
MARATHI

9688/05

Paper 5 Prose

October/November 2019

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

This document consists of **7** 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.

General Marking Instructions

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.

Enter a mark out of 40 based on the number of correct units.

Question	Answer			Marks	
1	Unit	English	Target Language	Mark	40
	1	Many people have written about	बऱ्याच लोकांनी लिहिले आहे (बदल)	1	
	2	the advantages and disadvantages	फायद्या आणि तोट्या बदल	1	
	3	of living in cities,	शहरात राहण्याच्या	1	
	4	compared to life	जीवनाशी तुलनेत	1	
	5	in small villages.	छोट्या गावातील	1	
	6	For some people, peace and quiet,	काही लोकांना शांती आणि शांतता	1	
	7	the beauty of nature	निसर्ग सौंदर्य	1	
	8	and a slower pace of life	आणि आयुष्याची एक मंद-गती	1	
	9	are the most important factors;	हे सर्वात महत्वाचे घटक आहेत.	1	
	10	for others, the busy lifestyle	बाकींना गतिमान जीवनशैली	1	
	11	and the easy access to	आणि सहज प्रवेश	1	
	12	a range of shops, restaurants and cinemas	सर्व श्रेणींच्या दुकानांना, रेस्टॉरंट्सना, सिनेमागृहांना	1	
	13	are what count most.	याचे मोजमाप जास्त केले जाते.	1	
14	In an urban environment	एका शहरी वातावरणात	1		

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	Mark
	15	younger people can also benefit from	तरुणांना (तरुण लोकांना) जास्त फायदा मिळू शकतो	1
	16	a wider choice of schools	शाळांबाबत व्यापक / जास्त पर्याय/ निवड	1
	17	and better public transport.	आणि चांगली सार्वजनिक वाहतूक	1
	18	In contrast,	त्याउलट	1
	19	older people may prefer	म्हाताऱ्या लोकांना जास्त/ अधिक आवडेल	1
	20	the close community of village life	गावातल्या जीवनाची सामाजिक जवळकी	1
	21	where there is less crime	जिकडे गुन्हेगारी कमी असते	1
	22	and your neighbours are your friends.	आणि तुमचे शेजारी तुमचे मित्र असतात .	1
	23	However, in some places,	तरीसुद्धा, काही ठिकाणी,	1
	24	shops find it hard to attract enough customers	दुकानांना पुरेशा गिऱ्हाईकांना आकर्षित करणे कठीण जाते .	1
	25	because many of the younger people	कारण बरीचशी तरुण मंडळी / बरेच / खूप तरुण लोक	1
	26	have moved to the cities.	शहरात राहायला गेले आहेत	1
	27	This also means that	याचा अर्थ असाही होतो की	1
28	village schools suffer from	गावातील शाळा ग्रस्त आहेत (कारण) शाळेला खंत आहे की	1	

Question	Answer			Marks
1	Unit	English	Target Language	Mark
	29	falling pupil numbers	विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या घसरत / कमी होत आहे	1
	30	and have to reduce staff	आणि शिक्षक कमी करावे लागत आहेत	1
	31	or possibly even close.	किंवा बंद होण्याची शक्यता आहे .	1
	32	In some countries young adults	काही देशांमध्ये तरुण	1
	33	can no longer live	राहू शकत नाहीत (कारण)	1
	34	in the villages where they were born,	आपल्या जन्मगावी/ जन्म झालेल्या आपल्या गावात	1
	35	as many of the houses	कारण त्यातील बरीचशी घरां	1
	36	are rented by tourists.	प्रवाश्यांना भाड्यानी दिलेली आहेत	1
	37	Opportunities for work	कामाची संधी	1
	38	are also in decline in many rural areas,	सुद्धा अनेक ग्रामीण भागात कमीकमी होत / खालावत चालली आहे	1
	39	and young people have no choice	आणि तरुणांना काही पर्याय उरला	1
	40	but to move away.	(गाव) सोडण्याशिवाय	1