



GCSE PANJABI 8683/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation Tier

Mark scheme

June 2022

Version: 1.1 Final



2 2 6 G 8 6 8 3 / 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 'ਠ' for ਠੀਕ 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.

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.1	E (Homemade)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.2	A (Takeaway)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.3	C (English)	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	in the cinema			1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	horror (films)	scary (films)		1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Panjabi plays	Panjabi dramas		1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	romantic films			1

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.1	Activity: B (Exercising) Reason: 4 (wants to lose weight)	2

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.2	Activity: C (Yoga) Reason: 1 (follows advice)	2

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.1	1. Making lots of friends/as many friends as people want. 2. Talking with people (who are far away).			2

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.2	<p>1. Losing contact with family members.</p> <p>2. Making someone lazy (by sitting in front of computer).</p>			2

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	<p>Advantage – Can buy/get cheap (sports) equipment.</p> <p>Disadvantage – There are too many people/too crowded (in the bazars).</p>			2

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	<p>Advantage – (Can enjoy) decent food.</p> <p>Disadvantage – Lack of some authentic Punjabi foods.</p>	Advantage – Real/pure Punjabi food.		2

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.1	T (true)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.2	F (false)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.3	NT (not in the text)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.4	F (false)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.5	T (true)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.6	T (true)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.7	F (false)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
07.1	N (negative)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
07.2	P+N (positive and negative)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
07.3	P (positive)	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.1	He uses the library rarely	He uses the library sometimes	He never uses the library	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	He is very happy with the library staff	He is happy with the staff	He doesn't like the library staff at all	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.3	He uses the library computer very little	He rarely uses the library computer	He doesn't use computers at all	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.4	He frequently borrows library books	He often borrows library books	He never borrows library books/he likes the library's online service	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
09	<p>B, D, A (in any order)</p> <p>B (ਅਧਿਆਪਕ)</p> <p>D (ਰਸੋਈਆ)</p> <p>A (ਖਿਡਾਰੀ)</p>	3

Qu	Accept	Mark
10	<p>B, D, F (in any order)</p> <p>B (ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੀ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ।)</p> <p>D (ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੇਡ ਦਾ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਕਾਫੀ ਵੱਡਾ ਹੈ।)</p> <p>F (ਉਸ ਦਾ ਮਨਭਾਉਂਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਹੈ।)</p>	3

Qu	Accept	Mark
11	<p>H, C, E, G (in this order)</p> <p>H (ਸੌਣ)</p> <p>C (ਸੁੰਦਰ)</p> <p>E (ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ)</p> <p>G (ਲੈਣਾ)</p>	4

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.1	B (ਉਹ ਸਹੁਰੇ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.2	A (ਉਹ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.3	B (ਕੁੜੀ ਦੇ ਭਰਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.4	C (ਕਢਾਈ ਦਾ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
13	Past problems	
	(ਟ੍ਰੈਫਿਕ ਲਾਈਟਾਂ ਤੇ) ਭੀਖ ਮੰਗਣਾ/ਮੰਗਤੇ	1
	(ਗਲੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ) ਬੇਘਰ ਲੋਕ	1
	Future problems	
	ਸੈਲਾਨੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਬੁਰਾ ਅਸਰ	1
	ਚੋਰੀਆਂ/ਜੁਰਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ	1

Qu		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
14	ਮੈਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਜ਼ਾ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ	I enjoy a lot	I love a lot		1
	ਵਟਸਐਪ ਤੇ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ।	talking on WhatsApp.	chatting on WhatsApp.	WhatsApp	1
	ਮੈਂ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ	I usually	I generally/often	sometimes	1
	ਆਪਣੇ ਚਾਚੇ ਦੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ	talk with my uncle's son	chat with my cousin		1
	ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ।	in the Punjab.	in the Panjab.	India	1
	ਪਿਛਲੇ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ,	Last week,		Yesterday	1
	ਉਸ ਨੇ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਫੋਟੋ ਭੇਜੀਆਂ ਸਨ।	he sent me some pictures.	he sent me some photos.	photos	1
	ਉਸ ਦਾ ਨਵਾਂ ਘਰ	His new house	His new home	car	1
	ਕਿਸੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਹੋਟਲ ਵਰਗਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਸੀ।	looked like a (big) hotel.		restaurant	1

Total marks = 60