



GCSE SPANISH 8698/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher Tier

Mark scheme

June 2022

Version: 1.0 Final



6 G 2 2 8 6 9 8 / R H / M S

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 © June 2022 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 'V' for Verdad 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
01.1	N (now)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	P (past)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	P (past)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.4	F (future)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.1	A (At a concert)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.2	A (The nurses in the care home)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.3	B (Loved)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	P (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	P+N (positive and negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	N (negative)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	P (positive)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.1	(An increase of) almost/nearly 10% more trees		(An increase of) about 10% more trees	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.2	Scarce rainfall	(very) little rain	less/no rain	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.3	More drought(s)		(a) drought(s)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.4	young hooligans/louts/troublemakers	young delinquents/vandals/thugs	youths/teenagers gangs/gangsters young offenders/criminals hooligans/louts/troublemakers (on its own)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.1	B (paid job opportunities)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.2	B (do not have much free time)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.3	C (wild animals)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	Brought food boxes to the elderly who live alone	Took/Delivered/Gave (out) food parcels to old people/OAPs who live on their own	Donated/Provided	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	The most useful thing was supporting (the) children in wheelchairs	The most useful was helping (the) kids in wheelchairs	'pushchairs'/'buggies' for wheelchairs	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	His relationship with (the) others was better than he imagined	His relationship with (the) other people/the rest/everyone else was better than he (had) hoped/expected		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.4	He really fancies working for a charitable organisation abroad	He would really like to work for a charity in a foreign country	He fancies working for a benefit organisation	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.1	A (Xabier invited his father to the football match because his friend could not go.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.2	A + B (Txato was keen to go to the football match. + Txato did not have a high opinion of the Real Sociedad footballers.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.3	B (Bittori wanted to see Nerea’s new flat.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07.4	B (Nerea’s old flat was quite a long way from the university.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	NM (not mentioned in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	F (false)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.1	Impossible to understand	Impossible to figure/work out	Impossible (on its own) Hard to understand	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.2	Easy to see	You can see/read them easily Easier to view	Easy/Easier (on its own) Easy to use/press	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.3	Quick to (re)charge	Fast/rapid (re)charging They (re)charge quickly/faster	(Re)chargeable	1

Question	Answer	Mark
10.1	In any order A (Desempleo) D (Sueño)	2

Question	Answer	Mark
10.2	In any order C (Hogar) D (Suerte)	2

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	B (Sorprendida)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	P (positiva)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	A (Caramelos)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	A (Cancelar su matrimonio con Ignacio)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.1	B (la situación laboral.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.2	A (comenzaron en 1977.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.3	C (políticos.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.1	C (enfermo)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.2	D (en forma)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.3	A (a favor de)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
14.1	Suspender exámenes			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
14.2	Cambiar las reglas			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
14.3	Seguir la clase			1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
14.4	Trabajar de aprendiz	No (quiero) estar en paro	Estar en paro	1

Question	Spanish	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
15	Yo estaba escuchando un podcast sobre mi actor favorito	I was listening to a podcast about my favourite actor			1
	y no sabía que	and I didn't know (that)			1
	él ganó su primer premio de cine con solo 9 años.	he won his first film award when he was only 9 (years old).	he won his first cinema prize when he was just 9 (years of age).	first prize with only 9 years	1
	El sábado va a salir en la tele	On Saturday he will be on the TV	(s)he is going (to go) on the telly on Saturday	The Saturday he is going to go out on the TV	1
	para que sus aficionados puedan hacerle preguntas.	so that his fans can ask him questions.	so his/her fans may put questions to him/her. to be questioned by his/her supporters/followers.	so that fans can ask questions	1
	Tendré que ver lo que dice.	I will have to see what he says.	I will need to watch what she/it says.		1
	¿Te gustaría ser famoso?	Would you like to be famous?		Do you want to be famous?	1
	No me interesa.	It does not interest me.	I am not interested (in it).	I am not interesting.	1
	Las redes sociales son a veces crueles.	Social media are / is sometimes cruel.	Social networks are cruel at times.		1

Total marks 60