

2019 VCE Hindi written examination report

General comments

Overall, students performed very well in the 2019 VCE Hindi written examination. Generally, the responses for Section 1 were completed very well. Responses for Part A of Section 2 – Reading and Responding indicated that some students found this part more challenging.

Specific information

This report provides sample answers or an indication of what answers may have included. Unless otherwise stated, these are not intended to be exemplary or complete responses.

Section 1 – Listening and Responding

This section was assessed according to the following criterion.

- understand general and specific aspects of texts by identifying and analysing information and convey the information accurately and appropriately

Part A – Answer in English

Text 1

Question 1

Radhika's views (three of the following were required):

- She likes social media as it connects her to her friends and relatives.
- You can send a message to someone very quickly (in a fraction of time).
- You can receive national and international news very quickly.
- You do not have to remember special dates (the implication being that you can look them up or they are stored in your phone).

Amit's views (all of the following):

- Our relationships are getting weaker because meeting and talking to each other is decreasing/becoming reduced).
- People are copying, pasting and forwarding messages without knowing or understanding the messages.
- At weddings or other gatherings, people are more interested in taking photos, or posting them on social media, than mingling with each other.

A few students had difficulty identifying all three points from Amit's views, misunderstanding the third view. However, most students performed well on this question and were able to identify all points.

Text 2

Question 2a.

Either:

- The speaker explains that the goddess Chamundeshwari overcame the demon named Mahishasur; or
- The goddess symbolises 'good' and Mahishasur symbolises 'evil' (suggested by the words goddess and demon), so that is why it is a victory of good over evil.

Most students performed very well on this question and provided a complete answer.

Question 2b.

- They will see Chamundeshwari Devi sitting on a golden throne on the back of a decorated elephant.
- There will be a procession through the whole city.
- There will be dancing, singing and the beating of drums.
- An exhibition has been organised in front of the Royal Palace lit with sparkling lights (a light show).

A few students could not identify all points on this question, having difficulty with the fourth point possibly because they did not interpret the word 'exhibition' correctly.

Text 3

Question 3a.

Either:

- Gandhi was not awarded the Nobel Peace Prize despite many nominations.
- The speaker expresses regret because Gandhi deserved the award but did not receive it before he died.

A few students seemed confused by this question; they confused the words 'award' and 'respect'.

Question 3b.

Three of the following were required.

- He spread the message of peace throughout the world through the non-violence movement.
- This contributed to the end of the British establishment/the uprooting of the British Raj.
- In 2007 the UN General Assembly established 2 October (Gandhi's birthday) as International Day of Non-Violence in his honour.
- He influenced other people who were later awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (for example, Martin Luther King and Mother Teresa).

A few students gave all four responses.

Part B – Answer in Hindi

Text 4

Question 4

- यह सूचनात्मक है, क्योंकि इस विज्ञप्ति में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को बंदरों से सावधान रहने के लिये कहा गया है (It is informative because the announcement tells everyone to be very careful of the monkeys.)

- आगे सूचना में जनता से यह भी निवेदन किया गया है कि अपने धूप के चश्मे बंदरों से वापस लेने का प्रयत्न ना करें और अपना भोजन भी सभाल कर रख (There is also further information asking people not to try to take their sunglasses back from the monkeys and to keep their food secure.)
- यह हास्यपूर्ण है क्योंकि बंदर लोगों से धूप के चश्मे लेकर स्वयं पहन लेते हैं और वापस देते नहीं हैं (धूप के चश्मे पहने बंदर पेड़ों पर बैठे हुए हैं, यह विचार बहुत हास्यपूर्ण है) (It is humorous because the monkeys take people's sunglasses and put them on and won't give them back. [The idea of monkeys sitting up in the trees wearing sunglasses is very funny].)

Generally, students performed well in this question; however, few students gave all three points correctly.

Text 5

Question 5

- वक्ता इस बात पर जोर देता है कि महिलाएँ साहसी हैं (The speaker emphasises that the women were very brave.)
- उन्होंने छोटी सी नाव, सिर्फ १५/७ मीटर लम्बी, में बैठकर जलयात्रा की (They sailed in a small boat / a boat only 15 × 7 metres long).
- भीषण तूफान, हवाओं, लहरों और बफिली परिस्थितियों में संघर्ष करते हुए (They battled huge hurricanes, winds and waves and freezing conditions.)
- २५४ दिनों में पृथ्वी की परिक्रमा की (They circumnavigated the globe in 254 days.)
- इस उपलब्धि को प्राप्त करने वाली वे सर्वप्रथम महिलाएँ थीं/ पृथ्वी की परिक्रमा करने में (They were the first females to achieve this / to circumnavigate the world).

Most students were able to give all five responses. A few students struggled to understand the numbers in Hindi.

Text 6

Question 6a.

- अशिक्षित मतदाताओं के लिए सुविधाजनक किया गया - प्रत्येक पार्टी को एक चिन्ह दिया गया (ताकि अशिक्षित मतदाताओं को भी यह ज्ञात हो पाए कि वे किसे अपना मत दे रहे हैं) (Illiterate voters were supported – each party was given a symbol [so that people did not have to be able to read to know who they were voting for]).
- मंद दृष्टि मतदाताओं की सहायता के लिए मतपत्र पर, ब्रेललिपी में, क्रमानुसार अंक लिखे गए थे (To help people with vision impairment, serial numbers were written on the ballot papers [in braille]).
- मतदान केंद्र बहुत पास-पास रखे गए थे (सिर्फ २ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर) ताकि लोग बहुत आसानी से मतदान केंद्र तक पहुंच सकें (Polling booths are very close together / only 2 km apart so that people can access the polling booth very easily.)
- प्रत्येक मतदाता महत्वपूर्ण है, और मत लेने के लिए मतदान अधिकारी लंबी दूरी का सफ़र तय करते हैं (Every single voter is important and the polling officers travel a long way in order to collect the votes.)
- मतदाताओं को मत देने की सुविधा सुलभ करवाने के लिए मतदान अधिकारी लद्दाख की ऊँची पहाड़ियों और गुजरात के गिर जंगलों तक जा चुके हैं (Polling officials have visited the mountains [of Ladakh] and jungles [Gir Jungle in Gujarat] to enable people to vote [these important examples were given in such detail that they provided an extra point].)

Question 6b.

- मत प्राप्त करने के लिए १९९८ से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन का प्रयोग व्यापक रूप से किया जाने लगा है (Electronic voting machines have been used widely/extensively [since 1998]).
- २०१४ से 'नोटा' का विकल्प भी रखा गया है जिसका मतलब है 'इनमें से कोई भी नहीं' और यदि मतदाता को कोई भी प्रत्याशी पसंद न हो तो इसका प्रयोग करने से वह अपनी अनिच्छा प्रकट कर सकता है ('NOTA' was introduced [since 2014]. This means 'None of the above' and by using this, voters were able to show that they did not like any of the candidates.)

Most students identified both answers but a few of students showed limited understanding in responding to this question.

Section 2 – Reading and Responding

Part A – Answer in English

This section was assessed according to the following criterion:

- understand general and specific aspects of texts (for example, by comparing, contrasting, summarising and/or evaluating) and convey the information appropriately

Text 7

Question 7a.

- Mr Anant Pai created a comic series that *The Times of India* published. It was called *Indrajal* and was truly Indian.
- He brought out the magazine (Amar Chitra Katha) that later became the series that sold the most comics ever.
- *Tinkle Magazine*, another magazine of comics edited by Mr Anant Pai, was also very successful.

A few students responded correctly to get full marks. A few students found it very challenging and were unable to identify the points correctly.

Question 7b.

- Before 1960 / in the 1950s, the comics were Hindi translations of foreign comics such as 'Phantom' and 'Mandrake'.
- These were popular among kids from rich/affluent/well-off families. (It is implied that only these children could afford these comics.)

Most students identified the first point in this question correctly; however, only a couple of students were able to give the second point.

Text 8

Question 8

- He took the matter (literally) into his own hands and started cleaning the beach with his own hands.
- He inspired 1200 volunteers to join in/help him).
- The task took 127 weeks of hard work – it was the world's biggest beach clean-up (but he continued on with this huge task).
- 900 tonnes of rubbish were removed (but he kept going).

- the beach is so clean that turtles use the beach for breeding (this is proof that his campaign was a success).

Most students responded to this question very well. A few students were confused by Hindi numbers or misunderstood the meaning of the word 'volunteers'.

Part B – Answer in Hindi

Responses were assessed against the following criteria:

- demonstrate an understanding of the stimulus text:
- write text appropriate and relevant to context, purpose and audience
- structure and sequence information and ideas
- manipulate language structures and vocabulary in Hindi.

Text 9

Question 9

A poetry workshop is organised with a famous poet and poetry lovers are invited to learn some tips from the well-known poet. The students were asked to write a persuasive formal email to the organisers of the workshop to be selected as a participant in the workshop.

Students who scored well used appropriate language, register, structure and vocabulary. Those students who were confident in the language used sophisticated words and proverbs. Some students copied the text from the question and used these in their response. A few students provided emotional reasoning with little substance. The language that most students used was appropriate.

The following are examples of excellent answers where the students used proverbs and popular sayings:

प्राकृतिक, मधुर स्मृतिया, अविस्मरणीय, एकाग्रता, सोने पर सुहागा, जैसे शब्द और मुहावरे

Students used sophisticated words including the following.

क्षमता, बुनियादी तौर पर, निपुणता आदि

Spelling errors and incorrect use of words included the following (corrections are in brackets):

सादर नमस्कार (सादर नमस्कार), भारत में किसी भी प्रातः की (भारत में किसी भी प्रांत की), खुशी से आतुर-व्याकुल हो गया (खुशी से पागल हो गया), सपना पर एक कदम आगे बढ़ना (सपने सच करने की दिशा में एक कदम आगे बढ़ना) आदि

Section 3 – Writing in Hindi

This section assessed students' ability to demonstrate their writing skills by creating an original text of approximately 250 words in Hindi in response to one of three questions.

Responses were assessed against the following criteria:

- demonstrate depth of treatment of information, ideas and/or opinions
- write text appropriate and relevant to context, purpose and audience
- structure and sequence information and ideas

- manipulate language structures and vocabulary in Hindi.

Question 10 was the most popular question in this section, followed by Questions 12 and 11. Most students performed very well and were able to organise information and ideas to meet the requirements of the task. Responses to Questions 11 and 12 were sometimes more generic or lacked relevance.

Students used proverbs and sophisticated words including the following.

शीतल जल, दृश्य, घातक, 'करत-करत अभ्यास से जड़मति होत सुजान', 'चार चाद लगाना', आदि

Spelling errors and incorrect sentence structures included the following (corrections are in brackets).

दिल बढ़ गया (दिल भर गया), यह प्रोत्साह मिलेग की (यह प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा कि), मैं कही दिनों तक ईद का चाद हो गया हू (मैं इन दिनों ईद का चाद हो गया हू), निर्पुण (निपुण) आदि

Question 10

Students were required to write a personal diary entry about the two different places in India they had just visited comparing the experiences during the visits.

Text type: diary

Audience: self

Kind of writing: personal

Points of comparison could have included the location and environment, the history or traditions of each place, the food, lifestyles or culture.

This question was a very popular choice and, in general, responses were very good and interesting. However, students should be reminded that a diary entry needs to follow the correct text type of personal writing. The entry needed to compare two different places as specified in the question, not merely to list the activities that had taken place there.

Question 11

Students were required to write an informative report for international students from India who would like to study in Australia. The information should include how technology is used in teaching and learning in Australian schools. The report will be published on an educational website.

Text type: report

Audience: online readers interested in study in Australia

Kind of writing: informative

High-scoring responses could have included points such as:

- features of the school
- teaching styles and classroom activities
- the variety of learning options available
- examples of attractive extra-curricular activities
- how technology is used for teaching and learning

Some responses were very good. A few students responded in article form describing the benefits of technology in general.

Question 12

A few students chose this question, which required them to write an imaginative story for a magazine using the image provided.

Text type: story

Audience: readers of a popular Indian magazine

Kind of writing: imaginative

High-scoring responses could have included:

- a context for the story, such as a festival or time of celebration
- a focus on the dancer
- a narrative structure with a beginning, a middle and an end
- an element of interest such as a problem or a conflict, followed by a resolution/conclusion.

Some students had difficulty responding to the stimulus and were unable to link the image to a celebration or festival setting.