

**GCSE  
POLISH  
8688/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.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

**Copyright information**

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools/colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools/colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Copyright © 2021 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

## 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.

---

<b>Question</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>01.1</b>	<b>NT (not in the text)</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>01.2</b>	<b>F (false)</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>01.3</b>	<b>F (false)</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>01.4</b>	<b>T (true)</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>01.5</b>	<b>F (false)</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Question</b>	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>01.6</b>	<b>F (false)</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	He wants to have more free time. <b>Or</b> Because every holiday he plays matches. <b>Or</b> He wants to become a journalist.	He doesn't have free time		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	To be fit for competitions/ championships/ski jumping	To take part in ski jumping competition	To be fit Ski jumping (on its own)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Leave the profession. (1 mark) Start a family. (1 mark)	Leave career to have a family. (2 marks)		2

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	(His situation was) poor/bad (as he had no money.) Or He lost his job.	He had no money. Bad. He was unemployed (for two months). He had no job.	He broke contract.	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	M (Marcin)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	P (Piotr)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	A (Anna)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	B (Błażej)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	R (Robert)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	A (Artificial drying of wetlands.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	A (Lack of snow in winter.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	A (Poles experience water supply shortages.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	C (Using of new technology solutions.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	B (Follow the advice from specialists.)	1



Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	<p><b>Any one out of the following:</b></p> <p>change/improve the societies attitude towards homeless</p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p>boost their self-esteem</p>			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	<p><b>Any one out of the following:</b></p> <p>gratitude/thanks to the organizers for the respect/warmth they received</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>gratefulness</p>	<p>thanks that they were treated like normal people</p>	<p>thank you</p>	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.3	<b>Any one out of the following:</b>  They can pray with others/together. <b>Or</b> They can talk to others. <b>Or</b> They can watch films with others.	Spend time with others.	Pray/talk/watch film (on its own) 'With others' or 'together' is an essential part of the answer.	1

Question	Accept		Mark
06	<b>H A F G (in this order)</b>		4
	<b>H</b>	zainteresowanych	
	<b>A</b>	debiutujących	
	<b>F</b>	wyświetlanych	
	<b>G</b>	wywołujących	

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1 Adrian	Advantage (1): Cheaper houses <b>Or</b> Dog has more space for running.			1
	Disadvantage (1): Far from the (grocery) shop <b>Or</b> Needs to drive for grocery shopping			1  (one for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
<b>07.2</b> <b>Laura</b>	Advantage (1): Lives in an area surrounded by unique/historic buildings.	Advantage: Lives in historic building. The area has historic buildings.		1
	Disadvantage (1): The owners of historic buildings don't restore them; historic buildings are neglected <b>Or</b> The abandoned buildings are vandalised. <b>Or</b> Creation of bad image of the city	Disadvantage: Bad state of old buildings. Vandals damage more buildings. There are abandoned (many) buildings in the area.		1  (one for advantage and one for disadvantage)

Question	Accept	Mark
<b>08.1</b>	<b>B</b> (wieczorem)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
<b>08.2</b>	<b>C</b> (ubogich)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	A (naiwne)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	B (latem)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.1	<p>Teraz: Wojciech z żoną/Oni nie mają sił (,by dbać o kwiaty i warzywa.)</p> <p>Przyszłość: Zatrudnią ogrodnika.</p>	<p>Teraz: Brak siły/energii do pracy w ogrodzie.</p> <p>Przyszłość: Ogrodnik będzie dbał o ogród.</p>		2 (one mark for each answer)

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.2	<p>Przeszłość: Zamieszkali nad morzem.</p> <p>Przyszłość: Rozbudują dom.</p>	<p>Przeszłość: Przeprowadziła się nad morze.</p> <p>Przyszłość: Rozbuduje/powiększy dom.</p>		2 (one mark for each answer)

Question	Accept		Mark
10	<b>B E F H (in any order)</b>		4
	<b>B</b>	Młodzież chętnie wybiera liceum.	
	<b>E</b>	Szkoły uczące zawodu cieszą się zainteresowaniem.	
	<b>F</b>	Trudno znaleźć pracę po skończeniu liceum.	
	<b>H</b>	Obecnie absolwenci szkół chętniej pracują w kraju.	

---

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	C (były warte wydanych pieniędzy.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	A (kulinarnych specjałów.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	C (głównie spokoju.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	B (bezludne szlaki)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.5	C (pozytywna.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.6	C (dopiero odkrywane.)	1

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	Słyszałam, że podczas meczu koszykówki	I heard that during the basketball match	Someone told me that at the basketball match		1
	miałeś poważny wypadek	you had a serious accident	you had a bad injury		1
	i bardzo martwisz się swoją kontuzją kolana.	and that you are very worried about your knee injury.	and you are concerned about the injury.		1
	Gdybyś wrócił do formy przed Wielkanocą,	If you get back in shape before Easter, / were you to return to your form before Easter	If by Easter you will get better,		1
	to moglibyśmy wybrać się na szkolną wycieczkę w góry.	we might be able to/could go on a school trip to the mountains.	we will/can go with the school for a trip in the mountains.		1
	Wyobraź sobie, że moje marzenia się spełniają,	Imagine, my dreams are coming true,	Would you believe that my wishes /Believe it or not but my dreams are happening,		1
	bo zostałam zaproszona	because I was invited	because I was asked		1
	na rozmowę w sprawie praktyki w Polskim Radiu,	for a conversation about work experience in/with the Polish Radio,	to a meeting about an apprenticeship in the Polish Radio.		1
	więc trzymaj za mnie kciuki w najbliższy poniedziałek o godzinie 13.30.	so keep your fingers crossed for me next Monday at 1.30 pm.	so cross your fingers/wish me luck next Monday at 1.30 pm.		1

**Total: 60 marks**