

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0547 MANDARIN CHINESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0547/02

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

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

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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 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.
- (c) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from the number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the 6 ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

$$\begin{aligned} &5 \text{ number of correct ticks} \\ &-2 \text{ minus number of extra ticks} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedent over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks two, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

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)

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- 1.5 Reading tasks:** answers requiring the use of Chinese (rather than a non-verbal language) 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 gender or 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.** (Incorrect Chinese which constitutes a word in any language other than Chinese is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 1.5 above).

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.

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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 (Section (c)) 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 (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 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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2 Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Exercise 1 Questions 1–5

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

Exercise 2 Questions 6–8

6	False	[1]
7	True	[2]
8	True	[2]
		[Total: 5]

Exercise 3 Questions 9–11

9	A	[1]
10	D	[2]
11	B	[2]
		[Total: 5]

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Exercise 4 Question 12

3 marks for content

- (a) Where you are going on holiday [1]
- (b) Who you are going with [1]
- (c) What you are going to do [1]

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.

[Total: 5]

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Section 2

Exercise 1 Questions 13–22

- 13** 森林里 [1]
- 14** 五个月 [1]
- 15** 气候很好 / 四季如春 [1]
- 16** 草药 [1]
- 17** 搬运树木 [1]
- 18** 小熊猫 / 熊猫 / 黑熊 [1]
- 19** (寻) 找 (以前没发现过的) 草药 [1]
- 20** 非常美 / 有山有水 / 像中国的山水画儿一样 [1]
- 21** 捕鱼 / 水老鸦捕住一条鱼以后, 渔民就把鱼从它的嘴里拉出来 [1]
- 22** 画那里的风景 [1]

[Total: 10]

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Exercise 2 Question 23

Communication marks: 10 marks are awarded for Communication. 1 mark is awarded for each of relevant information communicated. Candidates who have not completed all of the tasks stipulated in the rubric cannot score full Communication marks.

- (a) Who is your best friend [1]
- (b) Who are the members of his/her family [1]
- (c) What sports does your friend like [1]
- (d) What activities do you do with him/her [1]
- (e) Why do you like him/her [1]

Up to 4 further marks available for additional details for (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e)

1 mark available for appropriate beginning or ending

Maximum of 3 marks for a list

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.

[Total: 15]

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Section 3

Exercise 1 Questions 24–28

24	C	[2]
25	B	[2]
26	B	[2]
27	A	[2]
28	A	[2]
		[Total: 10]

Exercise 2 Questions 29–35

29	因为中国人很友好	[1]
30	在中国旅行很愉快 / 也很容易	[1]
31	(i) 很有活力	[1]
	(ii) 非常现代	[1]
32	古老的城市 / 古老的地方	[1]
33	(是) 了解中国 (的好机会)	[1]
34	(在电视台) 做 (音乐) 节目	[1]
35	(i) (想跟) 中国人聊天	[1]
	(ii) 书法课	[1]
36	幼儿园	[1]
		[Total: 10]