



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
January 2013**

German

46652H

(Specification 4665)

Unit 2: Reading (Higher)

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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READING TESTS

Notes on the Marking Scheme

Non-verbal Answers

Follow the mark scheme as set out.

Verbal Answers

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 an 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 (Katze) where the answer is dog, no credit can be awarded.

JANUARY 2013 READING MARK SCHEME

HIGHER TIER

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1(a)	3	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1(b)	6	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1(c)	1	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1(d)	5	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
1(e)	4	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
2(a)	Visit her aunt (in Munich) / Go to Munich	1	Meet

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
2(b)	Because it had snowed / She had to get out in Salzburg	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
2(c)	Goes for a walk (through the historic town centre).	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
2(d)	A man is following her.	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
2(e)	Watch the programme/episode.	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
2(f)	Tuesday at 9.00 p.m.	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
3(a)	F	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
3(b)	W	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
3(c)	A	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
4	E F A C (in that order)	4	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
5(a)	C	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
5(b)	B	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
5(c)	A	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
6(a)	A	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
6(b)	C	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
6(c)	B	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
6(d)	C	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
6(e)	C	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
6(f)	B	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
7(a)	He <u>had seen an</u> old/previous version of it <u>when he was young</u> .	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
7(b)	He was astonished / surprised	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
7(c)	Either: there was only one cinema (in the town) there are several screens in one building Or: the film was only shown once (in the evening) the film is shown several times a day	2	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
7(d)	They are (more) comfortable	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
8(a)	A	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
8(b)	B	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
8(c)	C	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
8(d)	B	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
9(a)	Which <u>part of Germany</u> they come from.	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
9(b)	You can tell whether a person is from Southern Germany or Berlin / The dialects of Southern Germany and Berlin are quite different.	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
9(c)	They are dying out.	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
9(d) (i)	They (only) speak dialect <u>with each other</u>	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
9(d) (ii)	Speaks it with his father / Johanna's grandfather	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
9 (d) (iii)	Understands some words / Can't speak it.	1	

Question	Accept	Mark	Reject
9 (e)	(Any order) 1) People move around / are more mobile (than they used to be) / People do not stay in their childhood town/birthplace 2) Radio and TV has to be <u>understood in whole of Germany</u> 3) Young people are not interested in a language <u>which is not understood everywhere.</u>	3	The radio

Mark Ranges and Award of Grades

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

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