

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2007 question paper

3248 SECOND LANGUAGE URDU

3248/01

Paper 1 (Composition and Translation),
maximum raw mark 55

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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2007 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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Part 1: Directed Writing (15 marks)

The syllabus specifies that the candidates are to write an essay in Urdu of about 150 words.

NOTE 1: Examiners are to read up to 200 words and ignore any further writing.

NOTE 2: If one bullet point is not covered **at all**, then **maximum** mark for language is 7.

Points to be covered:

- 1 The current traffic situation, such as bad roads, no signals, inefficient police, etc.**
- 2 The reasons for this, such as no-one obeys law, police take bribes, etc.**
- 3 Suggestions for improving the situation, wider roads, more signals, drivers taught to obey law, etc.**

Language is marked out of 9

8–9 Very Good

6–7 Good

4–5 Adequate

2–3 Poor

0–1 Very Poor

Content is marked out of 6

(2 for each bullet point)

2 marks

Bullet Point fully covered

1 mark

Bullet Point partially covered

0 mark

Bullet Point not covered

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Part 2: Writing Task (20 marks)

The syllabus specifies that the candidates are to write a letter/dialogue in Urdu of about 200 words.

NOTE 1: Examiners are to read up to 250 words and ignore any further writing.

NOTE 2: If candidate writes letter or essay rather than dialogue then **maximum marks** for content is 3 and 12 for language.

NOTE 3: In the letter, if personal opinion on topic and example is not included at all, then **maximum mark** for content is 3 and 12 for language.

Language is marked out of 15

Content is marked out of 5

	5 marks	1 Dialogue	5 marks	2 Report
13–15 Very Good	Detailed dialogue including appropriate and interesting or amusing argument and response.		Detailed report including appropriate introduction and conclusion, future plans, etc.	
10–12 Good	4 marks Dialogue including appropriate argument and response.		4 marks Report including introduction, conclusion and future plans.	
7–9 Adequate	3 marks Dialogue with some argument and response.		3 marks Report without introduction, conclusion but with future plans OR with introduction, conclusion but without future plans.	
	2 marks Dialogue with limited argument and response.		2 marks Report with limited detail, without appropriate introduction or future plans.	
0–3 Very Poor	1 mark Dialogue with very limited argument and little response.		1 mark Report very limited in scope or detail and no future plans.	

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Question 3 (20 marks)

English	Urdu accept	Notes	Mark
1 Fifty years or so ago	تقریباً پچاس سال پہلے۔	As in any language translation there are different ways of translating to and from any language. This example here gives a good sense of the original English.	1
2 it was very unusual	تقریباً معمولی بات تھی۔		1
3 to see Asian people	ایشیائی لوگوں کو دیکھنا		1
4 outside the big British cities	برطانیہ کے بڑے شہروں کے باہر۔	Examiners will need to read candidates' work and judge how well the candidate had transferred the meaning of the original.	1
5 Nowadays, of course	آج کل تو۔		1
6 it is only strange	یہ صرف تقریباً معمولی ہے	Mark each phrase out of 1 putting mark in the margin. Add up the marks (out of 40) then divide by 2 to get a final mark out of 20.	1
7 in very small towns and villages	چھوٹے قصبوں اور گاؤں میں		1
8 The reason for this is that	اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ۔	NB This is not marked for written accuracy but for meaning.	1
9 nearly every town in the country	ملک کے تقریباً ہر قصبے میں		1
10 has at least one Indian restaurant.	اندرین ریستورانٹ موجود ہے۔		1
11 In fact	اصل میں۔		1
12 most of these restaurants	ان ریستورانٹوں میں سے اکثر		1
13 are run by Bangladeshis,	بنگلہ دیشی ہیں		1
14 and many of the dishes served in them	اور ان میں بہت سی ڈشیں		1
15 are not normally found	عام نہیں ہیں		1
16 in the subcontinent!	برصغیر میں		1
17 The most popular dish in Britain	برطانیہ میں سب سے مقبول ڈش۔		1
18 is "Chicken Tikka Masala"	چکن ٹیکا مصالحہ ہے۔		1
19 which, I am told,	جو مجھے بتایا گیا ہے		1
20 was invented in London.	لندن میں ایجاد ہوئی تھی۔		1

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21 The latest trend is Balti	آج کل ہالٹی کا رواج ہے۔	As in any language translation there are different ways of translating to and from any language. This example here gives a good sense of the original English.	1
22 which first became popular	جو پہلے مشہور مقبول ہوئی۔		
23 in Pakistani restaurants in Birmingham.	برمنگھم کے پاکستانی ریسٹورانوں میں۔	Examiners will need to read candidates' work and judge how well the candidate had transferred the meaning of the original.	1
24 Last month, a TV programme	چھٹے مئی ایک ٹی وی پروگرام میں۔	Mark each phrase out of 1 putting mark in the margin. Add up the marks (out of 40) then divide by 2 to get a final mark out of 20.	1
25 asked where	سوال کیا گیا کہ		
26 the word "balti" comes from	لفظ ہالٹی کہاں سے آیا ہے؟	NB This is not marked for written accuracy but for meaning.	1
27 Most Pakistanis thought that	اکثر پاکستانیوں کے خیال یہ تھا کہ		
28 it comes from	سے لگتا ہے	1	
29 the Urdu word for bucket	اردو لفظ ہالٹی سے		
30 but one Sikh	لیکن ایک سکھ	1	
31 cooking pot manufacturer said	لوہے کے برتن بنانے والے نے کہا۔		
32 it was from the Punjabi word "baatti"	پنجابی لفظ ہالٹی سے ہے۔	1	
33 which is a metal cooking pot.	ہر دھات کا برتن ہے۔		
34 In my opinion,	میری رائے میں	1	
35 it is most probably	وہ غالباً		
36 from Baltistan	بلتستان سے ہے	1	
37 in the Northern Areas of Pakistan	پاکستان کے شمالی علاقوں میں		
38 and the cooking style	اور کھانا پکانے کا طریقہ	1	
39 was adopted by the Mughals	مغلوں نے اپنایا		
40 in the seventeenth century.	سترہویں صدی میں۔	1	