UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper for the guidance of teachers

8686 URDU LANGUAGE 9686 URDU

8686/02 and 9686/02 Paper 2 (Reading and Writing), maximum raw mark 70

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.

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CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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1 Five sentences clearly showing meaning of given words (5 x 1)

2 Equivalents of five given words (5 x 1)

[5]

Note: In Questions 3 and 4 there are standard deductions in the 5 marks available for language if any question receives a zero mark. Please refer to the list on page 3.

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3 Suggested answers

> رانے زمانے میں چڑ ہا گھروں کی کیاصورت حال تھی؟ بہت ُراحال تھا۔ حال خراب تھااور کام کرنے والے جانوروں کی دیکھیے بھال نہیں کرتے تھے۔

Very bad conditions, workers were cruel and didn't look after the animals.

[2]

[3]

ماضی میں اور موجودہ دور میں جڑیا گھر کے بارے میں تماشائیوں کی طرز فکر میں کیا تبدیلیاں آئیں؟ را نے زمانے میں اوک جانوروں کو تھے کرنے اوران کی جمیب جرکتوں کا نداق اڑانے جاتے تھے۔ آج کل اوک ان کے بارے میں عاننا حاتے بن اور ان کونقصان پنجانے کی سوی میں رکھتے۔

In old times people came to laugh at the animals' antics and to tease them. Nowadays people want to know about the animals and don't want to see them hurt.

> مصنف کےمطابق جزیا گھروں کےکون کون سے فرائض ہوتے ہیں؟ ح یا گھر کے کردار جانوروں کی د کھیے بھال تا کہلوگ ان کے بارے میں معلوبات حاصل کر سکتے ہیں اورا پسے جانوروں کا تحفظ کرنا جن کوئتم ہونے کا خطروے۔ بچوں کی تعلیم۔

Roles are to look after the animals and find out about them AND to protect those in danger of dying out in the wild.

> مصنف نے بانڈا کا ذکر کیوں کیا؟ یانڈ اکاذکراس لیے کیا گیاہے کیونکہ یانڈ ا جانوروں کے تحفظ کی زندہ مثال ہے۔ اداروں نے اس کے تحفظ کے لیے بہت محنت کی ہے اور آخر کارچ یا گھروں میں اس کی افز اکش نسل کا پروگرام کا میاب ہوتا جار ہاہے۔

The panda is a living example of conservation. Lots of effort to save it and now there is a successful breeding programme in zoos. [3]

> آپ کی رائے میں جنگلی جانوروں کا تحفظ کیون ضروری ہے؟ تفصیل سے بتائے۔ اس سوال کا جواب متمن منحصر میں ۔امیدوارول کوانی رائے صنی ہوگی اور متمن سے بچھ علومات حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

This is an open question not dependant on the text. Candidates have to give their opinion and can use information from the text. [4]

[Total: 15 + 5 for accuracy = 20]

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Quality of Language: Accuracy (for question 3)

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 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.

The 5 marks for the quality of language will be awarded globally for the whole performance on each set of answers. With regard to **length**, 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. An answer scoring 0 for content cannot score **any** language marks, and the total available on the whole set of answers will therefore be affected. The final total for language will be reduced on the following scale:

Answer(s) worth 2 or 3 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by -1

Answer(s) worth 4 or 5 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by -2

Answer(s) worth 6 or 7 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by -3

Answer(s) worth 8 or 9 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by -4

Note: A minimum of 1 mark for quality of language should be awarded if there are any content marks at all (i.e. 0 language marks only if 0 content marks).

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4 Comprehension

Suggested answers

[2]

نہ ہی کتابوں میں جانوروں کے متعلق کیا بتایا گیاہے؟ ان نہ ہی کتابوں میں خدانے انسان کو جانوروں پر برتری دی ہے۔

All the great religious books give mankind superiority over animals.

جانوروں کے حقوق کے بارے میں مصنف کی کیارائے ہے؟ مصنف کہتا ہے کہ جانوروں کوانسان جیسے حقوق دینا پراناخیال نہیں ہے۔ وہ مجھتا ہے کہ اس صدی کے انسانی حقوق کا فطری نتیجہ ہے

The author says that it is not an old idea. It is the natural result of the 20th century's thoughts about human rights.

ہے گناہ انسانوں کی مثال سے مصنف کیا مقصد حاصل کرنا چاہتا ہے؟ اپنا جواب مثالوں سے واضح کیجیے۔ کیونکہ وہ ہمیں دکھانا چاہتا ہے کہانسان ہے گناہ جانوروں کوقید یوں کی طرح پنجروں میں بند کرتے ہیں۔ اس نے شیراور ہاتھی کی مثالیں ویں۔ایسے جانور مگر پنجرے جیسے غیرفطری ماحول میں بند کرکے وہ نفسیاتی مسائل کا شکار بن جاتے ہیں۔

He uses the example of big animals like lions and elephants to show us what it is like locking up innocent prisoners. He gives us examples of big animals who when shut in a small unnatural cage exhibit mental problems. [3]

He says that animals are held in small cages which is against nature. In the wild animals travel and even fly long distances.

اس عبارت میں مصنف نے پانڈا کے بارے میں کن مسائل کا ذکر کیا ہے؟ انہوں نے پانڈا کے بارے میں ان مسائل کا ذکراس لیے کیا ہے کیونکہ وہ ہمیں سجھانا چاہتے ہیں کہ اگران کا شخط اوران کی افز اکش نسل اپنے قدرتی ماحول میں کی جاتی بہت سے مختلف پانڈ اؤں کی نسلوں سے کی جاسکتی۔ پڑیا گھروں میں ایک ہی نسل کے پانڈ اؤں کا استعمال کرنا مستقبل میں جنسی مسائل بیدا کرسکتا ہے۔

He mentions pandas' problems because he wants to explain to us that in the wild breeding pandas could have been done with different 'races' of pandas but in zoos it is only one 'race' of panda that is used which leads to future problems. [4]

[Total: 15 + 5 for accuracy = 20]

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Quality of Language: Accuracy (for question 4)

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 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.

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5 Comprehension Essays

These are marked according to published mark grid.



Points to be included:

Two opposing arguments here:

On one side, zoos are bad for animals, they are stuck in cages which causes physical and mental torment.

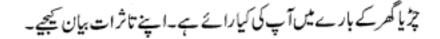
People see them as things to be laughed at.

They are better off in the wild unless there are exceptional circumstances.

On the other hand modern zoos are essential for finding out more about animals and especially to find ways to conserve those in danger of extinction in the wild.

The panda is a great example, very endangered but now breeding programme ensures their survival.

[10]



Response should be only 40 words long so not much detail can be given.

Candidates own appropriate experience is important here.

Two or three appropriate points should be given.

[5]

[Total: 15 + 5 for accuracy = 20]

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Quality of Language: Accuracy (for question 5a)

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 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.

The 5 marks for the quality of language will be awarded globally for the whole performance on each set of answers. With regard to **length**, 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. An answer scoring 0 for content cannot score **any** language marks, and the total available on the whole set of answers will therefore be affected. The final total for language will be reduced on the following scale:

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Answer(s) worth 8 or 9 scoring 0: reduce final assessment by -4

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