



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MANDARIN CHINESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0547/22

Paper 2 Reading

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 36

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.

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General Marking Notes

2 General Marking Principles

2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided in Section 3. 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 3 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 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.

2.4 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)

2.5 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).

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

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2.7 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.

2.8 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 (e.g. '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.

2.9 Extra material: Section 2, Exercise 2

In **Section 2, Exercise 2**, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage. Do not worry about lifting unless a lift is specifically rejected in the mark scheme.

Unless the mark scheme states otherwise, ignore extra material given in an answer.

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2.10 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, but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:	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 or (ii) 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 specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:	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

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3 Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1–5	
1 C	[1]
2 C	[1]
3 A	[1]
4 D	[1]
5 B	[1]
[Total: 5]	

Exercise 2 Questions 6–9	
6 C	[1]
7 B	[1]
8 D	[1]
9 A	[1]
[Total: 4]	

Exercise 3 Question 10–12	
10 B	[1]
11 A	[1]
12 D	[1]
[Total: 3]	

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Section 2

Exercise 1 Questions 13–16

ACCEPT	REFUSE
13 写 [1]	
14 毛笔 [1]	铅笔
15 买 [1]	
16 书法家 [1]	爸爸

[Total: 4]

Exercise 2 Questions 17–24

- 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
17 KEY CONCEPT: (在) 电脑公司 [1] 今年秋天我开始在电脑公司工作。	关键词语中的字写错, 比如 “电凶公司”
18 KEY CONCEPT: 英语 [1] 八月份我要去中国西南部教英语。	部教英语
19 KEY CONCEPT: (当地的) 小学生 [1] 我姐姐在云南教当地的小学生。	
20 KEY CONCEPT: 三个月 [1] 她已经教了三个月了。	二个月
21 KEY CONCEPT: 四季如春 [1] 她说那儿的气候四季如春。	

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ACCEPT		REFUSE
22 KEY CONCEPT:	[1]	吃
<p>小吃 / (上海) 小笼包</p> <p>我很想去上海, 那儿的小吃是世界闻名的, 特别是小笼包!</p>		
23 KEY CONCEPT: 鲜虾 (小笼包)	[1]	虾肉 鱼虾小笼包
<p>我觉得最好吃的是鲜虾小笼包, 包子里有虾肉。</p>		
24 KEY CONCEPT: 小笼汤包	[1]	包子 还有另外一种包子我还没有吃过
<p>还有另外一种包子我还没有吃过: 小笼汤包, 听说包子里面有汤, 很特别!</p>		

[Total: 8]

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Section 3

Exercise 1 Questions 25–28

25 C	[1]
26 A	[1]
27 C	[1]
28 B	[1]
[Total: 4]	

Exercise 2 Questions 29–34

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 2.10

[Total: 8]

ACCEPT	REFUSE
29 KEY CONCEPT: 水上运动 [1]	水上运动或爬山 张亮选择了爬山，而我虽然怕水，还是选了水上运动。
30 (i) KEY CONCEPT: 独立完成 or 非常紧张，但他独立完成了 or 虽然怕水，还是选择了水上运动	非常紧张 怕水 张亮选择了爬山，而我虽然怕水，还是选了水上运动。我非常紧张，但当我独立完成后，很有成就感。
(ii) KEY CONCEPT: [1] 独立完成 or 非常紧张，但他独立完成了 or 虽然怕水，还是选择了水上运动	运动。我非常紧张，但当我独立完成后，很有成就感。

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ACCEPT		REFUSE
31	<p>KEY CONCEPT: [1]</p> <p>(公共) 演讲 or 演讲 (活动) or 在演讲活动中, 同学们都要介绍自己的国家。 or 同学们介绍自己的国家, 让白华学习他们当地的文化。</p>	<p>我觉得我学到了很多有趣的文化</p> <p>介绍自己的国家</p> <p>在演讲活动中, 同学们都要介绍自己的国家。虽然我没有去过那些国家, 我觉得我学到了很多有趣的文化。</p>
32	<p>KEY CONCEPT: 将来想做广告设计 [1]</p> <p>or</p> <p>不是为了赚钱, 而是因为将来想做广告设计。</p>	<p>第三个星期我们去不同的公司实习。</p> <p>我选择了去广告公司, 不是为了赚钱, 而是因为我将来想做广告设计。</p>
33	<p>(i) KEY CONCEPT: (懂得了) 不怕困难 [1]</p>	<p>我没有交到好朋友, 但我懂得了要不怕困难, 也学会了和别人合作。</p>
	<p>(ii) KEY CONCEPT: (学会了) 和别人合作 [1]</p>	
34	<p>KEY CONCEPT: (只在家里) 玩电脑 [1]</p>	<p>只在家里玩电脑有意义多了</p> <p>以前只在家里玩电脑有意义多了</p> <p>今年暑假比以前只在家里玩电脑有意义多了。</p>

[Total: 8]