



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2013**

Panjabi

46801H

(Specification 4680)

Unit 1: Listening (Higher)

Final

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner 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 examiners 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 examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner 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, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal 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 TESTS

Notes on the Marking Scheme

Non-verbal Answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

Verbal Answers in English

1. The basic principle of assessment is that candidates should gain credit for what they know, understand and can do. 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. A separate assessment of spelling, punctuation and grammar is not required on these papers 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 candidate has given alternatives or additional information in answer, the following criteria should be applied:
 - if the alternative/addition does not contradict the key idea or 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**, a candidate may include as part of the answer to one section the information required to answer another section. For instance, the information required to answer section (b) might be given as part of the answer to section (a). In such cases, credit should be given for having answered section (b), provided that no incorrect answer has been given for that section in the correct place.
 - (e) Where a question or part of a question carries more than one mark, candidates are given credit for all the correct answers they give, even if they have given incorrect answers as well, except where any of the latter contradicts a correct answer that they have given.
2./..... means that these are acceptable alternative answers. (.....) means that this information is not needed for full marks.
3. In questions where candidates are asked to name, for example, three types of vegetable sold in the market, only the first three items they write down should be considered.
4. Accept
 - T/F/?
 - ✓/X/?
 - a mix and match approach using the above, where the response is clear and unambiguous (eg. T and ✓ are both used by the candidate).

5. In multiple choice questions where candidates must choose one letter or number, they should automatically get no mark awarded if they give more than one. If the rubric instructs them to write one letter or number in the box and they do so, but write a second letter or number outside the box too, then the answer in the box should be considered.
6. No mark scheme can cover all possible answers. When in doubt:
 - look for the key idea, where this is appropriate.
 - **NFP** = no further penalty
7. Where a candidate has crossed out an answer and what was underneath remains legible then it should be assessed. Where part of an answer is crossed out then only what remains should be considered.
8. Where a candidate spells the answer in such a way that it is a word in the target language, no credit can be awarded.
9. If a candidate offers two different responses in English or in the target language, eg dog (cat) or dog (chat) where the answer is dog, no credit can be awarded.

GCSE Panjabi 2013 Listening

Higher Tier

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
1 (a)	Advantage: Lot to do / lots of places to see (1) Disadvantage: Too much traffic / lots of cars (1)	2	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
1 (b)	Advantage: Very peaceful (1) Disadvantage: Too far from the city (1)	2	Its far away

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
2	In any order: 1. Eat more dairy products (1) (accept milk, yoghurt and cheese) 2. Do half an hour's exercise daily (1) 3. Eat less take away food (1)	3	Paneer, Calcium and protein products

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
3 (a)	Stay at home / Keep them out of mischief while out	1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
3 (b)	In any order: 1. Left behind in their education (1) 2. They become more aggressive / angry (1)	2	Work Bad behaviour

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
4 (a)	Last Sunday	1	Sunday

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
4 (b)	Friends and relatives / family (both required)	1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
4 (c)	In any order: 1. Opportunity to do voluntary service /help out at Gurdwara (accept Seva) (1) 2. Opportunity to stay attached to their religion (1)	2	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
5 (a)	Any two: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment / no jobs (1) • Drug addiction (1) • Thefts / burglaries / stealing (1) 	2	Robberies

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
5 (b)	Any two: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create job opportunities (according to their ability) (1) • Provide grants / help to open their own businesses (1) • Open training centres (1) 	2	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
6 (a)	Travelling by ferry	1	Ferry

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
6 (b)	Travel sickness / vomiting (dizzy)	1	Feeling dizzy own its own

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
7 (a)	In any order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep away from the direct sun (1) 2. Apply (sun) cream to your body (1) 	2	Don't sit in the sun for too long

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
7 (b)	People going (on holidays) to hot countries	1	Going on holidays / holidaymakers

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
8 (a)	In any order: 1. Good prospect / chance of getting a good job (1) 2. Good pay / wages / income (1)	2	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
8 (b)	Any two: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They cannot afford to pay fees (1) • Want him to find a job now (1) • There is no guarantee of getting a job after studying (1) 	2	University fees are too high

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
9 (a)	In any order: 1. No problem of finding somewhere to stay (1) 2. It feels like being at home / you are free to live the way you want (1)	2	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
9 (b)	Any two: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairs (are time consuming) (1) • Fear of theft / robberies (1) • Difficult to get the tenants out (1) 	2	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
9 (c)	Good weather and many facilities (both required)	1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
10 (a)	In any order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in number of cars (1) 2. It causes illnesses (such as asthma) (1) 	2	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
10 (b)	In any order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use buses and trains / public transport for travelling (1) 2. Walk / cycle (to work) (1) 	2	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
11 (a)	She is in favour of love marriage	1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
11 (b)(i)	Kulwant is in favour of arranged marriage Pinki is not	1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
11 (b)(ii)	If there is any problem parents can resolve amicably	1	

Question	Accept	Marks	Reject / Notes
11 (c)	Find someone suitable with your parents' approval	1	

Total paper marks – 40

Mark Ranges and Award of Grades

Grade boundaries and cumulative percentage grades are available on the [Results statistics](#) page of our Website

Converting Marks into UMS marks

Convert raw or scaled marks into marks on the Uniform Mark Scale (UMS) by using the link below.

UMS conversion calculator www.aqa.org.uk/umsconversion