

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 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.

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

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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General Marking Principles

1.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme. 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 Principal Examiner if necessary, and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in 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.**

1.2 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.

1.3 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 (e.g. 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.

1.4 Questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the 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)

1.5 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.

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- 1.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Hindi if the word 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 1.5 above).
- 1.7 **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).
- 1.8 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
 - (d) Words in **bold** must be included in the candidate's response in order to score the mark.
 - (e) Words in brackets are optional and are not essential in order to score the mark.
- 1.9 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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1.10 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 material, 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 Principal Examiner if necessary, whether the alternative answer constitutes: (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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अभ्यास 1

1	बोधगया [1] If ब is replaced with भ, ध is with द or त and ग is replaced with घ mark should be Awarded e.g. भूतगया, बोदगया, बूदगया, भूतधया	Refuse भूदया, भोलगया, भूरगया
2	तेज़ धूप वाला [1]	दूध
3	(अशोक रोड़ पर) must have पार्क के पास [1]	“अशोक रोड़ पर ।”
4	(प्लैटफॉर्म) (नंबर) 1 / एक से [1]	
5	साधारण (डाक से) [1]	ड्राफ्ट
6	2 डायल करना होगा [1]	2 और सूचना अधिकारी की प्रतीक्षा करें ।

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अभ्यास 2

(i) शहर के बीचों / बीच / पार्क स्ट्रीट के पास (की बगल में) [1]	Refuse बीचोंबीच, पार्क स्ट्रीट, पार्क स्ट्रीट पर
(ii) पाँच एकड़ कम जगह / कम जगह (बहुत) छोटा है। पाँच एकड़ छोटा है। [1]	
(iii) प्रदूषण (बढ़ रहा) [1]	
(iv) पुस्तक प्रेमियों का (मेला) है / पुस्तक प्रेमियों का [1]	पुस्तक प्रेमियों, पुस्तक प्रेमियों का मेल
(v) नुक्कड़ नाटक [1]	
(vi) Candidate must mention either one of the traditional or modern type of music mention in the transcript (पारंपरिक) बाउल गान / (आधुनिक) गिटार / पारंपरिक / आधुनिक / भारतीय संस्कृति / पुराना / नया [1]	
(vii) पाँच सौ साल पुराना है। [1] दुनिया में सब से पुराना और (बड़ा) है। WTTE: Comparison of age is required.	बड़ा है। दुनिया में सब से बड़ा है।
(viii) बीस लाख से <u>ज्यादा लोग</u> (भाग लेते हैं।) [1]	बीस लाख, बीस लाख ही, बीस लाख तक

[Total: 8]

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अभ्यास 3

	सही	गलत
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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अभ्यास 4

14 (सत्तर और अस्सी के दशकों में) करोड़ों लोग भूख से दम तोड़ेंगे। [1]	Refuse करोड़ों लोग दम तोड़ेंगे । जनसंख्या सब से बड़ी रुकावट और मानवता पर अभिशाप
15 (i) (में पैदा हुए युवा) अमरीका में सूचना क्रांति (must have in answer) लाए सूचना विकास [1]	सूचना क्रांति लाए आर्थिक विकास लाए
(ii) (में पैदा हुए युवा पूर्वी) एशिया में (तेज़) आर्थिक विकास लाए [1]	
NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)	
16 (पिछले दो दशकों में) बड़ी संख्या में पैदा हुए बच्चों की वजह से	बच्चे जवान हो रहे हैं बच्चे बढ़ जाएँगे
17 (i) (आर्थिक विकास करने वाले) युवा रिटायर होने लगेंगे [1]	बूढ़े लोग रिटायर होने लगेंगे लोग बड़े होकर रिटायर होने लगेंगे
(ii) (एक-बच्चा नीति के कारण) बच्चों की संख्या कम हो जाएगी युवाओं की संख्या घटती जाएगी [1]	एक-बच्चा नीति के कारण on its own जनसंख्या घटती जाएगी लोगों की संख्या घटती जाएगी
NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)	
18 Any two of the four below: – भारत में काम करने वालों की संख्या (बच्चों और बूढ़ों से) अधिक होगी [1] – काम भारत के प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की तरफ आएगा [1] – भारत के युवा नए-नए आविष्कार करेंगे। [1] – भारत एक आर्थिक शक्ति बन सकता है। [1] – भारत में दूसरे देशों से ज़्यादा युवक होंगे जिस से विकास होगा	
NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)	

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<p>19 (i) शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और रोज़गार (any one of these) के (सही) अवसर न मिलने पर / न प्राप्त होने के कारण [1]</p> <p>(ii) हिंसक आन्दोलन और माफ़िया गिरोह (बन रहे हैं) फैलने/ बढ़ने की वजह से [1]</p>	<p>युवा माफ़िया में जा सकते हैं । माफ़िया का रूप ले सकती है । हिंसा के आन्दोलन में युवा शक्ति होती है</p>
NB 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)	

[Total: 10]