جان کو خطرہ۔ جان کترے میں۔ کھترا	2	قطرہ۔ جن۔ جنا
10 (ii)	بچوں کی مدد کر کے / بچوں کو پڑھا کر + خوشی یا دلی سکون ملتا ہے + اچھا لگتا ہے / پسند ہے مدد کر کے خوشی / سکون بہت تھکا دینے والا کام۔ ذہنی تھکاوٹ ہوتی ہے تک جاتی ہے تکھا۔ ٹھکاوٹ۔ دماغی۔ تکاوٹ۔ تکانے والا کام	2	

Section B – Questions and Answers in English

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
11 (i)	To learn how to drive a car / everyone needs nowadays	1	Everyone needs a car
	It is a basic necessity of life / important / useful	1	Cars are important
(ii)	It is too expensive / driving lessons are expensive	1	Fast cars on its own
	She is scared of driving / she feels nervous	1	
	Too many accidents are caused / car crashes	1	
	People drive dangerously/too fast causing accidents (any 3 from 4)		
12 (i)	To acquire <u>higher</u> education/to study	1	To learn English
(ii)	Organisation and tolerance or learn good things like discipline / good time-keeping and avoid what is bad / to be punctual	1	Learn good things and avoid bad things
(iii)	For your own personal identity / not to forget who you are / to know your roots / to know your own self / not to forget your background / so people can recognise you/where you are from	1	
	Total Marks	40	