Cambridge International A Level

URDU	**9676/05**
Paper 5 Prose	**October/November 2021**
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 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **8** 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
The mark scheme will identify 40 marking units. Award a maximum of 1 mark 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. • Place the *'1'* annotation just above the end of the correct unit • Place the *'0'* annotation just above the end of the incorrect unit Enter a mark out of 40 for communication in the mark input box for Question 1.
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 <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.)

Question	Answer			Marks
1	**Unit**	**English**	**Target Language**	**40**
	1	Have you ever thought about	کیا آپ نے کبھی سوچا ہے	
	2	the relationship between humans and animals?	جانوروں اور انسانوں کے درمیان تعلق کے بارے میں	
	3	From the earliest times,	زمانہ قدیم سے	
	4	people have interacted	لوگ رابطے میں رہے ہیں	
	5	with mammals, fish and birds	دودھ پلانے والے جانوروں، مچھلیوں اور پرندوں سے	
	6	in a variety of ways.	مختلف انداز سے	
	7	Our ancestors thought	ہمارے آباواجداد سمجھتے تھے	
	8	of the animal kingdom	جانوروں کے بارے میں	
	9	mainly as a source of food	زیادہ تر غذا کا ایک ذریعہ	
	10	or as a potential threat.	یا ایک ممکنہ خطرہ	

Question	Answer				Marks
1		**Unit**	**English**	**Target Language**	
		11	Early cave paintings	غاروں کی ابتدائی تصویریں	
		12	show hunting scenes.	شکار کے مناظر دکھاتی ہیں	
		13	One theory is that	اس کا ایک نظریہ یہ ہے	
		14	hunters killed animals	شکاری جانوروں کو مارتے تھے	
		15	which they believed	جن کو وہ سمجھتے تھے	
		16	to be dangerous,	خطرناک	
		17	and then discovered that	پھر انھیں پتا چلا کہ	
		18	they were good to eat.	انھیں کھایا جا سکتا ہے	
		19	Through fighting for survival,	اپنی بقا کی جنگ میں	
		20	mankind had found a new food supply.	انسان کو غذا کا ایک نیا ذریعہ مل گیا	

Question	Answer			Marks
1	**Unit**	**English**	**Target Language**	
	21	The next development was	اگلی ترقی تھی	
	22	to keep certain animals	خاص جانوروں کو رکھنا	
	23	in order to help with tasks,	اپنے کام میں مدد کے لیے	
	24	for example transport and farming.	مثال کے طور پر سواری اور کھیتی باڑی	
	25	It was then only	اس وقت صرف	
	26	a short evolutionary step	ایک چھوٹا سا انقلابی قدم	
	27	to becoming emotionally attached	جذباتی طور پر وابستہ ہو جانا	
	28	to the work animals	کام کرنے والے جانوروں سے	
	29	and treating them as pets.	اور ان کے ساتھ پالتو ہونے کا برتاؤ کرنا	
	30	In recent times machines	موجودہ دور میں مشینوں نے	

Question	Answer			Marks
1	**Unit**	**English**	**Target Language**	
	30	In recent times machines	موجودہ دور میں مشینوں نے	
	31	have taken over the jobs	وہ کام شروع کر دیا ہے	
	32	once done by animals	جو کبھی جانور کیا کرتے تھے	
	33	and our attitude towards them	اور ہمارا رویہ ان کے لیے	
	34	has changed again.	پھر تبدیل ہو گیا	
	35	Some people ride horses for pleasure	کچھ لوگ تفریح کی غرض سے گھڑ سواری کرتے ہیں	
	36	while others breed them for racing.	جبکہ کچھ لوگ گھڑ دوڑ کے لیے ان کی افزائش نسل کرتے ہیں	
	37	Dogs can be trained to guard property,	کتوں کو املاک کی حفاظت کی تربیت دی جا سکتی ہے	
	38	but they can also be cruelly exploited.	لیکن ان کا ظالمانہ استحصال بھی کیا جا سکتا ہے	
	39	Have humans become the worst enemies	کیا انسان بد ترین دشمن بن گیا ہے	
	40	of their best friends?	اپنے بہترین دوستوں کا	