



Cambridge Pre-U

MANDARIN CHINESE (PRINCIPAL)

9778/02

Paper 2 Listening, Reading and Translation

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

PUBLISHED**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.

1 General Marking Notes	
1.1 Annotations used in RM Assessor³	
Questions 1–3 (Pinyin/tones)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter a mark of 1, 0 or NR as appropriate for each item in the mark input box. Annotate the script only if necessary.
Questions 4–9 (Listening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the question is worth 1 mark, enter a mark of 1, 0 or NR as appropriate for each item in the mark input box. If the question is worth more than 1 mark, place a tick on the script to indicate where credit has been given. Then add up the ticks and enter the total mark in the mark input box. Use BOD (Benefit of Doubt) annotation if necessary.
Question 10 (Summary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annotate each correct point with a tick OR a tick + BOD. The number of ticks will be added up for you and the total will appear next to the tick annotation in the toolbar. Enter the total mark (or NR as appropriate) in the mark input box.
Questions 10–21 (Reading)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the question is worth 1 mark, enter a mark of 1, 0 or NR as appropriate for each item in the mark input box. If the question is worth more than 1 mark, place a tick on the script to indicate where credit has been given. Then add up the ticks and enter the total mark in the mark input box. Use BOD (Benefit of Doubt) annotation if necessary.
Question 22 (Chengyu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter a mark of 1, 0 or NR as appropriate for each item in the mark input box. Annotate the script only if necessary. Use BOD (Benefit of Doubt) annotation if necessary.
Question 23 (Translation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annotate each correct unit with a tick OR a tick + BOD. The number of ticks will be added up for you and the total will appear next to the tick annotation in the toolbar. Enter the total mark (or NR as appropriate) in the mark input box.
2 General Marking Principles	
<p>2.1 Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided on the following pages. 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 the Principal Examiner if necessary, and award marks accordingly.</p>	

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 Annotation used in marking:

- (a) 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.
- (b) NBOD = No Benefit of the Doubt and is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more incorrect than correct: the benefit of the doubt is **not** given to the candidate and the mark is **not** awarded.

2.4 No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **RM Assessor**.

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.

PUBLISHED**Detailed Mark Scheme****Section 1: Listening**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	cài pǔ	1	
2	gāo jí	1	
3	háng kōng	1	
4	C	1	
5	B + C	2	
6	material things	1	Reject: materials
	<u>expensive / precious</u> toys	1	
7	Either a parent's mood <u>or</u> a parent's attitude	1	
8	Fixed on their phones / always on their phone	1	
9		3	
	– Understanding	1	
	– participation / be involved	1	
	– interaction / communication	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10	<p>Award 1 mark for each of the points below up to a maximum of 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The characteristics of sign language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sign language is a magical language. – It is expressed using hands. – Sign language is a(n essential) communication tool (for disabled children) – It also assists their learning of spoken language. • The differences and similarities between sign languages in different countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The variances in sign language (in different countries) are mostly due to cultural differences. – “Eating food” is expressed using the gesture of eating. – In Britain, people use two hands to show eating / with knives/forks. – In China, people use one hand to show eating /with chopsticks – Similarities: ‘bicycle’ is the gesture of cycling / pedalling with two hands, (instead of feet). – ‘Books’ is imitated in the way the book is opened. 	7	<p>Reject: birth language</p> <p>Insufficient: – cycling / reading on their own.</p>

PUBLISHED**Section 2: Reading**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	C	1	
12	A	1	
13	B	1	
14	(self-proclaimed) 'online influencers' / celebrities	1	
15	self-realisation/ live their lives through celebrities	1	Reject: achieving themselves
16		2	
	– not afraid of difficulties / setbacks	1	
	– stick to their ideals	1	
17		2	
	– full of <u>positive</u> energy	1	
	– contribute to the progress of society	1	
18		3	
	– an increasingly competitive	1	
	– hard work	1	
	– more opportunities	1	
19	They have found their passion.	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
20		2	
	– unjust / unfair	1	
	– unrealistic	1	
21		3	
	– Maintain a high work efficiency / productivity	1	Reject: feeling happy after work
	– lower health-related costs	1	
	– enable staff to be happy to go to work / be happy at work	1	

PUBLISHED**Section 3 – Idioms**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
22(a)(i)	Look at the sky from the bottom of the well.	1	
22(a)(ii)	Have a restricted outlook.	1	
22(b)(i)	Indigo blue is extracted from the indigo plant but is bluer than the plant it comes from.	1	
22(b)(ii)	The pupil surpasses the master.	1	Reject: A student often surpasses their master
22(c)(i)	To mend the sheepfold after a sheep is lost	1	
22(c)(ii)	To be reactive after suffering a loss to prevent similar future loss from occurring.	1	Reject: It's too late

PUBLISHED**Section 4 – Translation**

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
23	<p>Award 1 mark for each of the phrases below up to a maximum of 16:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Several years ago, a video clip (entitled ‘Back Wave’) 2 became a scorching hit online / popular/trending 3 This work was dedicated to young people 4 by the older generations / seniors. 5 There was admiration as well as praise. 6 Along with the development of technology 7 and prospering / flourishing culture 8 the fruit / achievement / accomplishment of modern civilisation 9 had been revealed layer by layer 10 in order for young people to enjoy it to the full extent. 11 Young people can (freely) learn a new language 12 master a new skill 13 and travel to a faraway place. 14 Many people know their preferences /likes from a young age. 15 The walls / barriers between people are broken down 16 people can easily make like-minded friends or friends who have common interests. 17 Young people turned their passion into a cause / career 18 which shares happiness with other people. 19 They are changing the traditional into contemporary 20 classic into fashionable 21 academic into popularised 22 and national into global. 	16	