

**GCSE
POLISH
8688/RF**

Paper 3 Reading Foundation 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	Accept	Mark
01.1	C („Piekarnia z tradycją“)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	B („Manufaktura lodów“)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	E („Kuchnia włoska“)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	his aunt	auntie	family member, Marcin	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	to laugh a lot	a good laugh/to have a laugh	funny	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	adventure films	action film	films	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	travelling	to travel	spending money	1

Question	Activity	Day	Mark
03.1	D (Writing)	4 (Valentine's Day)	2

Question	Activity	Custom	Mark
03.2	A (Blessing)	2 (Easter Saturday)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	P (past)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	F (future)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	Advantage: teacher helps a lot/is helpful/supportive = 1		he can draw/paint	2
	Disadvantage: dirty school uniform = 1	dirty/messy clothes	'dirty' on its own	

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	Advantage: learns new techniques = 1	private lessons		2
	Disadvantage: comes back/returns home late = 1	activities finish late		

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	NT (not in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.5	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.6	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.7	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.1	P (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.2	P (positive)	1

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

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	tent with competitions or competitions = 1 helping wildlife/feeling better = 1	tent re-using waste happy that birds/fish will not be endangered	environment	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	to combine enjoyment and help/work = 1 to organise help more often = 1	to do something useful in a fun way/and have fun to do events again		2

Question	Accept	Mark
09	B, C, E (in any order)	3
	(B) cebula, ziemniak (C) fasola, pietruszka (E) kalafior, seler	

Question	Accept	Mark
10	A, C, D (in any order)	3
	(A) Bilety można kupić telefonicznie. (C) Pokazy w sali kinowej są codziennie. (D) Pokazy teatralne są o tej samej godzinie.	

Question	Accept	Mark
11	D, C/F, E, B (in this order)	4
	(D) robi (C) kwiaty lub (F) śniadanie E) spacer (B) kolację	

Question	Accept	Mark
12.1	B (sami zrobią eksperyment).	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.2	A (niewiele).	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.3	C (wymagają dużo pracy).	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.4	B (interesującą pracą).	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
13.1	W przeszłości: straciła na popularności/nie była już popularna = 1	był mistrzem fortepianu		2
	Teraz: zachęca młodzież do gry na pianinie = 1			

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
13.2	W przeszłości: wygrało/stanęło na podium czworo Polaków albo w 2005 wygrał Polak = 1		wielu utalentowanych muzyków	2
	W przyszłości: w jury będzie Polak/polski zwycięzca = 1		będzie jeszcze jeden Polak	

Question	Polish	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
14	Piłka nożna to popularny sport	Football is a popular sport	Football is a common sport		1
	w Polsce: gramy w nią z przyjaciółmi w szkole	in Poland: we play it with friends at school	in Poland: I play with mates at school	after school	1
	i trenujemy raz w tygodniu.	and we train once a week.	and we have practice once a week.		1
	Czasami jeździmy na zawody; ostatnio	Sometimes we go to competitions; recently	From time to time, we go to tournaments; a while ago	match	1
	wygraliśmy mecz, mimo tego,	we won a match, even though	we won the match, in spite of,		1
	że przeciwnicy byli dobrzy.	the opponents were very good.	having very strong opposition.		1
	Latem planujemy jechać	In the summer we are planning to go	In summer we intend to go	we will go	1
	na obóz sportowy nad morze i	to a sports camp at the seaside and	to a sports camp by the sea and		1
	na pewno będzie wspaniale.	it will definitely be great.	surely/for sure it will be brilliant.		1

Total marks: 60