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Mark Scheme (Result)

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Paper 01: Translation into English, Reading
comprehension and Writing

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Paper 1 marking principles for Section A

Mis-spelling is tolerated as long as it does not lead to ambiguity, for example drought mis-spelled as drowght would be acceptable. However, if mis-spelled as draught it would be unacceptable as this is a real word with a different meaning.

Learners are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the same intended meaning.

Translation is successful if an English speaker would understand the translation without having understood the text in its original language.

Section A mark scheme

Q	Urdu text	Correct answer	Alternative acceptable answer	Reject	Mark
1	پاکستان میں ہمیشہ سے مشترکہ خاندانی نظام رہا ہے	There has always been an extended-family system in Pakistan.	Is always/ mixed family system	Just family system	(1) B
	زیادہ تر لوگوں کا خیال ہے	Most people believe	Majority of the people are of the opinion	People think	(1) D
	جب دو خاندان اکٹھے مل کر رہتے ہیں	that when two families live together,	Families live in one house	People live together	(1) B
	تو آپس میں اتفاق	mutual trust ,	Unity increases	Become united	(1) C
	اور محبت پیدا ہوتی ہے	and love grow,		Love each other	(1) C
	اور دکھ سکھ آپس میں بانٹا جاتا ہے	and harder times are shared.		Share feelings only	(1) A
	اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا مثال کے طور پر کہ اگر کسی کو کوئی مالی امداد چاہیے ہو	This has tended to mean, for example, that if someone needs	Need money	Just help	(1) A

	some financial assistance,			
تو دوسرے خاندان کا فرد اس کی مدد کرتا ہے	another family member offers to help.	From the the other family supports		(1) D
آپس میں اکٹھے رہنے سے گھر کے اخراجات بھی کم ہوتے ہیں۔	Living together also costs less.	The expenditure goes down		(1) B
تاہم	However,			(1) E
مغرب کا اثر بڑھ رہا ہے	the West is having its influence	Young people does not agree		(1) C
اور آج کل کی نئی نسل	and today's younger generations			(1) E
اب اس بات پر یقین نہیں رکھتی	no longer always believe	Their attitude is western.	Just western	(1) E
کہ ہر کسی کو ایک ہی گھر میں رہنا چاہیے	that everyone should live in the same house.			(1) A
وہ بحث کرتے ہیں کہ اکٹھا رہنے سے	They argue that living together	Too many issues		(1) E
مسائل پیدا ہوتے ہیں	causes problems			(1) E
اور خاندان میں اختلافات پیدا ہوتے ہیں۔	and can lead to family disputes.			(1) E

بات جو بھی ہو	Whatever the case,			(1) D
پاکستانی روایات کے مطابق	according to Pakistani tradition,			(1) E
ایک خاندان اُس وقت مکمل ہوتا ہے جب اُس میں ہر نسل کے گھریلو افراد ہوں	the family is complete only in a multigenerational household.			(1) A

Paper 1 marking principles for Section B

- For open response questions, the candidate does not have to write in full sentences. If appropriate, they may respond using single words or phrases.

Example of short phrases with two or more words:

- become a soldier (verb/noun)
 - christian (values) (adjective/noun).
- When responding to open response questions, candidates may use words from the reading extract but they must not copy whole sections where the question requires them to manipulate the language in order to render the response accurate to the question.

Example:

Text: میں صحت مند رہنے کے لیے زیادہ تر پھل اور سبزیاں کھاتا ہوں
Question: عبارت کے مطابق، صحت بخش غذا میں کیا چیزیں شامل ہوتی ہیں؟
Rewardable answer: زیادہ تر پھل اور سبزیاں
Non-rewardable answer: میں صحت مند رہنے کے لیے زیادہ تر پھل اور سبزیاں کھاتا ہوں

Candidates who copy the whole sentence, as exemplified above as the *Non-rewardable answer*, **would not be awarded marks** without manipulating the verb in the sentence. This is because it does not render an accurate answer to the question. However as the exemplified *Rewardable answer* shows, candidates may still use words from the reading extract.

There are no marks for quality of language in **Section B** so errors and omissions in spelling and grammar will be tolerated as long as the message is not ambiguous or does not interfere with communication. ~~However, there are marks for quality of language in~~ **Section C.**

- Consider only as many elements as there are marks, for example for a 1-mark answer, the candidate's first response is taken for assessment, even if this response is incorrect but the correct information follows as a further element. Where 2 marks are available, award the individual marks discretely but apply the order of elements rule.
- Written responses in the wrong language cannot be awarded a mark.

Guidance to examiners on understanding and applying the mark scheme

- Alternative ways of giving the same answer are indicated with a slash (/) in between the alternative responses, for example: احمد نے لکھا/ احمد نے ترتیب دی۔
- Where appropriate, responses have been separated with 'AND' for compulsory answers and 'OR' for possible answers, for example:
 - (1) روشن ہوتے ہیں

AND

- (1) لوگ ساری رات

Use OR to show the various answers where there are more possibilities than available marks:

Any **two** of:

- (1) آج کل کی نئی نسل اس بات کو نہیں مانتی

OR

- (1) نوجوان لوگ اس بات کو پسند نہیں کرتے

OR

- (1) آج کل کے نوجوان بچے اس بات کو نا مناسب سمجھتے ہیں

- Any parts of an answer that are not essential are bracketed, for example: مشترکہ خاندانی نظام (پاکستان میں)
- Candidates are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the correct answer.
- All possible answers have the correct amount of marks appropriate for the information required indicated in brackets.
- Suggested incorrect answers are indicated in the '**Reject**' column.

SECTION B mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(i)	B	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(ii)	D	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(iii)	C	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(iv)	C	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3	Award one mark each for the below. Only four answers are required. One mark will be deducted for each additional answer. A,C,E,I (in any order)	(4)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(a)	1- پاکستانی کلچر کو دنیا کے کونے کونے تک پہنچایا جاتا ہے		1

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(b)	1- اردو ڈرامے 2- معلوماتی پروگرام	ڈرامے پروگرام	2

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(c)	مہمان نوازی		1

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(d)	دوسرے ملکوں میں رہنے والے پاکستانی پاکستان کے کونے کونے سے واقف ہیں۔		1

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(e)	دنیا سے تعلق ظاہر کرنے کے لیے۔	نفرت	1

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
5(a)	عوام کی سوچ		1

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
5(b)	وہ اپنے اپنے رہنماؤں کا ہر صورت میں دفاع کرتے ہیں۔	سوچ	2

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
5(c)	امام نے اس کو بند کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے پیسہ کا ضائع کرنا/ فضول رسم		1

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
5(d)	سرکاری ملازم موجود نہیں		1

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
5(e)	کام نہیں ہوتا		1

SECTION C mark scheme (written research task)

There are three levels-based mark grids to be applied to this task. These are:

- knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4)
- understand and respond to written language in writing (AO2)
- accuracy and range of language (AO3)

The recommended word count for this task is 300 to 350 words, but the whole response must be marked regardless of length.

General guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Step 1: Decide on a marking band

- First of all, you must consider the answer as a whole and then decide which descriptors most closely match the answer and place it in that band. The descriptors for each band indicate the different features that will be seen in the student's answer for that band.
- When assigning a level, you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not focus disproportionately on small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different bands of the mark scheme, you should use a 'best fit' approach for defining the level. You will then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, for example if the response is predominantly band 13-16 with a small amount of band 17-20 material, it would be placed in band 13-16 but be awarded a mark near the top of the band because of the band 17-20 content.

Step 2: Decide on a mark

- Once you have decided on a band you will need to decide on a mark within the band.
- You must decide on the mark to award based on the quality of the answer; you must award a mark towards the top or bottom of that band, depending on how the student has evidenced each of the descriptor bullet points.
- You must modify the mark based on how securely the trait descriptors are met at that band.
- You will need to go back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the band and the mark are appropriate.

Mark grids

Knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4 – 20 marks)

- This mark grid assesses the content of the student's answer in relation to the knowledge and understanding of culture and society they have demonstrated, based on their research. It also assesses their ability to critically analyse by sustaining a line of argument and drawing conclusions about aspects of culture and society, based on the question related to the research subject.
- Students must base their response on **one** country only. Students who choose Themes 1, 3 or 4 must base their response on Pakistan only. However if students choose Theme 2, they must base their response on **either** Pakistan **or** India.
- If students refer to more than one country for Themes 1, 3 or 4, you must mark content based on Pakistan only.
- If students refer to more than one country for Theme 2, you must mark positively by awarding marks for content based on the country that will gain the highest mark.
- If students do refer to more than one country in their response, they are likely to disadvantage themselves, as they will waste time writing content that will not gain them any marks.

Understand and respond to written language (AO2 – 10 marks)

- This grid assesses student's understanding of the unseen text by their ability to use relevant information from it to contribute to the ideas, arguments and conclusions presented on society and culture.

The two mark grids for AO4 and AO2 are presented side-by-side. This is because of the ~~inter~~-connection between the information that the student is producing based on knowledge and understanding of society and culture and the information that they are using from the unseen text to contribute to this-

Indicative content

- When deciding how to reward the answer for content, you should consult both of these mark grids as well as the indicative content associated with each question (see below). Indicative content contains points that students are likely to use to construct their answer. It is possible for an answer to be constructed without mentioning some or all of these points, as long as students provide alternative responses that fulfil the requirements of the question. The indicative content shows that students are expected to place more emphasis on knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4) than on the text (understand and respond in writing to written language - AO2). This emphasis is reflected in the greater number of marks available for AO4 (20 marks) than for AO2 (10 marks).
- Students can demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of society and culture (research) by providing relevant ideas/information/references /examples related to aspects such as:
 - lifestyle/customs/events both current and historical
 - important figures both current and historical
 - public opinion, feelings, reactions and behaviour

This list is not exhaustive. Such aspects are illustrated in the indicative content below.

Knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4)		Understand and respond to written language (AO2)	
Marks	Description	Marks	Description
0	No rewardable material.	0	No rewardable material
1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited, straightforward, predictable ideas expressed on culture and society; limited information/examples/references from research to support ideas; limited focus on the research subject. Limited evidence of critical analysis of culture and society; points of view have little justification; limited/brief conclusions that are frequently contradictory; frequently relies on description rather than analysis. 	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited use of relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture; information used is frequently contradictory/irrelevant.
5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occasionally relevant, straightforward ideas expressed about culture and society, mostly generalised, occasionally supported by information/examples/references from research; some loss of focus on the research subject. Occasional evidence of critical analysis of culture and society; points of view are given with occasional justification, arguments may be made but not developed, occasionally leading to straightforward conclusions that may include contradictions; some reliance on description rather than analysis. 	3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occasionally uses relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture; sometimes information used is contradictory/irrelevant.

Knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4)		Understand and respond to written language (AO2)	
Marks	Description	Marks	Description
9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant, straightforward ideas expressed about culture and society, sometimes supported by information/ examples/references from research; occasional loss of focus on the research subject. • Some critical analysis of culture and society is evident, with straightforward arguments and points of view which are sometimes developed and justified, sometimes drawing straightforward conclusions; occasionally relies on description rather than analysis. 	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes uses relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture; occasionally information used is contradictory/irrelevant.
13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant, occasionally perceptive ideas expressed about culture and society, frequently supported by pertinent information/ examples/reference from research; focus predominantly maintained on the research subject. • Critical analysis of culture and society demonstrated by frequently developed and justified arguments and viewpoints, often drawing convincing conclusions. 	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly uses relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture.
17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant, perceptive ideas expressed about culture and society, consistently supported by pertinent information /examples/references from research; focused on the research subject throughout. • Critical analysis of culture and society demonstrated by consistently developed and justified arguments and viewpoints, drawing convincing conclusions. 	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistently uses relevant information/examples/references from the text to contribute to ideas, arguments and conclusions about society and culture.

Additional guidance

Perceptive: demonstrates an in-depth understanding by making connections between ideas and information; goes beyond the standard, predictable response; shows insight/originality.

Ideas include thoughts, feelings, impressions, opinions.

Straightforward *ideas, arguments, conclusions* are deemed to be those that give the standard, predictable response.

Accuracy and range of language mark grid (A03)

This mark grid assesses students' ability to use a range of grammatical structures and vocabulary accurately to produce articulate communication with a range of expression.

Marks	Description
0	No rewardable language
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Limited variation of straightforward grammatical structures and vocabulary, with much repetition; repetitive expression, writing is often restricted and stilted.Limited sequences of accurate language, resulting in lapses in coherence; errors occur that often prevent meaning being conveyed.
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Occasional variation in the use of mostly straightforward grammatical structures and vocabulary, infrequent use of complex language; expression is frequently repetitive, writing is sometimes stilted.Some accurate sequences of language, resulting in some coherent writing; errors occur that sometimes hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning being conveyed
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some variation in the use of grammatical structures and vocabulary, some recurrent examples of complex language; variation of expression but this is not sustained; sections of articulate writing with occasionally stilted phrasing.Frequent sequences of accurate language, resulting in generally coherent writing; errors occur that occasionally hinder clarity of communication.
7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Frequent variation in use of grammatical structures and vocabulary, including different types of complex language; regular variation of expression, writing is articulate throughout the majority of the response.Accurate language throughout most of the response, resulting in mostly coherent writing; errors occur that rarely hinder clarity of communication.
9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consistent variation in use of grammatical structures and vocabulary, consistent variation in use of complex language; conveys ideas in a variety of ways, consistently articulate writing.Accurate language throughout, resulting in consistently coherent writing; any errors do not hinder clarity of the communication

Additional guidance

Complex language is considered to include the following:

- conceptually challenging tenses such as the pluperfect, future perfect
- passive voice
- subjunctive mood
- use of subordination
- using extended sentences to express abstract ideas/convey justified arguments that require a range of lexis and structures, for example conjunctions and pronouns
- using synonyms and a variety of expressions to say things in different ways

Variation in use of grammatical structures/varied use of vocabulary: the traits in the mark grid differentiate between the variation of grammatical structures and vocabulary used by students. You should judge in which mark band to place students and which mark to award, based on the effect that the variety of grammatical structures and vocabulary has on the quality of the communication; the wider the variety, the more articulate the communication will become (see definition of *articulate* below).

Examples of a variety of grammatical structures and vocabulary are: a selection of different verbs, tenses, adjectives, vocabulary and complex language (see definition above) for a variety of purposes such as to present and justify points of view, develop arguments, draw conclusions based on understanding and evaluate issues.

Articulate: articulate communication is fluent, effective and coherent as students control/manipulate the language to express themselves with ease for a number of different purposes. The more articulate the writing, the easier and more quickly the reader can progress through the writing without having to re-read to understand the message. If students are restricted to what they can express, they may not be able to use languages for all purposes, for example to justify arguments. The writing will become more difficult to read quickly and with ease as the reader has to stop and re-read to understand the message.

Errors: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free writing in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that **do not hinder clarity:**

- errors that do not affect meaning, for example some gender and adjectival agreements, as long as they do not include mismatch of cases (e.g. εἶδαν οἱ καλοὶ φίλους)
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing.

Errors that **hinder clarity:**

- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example inappropriate tense formation, wrong case endings
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing.

Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed:**

- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is carrying out the action, for example using the incorrect person of the verb
- mother-tongue interference.

NB: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.

SECTION C indicative content

In their response, students are expected to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of society and culture through their ideas, arguments and conclusions, supported by information, references and examples from their research. Students must refer to information in the text that contributes to their ideas, arguments and conclusions thereby showing understanding of the text.

The indicative content shows that students are expected to place more emphasis on knowledge and understanding of society and culture (AO4) than about the text (understand and respond in writing to written language - AO2). This emphasis is reflected in the greater number of marks available for AO4 (20 marks) than for AO2 (10 marks). Students can demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of society and culture by providing relevant ideas/information/references /examples related to aspects such as:

- lifestyle/customs/events both current and historical
- important figures both current and historical
- public opinion, feelings, reactions and behaviour

This list is not exhaustive. Such aspects are illustrated in the indicative content below.

It is possible for an answer to be constructed without mentioning some or all of the points given below, as long as students provide alternative responses that fulfil the requirements of the question.

Question number	Indicative content
6	<p>Students may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information from research about the behaviour and attitude of male members of Pakistani society to play the role in women education (AO4)• Information from research about the reasons of unsatisfactory education eg no equal opportunities of education for girls, lack of opportunities for poor people especially girl's family etc. How society / male members deal with such cases and what should be done to increase female education (AO4)• Reference from research about the quality of education in different schools in Pakistan (AO4); students may refer to society in the text to show how the male members treat female and play role (AO2)• Reference from research to show the low level of attention and resources are provided by government (AO4); to link to this, students may refer to information in the text about uneducated thinking of people in the society (AO2)• arguments and conclusions consistent with their ideas/information/references/examples included within the response (AO4).

Question number	Indicative content
7	<p>Students may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from research about the role of media in Pakistan and India and how the media plays role in the development of the country (A04) • Information from research about the power of media to be used for the betterment of society not to destroy the image of the country. (AO4) • Reference from research about the quality of work media is doing in the country (AO4); students may refer to media in the text to show how the quality of negative news projects the image of the country in rest of the world. (AO2) • Reference from research to show how there is sometime proper check and balance over the media by the government to control its work (AO4); to link to this, students may refer to information in the text about the purpose of the media is to give good news about the country and also people should not accept everything that is published in media but they should do the research. (AO2) • arguments and conclusions consistent with their ideas/information/references/examples included within the response (AO4).

Question number	Indicative content
8	<p>Students may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information from research about the need for emigration from Pakistan to Europe. (A04)• Information from research about the problems of emigration if the top or talented students leave the country. (A04)• Reference from research about the government role to stop politics in educational institutions (A04); students may refer to movement in text to show how talented students take steps to go to other countries and country suffers. (A02)• Reference from research to show why people leave their own country and go to other countries by fair or unfair means(A04); to link to this, students may refer to information in the text about the way they do not get fair treatment in admission in the institutions of their choice. (A02)• arguments and conclusions consistent with their ideas/information/references/examples included within the response (A04).

Question number	Indicative content
9	<p>Students may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from research about the problems of change of environment in Pakistan (A04) • Information from research about the role people can play to help stop the environment being polluted in Pakistan. (AO4) • Reference from research about the way people are responsible for the change in the atmosphere and environment in Pakistan. (AO2) • Reference from research to show how no proper work is being done in Pakistan to stop this change by the present government (AO4); to link to this, students may refer to information in the text about the way the population is growing day by day, more cars in use, the use of coal and wood making the environment changed. (AO2) • arguments and conclusions consistent with their ideas/information/references/examples included within the response (AO4).