

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

0549 HINDI AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0549/02 Paper 2 (Listening), maximum raw mark 30

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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1 General Marking Notes

1.1 Annotation of scripts in scoris:

Exercise 1 Questions 1–6	A mark out of 1 is entered for each question or sub-question in the mark input box. FOR ANSWERS NOT COVERED BY MARK SCHEME, ANNOTATION TOOL MAY BE USED, e.g. ? or BOD
Exercise 2 Question 7	A mark out of 1 is entered for each question or sub-question in the mark input box. FOR ANSWERS NOT COVERED BY MARK SCHEME, ANNOTATION TOOL MAY BE USED, e.g. ? or BOD
Exercise 3 Questions 8–13	A mark out of 1 is entered for each question in the mark input box. DO NOT ANNOTATE SCRIPT
Exercise 4 Questions 14–19	A mark out of 1 is entered for each question or sub-question in the mark input box. FOR ANSWERS NOT COVERED BY MARK SCHEME, ANNOTATION TOOL MAY BE USED, e.g. ? or BOD

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Team Leader if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 3 of the Mark Scheme. **Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.**

2.2 Crossing out:

- (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.
- (b) If a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

2.3 Exercise 3: True/false exercise: more than one box ticked/crossed by the candidate:

- (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (eg by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
- (b) If two attempts are visible (i.e. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

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2.4 Questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where answers are interchangeable:

Both correct answers on line 1, and line 2 blank = 2
 Both correct answers on line 1, and line 2 wrong = 1
 (or vice-versa)

2.5 Answers requiring the use of Hindi (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

- (a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
- (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
- (c) Accept incorrect gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (e) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

2.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, do not accept incorrect Hindi if the word given means something else in Hindi. (Incorrect Hindi which constitutes a word in any language other than Hindi is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 2.5 above).

2.7 Where words are combined or split inappropriately do not award the mark (inappropriate splitting or combination is an indication that the candidate has not understood).

2.8 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

- (a) CARET = to show that there is an omission/something missing in the candidate's response
- (b) BOD = Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.
- (c) ? = unclear

2.9 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (NO Response) option in **scoris**.

Award NR (No Response):

- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (e.g. 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

- If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

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2.10 Extra material:

It is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the recorded material. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the transcript and the Team Leader if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded (ii) or an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the original transcript:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

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3 Detailed mark scheme

अभ्यास 1

- 1 कानपुर में [1]
- 2 द्वार संख्या दस की ओर [1]
- 3 क्यों कि वह मॉडल टाउन की तरफ़ जा रहा था [1]
- 4 महाकवि (रामधारी सिंह दिनकर) की जन्मशती के उपलक्ष्य में [1]
Accept: महाकवि / दिनकर, Candidates must mention 100th Birthday
Refuse: जन्मदिन
- 5 टिकट वापसी की खिड़की की [1]
Refuse: टिकट आफ़िस on its own, candidates must mention वापसी with टिकट आफ़िस
- 6 मनीष तिवारी / दूरदर्शन वाले आदमी को / उसे अपने स्कूल बुलाना [1]

[Total: 6]

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अभ्यास 2

7 बचपन

- (i) एशियन टेनिस [1]
- (ii) लड़कों की टिकटें भी [1]
Refuse: दोस्तों की
- (iii) पढ़ाई (में) [1]
- (iv) कॉलेज में / समाज शास्त्र [1]

पुलिस सेवा

- (i) (प्रभावशाली) अपराधियों का निडर होकर मुकाबला करने / पकड़ने [1]
- (ii) जेल सुधारों [1]

कविता लोधी की भावी योजनाएँ

- (i) पुस्तक लेखन (और यात्राएँ) Must mention लेखन to get a mark [1]
- (ii) (लगभग 50) समाज सेवा की योजनाएँ refuse (लगभग 50) on its own. [1]
Accept समाज सेवा on its own.

[Total: 8]

अभ्यास 3

- 8 गलत [1]
- 9 सही [1]
- 10 गलत [1]
- 11 सही [1]
- 12 सही [1]
- 13 गलत [1]

[Total: 6]

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अभ्यास 4

- 14 (किले में लगने वाले) चूने को पकाने के लिए
- 15 (i) इस जंगल से उनके कुओं में पानी रहता था / पानी को बचाने के लिए [1]
- (ii) (इससे सूखे के दिनों में) लकड़ी और चारा मिलता था [1]
Refuse if mentioned खाना
- 16 लोग पेड़ों को बचाने के लिए उनसे लिपट गए थे / गाँव के लोग लकड़हारों को पेड़ काटने ने से रोक रहे थे [1]
Refuse: गाँव के लोगों ने मंत्री का आदेश नहीं माना
- 17 Any **two** of the following:
- मंत्री को तत्काल हटा दिया [1]
 - लोगों से माफ़ी माँगी [1]
 - भविष्य में खेजड़ली के पेड़ों को कभी न काटने का वचन दिया [1]
- 18 (i) ठेकेदार / लकड़ी काटने वालों को निराश होकर वापिस लौटना पड़ा [1]
- (ii) सरकार ने उस क्षेत्र में वनों की कटाई पर रोक लगा दी [1]
- 19 Any **two** of the following:
- इसमें महिलाओं ने मुख्य भूमिका निभाई। [1]
 - महिलाओं ने महिला पंचायतें बनाई [1]
 - सामाजिक विषयों पर ध्यान दिया गया / स्त्री-साक्षरता, स्वास्थ्य सुधार और नशाबंदी (must mention at least two if giving the list of social issues) [1]
 - यह आंदोलन पर्यावरण के साथ-साथ समाज सुधार का आंदोलन भी था। [1]
 - चिपको ने भारत ही नहीं बल्कि समूचे विश्व में अपना प्रभाव छोड़ा। [1]

[Total: 10]