



**GCSE
GERMAN
8668/LF**

Paper 1 Listening Foundation Tier

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](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 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 'R' for Richtig 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	C (pop)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
02	C (rock)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
03	English	tolerate German spelling: <i>Englisch</i> ; tolerate <i>Englich</i>	German; English and German; any other subject	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
04	talks to her friends	speaks / chats to her friends; accept singular 'friend'	talks / speaks / chats without mention of friend(s); meets / hangs out with / chills / sits with / plays with her friend(s); goes out with her friend(s); speaks with her boyfriend (too specific)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
05	PE (lessons)	<p>sports lessons / studies / class(es); sports; sport</p> <p>ignore any negative adjective (e.g. sport is boring, sport is annoying, sport is awful, sport is stressful)</p>	<p>sports hours; sports teams; sports facilities; sports teacher</p>	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.1	earn (lots of) money	<p>money (by itself); good pay / wages / salary; it pays well</p>	any other reason	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
06.2	(work) with computers doctor	work in IT / work in technology; IT (by itself); technology (by itself); accept singular ('with a computer'); computer jobs / computer work / computer worker; working on / at a computer; computing; computer-related; computer programmer/ing; computer technician (in a) hospital medic / in medicine / medical jobs	computer(s) (by itself) (too vague) nurse; doctor or nurse (wrong answer negates correct answer – see principle 1b above); other specific jobs in a hospital	2

Question	Accept	Mark
07	B (with homeless people)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
08	D (with the environment)	1
09	E (with young people)	1
10	F (poor accommodation)	1
11	G (travel delays)	1
12	A (arguing with friends)	1
13	C (being robbed)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
14	B (bad weather)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
15.1	(going) shopping	going to the shops; buying things; shops ignore additions such as 'buying clothes'		1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
15.2	playing chess playing cards (1 from 2)	playing chess and cards; chess (by itself); cards (by itself)	playing games (too vague); go-karting / karting; play chess or go-karting (wrong answer negates correct answer – see principle 1b above)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
16.1	C (watches funny films and videos)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
16.2	C (writes his own blog)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
17	B (the stadium)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
18.1	A (news)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
18.2	C (stupid)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
19.1	in the open air	outside / outdoors; in the fresh air; not inside	in the sports centre; in the field (too specific); on the pitch / track (too specific); in the park (too specific)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
19.2	he loves the sun	the sun (by itself); he likes / prefers the sun; it's sunny / sunnier	he loves the summer; it's summer; he loves the weather (too vague)	1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
20	At the moment: (install) solar panels (on the roof) In the future: (use) public transport	(install / put in) solar cells (on the roof); solar power / energy switch to public transport; give up the car for public transport	use the bus / train (too specific)	1 1

Question	Key idea	Accept	Reject	Mark
21	Past: exhaust fumes (from cars) Present: water pollution	car pollution; car exhaust fumes; air pollution; dirty air; car emissions; cars are environmentally unfriendly (implies pollution) polluted water; dirty water; bad water; how clean the water is; water quality	cars (by itself) (too vague); too many cars; too many emissions (too vague – no mention of cars or exhaust fumes)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.1	A (fruit and biscuits)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.2	C (to get more exercise)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
22.3	B (to lose weight)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
23	B C G H (in any order) B (Bananen) C (Eier) G (Kartoffeln) H (Schokolade)	4

Question	Accept	Mark
24.1	B (ihre Fotos hochladen)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
24.2	C (Großeltern)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25.1	B (eine Arbeit finden)	1

Question	Accept	Mark
25.2	A (auf die Universität gehen)	1

Total marks = 40