

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 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 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0547	22

## 1 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.**

<b>Page 3</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2014</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>22</b>

## 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 (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.

## 2.9 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 2.5(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.**

## 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:

<b>Page 4</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2014</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>22</b>

<b>(a)</b>	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>(b)</b>	Extra material which constitutes an alternative answer, <b>but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:</b>	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
<b>(c)</b>	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
<b>(d)</b>	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
<b>(e)</b>	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

<b>Page 5</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2014</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>22</b>

### 3 Detailed Mark Scheme

#### Section One

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

#### Exercise 2 Questions 6–8

Candidates can use ticks or crosses to show their answers. Please refer to General Marking Notes 2.3 for what to do if more than the stipulated number of boxes is ticked / crossed.

<b>6</b>	True	[1]
<b>7</b>	False	[2]
<b>8</b>	True	[2]
		[Total: 5]

#### Exercise 3 Questions 9–11

<b>9</b>	B	[1]
<b>10</b>	A	[2]
<b>11</b>	D	[2]
		[Total: 5]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0547	22

#### 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.)

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0547	22

**Communication**

ACCEPT		REFUSE
<b>FOR COMMUNICATION ACCEPT ANY TIME-FRAME</b>		
<p><b>(a)</b> 你是哪国人?</p> <p><b>ACCEPT ANY COUNTRY</b> (e.g. 我是中国人/我从英国来/我来自美国/我的国家是中国) 主语必须是‘我’</p>	1	Any subject other than ‘我’, e.g. 妈妈是中国人
<p><b>(b)</b> 你的生日是几月几日?</p> <p><b>ACCEPT ANY DATE THAT MAKES SENSE</b> (e.g. 我的生日3月5日/我的生日是三月五日/下个星期日是我的生日)</p>	1	下个星期/下个月是我的生日
<p><b>(c)</b> 你生日的时候想要什么礼物?</p> <p><b>ACCEPT ANY ITEMS OR ACTIVITIES WHICH MIGHT BE GIVEN AS A PRESENT</b></p> <p><b>Items</b> e.g. 我想要笔/书 我想去法国/我想吃中国菜 (这个活动可以被看做是一个礼物)</p>	1	我有电脑 我想你来我家玩 我想要见你

**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]

<b>Page 8</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2014</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>22</b>

### Note

1. If an answer only includes the stimulus points given in the original question, copied out by the candidate, no mark can be awarded.
2. For LANGUAGE, consider only the parts of the candidate's work for which you award a communication mark.
3. If candidates do not attempt (omit) one of the tasks they cannot score more than 1 mark for language.

如果漏答了一点，语言最多只能有一分。

e.g. 我的生日是三月五日，我想要电脑。（Communication: 2分; Language: 1分）

如果三点都提到了，但一点或两点答非所问/答错，语言可以是满分。

e.g. 我十六岁，我的生日是三月五日，我想要电脑。（Communication: 2分; Language: 2分）



Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0547	22

## Section 2

### Exercise 1 Questions 13–22

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In this exercise</b>, 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</b> <u><b>KEY CONCEPT: Beijing</b></u> 北京 (的西北郊区)	[1]	西北郊区
<b>14</b> <u><b>KEY CONCEPT: Three hundred</b></u> 三百/300 (个)	[1]	
<b>15</b> <u><b>KEY CONCEPT: China, Japan, America</b></u> 中国、日本、美国 [at least <b>TWO</b> out of <b>THREE</b> of these]	[1]	中国人/日本人/美国人
<b>16</b> <u><b>KEY CONCEPT: National anthem</b></u> (各国的) 国歌 Also accept the whole sentence e.g. 我们每天晚上学习各国的国歌，你教我，我教你，很好玩儿。	[1]	
<b>17</b> <u><b>KEY CONCEPT: Hot</b></u> 热 Also accept the whole sentence e.g. 我最喜欢颐和园，那儿的风景非常美丽。那天天气热。	[1]	

<b>Page 10</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2014</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>22</b>

<b>18</b>	<b><u>KEY CONCEPT: fizzy drinks</u></b> [十瓶] 汽水	[1]	
<b>19</b>	<b><u>KEY CONCEPT: One hour</u></b> 一个小时	[1]	
<b>20</b>	<b><u>KEY CONCEPT: Japanese</u></b> 日本[同学/国家]	[1]	
<b>21</b>	<b><u>KEY CONCEPT: To write characters</u></b> (姐姐喜欢) 写汉字/写字	[1]	姐姐很喜欢 汉字
<b>22</b>	<b><u>KEY CONCEPT: Local specialty</u></b> (自己国家的) 特色菜	[1]	四川菜 家乡菜
			[Total: 10]

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0547	22

### 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.
- LISTS = a maximum of 3 marks for communication: 一个LIST最多给三分。
- 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 (仅仅是‘你好’不给分) / Tom, 你好 (只有英文名不给分)
- If the candidate provided 10 points for communication without beginning/ending, the full 10 marks can still be given.

#### **ONLY REWARD EACH PIECE OF INFORMATION ONCE**

ACCEPT		REFUSE
<p><b>(a) Tick 1</b> 谁跟你一起住? Who do you live with?</p> <p>FOR PERSON REWARD: The name of a person, e.g. James, Xiaoping Description of relationship, e.g. friend, parents, cousin, grandmother Description of people, e.g. nobody Accept: pets e.g. 妈妈/我自己住/家人</p>	1	我家有五口人
<p><b>(b) Tick 2</b> 你在你的房子住了多久了? How long have you lived in your house?</p> <p>FOR TIME REWARD any length of time, e.g. 三年/一天</p>	1	描述家的句子 e.g. 我家很大
<p><b>(c) Tick 3</b> 从你家到商店怎么走? How do you get from your house to the shops?</p> <p>FOR METHOD REWARD any means of transport, e.g. I walk, by car, by bus etc. 坐公车去 商店离我家不近, 我们要坐火车(给2分)</p> <p>FOR DIRECTION REWARD: any direction, e.g. leave my house and turn left, 往东走十分钟</p>	1	只有‘商店离我家不近’ 只有‘从我家到商店一个小时’  A time given on its own is not awarded, but is acceptable as an additional detail. E.g. the shop is 5 minutes away = 0, but I walk to the shop from my house. The shop is 5 minutes away = 2

<b>Page 12</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2014</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>22</b>

<p><b>(d) Tick 4</b> 1</p> <p><b>你家附近有什么有趣的地方? What interesting places are there near your home?</b></p> <p>FOR PLACES REWARD:  A type of place. e.g. cinema, swimming pool, castle  A name of a place, e.g. Forbidden City, Night Safari  e.g. 公园  我家附近没有有趣的地方  天安门广场</p>	
<p><b>(e) Tick 5</b> 1</p> <p><b>将来你想住在农村还是住在城市? 为什么? In the future do you want to live in the countryside or the city?</b></p> <p>FOR PLACE REWARD  any preference for wanting to live in countryside/ city. 可以不考虑时态</p> <p>FOR REASON REWARD  any reason for wanting to live in town/ city.  e.g. 在城市里方便</p> <p>Accept因为 + any sensible reason.  Reason could also be given in a separate sentence. e.g. I want to live in the city. I like the shops.</p> <p><i>Please note there are 2 parts to this question. If a candidate omits one part (e.g. fails to give a reason) they still have access to the full 10 communication marks. Omitting part of this question does not equal omitting part (e) and should not result in capping communication marks at 9.</i></p>	

<b>Page 13</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2014</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>22</b>

**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]

<b>Page 14</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>IGCSE – May/June 2014</b>	<b>0547</b>	<b>22</b>

**Section 3**

<b>Exercise 1 Questions 24–28</b>	
<b>24 C</b>	[2]
<b>25 A</b>	[2]
<b>26 C</b>	[2]
<b>27 B</b>	[2]
<b>28 A</b>	[2]
<b>[Total: 10]</b>	

Page 15	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0547	22

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

### Exercise 2 Questions 29–34

ACCEPT		REFUSE
29	(i) <b>KEY CONCEPT: Attended the middle school Mandarin competition</b> 参加了（去年三月在美国的）中学生中文比赛	[1] 他们是美国的中学生参加了去年的比赛
	(ii) <b>KEY CONCEPT: Won the first prize</b> 得了第一（名）	[1] 第一（名）tc
N.B. 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)		
30	<b>KEY CONCEPT: Passed the regional heat</b> 通过本地区的比赛	[1] 参加（中学生）中文比赛
31	Any 2 of:	[1]+[1] 本地区的比赛
	• <b>KEY CONCEPT: Language</b> 语言(能力)	
	• <b>KEY CONCEPT: Culture</b> 文化(知识)	
	• <b>KEY CONCEPT: Performance</b> 表演	
32	(i) <b>KEY CONCEPT: His performance is very interesting</b> 他的表演非常有趣	[1] 对中国语言和文化更有兴趣，在大学学习中文
	(ii) <b>KEY CONCEPT: He speaks like a native Chinese person</b> 发音就像中国人一样	[1] 像中国人一样
N.B. 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 blank = 2; 2 correct answers on line 1, line 2 wrong = 1 (or vice versa)		
33	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> （在大学）学中文	[1] 学习武术和功夫

Page 16	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0547	22

34	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 交（了新）朋友 [1]	很累，上午学中文，下午参加武术班
	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 学（了新）技能 [1]	Long lift: “他从七岁开始上周末中文学校，上午学中文，下午参加武术班。虽然少了一天的休息时间，但他很开心。他说：“累是累，但我交了新朋友，还学了新技能。”
		<b>[Total: 10]</b>