

**GCSE
GERMAN
8668/LH**

Paper 1 Listening Higher Tier

Mark scheme

June 2022

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 'R' for Richtig 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 idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01	Action this week: have a shower (accept in any tense)	not have a bath; save water; use less water	have a bath	1
	Action next week: go on <u>holiday without flying</u>	do not fly to go on holiday; answer needs mention of <u>holiday</u> and <u>not flying</u> to be creditworthy	go on holiday; fly on holiday; do not travel by plane	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02	Action last week: no plastic <u>in canteen</u>	accept clear misspellings of 'canteen', even if 'Kantine'; no plastic in (school) café(teria) / dining room / dining hall	no plastic (by itself); no plastic at school (too vague); didn't buy anything plastic in the canteen	1
	Action this week: talk about / speak about / discuss alternative energy (accept in any tense)	talk about / speak about / discuss renewable energy	use alternative energy; speak over alternative energy	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03	F (not getting top marks)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04	C (having to repeat the year)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
05	G (which exam subjects to choose)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
06	D (length of the school day)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
07	B (concerns about another pupil)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
08	A C D (in any order) A (thinks sport is essential.) C (trains in all kinds of weather.) D (has been diving for two years and enjoys it.)	3

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09	<p>there are (so) many people in need (in Germany);</p> <p>she wants to stand side-by-side with those who have nothing</p> <p><i>(the idea of poverty is key here)</i></p> <p>(1 from 2)</p>	<p>Germany is a rich country and yet there are (so) many people in need;</p> <p>she wants to help those who have nothing / are in need / are in poverty / are poor;</p> <p>she wants to help those less fortunate than her / worse off than her</p>	<p>she wants to help people;</p> <p>people need help;</p> <p>she wants to make a difference;</p> <p>a lot of people need help (these answers are too vague);</p> <p>to help refugees / homeless people</p>	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	<p>he organises charity concerts / concerts to raise money / concerts for the Red Cross</p> <p>(accept singular – concert)</p>	<p>answers need the idea of organising charity / benefit concerts or concerts to raise / collect money or concerts for the Red Cross to be creditworthy</p>	<p>organise concerts (by itself);</p> <p>help the Red Cross (no idea of concerts to help them)</p>	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	A (to enjoy a cultural experience)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	C (to see the latest films)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	B (to escape from everyday life)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12	P (positive)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
14	P (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
15	N (negative)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
16	<p>his employer lets him / he can work mornings <u>only</u> (because he has small children)</p> <p>disregard incorrect references to the number of children he has (eg Accept: 'he only works in the morning so he can look after his child')</p>	<p>his employer lets him work part-time;</p> <p>he <u>only</u> works mornings;</p> <p>he is able to work part-time / flexibly;</p> <p>he doesn't have to work afternoons / full-time</p>	<p>he works with children;</p> <p>he can work in the morning (without reference to <u>only</u>);</p> <p>he does not have to work in the mornings;</p> <p>he doesn't work in the mornings;</p> <p>he can take the morning off;</p> <p>he doesn't have to work on Monday(s);</p> <p>he has a nice boss (too vague)</p>	1
17	<p>it was exciting</p> <p>(Accept misspellings of 'exciting' when the meaning is clear, eg 'exiting')</p>	<p>everything was exciting;</p> <p>every day is the same in her new job;</p> <p>she does the same things every day in her new job;</p> <p>her new job is boring</p>	<p>it / her old job was relaxing / relaxed;</p> <p>it was fun;</p> <p>everyone was so exciting</p>	1
18	<p>the factory where he works / the place where he works / his employer is closing (down) <u>next month</u>;</p> <p>he will be unemployed <u>next month</u> (1 from 2)</p>	<p>he will be made redundant / sacked / fired / his contract finishes <u>next month</u>;</p> <p>Accept 'company' for 'factory';</p> <p>the work stops <u>next month</u></p>	<p>any answer which implies that he is already out of work (eg 'he is unemployed');</p> <p>references to 'last month';</p> <p>Monday for 'Monat'</p> <p>'next month it is shutting down' (what does 'it' refer to?)</p>	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
19.1	<u>free</u> advertising for his shop / business	need both concepts: he has a shop / business and he can advertise it / promote it free of charge	cut-price advertising for his shop (need reference to <u>free</u> advertising to be creditworthy)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
19.2	she doesn't want to look at a <u>screen</u> every five minutes	she doesn't want to spend all her time looking at a screen; she doesn't want to spend too long / too much time / lots of time looking at a screen; she doesn't want to be looking at a screen over and over again	she doesn't want to spend five minutes looking at a screen; she thinks you shouldn't spend more than five minutes looking at a screen; she is addicted to it / uses it too much	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
20.1	Advantage: foreigners / tourists / visitors can see what life is like in Germany	foreigners / tourists / visitors can see how people live in Germany / can experience German life / experience Germany. <i>Key idea is seeing <u>what life is like</u> in Germany (not seeing Germany)</i>	foreigners / tourists / visitors can see Germany; Germany is beautiful	1
	Disadvantage: (buses / coaches cause) traffic jams (in the town / city)	congestion / tailbacks / traffic builds up; too much traffic; there are too many buses / too many coaches; tourist buses cause / create traffic; buses cause a lot of / too much traffic	there are buses (too vague); busy in town (no idea of traffic jams)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
20.2	Advantage: without tourism there would be nothing to do / no nightclubs / no restaurants / no entertainment	tourism means that there is lots to do (eg nightclubs, restaurants); tourism brings entertainment; there is lots of entertainment; there are nightclubs / restaurants	tourism brings jobs in nightclubs / restaurants; there are lots of job opportunities	1
	Disadvantage: jobs (in tourism) are badly paid or seasonal / temporary	when the tourists go home, the jobs disappear too; when the tourists leave, people need to find new jobs		1

Question	Accept	Mark
21	D (There are plans to build on open spaces.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22	A (It is too dangerous for pedestrians.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23	B (Public transport is too expensive.)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
24.1	she has been having trouble / difficulties / problems with her breathing	she hasn't been breathing well; she has been having problems with her lungs / chest	she smokes; she wants to stop smoking (any answer that mentions smoking)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
24.2	(she should do) (more) exercise	do (more) sport; move more; be (more) active; do a little exercise	stop smoking; take medicine / tablets; go outside more	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
24.3	(go on a long) <u>walk / hike every week</u> (need both elements to be creditworthy)	go <u>hiking / rambling every week</u> ; go for a hike once a week; plural is acceptable – go for walks once a week	go hiking / go walking (by itself) (not enough detail); go wandering; 'every day'; stop smoking	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
25.1	the <u>night between 5th and 6th December</u> (don't insist on 'th'; night of 5 – 6 December is creditworthy)	the night of 5th December; the night before 6th December; 5th / 6th December at night; 5 th to 6 th December; 5 → 6 Dec (here 'night' is implied – between the two dates given)	the night of 6th December; the night of 5th and 6th December; 15th – 16th December; Christmas Day	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
25.2	in their <u>shoes outside / by the front door</u>	in their shoes outside the house; in their shoes at the entrance; in their shoes on the doorstep; accept 'house door' accept 'boot' for 'shoe' (need both elements for the mark; in shoes and outside the front door)	in their shoes (not enough detail); outside the house (not enough detail); in front of the door / next to the door (too vague – which door?)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
26.2	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
27.1	C (Obdachlosigkeit)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
27.2	B (einem Arzt.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
28.1	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
28.2	P + N (positive und negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
29.1	B (mit Migranten)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
29.2	C (mit Senioren)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
30.1	(sie wird danach) eine bessere Arbeit / einen besseren Job finden	<p>Key words to look for are: <u>besser, Arbeit / Job / Stelle / Beruf / Karriere, finden</u></p> <p>Accept spellings which when sounded out would be understandable in German even if they are not correct;</p> <p>Accept misspelling of Arbeit as 'Arbiet';</p> <p>Ignore incorrect adjectival agreement on besser (or no adjectival ending), wrong ending on the infinitive 'finden', incorrect part /spelling of 'werden' (if written);</p> <p>Ignore verb forms such as 'sie will', 'sie möchte' and 'sie mochte' (this isn't required for the mark);</p> <p>Accept answers in the 'ich' form;</p> <p>Ignore wrong pronouns such as 'er', 'du', 'sie' (meaning they)</p>	<p>any answer in English; sie möchte eine gute Arbeit (needs reference to 'besser' to be creditworthy)</p>	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
30.2	<p>(ein Studium / das ist) <u>zu</u> theoretisch; (needs 'zu' to be creditworthy)</p> <p>(er möchte sofort) ein Gehalt / Geld verdienen</p>	<p>die Uni ist <u>zu</u> theoretisch;</p> <p>Accept spellings of theoretisch which when sounded out would be understandable, eg 'teoretisch', 'teoretish';</p> <p>Key words to look for are <u>Gehalt</u> (or <u>Geld</u>, Lohn) and <u>verdienen</u> (or bekommen);</p> <p>Accept answers in the 'ich' form eg (ich möchte sofort) ein Gehalt / Geld verdienen;</p> <p>um Geld zu verdienen;</p> <p>er verdient (mehr) Geld</p>	<p>any answer in English;</p> <p>es ist zu teuer;</p> <p>er hat kein Geld;</p> <p>das Studium ist schlecht;</p>	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
31.1	(sie möchte eine) schöne OR traditionelle Hochzeit	für eine traditionelle Hochzeit; sie findet das / es / Heiraten schön; Heiraten ist schön; Heiraten ist eine schöne Tradition; ignore wrong adjectival agreements (or no adjectival agreements); accept spellings of 'traditionell' which when sounded out would be understandable, eg 'traditionel', 'tradizional'; accept 'shön' (same sound as 'schön') accept answers which refer to Ella as 'er' and accept answers in the 'ich' form.	any answer in English; schön (by itself); schon (without the umlaut – different word); reject answers with 'schon' (wrong word) and 'traditionell' ('schon' contaminates the answer) English spelling 'traditional' (answers in English in Section B must be rejected); also reject 'traditionale' / 'traditionalle', spellings with -a- at the end; weil es traditionell ist (too vague); any reference to wanting children	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
31.2	(viele) <u>Menschen</u> / Leute / Personen <u>trennen</u> (sich) [don't insist on reflexive pronoun] (nach einigen Jahren); es gibt keine perfekte Ehe (1 from 2)	die perfekte Ehe existiert nicht; 'Menshen' (sounds the same as 'Menschen') Ignore wrong adjectival agreements (or no adjectival agreements) on 'perfekt'; ignore word order issues after 'weil' accept 'Eher'	any answer in English; 'Mädchen' for 'Menschen'; sie trennen sich (not clear who "sie" refers to); trennen (by itself – too vague); 'Ehre' for 'Ehe'; 'idea' for 'Ehe' 'ihr' for 'Ehe'; es gibt keine perfekte Person / Partnerin (not the same concept)	1

Total = 50 marks
