
GCSE
SPANISH
8698/RF

Foundation Tier Paper 3 Reading

Mark scheme

November 2021

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.

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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 'V' for Verdad 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	F (Wear trainers)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.2	B (Drop rubbish)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.3	A (Chew gum)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
01.4	C (Run around)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.1	C	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.2	A	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.3	B	1

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.1	Manolo	(To) adopt a child/boy	(An) adopted child	Adopt (on its own) Have kids	1

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.2	Ricardo	Keeping fit		Go to the gym	1

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
03.3	Sara – what does she want when she is older?	A good job	Not to be rich but not to be poor (either)	To be a millionaire	1
	Sara – how is she going to achieve it?	Study a lot	Study hard	Study (on its own)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	T (true)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	NM (not mentioned)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	NM (not mentioned)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	F (false)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.1	D (Health programmes)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.2	E (Music programmes)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.3	C (Films)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.4	B (Crime series)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.1	B (separates her rubbish.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.2	C (is going to be vegan.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.3	B (no longer uses a dishwasher.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
06.4	B (turning the central heating down.)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	Yesterday	The day before		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	(Physical) appearance	Looks Body image		1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.3	Teacher(s)		Professors	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	F (working in sport)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	C (teaching)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	B (earning money)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	E (volunteering)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.1	C (uncle.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.2	A (having lunch.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
09.3	A (church.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.1	E (En pasteles)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.2	A (En bebidas)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
10.3	B (En ensaladas)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	E (Enrique)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	C (Carlos)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	A (Ana)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	D (Diego)	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12.1	(Los) amigos y (la) familia		Answers in English Amigos on its own Familia on its own recibir tarjetas y regalos	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12.2	Bailar y cantar	Baila y canta	Answers in English Bailar on its own Cantar on its own	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12.3	(Los) primos y (los) abuelos		Answers in English Primos on its own Abuelos on its own	1

Question	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12.4	Charlar y jugar	Habla y juega	Answers in English Charlar on its own Jugar on its own ir a la plaza y pasear por el pueblo	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.1	F (falsas)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.2	F (falsas)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.3	V (verdaderas)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
13.4	NM (no mencionadas en el texto)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14.1	65 (lee periódicos)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14.2	36 (mira el pronóstico)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14.3	79 (manda emails)	1

Question	Spanish	Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
15	En mi ciudad abrieron un instituto nuevo	In my city/town they opened a new school	In my city/town a new school (was) opened		1
	hace un año.	a year ago.			1
	Es el mejor de la región	It is the best (one) in the region/area	It is the best of the region/area		1
	y a todos nos encanta.	and we all love it.	and everyone loves it	and we all like it	1
	He decidido	I have decided	I decided		1
	que voy a continuar	(that) I am going to continue	I will carry on with		1
	mis estudios allí	my studies there			1
	el próximo septiembre.	next September.	the following September		1
	¡Qué emocionante!	How exciting/thrilling!	What excitement! It is so/very/really exciting.	I am very excited.	1
Total marks					60