

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series**

**0547 MANDARIN CHINESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)**

**0547/23**

Paper 2 (Reading and Directed Writing),  
maximum raw mark 65

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

<b>Page 2</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2013</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>23</b>

## 1 General Marking Principles

**1.1** Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 2. You will need to consider all alternative answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts, make a decision on whether they communicate the required elements, in consultation with your Principal Examiner if necessary (or with your Product Manager if you are a single Examiner), and award marks accordingly.

The following marking principles underpin the detailed instructions provided in Section 2 of the Mark Scheme. **Where a decision is taken to deviate from these principles for a particular question, this will be specified in the Mark Scheme.**

### 1.2 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 to a whole question but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

### 1.3 Reading tasks: more than the stipulated number of boxes ticked/crossed by the candidate:

- (a) If more than one attempt is visible, but the candidate has clearly indicated which attempt is his/her final answer (e.g. by crossing out other attempts or by annotating the script in some way), mark in the usual way.
- (b) If two attempts are visible (e.g. two boxes ticked instead of the 1 box stipulated), and neither has been crossed out/discounted by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.

### 1.4 Reading tasks: for questions requiring more than one element for the answer, (i) and (ii), where the answers are interchangeable:

Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 blank = 2  
 Both correct answers on line 1 and line 2 wrong = 1  
 (or vice-versa)

**1.5 Reading tasks:** answers requiring the use of Chinese (rather than a non-verbal response) should be marked for communication. Tolerate inaccuracies provided the message is clear.

- (a) 'If in doubt, sound it out': if you read what the candidate has written, does it sound like the correct answer?
- (b) Look-alike test: does what the candidate has written look like the correct answer?
- (c) Accept incorrect person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise (in general, Section 2 accept, Section 3 consult Mark Scheme carefully).

**1.6** Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Chinese if the word given means something else in Chinese.**

<b>Page 3</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2013</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>23</b>

### 1.7 Annotation used in the Mark Scheme:

- (a) INV = Invalidation and is used when additional material included by the candidate is judged to invalidate an otherwise correct answer thus preventing him/her from scoring the mark (INV = 0).
- (b) tc = 'tout court' and means that on its own the material is not sufficient to score the mark.
- (c) HA = harmless additional material which in conjunction with the correct answer does not prevent the candidate from scoring the mark.
- (d) BOD = Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more correct than incorrect: the benefit of the doubt is given to the candidate and the mark is awarded.

### 1.8 No response and '0' marks

Award NR (No Response):

- If there is nothing written at all in the answer space or
- If there is only a comment which does not in any way relate to the question being asked (eg 'can't do' or 'don't know') or
- If there is only a mark which isn't an attempt at the question (e.g. a dash, a question mark).

Award 0:

If there is any attempt that earns no credit. This could, for example, include the candidate copying all or some of the question, or any working that does not earn any marks, whether crossed out or not.

### 1.9 Extra material: Section 2, Exercise 1

In **Section 2, Exercise 1**, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage. Do not worry about lifting unless this would cause the message to be seriously distorted (in general, incorrect possessives should not be judged to cause distortion: see 1.5(d)) – in which case a lift will be specifically rejected in the Mark Scheme.

**Ignore extra material given in an answer providing that it does not invalidate an answer.**

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0547	23

### 1.10 Extra material: Section 3

In **Section 3** it is the candidate's responsibility to answer questions in such a way as to demonstrate to the Examiner that s/he has understood the texts/questions. Where candidates introduce extra, irrelevant material to an otherwise correct answer the danger is that the Examiner is being forced to 'choose' the correct answer and s/he cannot be certain that the candidate has shown understanding. Where the Examiner is put in this position the mark cannot be awarded.

In **Section 3**, look for signs of genuine comprehension. Usually, candidates who lift **indiscriminately** fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of the details required to answer the question does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, the following general rules apply:

(a)	Extra material, mentioned in the Mark Scheme, which reinforces the correct answer or in itself constitutes an alternative correct answer:	this is acceptable and is not penalised
(b)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, <b>but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:</b>	the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the text and the Team Leader if necessary whether the alternative answer constitutes:  (i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded  (ii) or an answer which on its own would be refused, in which case this falls into category (c) and the answer should be refused
(c)	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer <b>specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:</b>	this puts the Examiner in the position of having to 'choose' which is the candidate's 'final' answer – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(d)	Extra material which distorts or contradicts the correct answer:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded
(e)	Extra material introduced by the candidate and which does not feature in the text:	this affects communication – the Examiner cannot be sure what the candidate has understood – and the mark cannot be awarded. It can sometimes be difficult to draw the line between what is a deduction made by an able candidate on the basis of what they have read and pure guesswork. Therefore where an answer of this sort occurs which is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

<b>Page 5</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2013</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>23</b>

## 2 Detailed Mark Scheme

### Section One

#### Exercise 1 Questions 1–5

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | A | [1] |
| 2 | C | [1] |
| 3 | D | [1] |
| 4 | A | [1] |
| 5 | C | [1] |

**[Total: 5]**

#### Exercise 2 Question 6–8

- |   |       |     |
|---|-------|-----|
| 6 | False | [1] |
| 7 | True  | [2] |
| 8 | True  | [2] |

**[Total: 5]**

#### Exercise 3 Question 9–11

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 9  | D | [1] |
| 10 | A | [2] |
| 11 | B | [2] |

**[Total: 5]**

<b>Page 6</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2013</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>23</b>

### Exercise 4 Question 12

**COMMUNICATION:** 1 mark per item up to a maximum of 3 *plus*

**APPROPRIATENESS OF LANGUAGE:** 0, 1 or 2 marks according to grid

- Mark answers written in note form (e.g. where candidates answer ALL the questions but ignore the instruction to frame their answer as a message/note/email)
- Mark answers not written in the space provided exactly as those written in the correct space
- Repeated errors should not be penalised

<b>Communication</b>		<b>REFUSE</b>
<b>ACCEPT</b>		
<b>FOR COMMUNICATION ACCEPT ANY TENSE</b>		
(a) 你要去哪儿; [1] <b>ACCEPT ANY PLACE (COUNTRY / TOWN / CITY)</b> (e.g. 商店, 上海, 奶奶家)		
(b) 跟谁一起去; [1] <b>ACCEPT ANY PERSON</b> (e.g. 好朋友, 妈妈)		
(c) 去做什么。 [1] <b>ACCEPT ANY ACTIVITY</b> (e.g. 买东西, 打网球)		

### 2 marks for Appropriateness of Language

2	No serious errors; use of simple structures mostly accurate.
1	Some accuracy; maybe some ambiguity.
0	Mostly inaccurate.

For **LANGUAGE**, consider only the parts of the candidate's work for which you award a communication mark.

**NB:** if candidates do not attempt one of the tasks they cannot score more than 1 mark for language.

[Total: 5]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0547	23

## Section 2

### Exercise 1 Questions 13–22

- In this exercise, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage.
- Ignore extra material (whether Chinese is accurate or inaccurate)
- **ACCEPT LIFTING UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY REFUSED IN THE MARK SCHEME.**

ACCEPT		REFUSE
13 兽医	[1]	
14 (东华)动物园 or 大象馆 or 东华动物园的大象馆	[1]	东华 我给东华动物园打了电话
15 一个星期	[1]	
16 老虎	[1]	
17 (总是) 跑来跑去	[1]	(NOT 有趣)
18 一只小猴子把帽子戴上它的头上 or 小猴子把一个男人的帽子偷走了 or both	[1]	
19 给 (它)水喝	[1]	
20 (三十个) 苹果	[1]	
21 如果只给它二十九个苹果, 它很不高兴, 让小王再给一个 or 中午一定要吃三十个苹果	[1]	让他再给一个 它会不高兴
22 把长鼻子向小王摇了摇	[1]	
		<b>[Total: 10]</b>

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0547	23

### Exercise 2 Question 23

- **COMMUNICATION:** 1 mark per item up to a maximum of 10
- **ACCURACY:** up to 5 marks according to banded mark scheme

#### **Communication: FOR COMMUNICATION BE TOLERANT OF VERBS / TIME FRAMES / SPELLING**

- Award marks flexibly across the tasks. HOWEVER, each of the 5 tasks, (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) must be covered to get the 10 communication marks.
- If (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) or (e) is missing, the maximum communication mark is 9.
- If 2 of (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) or (e) are missing, the maximum communication mark is 8.
- **LISTS** = 一个LIST最多给三分, 除非用了连词可以额外给分
- Up to 4 further marks available for additional details for **(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e)**
- 1 mark available for appropriate beginning or ending, e.g. 小李, 你好! / 小李

#### **ONLY REWARD EACH PIECE OF INFORMATION ONCE**

ACCEPT		REFUSE
(a) 学校有多少学生; Reward any number given. e.g.: 三千, 五百	[1]	
(b) 你是几年级的学生; Reward any year group given. e.g. 九年级, 中五	[1]	
(c) 你怎么去学校; Reward any way / means of getting to school. e.g. 走路, 坐校车	[1]	自行车 ( 因为需要动词 '骑' )
(d) 你最喜欢的课是什么; Reward any subject e.g. 中文课	[1]	
(e) 你为什么喜欢这门课。 Reward any reasons given for liking the subject e.g. 老师很好, 很有意思	[1]	我很喜欢中文课 ( 因为要有理由 )

**Accuracy marks:** 5 marks are awarded for Accuracy of Grammar and Structures according to the grid that follows:

5 marks	Highly accurate in the use of simpler structures, with occasional minor slips.
4 marks	Accurate in the use of simpler structures, except for occasional more serious errors/more frequent slips.
3 marks	Generally accurate, but with increased incidence of more serious errors.
2 marks	Substantially inaccurate, despite several examples of accurate usage.
1 marks	Substantially inaccurate, with only isolated examples of accurate usage.
0	Nothing accurate enough to be comprehensible.

**[Total: 15]**



<b>Page 9</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2013</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>23</b>

### Section 3

#### Exercise 1 Questions 24–28

<b>24</b>	<b>B</b>	[2]
<b>25</b>	<b>B</b>	[2]
<b>26</b>	<b>C</b>	[2]
<b>27</b>	<b>B</b>	[2]
<b>28</b>	<b>A</b>	[2]

**[Total: 10]**

Look for signs of genuine comprehension. Usually, candidates who lift **indiscriminately** fail to demonstrate comprehension and will not score the mark. However, **careful** lifting of the details required to answer the question does demonstrate comprehension and should be rewarded. The Detailed Mark Scheme provides specific guidance but in cases not covered, see General Marking Principles, Section 1.10

#### Exercise 2 Questions 29–35

<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>REFUSE</b>
<b>29</b> 小学 [1]	11岁 1973年
<b>30</b> (河南少林寺) 武术学校 参加了 (专业) 武术班 [1] [1]	
<b>31</b> 第二名 [1]	
<b>32</b> 演员 [1]	
<b>33</b> any 2 of: 努力, 花时间, 聪明 [2]	可以让人们身体健康, 认识更多的朋友 他很有名
<b>34</b> 让外国人知道中国武术的好处 [1]	
<b>35</b> any 2 of: 帅, 认真, 教得有意思 [2]	
	<b>[Total: 10]</b>