



GCSE GERMAN 8668/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher 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	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01	Julia Present: Little/no time for exercise/sport (1) 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)	2

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

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	(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
02.3	harbour/port/ships/boats			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.1	Time patience (1 from 2)			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.2	he is (very) moody		in a bad mood	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.3	jealous (of other friends)			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.4	(she) can talk to her/(she) will listen (to problems/worries)			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.5	(friends should) support (you)			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.6	sit quietly/in silence play chess (1 from 2)	not speak to each other		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.7	they are <u>always</u> there for him/me (when things are not good)			1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	NT (not in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	NT (not in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.1	A (job.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.2	A + B (meals.) + (travelling.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.3	B (stomach ache.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.4	B (is not sympathetic.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.5	A + B (resign from his job.) + (tell his boss how he feels.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.1	A (been a problem for years.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.2	C (walk a long way.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.3	A (in one district of the city.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.4	A (count the number of)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.5	B (improve support for homeless people.)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	acid rain			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	improve/get better			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.3	a corner of the playground/school yard		playground (by itself), corner (by itself)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.4	swap/share/exchange <u>experiences</u>			1

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

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

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	C (nicht gut.)	1

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

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

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

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

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.4	(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
10.1	(mit anderen) Menschen zu sprechen			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10.2	was das Kind online sieht was das Kind online macht mit welchen Leuten es online in Kontakt ist (2 from 3)	mit welchen Leuten das Kind spricht		2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10.3	ihre (eigene) Jugend welche Trends wichtig waren was (einen großen) Eindruck (auf sie) gemacht hat (1 from 3)			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10.4	haben sie (vielleicht) die selben Dinge getan? (lustige) Fotos von Freunden gesammelt (mit Freunden) über Lieblingsmusik gesprochen wenig Zeit mit den Eltern verbracht (1 from 4)			1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10.5	(Sie können) helfen, über Sachen zu sprechen (die Kindern heute ganz wichtig sind)			1

Question	Accept	Mark
11	A C E G (in any order) A (Autos sind in der Stadtmitte von Dresden nicht erlaubt.) C (Mit dem Rad kann man die Stadtmitte von Dresden sicher besichtigen.) E (Der Fahrradverleih am Hauptbahnhof ist auch an Wochenenden geöffnet.) G (Fahrräder kosten weniger für Familien.)	4

Question		Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	Meine Schwester studiert Geschichte an der Uni.	My sister studies history at uni.	university		1
	Leider kommt sie selten nach Hause,	Unfortunately, she rarely comes home,	seldom to the house		1
	obwohl sie nicht weit weg von uns wohnt.	although she does not live far from us.	even though far away from us		1
	Sie hat einen Teilzeitjob in einer Bäckerei	She has a part-time job in a bakery	she works part-time...baker's/baker's shop	job	1
	und kann dort viel Geld verdienen.	and can earn a lot of money there.	lots of money much money		1
	Letzten Sommer hat sie...verbracht,	Last summer, she spent			1
	zwei Monate in Südamerika	two months in South America,			1
	wo sie...gearbeitet hat.	where she worked			1
	freiwillig mit armen Kindern	voluntarily with poor children.	as a volunteer poor kids		1

Total marks = 60