

**GCSE
POLISH
8688/LH**

Paper 1 Listening Higher Tier

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 'P' for Prawda 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
1	<p>Advantage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. encourages owners to exercise 2. has a positive influence on owners <p>Disadvantage:</p> <p>high <u>vet</u> costs</p>	<p>Advantage:</p> <p>positive impact on health</p> <p>Disadvantage:</p> <p><u>vets</u> are expensive</p>	<p>doctors suggest to buy a dog</p> <p>expensive (on its own)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>(any one of for advantage and one for disadvantage)</p>

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
2	<p>Advantage:</p> <p>great company for owners</p> <p>Disadvantage (1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. dogs need a lot of attention 2. dogs need a lot of time 	<p>Advantage:</p> <p>good company/ friend</p>	<p>dogs are popular</p> <p>people are busy/ don't have time</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>(an one of for advantage and one for disadvantage)</p>

Question	Accept	Mark
3.1	E (medical advancements)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
3.2	C (better house appliances)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
3.3	F (safer streets)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
4	In the past: Poles bought <u>many</u> presents/ gifts In the future: Poles will buy fewer presents	In the past: an excuse to do <u>a lot of</u> shopping In the future: there will be fewer presents		2

Question	Accept	Mark
05	B (help with organising holidays)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06	A (being in the hotel)	1

Question	Accept		Mark
07	A B E (in any order)		3
	A	boss	
	B	colleagues	
	E	salary	

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
08	walk/ do <u>10 000 steps</u> a day	(walking) <u>ten thousand steps</u> every day	exercising/ walking 10000 (on its own)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09	go to bed an hour <u>earlier</u>	<u>earlier</u> bedtime	sleep	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	it was maintained	stayed healthy	lowered/ dropped	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
11	shift work was tiring	(shift) work was hard	didn't like his work tiring (on its own)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	doubted	questioned/stressed		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
13	vocational/professional training	job/qualification/many courses	training/ course	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14	P (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
15	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
16	N (negative)	1

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

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
18.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> saint is a child's patron child will take on qualities of the saint 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> saint looks after a child child will have character/ traits of the saint 		2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
18.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> rooted in culture some Poles don't like to celebrate birthdays 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> part of Christian traditions not wanting to celebrate getting older 		2

Question	Key ideas	Accept		Mark
19	Advantage: equal (property) rights	Advantage: the same (legal) rights/legalised in UK		1
	Disadvantage: not recognised in all countries	Disadvantage: not accepted everywhere		1 (any one of for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Accept	Mark
20.1	B (introducing social change)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
20.2	A (improving safety online)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
20.3	D (taking care of the planet)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
21.1	C (quality)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
21.2	A (appropriate)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
21.3	E (stylish)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.1	A (autumn)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.2	A + B (Eco Club and the school)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.3	A + B (fruit trees and hedges)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
22.4	B (photographs)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
23.1	C (opakowania po jajkach)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
23.2	D (plastikowe butelki)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
24. 1	A (atrakcjach Krakowa)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
24. 2	C (pozytywna i negatywna)	1
Question	Accept	Mark
25.1	B (grzmoty i błyskawice)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25.2	A (intensywny deszcz)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
26.1	młodzi myślą o sobie	młodzi są samolubni LUB nie dbają o innych		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
26.2	zachęcanie młodych do wolontariatu LUB lepsza promocja wśród młodych	popularyzowanie tematu wśród młodych LUB promocja wolontariatu		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
26.3	co czwarta osoba	$\frac{1}{4}$ młodych/ 25% młodych	dużo	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
26.4	pozytywna/uważa, że nie docenia się młodzieży	nie respektuje się jej		1

Total marks = 50