



GCSE
URDU
8648/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation

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.

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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 درست/صحيح 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	A (پہلی منزل پر کپڑوں کی دکان ہے)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	B (دوسری منزل پر کھلونوں کی دکان ہے)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	D (چوتھی منزل پر کھیلوں کے سامان کی دکان ہے۔)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	Reading	Book reading/book	Writing	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	Gardening	Gardening/ growing plants/vegetables	farmer	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Swim	Swim	Water sports	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	News on TV	News on TV	Newspaper	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	Job A (Chef) Reason 2 (Enjoyable)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	Job B (Farmer) Reason 3 (Interesting)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	F (future)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	P (past)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	F (future)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	Advantage: Helpful in parking Disadvantage: Expensive to repair	Advantage: Helps to park the car Disadvantage: Expensive/costly to repair the fault	Advantage: Camera Disadvantage: Faulty	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	Advantage: Electricity is cheaper Disadvantage: Lengthy charging time	Advantage: Disadvantage: Long wait for charging	Advantage: Cheap battery/cheap(on its own) Disadvantage: Electric car	2

Question	Accept	Mark
06.1	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.2	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.3	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.4	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.5	T (true)	1

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

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

Question	Accept	Mark
07.1	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.2	P+N (positive and negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.3	P (positive)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	Invitation to his school friends	School friends	Just (friends)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	Pakistani food		Asian food/Indian food/different varieties/food	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.3	Match ticket football	Football tickets	Game ticket/just (ticket)/football	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.4	School friends' photo	Photo with school friends	School	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09	<p>B, D, G (in any order)</p> <p>B (سفید رنگ)</p> <p>D (باغ میں کھیلنا)</p> <p>G (پہل کھانا)</p>	3

Question	Accept	Mark
10	<p>A, C, E (in any order)</p> <p>A (پاکستان میں نوجوان زیادہ ہیں)</p> <p>C (نوجوانوں کو نوکری نہیں ملتی)</p> <p>E (کچھ پڑھے لکھے نوجوان ملک سے باہر نوکری کرتے ہیں)</p>	3

Question	Accept	Mark
11	<p>B, D, F, G (in this order)</p> <p>B (ضروری)</p> <p>D (اسکول)</p> <p>F (عادت)</p> <p>G (آسانی)</p>	4

Question	Accept	Mark
12.1	B (علامہ اقبال کا ملازم)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.2	C (زمین)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.3	A (قبضہ چھڑوانا)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.4	B (خاموشی)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.1	والد بیمار ہیں امی گھر کا کام کرتی ہیں	2

Question	Accept	Mark
13.2	ورزش (سائیکل پر) اچھے پیسے	2

Question	Urdu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
14	میں اپنے خاندان کے ساتھ	I live with my family		Wrong tense	1
	اسلام آباد میں رہتا ہوں -	In Islamabad		Wrong tense	1
	ہمارا شہر بہت خوبصورت ہے	Our city is very beautiful		Wrong tense	1
	اس لیے ہر سال	therefore, every year		No connective	1
	بہت سے لوگ سیر کرنے آتے ہیں -	many people come for visit.		Wrong tense	1
	پچھلے سال ہمارے شہر میں	Last year, in our city		Wrong tense	1
	کھیلوں کے مقابلے ہوئے -	there were sports competitions.		Wrong tense	1
	ہمارے اسکول نے کھیلوں میں حصہ لیا	Our school also participated		Wrong tense	1
	اور کامیاب رہا۔	and was successful in all sports.		Wrong tense connective	1

Total marks = 60