



GCSE
BENGALI
8638/LH

Paper 1 Listening Higher

Mark scheme

June 2024

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 'স' for সত্য 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	<p>Advantage: can read 10 Bengali newspapers</p> <p>Disadvantage: no news on science and technology</p>	<p>Advantage: can read main/Bengali news</p> <p>Disadvantage: no science and technology news/needs to include science/technology</p>	<p>Advantage: science news</p> <p>Disadvantage: on the app</p>	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
02	<p>Advantage: always available</p> <p>Disadvantage: not available outside of Bangladesh</p>	<p>Advantage: 24/7 service/getting doctor's advice</p> <p>Disadvantage: only for people in Bangladesh/not available abroad</p>	<p>Advantage: available for all Bengalis</p> <p>Disadvantage: available at certain times</p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	A (Adventure films)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	C (Detective films)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	D (Romance films)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
04	<p>Past: gardening at school</p> <p>Future: arranging/organising rubbish bins</p>	<p>Past: school gardening/growing vegetables</p> <p>Future: arranging litter bins</p>	<p>Past: rubbish bins</p> <p>Future: gardening</p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
05	A (in Bangladesh and worldwide.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06	C (taking part in a procession.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
07	<p>B, D, E (in any order)</p> <p>B (Samina never feels annoyed with her work.)</p> <p>D (Samina works in a busy hotel.)</p> <p>E (Samina works part-time.)</p>	3

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
08	inexpensive	cheaper robot/robot for poor	expensive	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09	by receiving signals from the brain	using brain signals (information)	movement	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
10	(they use) advanced technology	modern technology	television	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
11	wedding jewellery	(wedding) jewellery	cake	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	chosen by her guardian	chosen by her family/arranged	love	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
13	patient	have patience/calm	in love/happy	1

Question	Accept			Mark
14	P (positive)			1

Question	Accept	Mark
15	P (positive)	1

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

Question	Accept	Mark
17	N (negative)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
18.1	gender equality	equality between (different) sexes	men/women	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
18.2	children with disabilities	children that need extra support/special child	boys/girls	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
18.3	age discrimination	discrimination between young and elderly people	people of all ages	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
18.4	Images/historical events	images/pictures of historical events	history/science/images of children	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
19	<p>Advantage: clothes are on sale</p> <p>Disadvantage: have to wait until next year to wear them</p>	<p>Advantage: can buy on sale/on offer (cheaper)</p> <p>Disadvantage: waiting for next year to wear them</p>	<p>Advantage: off-season</p> <p>Disadvantage: different clothes</p>	2

Question	Accept	Mark
20.1	A (Delhi is the most polluted city.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
20.2	E (Schools are sometimes closed because of air pollution.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
20.3	C (Law enforcement is needed to control air pollution in cities.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
21	C (The 'Sonali bag' is decomposable.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22	D (The mat reduces water pollution.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23	E (The bag made from hair is very strong.)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
24.1	minerals (1) nutrients (1)	salts rich in nutrients	fruit/food leaf	2

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
24.2	breathing difficulties (1) skin disease (1)	asthma skin problems, breathing problems	soup sauce	2

Question	Accept	Mark
25.1	C (আমি আনন্দদায়ক লেসন উপভোগ করি।)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25.2	D (পরীক্ষার প্রস্তুতিই আমার কাছে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
26.1	A (২০ ফুট দূরে কিছু দিকে ২০ সেকেন্ড তাকিয়ে থাকুন।)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
26.2	A (নিয়মিত ছোটো মাছ খাওয়া।)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
27.1	C (শিক্ষিত লোকজনের ব্যবহৃত শব্দমালা থেকে।)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
27.2	C (ম্যারিয়াম-ওয়েবস্টার ডিকশনারি।)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
28.1	সামাজিক	সামাজিক	বৈজ্ঞানিক	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
28.2	নোংরা হওয়া থেকে রক্ষা	নোংরা হওয়া থেকে রক্ষা করে/পরিষ্কার	সুরক্ষা দেয়	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
28.3	উপকারী ব্যাকটেরিয়া মারা যায়/তেল ধুয়ে ফেলে	ব্যাকটেরিয়া নষ্ট হয়/তেল ধুয়ে যায় (যেকোনো একটি)	পানির অপচয় হয়	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
28.4	নখের ক্ষতি	নখের	ত্বকের	1

Total marks = 50