
HINDI

9687/02

Paper 2 Reading and Writing

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

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 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **14** 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.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	Accept spelling errors in transcription. Accept minor omissions in the body of the phrase.		
1(a)	दोहन	1	
1(b)	अपेक्षा	1	
1(c)	क्रांति	1	
1(d)	आवास	1	
1(e)	संकल्प	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	The following are examples of the way in which the answers could be expressed. Answers should fit into the original text, retain the same meaning and contain all the elements of the phrase to be re-worked.		
2(a)	गरीबों का शोषण करना अनुचित है।	1	
2(b)	मनुष्य को दूसरों से तुलना नहीं करनी चाहिए।	1	
2(c)	शिक्षा से व्यक्ति में आमूल परिवर्तन हो जाता है।	1	
2(d)	पक्षियों के रहने के स्थान सुरक्षित रखने चाहिए।	1	
2(e)	सफलता पाने के लिए दृढ़ निश्चय और लगन की ज़रूरत है।	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	भूमिगत जलस्तर में तेज़ी से कमी आई है अथवा वर्ष 2100 तक पानी की भारी कमी होगी पानी की कमी के कारण हैजा, डेंगू, मलेरिया जैसी बीमारियां फैलेंगी कुपोषण के मामलों में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी।	3	
3(b)	कृषि और खाद्यान्न की पैदावार में कमी आएगी / खेती के क्षेत्र में / खेतों पर तापमान वृद्धि मवेशियों के लिए चारा जुटाने में मुश्किलें पैदा करेगी।	2	
3(c)	तेल, प्राकृतिक गैस और कोयले जैसे उर्जा स्रोतों की कमी (केवल कोयला , तेल या प्राकृतिक गैस को भी अंक देना है, पर केवल ऊर्जा को नहीं देना है) पवन और सौर उर्जा जैसे स्रोतों में बढ़ोत्तरी	2	
3(d)	शहरों और कस्बों की आबादी 2031 तक 60 करोड़ से ऊपर चली जाएगी खेती योग्य जमीन तेजी से कम होती जा रही है जंगल खत्म हो रहे हैं पक्षियों और वन्यजीवों के आवास स्थल समाप्त हो रहे हैं	4	
3(e)	Any 4 from: आबादी पर नियंत्रण करना होगा प्रदूषण को कम करना होगा। वन्यजीवन का संरक्षण पर्यावरण के संरक्षण से अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में वृद्धि जल का सीमित प्रयोग करना	4	

Quality of Language – Accuracy

5	Very good Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).
4	Good Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use accurately more complex structures.
3	Sound Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.
2	Below average Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.
0–1	Poor Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

Additional marking guidance for Quality of Language

The five marks available for Quality of Language are awarded **globally** for the whole performance on each set of answers.

A concise answer, containing all mark-bearing components for Content is scored on the full range of marks for language, i.e. length does not determine the Quality of Language mark.

Answers scoring 0 for Content cannot contribute to the overall Quality of Language mark.

Identify the answer(s) scoring 0 for Content in the whole set of answers. Then add together the number of Content marks available for each of these questions and reduce the Quality of Language mark according to the following table:

Total Content marks available on questions where a candidate scores 0	Reduce Quality of Language mark by:
2–3	1
4–5	2
6–7	3
8–14	4
15	5

Note: A minimum of one mark for Quality of Language should be awarded if there are any Content marks at all (i.e. 0 Quality of Language marks only if 0 Content marks).

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)	बुंदेलखंड में अकाल और सूखे के कारण ताज़ा संकट के हल बेहद सीमित हैं।	2	
4(b)	खाद्यान्न, फल और तम्बाकू की खेती को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया उर्वरक भूमि का दोहन किया और उत्पादकता में कमी आई / पारम्परिक खेती बरबाद हो गई	3	
4(c)	कम बारिश में पनपने वाली फसलों को प्रोत्साहन दाल के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना मुनाफे की ललक में सोयाबीन और कपास जैसे विकल्प को चुना (फसलों के नाम ज़रूरी नहीं)	3	
4(d)	कृषि योग्य भूमि का विस्तार रूक गया प्रदूषण के फैलने से ग्रामीण लोग बीमारियों के शिकार हुए आस-पास की ज़मीन भी खराब हो रही है	3	
4(e)	गहरे नलकूप खोद कर जमीन का पानी खींचना आरंभ हुआ जिलों के कुओं में पानी का स्तर नीचे जा रहा है पर्याप्त बारिश होने अथवा 1000 मिली. मीटर बारिश होने पर भी पानी नीचे उतरता नहीं है। बारिश का 70 हजार मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी में से 15 हजार मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी ही जमीन में उतर पाता है Also accept भूजल स्तर बढ़ नहीं पा रहा / सूखता जा रहा है	4	

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Question 5**Length of 5(a) + 5(b) (Summary and Personal Response)**

Examiners make a rough estimate of the length by a quick calculation of the number of words on a line.

If the piece is clearly too long, calculate the length more precisely.

Insert the vertical wavy line after the 160th word to show the end of the response to be marked.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	Indicate with a tick in the body of the text the point being rewarded. Do not penalise 'lifting' for content marks in this exercise, but excessive reliance on the text will reduce the language mark. The summary could include the following points (award 1 mark for each point covered up to a maximum of 10 points):		
5(a)	<p>दुनिया की दो अरब आबादी को आज मजबूरी में दूषित पानी पीना पड़ रहा है।</p> <p>तेजी से तेल, प्राकृतिक गैस और कोयले की खपत पर निर्भरता से इनके पर्याप्त रह पाने की आशा न के बराबर है।</p> <p>सौर्य ऊर्जा और पवन ऊर्जा की मात्रा में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है।</p> <p>जंगल खत्म हो रहे हैं नतीजतन पक्षियों और वन्यजीवों के आवास स्थल भी उसी तेजी से लुप्त होते जा रहे हैं।</p> <p>लेकिन मुनाफे की ललक में सरकार और कुछ बड़े किसानों ने सोयाबीन और कपास जैसे विकल्पों को चुना।</p> <p>यहाँ की जमीन उपजाऊपन खो रही है, जिसे उपजाऊ बनाए रखने की</p>	10	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>जरूरत है, पर ऐसा ना करके सरकार भूमि को खनिज खदानों और सीमेंट के कारखानों के लिए बाँट रही है।</p> <p>खेतों में कारखानों के प्रदूषण ने एक बड़ी आबादी को बीमारी की चपेट में ले रखा है।</p> <p>जल विभाग की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जिलों के कुओं में पानी का स्तर नीचे जा रहा है।</p> <p>पिछले 10 वर्षों में बुंदेलखंड में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में 55 फीसदी और उत्पादकता में 21 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है।</p> <p>हर साल बारिश में गिरने वाले 70 हजार मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी में से 15 हजार मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी ही ज़मीन में उतर पाता है।</p> <p>पानी की कमी से जीने की संभावना कम हो रही है।</p>		

5(b)	<p>भूजल दोहन कम करना चाहिए।</p> <p>अक्षय ऊर्जा अर्थात पवन और सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग में वृद्धि करनी चाहिए।</p> <p>कम पानी से उगने वाली फसल को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।</p> <p>पानी को प्रदूषित नहीं करें।</p> <p>वर्षा के जल का संचय करें।</p> <p>दैनिक जीवन में पानी का उपयोग कम करें।</p>	5	<p>Marks could be awarded on the basis of the mention of broad pointers listed in the opposite column. Presentation, style and expression should be rewarded with language marks.</p>
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