



Cambridge International A Level

HINDI

9687/05

Paper 5 Prose

October/November 2023

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 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **6** 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
0	0 marks
1	award 1 mark
^	omission
BOD	benefit of doubt given
NBOD	no benefit of doubt given

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>tick1</i> annotation just above the end of the correct unit Place the <i>tick0</i> annotation just above the end of the incorrect unit Add up the number of ticks awarded (<i>RM Assessor adds up the total number of times tick1 or tick0 has been awarded, but you add up these totals to give the mark</i>) <p>Enter a mark out of 40 for communication 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	When people say	जब लोग कहते हैं	
	2	that time flies,	कि समय भागता है	
	3	they often mean	अक्सर उनका अर्थ होता है accept तात्पर्य, बहुधा, प्रायः, कई बार	
	4	that they have been so engaged	कि वे इतने अधिक व्यस्त हो गए हैं	
	5	in an activity	किसी काम में accept कार्य/गतिविधि	
	6	that they have not looked	कि वे नज़र नहीं डाल सके हैं/उन्होंने देखा नहीं	
	7	at their watch	अपनी घड़ी पर	
	8	or phone for a while.	या कुछ समय से फोन पर।	
	9	They are talking, of course,	वास्तव में वे बात करते हैं accept प्रत्यक्ष है, असल में	
	10	about their own personal experience of time.	अपने व्यक्तिगत समय के अनुभव के बारे में।	
	11	The same number of hours	समय की वही गिनती accept उतने घंटों	
	12	may have passed very slowly	बहुत धीमी गति से बीतती होगी /बीतते होंगे	
	13	for someone else.	किसी और के लिए accept अन्य व्यक्ति।	
	14	This emphasises the difference	यह इस अन्तर पर बल देता है	
	15	between time shown on the clock	कि घड़ी में दिखाए गए समय accept द्वारा for में	
16	and our individual reactions to time.	और समय के प्रति हमारी व्यक्तिगत प्रतिक्रिया के।		

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	
	17	We often forget	हम प्रायः भूल जाते हैं accept बहुधा, कई बार	
	18	that it was humans	कि वे मनुष्य थे	
	19	who developed ways	जिन्होंने तरीकों को विकसित किया, जिन्होंने रास्ते निकाले	
	20	to measure time,	समय को मापने के	
	21	with the intention of making	इस इरादे के साथ --हो सके accept बन सके	
	22	daily life easier.	दैनिक जीवन आसान। (हो सके, see above segment 21)	
	23	This allows us	इससे हमें मदद मिलती है	
	24	to arrange meetings,	मीटिंगों की आयोजना करने में (accept बैठकों, व्यवस्था)	
	25	estimate how long a journey will take	अनुमान लगाने में कि यात्रा में कितना समय लगेगा	
	26	or express how old we are.	या व्यक्त करने में कि हमारी कितनी उम्र हो गई है। (accept हमारी उम्र क्या है)	
	27	The problem comes	समस्या आती है, परेशानी	
	28	when we think that time rules us	जब हम सोचते हैं कि समय हम पर शासन/ राज करता है	
	29	rather than the other way round.	न कि इसका उल्टा है। accept विपरीत	
30	If we do not manage time well	यदि हम समय की व्यवस्था अच्छी तरह नहीं करते हैं/वक्त को सही तरीके से नहीं संभालते		
31	by planning each day,	प्रत्येक दिन की योजना बना कर		

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	
	32	we can feel too busy	हम अधिक व्यस्त महसूस कर सकते हैं	
	33	and that causes stress.	और वह तनाव पैदा करता है।/ और यह तनाव का कारण है	
	34	We then realise the importance	तब हमें इस महत्व का अहसास होता है	
	35	of including periods of leisure	अवकाश के समय को शामिल करने का	
	36	in our schedules.	अपनी कार्य-सूची में । अपने कामों में	
	37	Each person must find their own way	प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपने स्वयं का (accept अपने लिए) एक तरीका, मार्ग निकालना होगा	
	38	to achieve a balance between	एक संतुलन प्राप्त करने का (के बीच see segment 39)	
	39	all the different aspects of their life	अपने जीवन के सभी भिन्न-भिन्न पहलुओं के बीच	
	40	to be happy and healthy.	स्वस्थ और प्रसन्न रहने के लिए। (accept खुश)	