



Cambridge International A Level

HINDI

9687/05

Paper 5 Prose

October/November 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **7** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Annotations available in RM Assessor	
Annotation	Meaning
X	0 marks
✓	award 1 mark
^	omission
BOD	benefit of doubt given
NBOD	no benefit of doubt given
Wavy line	Spelling or grammar mistake

General Marking Instructions
<p>The mark scheme will identify 40 marking units. Award a maximum of 1 tick per unit. For each unit, you can award either 1 mark (if the unit is correct) or 0 marks (if the unit is incorrect). Do not award a 'half mark' for any unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the <i>tick</i> annotation just above the end of the correct unit Place the cross annotation just above the end of the incorrect unit Add up the number of ticks awarded <p>Enter a mark out of 40 in the mark input box for Question 1.</p>
<p>Crossing out:</p> <p>(a) If a candidate changes his/her mind over an answer and crosses out an attempt, award a mark if the final attempt is correct.</p> <p>(b) If a candidate crosses out an answer <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work. (Please note that a 'second attempt' could be a single word.)</p>

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	40
	1	The colour green	हरे रंग/हरा रंग	
	2	has always been associated	को हमेशा जोड़ा जाता है / शामिल किया जाता है।	
	3	with nature and living things	प्रकृति और जीव जगत से	
	4	like plants, grass and trees.	जैसे पौधे, घास और वृक्ष, allow पेड़	
	5	It is an indicator of life;	यह जीवन का सूचक है / इसका संकेत जीवन से है	
	6	the gardener who sees	माली जो देखता है / बागवान	
	7	a flower's leaves turning brown	कि फूलों की पत्तियाँ (पंखुड़ियाँ) भूरी हो रही हैं / allow फूलों की पत्तियों (पंखुरियों) को भूरी होते हुए देखता है।	
	8	knows that it is going to die	जानता है कि यह मरने वाली है	
	9	unless action is taken to save it.	जब तक कि इसे बचाने की कार्यवाही न की जाये / allow यदि इसे....का प्रयास	
	10	However, towards the end of the last century	हालांकि, पिछली सदी के अंत तक आते आते / allow फिर भी, शताब्दी	
11	the word 'green' acquired	'ग्रीन' शब्द ने ग्रहण कर लिया है / allow हरा		

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	
	12	a more specific meaning	एक और विशिष्ट अर्थ, स्पष्ट अर्थ, खास मतलब	
	13	and became a political term	और यह एक राजनैतिक / राजनीतिक शब्द हो गया / बन गया है	
	14	referring to the environment,	जिसे अब पर्यावरण से जोड़ा जाता है	
	15	our exploitation and misuse	हमारे द्वारा इसके शोषण और दुरुपयोग	
	16	of natural resources,	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों या चीज़े के	
	17	and the impact of pollution	और प्रदूषण के प्रभाव	
	18	on our planet.	हमारे ग्रह पर या पृथ्वी	
	19	If people are 'green',	यदि लोग 'ग्रीन' है	
	20	they try to live life in a way	वे इस तरह की जीवन-शैली अपनाने का प्रयास करते हैं	
	21	that respects nature	जो प्रकृति का सम्मान या आदर करती है	
	22	and the world around them.	और उनके आस पास के संसार को / allow also संसार का, दुनिया	
	23	This new awareness	यह नई जागरूकता या जानकारी	
	24	is increasingly making us think about	हमें लगातार यह सोचने पर विवश करती है	
25	the food we eat and the clothes we wear,	हम जो खाना खाते हैं और जो कपड़े पहनते हैं.		

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	
	26	how we heat and light our homes,	हम अपने घरों को गरम और प्रकाशवान कैसे करते हैं / allow रोशनी कैसे करते हैं	
	27	the way we travel,	हम कैसे यात्रा करते हैं कैसे घूमते हैं	
	28	how we produce food	कैसे हम अन्न उगाते हैं allow खाद्यपदार्थ पैदा करते हैं या उत्पादन	
	29	and what we do with our waste.	और हम अपने कचरे, कूड़े का क्या करते हैं	
	30	These issues are high	ये मुद्दे प्रथम हैं / ये प्राथमिक मुद्दे हैं	
	31	on the list of priorities for many nations,	कई राष्ट्रों की प्राथमिकता सूची में	
	32	but the difficulty is	परन्तु समस्या यह है / कठिनाई या परेशानी	
	33	that environmental concerns	पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताएँ	
	34	are closely linked	गहराई(can be ignored) से जुड़ी हुई हैं	
	35	to each country's economy	हर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ	
	36	and most governments hesitate	और अधिकांश सरकारें झिझकती हैं या हिचकिचाती	
	37	to take measures	ऐसे कदम उठाने से	
38	which might threaten economic stability.	जो आर्थिक स्थायित्व के लिए खतरा पैदा कर सकते हैं। / आर्थिक स्थिरता		

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	
	39	Finding the balance	संतुलन बनाए रखना ही	
	40	is the greatest challenge of our age.	हमारे युग की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है / समय की	