



GCSE GERMAN 8668/RF

Paper 3 Reading Foundation Tier

Mark scheme

June 2025

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 'R' for Richtig 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	C (Camila)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	B (Boris)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	D (Daniel)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.4	F (Fred)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.1	P (positive)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
02.3	P (positive)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.4	N (negative)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	A (gets up.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	B (read posts on social media.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	A + B (playing games.) + (watching films.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	A + B (useful.) + (old-fashioned.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	B (from her aunt.)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.1	healthy/good for you			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.2	not tasty/not delicious	not nice	disgusting	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.3	air was fresh/fresh air/ good air (quality)/clean air			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
04.4	rained		weather was not good (too vague)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.1	A (has a comfortable life.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.2	C (pub.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.3	A (cheese and eggs.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.4	C (the whole house.)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	(helps with) cooking/cooks (1) makes beds/does beds (1) volunteers (1) (2 from 3)	helps in the kitchen		2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	hearing (with the elderly people) about their life/lives (1)	contact with old people listening/talking to old people	being able to contact old people staying in contact with old people	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	(they are often) lonely (1)		alone	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	Her <u>mother/mum</u> got a job (in Hamburg/there).			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	(It was very) nice/lovely/quiet/calm/beautiful/peaceful (too) noisy in city/Hamburg.	accept comparative eg quieter	quite (incorrect spelling – wrong English word)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.3	harbour/port/ships/boats			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08	Julia Present: Little/no time for exercise/sport (1)			2
	Julia Future: sporting/sport(s) holiday (1)			2
	Markus Past: gym(nastics) <u>was</u> (his) favourite hobby (1)			
	Markus Present: swims <u>every day</u> /swims <u>before school</u> (1)		swims for school/swims at school/swims in school swims daily for the school (for the school negates daily)	

Question	Accept	Mark
09	B D F G J L (in any order) B (teilen eine Wohnung in München.) D (haben sich im Ausland kennengelernt.) F (haben die gleichen Interessen.) G (lieben Tiere.) J (finden Gartenarbeit ein schönes Hobby.) L (finden eine Hochzeit zu teuer.)	6

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10.1	wenn sie zur Schule geht		in der Schule	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10.2	(Sie hat) (mehrere) Lieder (von ihrer Lieblingsband) heruntergeladen	Lieblingsband heruntergeladen Rockmusik heruntergeladen	herunterladen (wrong tense)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10.3	(Sie war sehr) glücklich			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10.4	(Sie konnten) die Band/Musik nicht (richtig) hören (Die) T-Shirts (waren viel zu) teuer (1 from 2)			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.1	(es gibt viele) Berge/bergig/schön			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.2	(Touristen können/man kann) Ski fahren	skizufahren	Ski	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.3	(in) Ferienhäuser(n)		Häuser/ Hotels	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11.4	(es gibt) nicht viele Aktivitäten (für Jugendliche)			1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.1	B (noch die Schule besucht.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.2	A (draußen zu arbeiten.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.3	C (nicht gut.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
12.4	B (viel Erfolg gehabt.)	1

Question		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
13	Mein Lieblingsfach in der Schule	My favourite subject at school	in school/in the school	My best subject...	1
	ist Französisch,	is French,			1
	weil es einfach ist.	because it is easy.	simple		1
	Mein Freund bekommt	My friend gets	receives	becomes	1
	gute Noten in Erdkunde,	good marks in geography	good grades	notes	1
	aber letzten Dienstag	but last Tuesday			1
	hat er seine Hausaufgaben vergessen.	he forgot his homework.	he did forget...	he lost...	1
	Am Wochenende gehe ich	At the weekend, I go	On weekends, I go At the weekend, I am going At the weekend, I will go		1
	mit meiner Tante ins Kino.	with my aunt to the cinema.	aunty auntie anty into the cinema	anti	1

Total marks = 60