



GCSE
GERMAN
8668/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation

Mark scheme

June 2021

Version: 1.0 Final



2 1 6 G 8 6 6 8 / R F / M S

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 ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.1	comedies			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.2	documentaries			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.3	(in/at the) cinema			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.4	(he) finds (all) animals interesting			1

Question	Accept			Mark
02.1	A (detached house.)			1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.2	B (older than her brothers and sisters.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.3	B (in an office.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.4	A (looks after the children after school.)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.1	cycling/riding a bike/mountain biking			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.2	rowing			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.3	(her) favourite (sport)/enjoys doing this the best/most		prefers loves	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.4	surfing (course)			1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	NT (Not in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	T (True)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	F (False)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	T (True)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	F (False)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.1	C (Spain.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.2	B (is more comfortable.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.3	B (church.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.4	A (a little time)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.5	B (on a trip.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.1	F (False)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.2	T (True)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.3	NT (Not in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.4	T (True)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	10 km to next/nearest village (1 mark) no public transport (1 mark)	...next/nearest town		2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	walking/hiking/(picturesque) landscape/scenery (1 mark)		land	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.3	have a barbecue (1 mark) relax (1 mark)		grill place	2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	a donation/no present			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	are in need	have no money/are poor	homeless	1

Question	Accept			Mark
09.1	P (Positiv)			1

Question	Accept			Mark
09.2	P + N (Positiv und Negativ)			1

Question	Accept			Mark
09.3	P (Positiv)			1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.4	N (Negativ)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.1	B (nach Hause gehen.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.2	A + B (ausgehen. + fit bleiben.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.3	A (höflich.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.4	A (Antonias Angebot.)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.1	Kinder können Eltern informieren	sie können ...		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.2	Schüler haben Gewaltvideos (in der Pause) angeschaut (1 mark) (im Unterricht) haben (viele) Schüler online gechattet (1 mark)			2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.3	Handys nicht erlauben/ein (generelles) Handyverbot			1

Question	Accept	Mark
12	B C F G J M (in any order) B (Jedes Jahr gibt es einen Karneval in Düsseldorf.) C (Im Karneval sieht man einen Umzug.) F (Im Karneval hat man viel Spaß.) G (Es gibt viele Volksfeste in Deutschland.) J (Man kann auf Volksfesten Musik hören.) M (Man findet auf Volksfesten typisch regionales Essen.)	6

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
13	Letztes Jahr war ich	Last year I was			1
	in der Schule.	in school.			1
	In zwei Monaten werde ich	In two months, I will			1
	einen Ausbildungsplatz finden.	find a training place.	traineeship/ apprenticeship		1
	Ich möchte ... arbeiten,	I would like to work			1
	in einer Werkstatt	in a garage	workshop		1
	denn ich repariere gern Autos.	because I like repairing cars.	because I like to repair/mend cars		1
	Mein Bruder ist Mechaniker, und ich kann	My brother is a mechanic and I can			1
	vielleicht mit ihm arbeiten.	perhaps work with him.			1

Total marks = 60