



GCSE
CHINESE (MANDARIN)
8673/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher Tier

Mark scheme

June 2021

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)

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. 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/? a mix and match approach should be tolerated and credit given where it is clear and unambiguous (eg consistent use by the candidate).

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.1	(They feel very) tired.	exhausted	sleepy	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.2	They surf the Internet / use the computer until (very) late.	They stay up late on the Internet.	use the computer (no mention of lateness)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.3	(Parents) shouldn't let their children spend too long on the Internet (every day).	(Their children) should not spend a long time online.	don't surf the Internet	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.4	(It will) affect (children's) sleep. (1) (Children will become) addicted to the Internet. (1)	(Children will) not sleep (well). (1)		2

Question	Accept	Mark
02.1	T (True)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
02.3	T (True)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.4	F (False)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.5	F (False)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.6	T (True)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	H (Helen)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	P (Peter)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	S (Sam)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	L (Lisa)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	S (Sam)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	C (She was invited by her aunt)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	B (went to local cafés to eat cakes)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	A (it was difficult to use cash.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	C (polite and humorous)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	C (bought her aunt a gift)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.1	C (坐)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.2	G (因为)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.3	E (穿)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.4	A (买)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	(at the) end of June	late June	Dragon Boat Festival, June (by itself)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	two and a half months	two months and a half / 2.5 months	two months	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	(go on) holiday		order food to celebrate	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	<p>Advantage: near the university / 15 minutes walk to the university. (1)</p> <p>Disadvantage: (It is a little) noisy. (1)</p>	<p>Advantage: in the city centre</p> <p>Disadvantage: (It is) too lively.</p>	<p>Advantage: 15 minutes walk (on its own)</p>	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	<p>Advantage: (There is) a beautiful lake (near the house). (1)</p> <p>Disadvantage: (When it snows in winter,) transport / travel is inconvenient. (1)</p>	<p>Advantage:</p> <p>Disadvantage: When it snows, it is inconvenient.</p>	<p>Advantage: beautiful</p> <p>Disadvantage: inconvenient (on its own) It snows in winter.</p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	A (windy and rainy)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	C (walking and talking)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	C (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	A (two)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09	Past problems: (too) busy (1) rarely exercise (1) (in any order)	Past problems: didn't do much exercise / little exercise	Past problems: any other word except busy	4
	Future problems: (Her new) school is far (from her house). (1) (She will have) no time for breakfast (at home). (1) (She) won't be able to swim (at school every day). (1) (any two in any order)	Future problems: no breakfast can't swim (in any order)	Future problems: The school is new. far breakfast	

Question	Accept	Mark
10	<p>B D G H (in any order)</p> <p>B – His Internet won't allow three computers to go online at the same time. D – Internet users are happy about the future of the Internet. G – He thinks he will have a lot of job opportunities in the future. H – He wants to be a computer engineer.</p>	4

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	A (06:00)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	B (father and elder brother)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	C (being stuck in traffic)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	B (go to university in Liverpool)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.5	B (the European economy)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.6	C (she is concerned about the environment.)	1

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	我没有去过台湾。	I have never / not been to Taiwan.	I did not go to Taiwan.		1
	听说那里有	I (have) heard there are... (there)	they have... (there)		1
	最美丽的山。	the most beautiful mountain(s).		beautiful mountain(s)	1
	今年暑假，	This summer holiday,	In summer this year,	This year,	1
	我打算和同学们一起	I am going to... with my classmates	I will / plan to / intend to... with my school friends.		1
	去台湾旅行，	go to Taiwan to travel	go there to travel		1
	教农村的孩子说英语。	(and) teach the children in the countryside (to speak) English.	(and) teach English to the rural children there.		1
	为了省钱，	(In order) to save money,			1
	我们计划住朋友家。	we plan to stay at a friend's house.	we plan to live at a friend's house.		1

Total = 60 marks