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**GCSE**  
**URDU**  
**8648/RH**

Paper 3 Reading 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 'ص' for **صحیح/درست** 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	Accept	Mark
01.1	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.4	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.5	NT (not in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.6	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.7	F (false)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	Children don't concentrate/Pay attention in lessons	Mobiles distract children's learning		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	Phone helps them with studies			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Can't use in front of students/can't use their phones	Can't use it in the presence of children		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	Fill in form Submit the phone to office in an envelope/submit phone to office/reception (any one of these options)			2

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Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	A (Ali)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	S (Salma)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	N (Nadia)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	A (Ali)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	N (Nadia)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	B (tough)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	B (avoids having stress in his first year)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	C (the class duration is too long)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	A (are less helpful)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	B (balancing his studies and a job)	1



Question	Accept	Mark
05	B, D, F, H (in this order) (مسئلہ) B (عادت) D (صحت) F (پابندی) H	4

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	Recycling/Separating/sorting into correct bin	Dispose of rubbish correctly		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	People don't put rubbish in the right bins/people put rubbish in the wrong bin			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	To educate people		Impose a fine/visits to garbage centre.	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	<b>Advantage:</b> Very good salary/good pay  <b>Disadvantage:</b> Long night shifts/extensive longer shifts	<b>Advantage:</b> Good money  <b>Disadvantage:</b>	<b>Advantage:</b> Provide correct and on time treatment  <b>Disadvantage:</b>	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	<b>Advantage:</b> 2 month's annual leave/long leave/longer annual holidays  <b>Disadvantage:</b> Long/expensive journey/travel to work daily	<b>Advantage:</b> Longer holidays compared to other companies  <b>Disadvantage:</b> Long time travelling daily	<b>Advantage:</b>   <b>Disadvantage:</b>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	B (خوش مزاج)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	A (ان کی بات سے راضی نہ ہونا)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	c (عزت و احترام کے)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	B (مدد کر دیتا ہے)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.1	Farooq <p>حال کا مسئلہ بستروں کی کمی</p> <p>ماضی کا مسئلہ ڈاکٹروں کی کمی</p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
09.2	Zainab: <p>مستقبل کا مسئلہ ڈاکٹر باہر ملکوں میں نوکریاں کرنے جائیں گے۔</p> <p>ماضی کا مسئلہ اچھے ہسپتالوں کی کمی</p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
10	<p>B, C, F, G (in any order)</p> <p>B (جدید دور میں ترقی کی ایک وجہ کتابیں ہیں۔)</p> <p>C (کتابوں کے مطالعے نے انسان کے لیے ہر کام ممکن بنا دیا ہے۔)</p> <p>F (انٹرنیٹ کی موجودگی میں بھی کتابیں پڑھنا کم نہیں ہوا۔)</p> <p>G (جدید دور میں علم کے حصول کے لیے بہت کچھ کیا گیا۔)</p>	4
Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	B (تصویریں لینا)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	A (قدرتی خوبصورتی سے لطف اندوز ہونا)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	c (پیسوں کی بچت)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	B (ملکی سیاحت کی ترقی)	1

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Question	Accept	Mark
11.5	A (کوڑا کرکٹ)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.6	c (لوگوں کا خلوص)	1

Question	Urdu	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	مجھے نئی جگہیں دیکھنے کا شوق ہے۔	I love to see new places,	going around	Wrong tense Connective	1
	لیکن میرے شہر میں	but in my city		Connective	1
	سیر کرنے کے لیے کوئی خاص جگہ نہیں ہے۔	there is no special place to visit.		Wrong tense Wrong phrase	1
	یہاں پہلے بہت سے کارخانے تھے	There used to be a lot of factories here		Wrong tense	1
	لیکن اب ان کی جگہ گھر بنادیے گئے ہیں۔	but now houses have been built in this place.		Wrong tense	1
	اس کے علاوہ	Apart from this,	Other than that	Wrong phrase	1
	یہاں بے گھر لوگوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہے۔	the number of homeless people is very high here.	People without home	Wrong tense	1
	میں اگلے سال	Next year, I		Wrong tense	1
	اپنے اسکول کے دوستوں کے ساتھ لندن کا عجائب گھر دیکھنے جاؤں گا۔	will be visiting London museum with my school friends.	Strange house	Wrong tense Wrong phrase	1
<b>Total marks</b>					<b>60</b>