
GCSE
PANJABI
8683/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation Tier

Mark scheme

June 2024

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.

No student should be disadvantaged on the basis of their gender identity and/or how they refer to the gender identity of others in their exam responses.

A consistent use of 'they/them' as a singular and pronouns beyond 'she/her' or 'he/him' will be credited in exam responses in line with existing mark scheme criteria.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](https://www.aqa.org.uk)

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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 'ਸਹੀ' 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	K (Kuldeep)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.2	G (Gurinder)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
01.3	S (Simran)	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	watching dramas	watching plays	watching films	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	family	brother/dad	friends	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	reading books	reading		1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	games/sports matches	watching games/sports (on TV)	watching TV/ video games	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.1	Subject: D (Panjabi) Reason: 3 (talking to their grandfather)	2

Qu	Accept	Mark
03.2	Subject: A (Science) Reason: 2 (doing practicals)	2

Qu	Accept	Mark
04.1	N (now)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
04.2	P (past)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
04.3	F (future)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
04.4	N (now)	1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.1	Advantage (1) – Starts quickly/works great/easy to work on Disadvantage (1) – Expensive			2

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05.2	Advantage (1) – It's very fast/ink is cheap. Disadvantage (1) – Only prints on one side of the paper/no duplex printing/wastes paper. (Any one of these answers)	Advantage (1) – It saves money on ink. Disadvantage (1) – It costs more on paper/it uses more paper.	The printer is cheap.	2

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.1	T (true)	1

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

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.3	F (false)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.4	T (true)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.5	T (true)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.6	T (true)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
06.7	T (true)	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	eating out (these days)			1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.2	no time (for cooking food)			1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.3	made at home			1

Qu	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08.4	special occasions/birthdays			1

Qu	Accept	Mark
09	F, D, A (in any order) F (ਪ੍ਰਸਤਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ) D (ਵਰਦੀ ਬਗੈਰ ਦਿਨ) A (ਖੇਡ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਾ)	3

Qu	Accept	Mark
10	B, D, G (in any order) B (ਵਿਸ਼ੇ) D (ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ) G (ਸਰੀਰ ਦੀ ਕਸਰਤ)	3

Qu	Accept	Mark
11	G, E, C, A (in this order) G (ਅਤੇ) E (ਲੋੜਾਂ) C (ਪੈਸੇ) A (ਲੋਕ)	4

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.1	A (ਸ਼ੇਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.2	C (ਦੋਵੇਂ ਜਿੱਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ।)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.3	B (ਦੋਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਫੌਜਾਂ ਇੱਕੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਸਨ।)	1

Qu	Accept	Mark
12.4	C (ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਦਾ ਲੜਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ।)	1

Qu	Name	Accept	Mark
13		Past activities	
	ਚਰਨਜੀਤ	(ਉਹ ਅੱਗੇ) ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ (ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ) ਸੀ।	1
	ਅਜੀਤ	(ਉਸ ਨੇ) ਕਾਰਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਗੈਰਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ।	1
		Future activities	
	ਚਰਨਜੀਤ	(ਉਹ) ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ/(ਉਸ ਕੋਲ) ਨੌਕਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਵੱਧ ਮੌਕੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ।	1
	ਅਜੀਤ	ਕਾਰ ਮਕੈਨਿਕ ਬਣੇਗਾ / ਕਾਰ ਮਕੈਨਿਕ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਸਿੱਖੇਗਾ।	1

Qu		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
14	ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ	My father	My dad	Pita ji	1
	ਡਾਕਟਰ ਹਨ।	is a doctor.	is a physician	Daktar	1
	ਉਹ ਦਿਲ ਦੇ ਮਰੀਜ਼ਾਂ	He treats	He heals/gives medicine/remedy to	They treat	1
	ਦਾ ਇਲਾਜ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।	heart patients.		clients	1
	ਉਹ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ	He rarely sees us	He meets us less		1
	ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡੇ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ	because he works	He does a job		1
	ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।	in a big hospital.	in a big/large/massive hospital.	in a good hospital/hasptaal	1
	ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਰਾਤ, ਮੈਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ	Yesterday night, I saw	Yesterday night, I met	Tomorrow night	1
	ਦੋ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਸੀ।	him after two weeks.		After two days	1

Total marks = 60