FIRST LANGUAGE CHINESE **0509/13**

Paper 1 Reading **May/June 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:
 	
Marks must be awarded in line with:
 	
    the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
    the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
    the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2: Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:
 	
Marks must be awarded **positively**:
 	
    marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
    marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
    marks are not deducted for errors
    marks are not deducted for omissions
    answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4: Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:
Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:
Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question 1 20 marks for Content 5 marks for Accuracy of Language In own words: Note: Do not penalise selective lift of appropriate vocabulary taken from the passage, but an extended lift that does not convey understanding = 0 If a candidate makes a character error in a key word which <u>changes the meaning of the word</u>, the mark cannot be awarded.			
1(a)	– <u>多一些甜言蜜语</u> (1) – <u>打闹争吵</u>也没关系 (1)	2	错别字：不改变词语的意思，给分。比如：甜言密语 – 给分。但是会在语言分数上酌情考虑。
1(b)	– <u>吃惊</u> (1) – 悲伤/ 难过 (1)	2	Reject: 怔了一怔，悄悄抹掉了眼角的泪花 可惜 /惋惜 /舍不得
1(c)	– 因为父亲已经做了决定/父母执意回老家/我无法阻止 (1)	1	Reject: 只好接受
1(d)	– 生活上，放慢节奏/ 过得怡然自得。(1) – 开始买花种树/ 打理院子。(1) – 将对<u>母亲</u>的关心付诸行动/花更多的时间跟母亲在一起。(1)	3	生活/心态更放松 – 给1分 为了母亲打理院子 – 给2分 Reject: 对母亲更关心。（并不是说以前不关心母亲）
1(e)	– "夕阳" /"两把老藤椅"代表了年迈的父母 (1) – "花团锦簇"/"并肩摇立"代表父母感情很好/彼此支持 (1) – OR 父母虽然年纪大了 (1)，但感情很好/互相支持 (1)	2	晚年 – 给1分 。老两口– 给1分。 踏实默契 – 给1分。 花团锦簇，代表父亲为母亲实现了愿望 – 给1分。 Reject: 花团锦簇，代表母亲的愿望实现了。 退休。
1(f)	– "（做得）十分用心" (1) – "（吃得）津津有味" (1) – "一脸满足地" (1) – "（悠然）并肩而行" (1)	4	必须是短语，不能是句子或词语。比如：用心，满足，并肩 – 不给分。

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(g)	– 以前，“我”认为爱是要有甜言蜜语的/争吵打闹的/有占有欲的/患得患失的/ 不应该是平淡的 (1) – 现在，“我”认为爱的表达有多种方式/ 可以是无言的 (1)	2	要体现出变化。 从需要言语表达到不需要言语 – 给 2 分。
1(h)	– 看似平淡/没有甜言蜜语/ 没有浅薄的表达/ 没有花哨的张扬/没有争吵 (1) – 从母亲回答作者的话中可以看出 /或者给出母亲的原话 (1) – 母亲对父亲的理解（工厂倒闭时，母亲只是怔了怔，没有埋怨父亲）/支持（父亲宣布回农村老家时，母亲一声不响点了点头）/爱的举动。(1) – 父亲对母亲的爱的举动。(1)	4	父母默默为<u>对方</u>付出 – 给 2 分。 无论母亲做什么，父亲都吃得津津有味 – 给 1 分。 Reject: 父亲吃得津津有味。

Give up to 5 marks for Accuracy (a holistic mark for Question 1).

Writing: Accuracy of Language

5 (Excellent)	Clear, carefully chosen language with complex syntax where appropriate. Varied, precise vocabulary. Hardly any or no technical errors.
4 (Good)	Clear, appropriate language. Appropriate vocabulary. Few technical errors.
3 (Adequate)	Language generally appropriate, but unsophisticated and generally simple syntax. Adequate vocabulary. Some technical errors.
2 (Weak)	Unsophisticated language, not always appropriate. Very simple syntax with some clumsiness. Thin vocabulary. A number of technical errors.
1 (Poor)	Thin, inappropriate use of language. Confused and obscure. Many errors.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	**Question 2** 15 marks for Content 5 marks for Style and Organisation 5 marks for Accuracy of Language No marks will be awarded for anything the candidate writes beyond the upper word limit. 15 points are required, but more than 15 are given below to outline possible points candidates could be expected to make. Each point scores one mark, with a maximum of 15 to be awarded for content. Alternative answers may also be credited, if relevant to the task. Please note that the points below are possible answers and are in note form, but that candidates are required to present their summary in continuous prose. 10 marks are available for Writing (see tables).		
2	1 有的爱带着占有欲/有的爱患得患失 2 有的爱很平淡/没有甜言蜜语/从来都没有说过一句"我爱你"/不一定要用言语来表达/没有花哨的张扬/不需要浅薄的表达/不应该打闹争吵 3 用言语来表达/爱就该大声说出来/要擅于表达感情。 4 有的是轰轰烈烈/打闹争吵 5 要通过行动/付出传递爱的讯息 6 满足对方的心愿（把曾经荒芜的院子打理得郁郁葱葱） 7 相信对方 8 珍惜/感激对方的付出/不辜负对方的信任/不滥用对方给的自由 9 将彼此的人生都攀衍成葱茏绿意/双方共同成长/滋养彼此的身心 10 爱情让人活出更好的自己/活出精彩 11 呈现更好的自己/展现才华/上进 12 给对方良好的物质基础		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	13 有的爱很默契/心里知道，比什么都好/"心有灵犀一点通"/精神上契合 14 要沟通/ 对爱情的理解达成共识 15 给予彼此空间/ 给他海阔天空的自由/ 要把爱人当鸽子，不能把爱人当作狗 16 要理解/支持/包容/耐心/体谅/鼓励（对方追求梦想）/有的人在爱里很顺从/一声不响地接受对方的决定 17 用心<u>经营</u>/彼此陪伴（并肩而行）/一起做事情/ 一起旅游		Reject: 真正的爱是智慧 相信自己 贫贱夫妻百事哀/生活的粗粝会磨损爱的光芒 爱是一扇门，让你体验千千万万种可能 爱可以带来幸福感

Writing: Style and Organisation

5 (Excellent)	Excellent expression and focus with assured use of own words. Good summary style with orderly grouping of ideas; excellent linkage. Answer has sense of purpose
4 (Good)	Good expression in recognisable summary style. Attempts to focus and to group ideas; good linkage
3 (Adequate)	Satisfactory expression in own words. Reasonably concise with some sense of order. Occasional lapses of focus
2 (Weak)	Limited expression but mostly in own words. Some sense of order but little sense of summary. Tendency to lose focus (e.g. by including some anecdote); thread not always easy to follow
1 (Poor)	Expression just adequate; maybe list-like. Considerable lifting; repetitive. Much irrelevance

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Writing: Accuracy of Language			

5 (Excellent)	Clear, carefully chosen language with complex syntax where appropriate. Varied, precise vocabulary. Hardly any or no technical errors.	
4 (Good)	Clear, appropriate language. Appropriate vocabulary. Few technical errors.	
3 (Adequate)	Language generally appropriate, but unsophisticated and generally simple syntax. Adequate vocabulary. Some technical errors.	
2 (Weak)	Unsophisticated language, not always appropriate. Very simple syntax with some clumsiness. Thin vocabulary. A number of technical errors.	
1 (Poor)	Thin, inappropriate use of language. Confused and obscure. Many errors.	