



# Cambridge International A Level

---

HINDI

9687/05

Paper 5 Prose

October/November 2020

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 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

---

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

**PUBLISHED****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.

<b>Annotations</b>	
<b>Annotation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
tick	1 mark
cross	0 marks
^	omission
BOD	benefit of doubt given
NBOD	no benefit of doubt given

<b>Marking Instructions</b>
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><b>Crossing out:</b></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	<b>Unit</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Target Language</b>	40
	1	It is (often) said that	(बहुधा) ऐसा कहा जाता है कि Accept अक्सर कहा जाता है कि	
	2	trees are the lungs of the Earth.	पेड़ पौधे पृथ्वी के फेफड़े हैं Accept धरती, भूमि	
	3	But what does that mean?	पर इसका तात्पर्य क्या है? Accept मतलब	
	4	Trees help the planet	पेड़ पौधे इस गृह के सहायक हैं Accept इस गृह की मदद करते हैं / पृथ्वी, धरती के लिए फायदेमंद हैं	
	5	by producing oxygen	आक्सीजन पैदा करने के कारण Accept उत्पादन / पैदा कर के, बनाते हैं	
	6	and by absorbing harmful gases.	और हानिकारक गैसों को सोख कर Accept अवशोषित कर, चूस कर, अपना कर, अंदर ले लेते हैं	
	7	In this way they help	इस प्रकार वे मदद करते हैं	
	8	humans breathe,	मनुष्य के साँस लेने में	
	9	reduce global warming	भूमंडलीय ताप को कम कर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, धरती की गरमायश	

Question	Answer			Marks
1	<b>Unit</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Target Language</b>	
	10	and fight pollution.	और प्रदूषण को दूर करते हुए / कम करते हुए Accept प्रदूषण से लड़ने में	
	11	Forests are so important	वन इतने महत्वपूर्ण हैं, ज़रूरी हैं	
	12	for our health and well-being	हमारे स्वास्थ्य और आरोग्य के लिए / स्वस्थ बने रहने में / कल्याण के लिए / भले के लिए	
	13	that we are right to be concerned	कि हमारा चिन्तित होना उचित है / सही है हमारी चिन्ता स्वाभाविक है	
	14	by their disappearance.	इनके लुप्त होने में Accept विलुप्त / लुप्त होने से, गायब होने Reject- उनके न होने	
	15	Every year, thousands of trees	हर साल / प्रति वर्ष हज़ारों पेड़	
	16	are being cut down for commercial reasons:	व्यवसायिक कारणों से काटे जा रहे हैं Accept वाणिज्यिक, पैसा कमाने के लिए, व्यापारिक कारणों के लिए	
	17	for wood and paper	लकड़ी और कागज़ के लिए	
	18	and to make space for farmland.	और कृषि क्षेत्र / खेती की जगह के लिए	
19	Forests provide a habitat	वन आवास प्रदान करते हैं (घर)		

Question	Answer		Marks
1	<b>Unit</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Target Language</b>
	20	for wildlife of all types	सभी प्रकार के वन्य जीवजंतुओं को Accept जीव जंतुओं के लिए
	21	and also, in some parts of the world,	और विश्व के कुछ भागों में
	22	a home for human beings.	मनुष्य को आवास
	23	For many people, forests offer relaxation and recreation,	बहुत से लोगों के लिए वन आराम और आमोद प्रमोद के स्थल हैं Accept की जगह / का स्थान है प्रदान करते हैं
	24	for example as a place	उदाहरण के लिए ---- के स्थल के रूप में Accept स्थान
	25	for walking, camping or picnicking.	सैर करने, पिकनिक मनाने या कैम्पिंग के लिए
	26	For that reason,	इसी कारण से
	27	many countries protect their forests	कई देश अपने वनों को ---- से बचाते हैं Accept वनों की रक्षा करते हैं
	28	from development and destruction.	विकास और विनाश से
	29	But as populations grow	लेकिन जैसे जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ती है Accept आबादी
	30	and demand for food, housing	और भोजन, आवास की माँग
	31	and natural resources increases,	और प्राकृतिक संसाधन बढ़ते जाते हैं
32	the threat to our forests	हमारे वनों के लिए खतरा	

Question	Answer			Marks
1	<b>Unit</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Target Language</b>	
	33	is always present.	हमेशा मौजूद रहता है	
	34	The problem of deforestation	वनों की कटाई की समस्या	
	35	is international	अंतरराष्ट्रीय है	
	36	and cannot be solved	और इसे ---- हल नहीं किया जा सकता है	
	37	by one country alone.	केवल एक देश द्वारा	
	38	We must all work together	हम सबको मिलजुलकर काम करना होगा	
	39	to save our trees	अपने पेड़ों को बचाने के लिए Accept वन की रक्षा के लिए	
	40	for future generations.	भविष्य की पीढ़ी के लिए Accept अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए	