

GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2016

GERMAN READING (HIGHER TIER) 4263/02

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2016 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

GCSE GERMAN READING (HIGHER TIER)

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Foundation Total 40

Higher Total 40

All candidates will have attempted **either** the higher papers **or** the foundation paper. They will not have attempted both. (If they have done so, then contact WJEC.)

The principle underlying the marking is the total, partial or non-completion of the task required except for those questions involving a choice between options. In those instances, the answer is either correct or incorrect and there is no partially correct answer.

Multiple choice, true/false, choosing the correct option from a series of pictures etc. will be marked as agreed in the conference. No half marks will be awarded.

On some occasions there may only be a partial, incomplete, or ambiguous answer and we need to look at these on an individual basis.

Figures and numbers are acceptable.

Answers which contain incorrect spelling in either English or Welsh but are understandable and unambiguous in their meaning will be credited with the marks available. However, no marks will be given for a misspelt word which is the same spelling as the spelling in German.

Any incorrect information is disregarded as long as a correct answer is given unless the incorrect information obviously contradicts or modifies what has been said.

Our policy when too many alternative and incorrect answers are given is to penalise for each extra incorrect answer.

e.g. one answer possible and two answers given, the correct one and an alternative = 1 - 1 = 0

two possible answers and three answers given, two correct and an alternative = 1 + 1 = 2 - 1 = 1

Where the information given e.g. in brackets or with an oblique (unless considered an alternative answer) makes the answer more ambiguous we deduct a mark, i.e. 2 - 1 = 1

Each of the tasks is worth 1 mark (there are 40 on the foundation and 40 on the higher paper) in all and the number of tasks per question is indicated by the scale printed at the side of the question. Each task should be marked as indicated in the marking scheme and as confirmed in the examiners' conference.

The marks awarded for each question should be shown in the margin by the question; these should be totalled and the total shown at the bottom of the margin on the final page. The total is out or 40 on the foundation paper and 40 on the higher paper.

It is important to avoid the following errors in marking.

- (a) Awarding more than the maximum per sub-section or task.
- (b) Forgetting that each task is worth **one** mark i.e. the maximum in the right hand margin should be the mark printed on the paper.
- (c) Confusion between the number of details required per question, especially when alternative answers are allowed.
- (d) Mathematical errors incorrect addition and wrong transfer of total working mark to the front page.
- (e) Incorrect marking due to lack of appreciation of the marking scheme on specific points or due to ultimately believing that a wrong answer frequently given by candidates is correct!

Q.1

Section A					[5 Marks]
Correct answers	3 :				
(iv)	(v)	(vii)	(ix)	(xi)	
Section B					[3 marks]
Correct answers	3:				
		derstand money / ving to manage mo			ngs are
(ii) Clothes / clo	thing. (1)				
(iii) A holiday (w	rith friends). (1)				
No mark:					
(i) Responsibilit	y without referenc	e to managing mo	ney		
(ii) dresses					
(iii) go out with f	riends, an outing,	a trip			
Q.2					
Section A					[4 Marks]
Correct answers	3:				
(i) She has ma	ny / lots of friends	/ she likes most s	ubjects. (1)		
(ii) In the autum	ın holidays (both a	autumn and holida	ys necessary) / C	october Half	Term. (1)
(iii) Fluent. (1)					
	Angela (her Engl ts of things togeth	lish friend) will visit ner. (1)	ther / come to sta	ay / that they	will be
No mark:					
(ii) do not accep	t holidays by itsel	f			
(iii) good / very	good				
(iv) if uses she/t	hey without clearl	y referring to Ange	ela		

Section B [4 marks]

Correct answers:

1	/:::\	(i, ₁)	(, ,)	(, .::\
	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VII)

Q.3

N.B. Answers must be specific, showing evidence from the text.

Section A [6 marks]

- 1. There are (about) 70 million bicycles / cycles / bikes in Germany (today). (1)
- 2. Good opportunity / chance to do something together / spend time together (as a family) / bonding. (1)
- 3. Good for (any 2 of): organs, circulation, muscles, losing weight. (2)
- 4. (1 of): no air pollution / noise pollution / fumes / (harmful) gases / pollution. (1)
- 5. (1 of): inexpensive, cheap, bikes don't have to be expensive / you save on petrol costs. (1)

No mark:

- 1. cyclists
- 3. better for health than jogging
- 4. no mark for contradictory response if put more than one detail

Section B [6 marks]

6. All seasons / times of the year / all year round / all throughout the year / any / any time. (1)		
7. Few / not many cycle paths in Britain as in Germany / there are more cycle paths in Germany than in Britain. (1)		
8. A railway (line / track) / train track. (1)		
9. A (big/large) factory. (1)		
10. Can change (quickly) / changeable / varies / unpredicatable. (1)		
11. Rainy / rain / wet. (1)		

No mark:

8. a station / a tram line
9. green area / a big building
10. cold or warm
11. storms

[12 marks]

1. Ursula	 Walk / go on foot (more often). Not use the car (so often). Sort rubbish. Not throw / put everything in one bag/sack. To be more careful.
2. Valerie	 You could always hear the aeroplanes / traffic. She (Valerie) couldn't sleep. Her husband couldn't breathe properly / Made his asthma worse. NOT: Gave him asthma. He got asthma. Or <u>her</u> asthma worsened or <u>he</u> couldn't sleep N.B. Response needs to be clear <u>who</u> is affected.
3. Guido	FOR: (1 of) Need so much electricity/power in the modern world. Cheap. Safe. CO2 free. No carbon dioxide. AGAINST: (1 of) Radioactive gases (given off). Radioactivity causes (serious, bad) illnesses. Can make you very ill / kill.
4. Frank	 Always think of the environment / environmental matters. Switch off appliances. Don't leave lights on. Switch lights off. Always take a shower.
5. Gerrit	 Sea / marine animals mistake it for / think it is food / eat it. Becomes fine particles which are dangerous to marine life (as they stay in the sea for a long time). NOT: sea life gets tangled in it
6. Sara	 Granddaughter loves animals / particularly likes polar bears. Granddaughter knows that organisations like WWF help to save animals. WWF sends regular updates / information / pictures. Wants to save animals / do something good for animals.