

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**International General Certificate of Secondary Education**

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

**0547 MANDARIN CHINESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)**

**0547/22** 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.

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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 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.**

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### 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 (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.

### 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 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> :	<p>the Examiner needs to decide, by consulting the text and the Team Leader if necessary whether the alternative answer constitutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) an alternative correct answer, in which case this falls into category (a) and the answer should be rewarded</li> <li>(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</li> </ul>
(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

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## 2 Detailed Mark Scheme

### Section One

#### Exercise 1 Questions 1–5

- 1 A [1]
- 2 C [1]
- 3 B [1]
- 4 A [1]
- 5 B [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 C [1]
- 10 D [2]
- 11 D [2]

**[Total: 5]**

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### 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

#### Use of pinyin

If a candidate uses pinyin in their answer, you should read the work as if the pinyin words were not there – they do not count towards the Communication mark. If the Communication requirements are still fulfilled, discounting the pinyin, the mark can be awarded.

e.g. Question: 你要去买什么

Answer 1: 我去买 shu. (pinyin is used for the word ‘shu’. This is a key word in the sentence, and relates directly to the question. Therefore, no Communication mark can be awarded.)

Answer 2: 我去买笔 zi. (pinyin is used for the word ‘zi’. Ignoring this word in the sentence would not affect comprehension - it is not a key word in the sentence. The Communication mark can be awarded here.)

<b>Communication</b>		<b>REFUSE</b>
<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>FOR COMMUNICATION ACCEPT ANY TIME FRAME</b>	
(a) 你要去买什么	[1]	
<b>ACCEPT ANY ITEM</b> (e.g. 礼物, 东西, 毛衣、笔)		
(b) 到哪儿去买;	[1]	Tesco (不接受英文) 去公园买裤子。 (because the location and the item are not logical)
<b>ACCEPT ANY PLACE / SHOP</b> (e.g. 商店, 市场, 书店, 伦敦, 法国) The place and the item should be related and logical.		
(c) 什么时候回来。	[1]	我和妈妈一起回来 (no clear time phrase)
<b>ACCEPT ANY TIME / DAY</b> (e.g. time, day, date 上午、下午, 晚上, 明天、下个星期, 吃午饭的时候) Any verb indicating “coming back” is needed, such as 回 or 回来.		

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**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]**

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## Section 2

### Exercise 1 Questions 13–22

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this exercise, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage.</li> <li>Ignore extra material (whether Chinese is accurate or inaccurate)</li> <li><b>ACCEPT LIFTING UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY REFUSED IN THE MARK SCHEME.</b></li> </ul>			
<b>ACCEPT</b>		<b>REFUSE</b>	
<b>13 KEY CONCEPT: Forest</b> 高山森林 森林 (里) 森林里的村子	[1]	高山	
<b>14 KEY CONCEPT: can't sleep</b> 有一群鸟大声地叫/没有睡好 没有办法(继续)睡, 没有休息好 每天早上五点起床	[1]	每天早上五点	
<b>15 KEY CONCEPT: White and sweet</b> 又白又甜 (又is optional)	[1]		
<b>16 KEY CONCEPT: Green</b> 绿的 or 绿 大湖的水是蓝的, 小湖的是绿的。	[1]		
<b>17 KEY CONCEPT: By the lake</b> [在大]湖边,	[1]	在小湖边 [在]大湖边的医院里 在大湖边的医院里工作 在大湖 湖	
<b>18 KEY CONCEPT: eat the fish + drink the water</b> 喝(湖里的)水, 吃(湖里的)鱼  Both concepts are needed for the mark to be awarded	[1]	喝白水, 活百岁 喝湖里的水 吃湖里的鱼	
<b>19 KEY CONCEPT: ‘White Water’ (restaurant)</b> 白水 白水餐厅 白水餐 BOD	[1]		

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20 <b><u>KEY CONCEPT: EITHER go to the Whitewater Restaurant</u></b>	[1]	去餐厅 tc 白水餐厅
<u>Or</u>		
<u>Eat fish</u>		
去 <u>白水餐厅</u> 吃鱼 去 <u>餐厅</u> 吃鱼 <u>去白水餐厅</u> 吃鱼		
21 <b><u>KEY CONCEPT: get better</u></b>	[1]	
(病就会) 好一点儿 病就会好		
22 <b><u>KEY CONCEPT: Medicine is bitter + fish is tasty</u></b>	[1]	药苦 tc 鱼肉甜鲜 tc
药苦(而)鱼肉甜鲜 Both 药苦 and 鱼肉甜鲜 are needed.		
<b>[Total: 10]</b>		

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### 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, and so on.
- 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**

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<b>ACCEPT</b>	<b>REFUSE</b>
<p><b>(a)</b> 你有哪些爱好; Reward any hobby / interest 比如: 游泳, 打篮球, 和足球 (给三分)</p>	[1] 我要说说我的爱好 我有很多爱好
<p><b>(b)</b> 你最喜欢的爱好是什么; Reward any answer expressing a preference for one hobby / activity.</p>	[1]
<p><b>(c)</b> 你为什么喜欢这个爱好; Reward <b>any reason</b> given for a particular hobby. 说明“原因”是主要的. e.g. 我喜欢游泳, 因为我可以跟朋友一起游泳。 我喜欢游泳, 我觉得很有趣。</p>	[1] 我很喜欢 (这个爱好) e.g. 我很喜欢游泳。
<p><b>(d)</b> 你从什么时候开始有这个爱好; Reward any expression of time; day, year, month etc. e.g. 我从小就开始学游泳。 我已经跑步跑了<u>五年</u>了。</p>	[1]
<p><b>(e)</b> 你的家人有没有<b>这个</b>爱好。 Reward any answer expressing whether a family member has the hobby as well.  Reward any answer containing a reference to a family member in conjunction with a hobby. 必须是“家人的爱好” 我的爱好是游泳, 我的家人喜欢看书。 我喜欢游泳, 我姐姐(也)喜欢游泳。 我的家人有<b>这个</b> 爱好。</p>	[1] 我 <b>朋友</b> 的爱好 我的家人有( <b>四个</b> ) 爱好。

**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]**

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### Section 3

#### Exercise 1 Questions 24–28

- 24 A [2]  
 25 C [2]  
 26 B [2]  
 27 B [2]  
 28 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

ACCEPT	REFUSE
29 <b>KEY CONCEPT: Yunnan</b> (中国)云南	[1] 中国, 英国, 在英国长大的孩子
30 <b>KEY CONCEPT: First time</b> 从来没去过中国 or 第一次去中国	[1]
31 <b>KEY CONCEPT: Extremely beautiful</b> Either 美丽极了 or 比山水画还漂亮	[1]
32 <b>KEY CONCEPT: Colour + shape</b> (1 mark for each) (它的)颜色是绿的 形状像(我们的)耳朵 Pronouns are not essential for the mark to be awarded.	[1] [1]
33 <b>KEY CONCEPT: Market</b> + <b>items for sale from minority groups</b> (1 mark for each) 市场, 有 <b>少数民族</b> 的东西 ( <b>少数民族</b> is essential)	[1] [1] 挺小
34 <b>KEY CONCEPT: Dialect</b> (当地的)方言	[1]

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<p><b>35 KEY CONCEPT: People are friendly / enthusiastic + had a great time in China</b></p> <p>(1 mark for each)</p> <p>李心的朋友们热情友好 在中国很快乐 很快乐</p> <p>Pronouns are not essential for the mark to be awarded. e.g.: 我的, 你的</p>	<p>[1] [1]</p>	<p>中国很快乐</p>
<b>[Total: 10]</b>		