
GCSE
URDU
8648/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher

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

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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 'ص' for درست/صحیح 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	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.4	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.5	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.6	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.7	F (false)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.1	Grandfather	Grandparents		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.2	Factories were closed (no electricity.) People lost jobs. People were jobless/factories shut down.	Source of income	No electricity (on its own.)/ homeless people	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.3	Amused/impressed/thrilled/excited	happy	interested	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02.4	Sports competition	Competition/ sports challenge	Sports (on its own)/games/challenge (on its own)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	M (Mustafa)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	Z (Zain)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	S (Shahida)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	M (Mustafa)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	S (Shahida)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	A (healthy breakfasts)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	C (internet access)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	B (toilet cleanliness)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	C (raising funds)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	B (sign up students)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05	C, E, A, D (in this order) پابندی C انتظار E قطاروں A تندرست D	4

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	Film actor/worked in film	He can act/ film making	Celebrity/composer	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	Composed his own songs/created his songs	sang/make his own compositions	acting	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	Performing with <u>Indian singers/artist</u>	Indian/Hindustani/Hindu singers	Indians/other singers	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	Advantage: News reaches faster than other mediums. (News reaches fast) Disadvantage: Long advertisement (too many advertisements waste time)	Advantage: News goes viral quickly Disadvantage: Too many ads	Advantage: Social media is better than TV Disadvantage: Takes longer to load	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	Advantage: Help public to choose right leaders. (To educate people) (information) Disadvantage: Broadcast useless programs or To gain ratings / viewership	Advantage: Help public to reach a decision for choosing the right leaders. Disadvantage: Broadcast time wasting programs	Advantage: Shows political campaign. Disadvantage: Too many channels on TV	2

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	(دوست نہ ہونا) C	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	(نقصان دہ) B	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	(لمبی باتیں) A	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	(وقت ضائع کرنا) B	1

Question	مستقبل کا مسئلہ	حال کا مسئلہ	ماضی کا مسئلہ	Mark
09.1	Accept والدین کی مرضی کے خلاف پسند کی شادیاں	پیسوں کی کمی	Accept چھوٹی عمر میں شادیاں بچپن کی شادیاں کم عمری میں شادیاں	2

Question	مستقبل کا مسئلہ	حال کا مسئلہ	ماضی کا مسئلہ	Mark
09.2	Accept لوگ شادیاں نہیں کریں گے شادیاں نہیں ہوں گی	Accept لڑکوں کی کمائی لڑکوں کی اچھی نوکری	لڑکیوں کی تعلیم	2

Question	Accept	Mark
10	A, C, E, G (in any order) A کاروبار اپنی قابلیت کے مطابق کیا جائے تو بہتر ہے۔ C کاروبار کا آغاز کم سرمائے سے کرنے میں بہتری ہے۔ E ایسا سامان بیچنا چاہیے جسے لوگ روز استعمال کرتے ہوں۔ G بڑی کمپنیوں کی کامیابی کاراز اصولوں پر چلنا ہے۔	4

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	خاندان کو نہیں بلا سکتے B	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	انگلستان کی نوکری c	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	بغیر تنخواہ کی چھٹیاں A	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	جہاز کا ٹکٹ B	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.5	زبان سمجھنے کی A	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.6	ملنے جُلنے والے c	1

Question	Urdu	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12.1	موبائل فون کی ایجاد سے پہلے بھی	Before mobile phones were invented,		Wrong tense Phones were made	1
12.2	کام آسانی سے ہوتے تھے۔	things were still easy to do.		Wrong tense	1
12.3	اب فون کے بغیر لوگ	Now without a phone, people think		Wrong phrase	1
12.4	اپنی زندگی کو نامکمل سمجھتے ہیں	their life is incomplete.		Wrong tense	1
12.5	اسکولوں میں فون کے استعمال نے	Phone usage in schools		Wrong phrase	1
12.6	بچوں کو پڑھائی سے دور کر دیا ہے۔	has distanced the children from education.	has kept the children away /distracted from studies	Wrong tense Wrong phrase	1
12.7	گھروں میں بچے فون پر مصروف رہنے کی وجہ سے	At home, children are busy on the phone			1
12.8	والدین کو وقت نہیں دیتے	therefore, they don't give time to their parents		Wrong tense Connective	1
12.9	اور مستقبل میں یہ بڑا مسئلہ بن سکتا ہے۔	and in future this could become a big problem.		Connective Wrong tense	1

Total marks = 60

Note: The highlighted words/ phrases must be translated for a mark.