



GCSE
GERMAN
8668/LH

Paper 1 Listening 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

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 'R' for Richtig 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	B (I find learning languages really hard.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02	D (It's not fair that I have to see the headteacher.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03	A (If I don't work hard this year, I will have to change schools.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04	E (I want to change schools at the end of this year.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05	F (I will give up my job because I want to do well at school.)	1

Question		Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06	last week	went <u>shopping</u> for <u>grandparents</u>	did <u>shopping</u> for <u>grandparents</u>	went shopping (by itself); shopping for family (too vague);	1
	next week	<u>cook lunch</u> for them	prepare/make <u>lunch</u> for them; accept 'dinner' (regional variation for 'lunch')	make food / a meal (too vague)	1

Question		Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07	last month	(worked/volunteered at/in) a <u>soup kitchen</u>	did charity/voluntary work at soup kitchen	worked in a kitchen	1
	next month	collect/raise money for the homeless		collect money (by itself); help homeless (too vague)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08	<p>B E F (in any order)</p> <p>B (There were three of them in the group.)</p> <p>E (Laura did not like the main character.)</p> <p>F (They went for something to eat after the film.)</p>	3

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09	strangers/people not known to her trying to talk to her; social media is not very secure/safe (1 from 2)	people she doesn't know messaging her on social media; too many strangers	people talk to her (too vague)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	(with social media) there is <u>always</u> somebody you can talk to	(with social media) you are never lonely/alone	social media (by itself – too vague)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	F H (in any order) F (nuts) H (vegetables)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	E (goose)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.1	B C (in any order) B (chicken) C (fish)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
12.2	G (turkey)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.1	N (Negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.2	P (Positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14.1	N (Negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14.2	P + N (Positive and Negative)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
15	Do you <u>buy products with less packaging?</u>	Do you <u>buy products with not much / little packaging?</u>	Answers that do not refer to 'products', 'less' and 'packaging'; no packaging	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
16	Is <u>rubbish</u> (litter/trash) a <u>problem</u> in your / the <u>town/city</u> ?	Is there lots of <u>rubbish</u> (litter/trash) in your <u>town/city</u> ?	Answers that do not refer to 'rubbish' and 'town/city'.	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
17	<u>We must stop deforestation</u>	We must stop cutting down trees	Answers that do not refer to 'deforestation' being stopped	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
18	We don't need new coal power stations	No more coal power stations	coal factories; coal mines; we don't need miners any more	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
19.1	he had breathing problems	he was having trouble breathing; he couldn't breathe very well	any answer that refers to smoking	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
19.2	he should get more exercise (accept: move more) and <u>then</u> he would feel better	if he got more exercise, he would feel better; only answers that refer to more exercise AND then feeling better (as a consequence) are creditworthy	he should stop/give up smoking; get more exercise (on its own)	1

Question		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
20.1	Advantage	lots of green areas (accept: parks)	lots of places to get some fresh air; green land	green stuff	1
	Disadvantage	crime	people want to move because of crime	theft; burglary; any specific crime	1

Question		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
20.2	Advantage	streets are clean	clean streets; local area is/surroundings are attractive	streets (by itself); town is attractive (too vague)	1
	Disadvantage	cost of <u>bus</u> tickets	bus (tickets) not very cheap; bus is expensive; he can't afford to take the bus; cost of bus passes; hard to get to the city centre	bus (by itself); bus card; travel tickets; fare tickets tickets are expensive; (answers need to refer specifically to bus)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
21.1	different types/sorts/kinds	different styles/directions/a variety	music (by itself); music coming from different directions (i.e. geographically)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
21.2	<u>two ships/boats</u> on the <u>river</u>	<u>two</u> ships/boats in the middle of the river	two ships/boats (by itself); sea; lake; from the river (too vague); ships/boats (without the number 'two'); any answer that does not refer to <u>two ships/boats</u> and the <u>river</u>	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
21.3	with (typical Rhineland) <u>hospitality</u> ; with <u>openness</u> /in an <u>open</u> way (1 from 2)	hospitably; in a welcoming way	in a friendly way; good / well (too vague)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.1	A (I got engaged recently.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.2	D (I'm not sure I'll find the person for me.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.3	B (I'll definitely not get married.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23.1	A (Armut)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23.2	C (seine alten Kleider weggeben)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
24.1	B (im Meer)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
24.2	B (Er kann viel Neues sehen.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25.1	P + N (Positive und Negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25.2	P (Positive)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
26 Christian findet gut...	Jugendherberge	answers with Y- (‘Yugendherberge’); ‘Jugendherrberge’ (same sound) ‘Jugendhehrberge’ (same sound) [apply the sounding out principle]	answers that start ‘Jung-‘ (eg ‘Jungenherberge’) any answers in English	1
26 Christian findet schlecht..	Verspätung	Reise zurück (nach Deutschland) ‘Verspetung’ (nearly same sound) [apply the sounding out principle]	‘Spätung’ ‘spät’ (does not answer the question) any answers in English	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
27.1	sie findet das (sehr) aufregend	ich finde das (sehr) aufregend; das/es ist (sehr) aufregend; aufregend (by itself) 'aufregent' (same sound principle) 'aufrehgent' (same sound principle)	'aufregen'	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
27.2	er übt für eine Prüfung	ich übe für eine Prüfung/üben für eine Prüfung; ich mache / er macht eine Prüfung; ich habe / er hat eine Prüfung; für eine Prüfung; er spielt für eine Prüfung;	Prüfung (by itself too vague)	1

Total Marks = 50