

Cambridge O Level

SECOND LANGUAGE URDU

Paper 1 Composition and Translation MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 55 3248/01 May/June 2022

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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.

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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.

Part 1 – banded mark scheme – for Question 1

Marks available:

Language – 9 marks Content – 6 marks

| Content | Language |
|--|---|
| 5–6 Very good Detailed, clearly relevant and well-illustrated; coherently argued and structured. | 8–9 Very good Confident use of complex sentence patterns; generally accurate; extensive vocabulary, good sense of idiom. |
| 4 Good Sound knowledge and generally relevant; some ability to develop argument and draw conclusions. | 6–7 Good Generally sound grasp of grammar in spite of quite a few lapses; reads reasonably; some attempt at varied vocabulary and sentence patterns. |
| 3 Adequate Some knowledge, but not always relevant; a more limited capacity to argue. | 4–5 Adequate A tendency to be simple, clumsy or laboured; some degree of accuracy; inappropriate use of idiom. |
| 2 Poor Some attempt at argument, tends to be sketchy or unspecific; little attempt to structure an argument; major misunderstanding of question. | 2–3 Poor Consistently simple or pedestrian sentence patterns (basic sentence structure) with persistent errors; limited vocabulary. |
| 0-1 Very poor Vague and general; ideas presented at random. | 0-1 Very poor Only the simplest sentence patterns; little evidence of grammatical awareness; very limited vocabulary. |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 1.1 | د وستوں کی اہمیت کے متعلق ایک بات | 1 |
| 1.2 | د وستوں کی اہمیت کے متعلق ایک اور بات | 1 |
| 1.3 | د دستی کاایک اُصول | 1 |
| 1.4 | د وستی کاایک ادر اُصول | 1 |
| 1.5 | دوستی نبھانے میں ایک مشکل /رکاوٹ | 1 |
| 1.6 | د وستی نبھانے میں ایک اور مشکل /رکاوٹ | 1 |
| 1.7 | زبان کے معیار کے لیے | 9 |
| | If only 2 out of 3 bullet points attempted total available language mark is 7 | |
| | If only 1 out of 3 bullet points attempted total available language mark is 5 | |

Part 2 – banded mark scheme – for Questions 2(a) and (b)

Marks available:

Language – 15 marks Content – 5 marks

| Content | Language |
|--|---|
| 5 Very good Detailed, clearly relevant and well-illustrated; coherently argued and structured. | 13–15 Very good Confident use of complex sentence patterns; generally accurate; extensive vocabulary, good sense of idiom. |
| 4 Good Sound knowledge and generally relevant; some ability to develop argument and draw conclusions. | 10–12 Good Generally sound grasp of grammar in spite of quite a few lapses; reads reasonably; some attempt at varied vocabulary and sentence patterns. |
| 3 Adequate Some knowledge, but not always relevant; a more limited capacity to argue. | 7–9 Adequate A tendency to be simple, clumsy or laboured; some degree of accuracy; inappropriate use of idiom. |
| 2 Poor Some attempt at argument, tends to be sketchy or unspecific; little attempt to structure an argument; major misunderstanding of question. | 4–6 Poor Consistently simple or pedestrian sentence patterns (basic sentence structure) with persistent errors; limited vocabulary. |
| 0–1 Very poor Vague and general; ideas presented at random. | 0–3Very poor Only the simplest sentence patterns; little evidence of grammatical awareness; very limited vocabulary. |

| Question 2(a) | Letter | |
|---------------|--|---------|
| | Start of the letter | 1 |
| | Three different details of enjoyment in the wedding | 3 |
| | End of the letter | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 5 marks |
| Question 2(b) | Speech | |
| | Start of speech | 1 |
| | Three details about the importance of individual efforts to protect the global environment | 3 |
| | End of speech | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 5 marks |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 2 | EITHER | |
| 2(a) | خط | |
| 2(a) | خطكاآغاز | 1 |
| 2(a) | شادی میں لطف اندوز ہونے کے متعلق تین مختلف باتیں | 3 |
| 2(a) | خطكااختتام | 1 |
| 2(a) | | 1–15 |
| | OR | |
| 2(b) | تقرير | |
| 2(b) | تقرير كاآغاز | 1 |
| 2(b) | عالمی ماحول کے تحفظ کے لیےانفراد ی کو شش کیا ہمیت پر تین باتیں۔ | 3 |
| 2(b) | تقرير كااختثام | 1 |
| 2(b) | زبان کے معیار کے لیے | 15 |

Part 3 – Question 3

General Marking Instructions

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 |
|----------|---|-------|
| 3 | Elderly people have spent all their lives looking after their families. | 2 |
| | بوڑھےلو گوںنےاپنی ساری زندگی اپنے خاندان کی دیکھ بھال میں گزاری ہے۔ | |
| | Accept عمر رسیدہ/بڑوں نے/بزرگ لو گوں نے۔گھر والوں کی/اہل خانہ/خیال رکھنے میں گزاری۔ پر ور ش۔ حفاظت کی۔ | |
| | Reject بڑے بندے اصرف لوگ/اپنے بچوں کی /خدمت | |
| | They have raised , supported and made them able to live independently in society . | |
| | انہوں نےانہیں بڑا کیا،ان کی معاونت /مد د کی اور انہیں معاشرے میں آزادانہ طور پر زندگی گزارنے کے قابل بنایا۔ | |
| | Accept پر در ش کی/پالا پوسا۔ سہارادیا/ساتھ دیا/خودانحصار ی/اپنے آپ رہ سکیں/رہنے/پر وان/خود مختار | |
| | خود سے اکیلے رہنے کی عادت ڈالی/غیر محتاجی/سوسائٹی | |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 3 | They have taught their children values , courage and motivated them to face challenges . | 3 |
| | انہوں نے اپنے بچوں کواقداراور ہمت سکھائی ہےاور مشکل حالات کا سامنا کرنے کے لیےان کی حوصلہ افنرائی گی۔ | |
| | Accept | |
| | اخلاق۔ تمیز و تہذیب/ادب۔دلیر ی/ بہادر ی۔رکاوٹوں کاسامنا۔ آ زمائشوں | |
| | Reject | |
| | اہمیت/عقیدت۔حادثات کاسامنا۔ آزماکش۔حیثیت/امتحان | |
| | When they need moral and physical support in their old age, is it only the family's responsibility to support them? | 3 |
| | بڑھاپے میں جب انہیں اخلاقی اور جسمانی مد د کی ضر ورت ہوتی ہے تو کیاان کی مد د کر ناصرف خاندان کی ذمہ داری ہوتی | |
| | <u>ب</u> ؟ ب | |
| | Accept | |
| | سہارادینا/ساتھ دینا۔گھر والوں کی ذمہ داری/خاندان کافر ض | |
| | Reject | |
| | ذ ^ہ نی/جذباتی/نفسیاتی۔ | |
| | Younger relatives want to give their elders the same care as they received when they were little. | 2 |
| | نوجوان رشتے داراپنے بزر گوں کی اسی طرح دیکھ بھال کر ناچاہتے ہیں جیسا کہ ان کی کی گئی تھی جب وہ چھوٹے تھے۔ | |
| | Accept | |
| | حچوٹی عمر کے ریشتے دار | |
| | Reject | |
| | چھوٹی عمر کے بچے اچھوٹے رشتے دار۔جوان بچے /۔ بزرگوں کی پر در ش | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 3 | However, this may not always be possible because of their very busy lives. | 3 |
| | تاہم/ بہر حال/البتہ ان کی انتہائی مصروف زندگیوں کی وجہ سے شاید سے ہمیشہ ممکن نہ ہو سکے۔ | |
| | Accept ہر دفعہ <i>اہر</i> بار <i>الیکن ا</i> مگر | |
| | Reject اگرچ | |
| | In addition to this, there are circumstances when the family is not able to take care of their elders. | 3 |
| | مزید بیر کہ مبھی ایسے حالات بھی ہوتے ہیں کہ جب خاندان والے اپنے بڑوں کی دیکھ بھال کرنے کے قابل نہیں ہوتے۔ | |
| | اس کے ساتھ ساتھ /اس کے علاوہ/اور تواور۔ مواقع /ایسی صور تحال | |
| | اضافی طور پر / کمبح / کمحات/واقع /وجوہات/مشکلات۔ | |
| | There could be financial problems , or they might require long-term medical care. | 3 |
| | اس میں مالی مسائل بھی ہو سکتے ہیں یاانہیں لمبے عرصے کے لیے طبتی دیکھ بھال کی ضر ورت بھی ہو سکتی ہے۔ | |
| | Accept معاشی مسائل۔مالی مشکلات۔ پیسیوں کے مسائل/کی کمی/ لمبے وقت کی طبق دیکھ بھال | |
| | Reject کاروباری حالات۔ میڈیکل/ہپتمالی مدد / کمبے عرصے کی دوائیاں | |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 3 | In such cases , the state may help towards their expenses or provide carers. | 4 |
| | ایسے حالات میں ریاست /ملک/حکومت شایدان کے اخراجات میں مد د کر سکتی ہے یاد کچھ بھال کرنے والے مہیا کر سکتی ہے۔ | |
| | Accept | |
| | الیی صور توں میں /معاملات یسے مو قعوں میں /خیال رکھنے والے / کیر ئیر۔ | |
| | Reject | |
| | ایسے واقعات میں /صوبے/نو کری/نو کریاں مہیا کرنا۔اسٹیٹ | |
| | After all, these individuals have worked and paid taxes. | 2 |
| | ہہر حال ان لو گوں/افرادنے کام کیاہے اور ٹیکس ادا کیاہے/ٹیکسوں کی ادائیگی کی ہے۔ | |
| | Accept | |
| | آ خِر کار /جیسا بھی ہو۔ چو نکہ ۔ پیسے امز دوری کی /نو کری گی۔ | |
| | They deserve respect and care both from their families and the government. | 3 |
| | وہ اپنے خاندانوں اور حکومت/گور نمنٹ د ونوں سے اپنی عزت اور دیکھ بھال کاحق رکھتے ہیں۔ | |
| | خیال رکھنے کا/خدمت کا۔ حق / مستحق۔ | |
| | احساس کے حقدار /خدمت کی ضرورت | |
| | The decision to admit an elderly relative into a care home is a difficult one. | 3 |
| | کسی بوڑھے / بزرگ رشتے دار کو کیئر ہو م میں داخل کراناایک مشکل فیصلہ ہو تاہے۔ | |
| | Accept بوڑھوں خانوں/بڑے لو گوں/دیکچ بھال کرنے والے ادارے/ خیال رکھنے والے گھر /خدمت گھر | |
| | خیالی گھر /ادارے / مدد گار گھر /خیالی خانے۔ بڑے رشتے دار | |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 3 | It might start as a temporary measure but as their health gets worse it might change into a permanent stay . | 3 |
| | شر وع میں ایساشاید عارضی طور پر ہولیکن اگران کی صحت بگڑ جائے تو پیران کے مستقل قیام میں بدل سکتا ہے۔ | |
| | شایدیہ وقتی تدبیر ہو/تھوڑے ایچھ عرصے کے لیے۔ہمیشہ کے لیے | |
| | Regardless of where the elderly people live, the important thing is that they maintain regular contact with their family members. | 3 |
| | اس سے قطع نظر کہ بوڑ ھےلوگ جہاں بھی رہیںاہم بات ہیہ ہے کہ اپنے خاندان والوں سے ان کا با قاعد رابطہ رہے /رابطہ با قاعد گی سے بر قرار رہے۔ | |
| | Accept اس سے ہٹ کہ /چاہے کچھ بھی کہہ لو/خاندان کے افراد/ممبر زیہ ملنے کانسلسل قائم۔ ملتے رہنا/روزانہ/اس کی پر واہ کیے بغیر | |
| | اس کے برعکس۔بے شک۔منتقل۔ | |