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**GCSE**  
**CHINESE (MANDARIN)**  
**8673/LF**

Paper 1 Listening Foundation

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**Mark scheme**

June 2021

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Version: 1.0 Final



2 1 6 G 8 6 7 3 / L F / 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.

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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)

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. 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/? a mix and match approach should be tolerated and credit given where it is clear and unambiguous (eg consistent use by the candidate).

Question	Accept	Mark
01	A (maths)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02	C (history)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.1	have a meal / eat (a meal)	have dinner/ have tea	go to her house	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.2	(go to) watch a film	go to the cinema		1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	B (in the south)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	A (in the city)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	C (a building)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05	eight (o'clock) / 8:00	8	get up at seven	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06	ten past eight / 8:10		by bus	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07	half past eight / 8:30		five-minute walk	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08	the fastest (1) not expensive (1) (in any order)	fast cheap / reasonably priced (in any order)		2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.1	people driving	cars	people	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09.2	walk (more)	be on foot	be better off	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	mum	mother / mom	parent(s) / dad	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11	(elder) brother	big brother	sibling(s) / sister	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	grandpa / granddad	grandfather	grandparent(s) / grandma	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13	C (avoiding electronic devices)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14	B (drinking water)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
15	D (eating vegetables)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
16.1	<p><b>Advantage:</b> making friends (1)</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> spending a lot of money / costing too much (1)</p>	<p><b>Advantage:</b> socialising</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> expensive</p>	<p><b>Advantage:</b> going to university</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> money (too vague)</p>	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
16.2	<p><b>Advantage:</b> getting a (good) job (1)</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> far (from home) (1)</p>	<p><b>Advantage:</b> Having a (good) career</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> distance</p>	<p><b>Advantage:</b> work (too vague)</p> <p><b>Disadvantage:</b> not living at home (not mentioned)</p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
17.1	B (countryside)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
17.2	A (four bedrooms)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
17.3	C (not essential)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
18.1	B (meat)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
18.2	F (chocolate)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
18.3	C (seafood)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
19	<b>Yesterday:</b> snow(ed) (1) <b>Tomorrow:</b> (strong) wind / windy (1)	<b>Yesterday:</b> snowy <b>Tomorrow:</b> no snow / gale / hurricane	<b>Yesterday:</b> cold <b>Tomorrow:</b> snow	2

Question	Accept	Mark
20	<b>A C D F</b> (in any order) A – class size C – difficulty level D – friend’s subject choices F – teaching quality	4

Question	Accept	Mark
21.1	<b>C</b> (left foot better than right foot)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
21.2	<b>D</b> (left and right foot equally good)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.1	<b>B</b> (train)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.2	<b>B</b> (6 hours)	1

Total = 40 marks