
GCSE
CHINESE (MANDARIN)
8673/RH

Paper 3 Reading Higher Tier

Mark scheme

June 2024

Version: 0.1 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)

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	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.1	chat (online)	communicate/talk to people/messaging/texting		1

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.2	watch movies (1) (because it is) convenient / (mobile) phones (too) small (1) (in any order)	see a film (because it is) easy (in any order)	film (because) happy	2

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.3	listen to music	play music		1

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
01.4	she doesn't eat	she forgets to eat	she plays all day/make food	1

Question	Accept			Mark
02.1	F (False)			1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.2	T (True)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.3	T (True)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.4	F (False)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.5	T (True)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.6	F (False)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02.7	NT (Not in the text)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.1	A (Alex)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.2	L (Lucy)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.3	R (Robert)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.4	L (Lucy)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
03.5	Z (Zara)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.1	B (Northeastern restaurant)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.2	C (pork and vegetable)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.3	C (Sichuan restaurant)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.4	B (Guangdong restaurant)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
04.5	C (Sichuan restaurant)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.1	C (用)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.2	E (如果)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.3	G (参加)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
05.4	B (关)	1

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	visit (their) relatives/family	go (to the) south	see friends/named relatives eg grandparents	1

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	work	busy		1

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.3	(setting off) firecrackers	(setting off) fireworks		1

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.1	Advantage: (The town is very) safe. (1) Disadvantage: (It is very) hot in summer. (1)	Disadvantage: hot (1)	Advantage: calm/peaceful/quiet Disadvantage: summer (on its own)	2

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
07.2	Advantage: People are friendly./friendly people (1) Disadvantage: You will have to go to the city centre for Chinese food. (1)	Advantage: nice people Disadvantage: can only eat Chinese food in the city centre	Advantage: friendly, nice or people (on their own) Disadvantage: city centre or Chinese food	2

Question	Accept	Mark
08.1	B (the day before the Spring Festival)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.2	B (in the study)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.3	C (on the table)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08.4	C (wait for her)	1

Question	Key Idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
09	Past concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (was) too busy • didn't do sports • got/became fat (any two above in any order)	Past concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • busy • didn't exercise • put on weight • is/was fat 	Past concern:	4
	Future concern: get home late (1) won't have enough time with his family (1) (in any order)	Future concern: work until late no family time	Future concern: late no time go to work	

Question	Accept	Mark
10	<p>C D E H (in any order)</p> <p>C – Learn to play a musical instrument after school. D – Prepare your clothes and school bag in advance. E – The school canteen is a good place to meet people. H – You don't have to pay much to use the gym.</p>	4

Question	Accept	Mark
11.1	C (the USA.)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.2	A (in front of Amelia)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.3	C (watch films)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.4	C (to visit her family)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.5	B (once a week)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
11.6	C (work experience)	1

Question		Key ideas	Accept	Reject	Mark
12	我十一岁的时候	When I was eleven years old	When I was 11	11	1
	去了法国,	I went to France	I visited France	I go to France	1
	玩得很高兴。	and had a great time.	and had a good time. /and played happily.		1
	今年暑假,	This summer holiday,			1
	我打算去亚洲旅行。	I plan to travel in Asia.	I plan to travel/go to Asia.		1
	我虽然要省钱,	Although I need/want to save money,			1
	但是也要看漂亮的山和海,	I also want to see beautiful mountains and the sea.	I will/must also see beautiful mountains and the sea.		1
	因此, 我想先去香港,	Therefore, I would like to go to Hong Kong first,	So, I plan to start by going to Hong Kong		1
	然后从那儿坐船去台湾。	and then take the ferry (from there) to Taiwan.			1

Total = 60 marks