

Cambridge Pre-U

MANDARIN CHINESE (PRINCIPAL)

9778/02

Paper 2 Listening, Reading and Translation

October/November 2020

MARK SCHEME

© UCLES 2020

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 October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of 8 printed pages.

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.

© UCLES 2020 Page 2 of 8

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 Principles

1.1 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.

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 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.

© UCLES 2020 Page 3 of 8

Detailed mark scheme

Section 1: Listening

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 | xīn shăng | 1 | |
| 2 | yú lè | 1 | |
| 3 | yán jiū | 1 | |
| 4 | A | 1 | |
| 5 | B+C | 2 | |
| 6 | С | 1 | |
| 7 | HousingFinance | 2 | |
| 8 | to relieve their children's pressure relieve their own loneliness (through looking after the grandchildren) gaining vitality / energised | 3 | |
| 9 | Any one from two: grandparents have more time to provide support grandparents are generally more patient | 1 | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 4 of 8

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 10 | Award 1 mark for each of the points below up to a maximum of 7: Many people think 'Gaokao' is the realisation of the fairest selection process. That is, regardless of a candidate's family background, as long as they perform well, they are able to go to good universities. Especially for students from the countryside 'Gaokao' is seen as the best opportunity to change their social status. Some parents feel that 'Gaokao' minimises the capacity for children to develop their personalities Due to the uniform nature of the examination it requires all students in the country to learn in accordance with uniform standards. It lacks flexibility. | 7 | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 5 of 8

Section 2: Reading

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 11 | A + C | 2 | |
| 12 | Keeping fitBonding with families | 2 | |
| 13(a) | the time that people spend working from home is increasing. | 1 | |
| 13(b) | people will be turning to the internet more (to satisfy their social needs). | 1 | |
| 14 | multi-professional skills receptive to new things ability to adapt to new environments. | 3 | |
| 15 | relaxed e-commerce mobile payments | 3 | |
| 16 | brought greater convenience to people's daily lives helped to increase the employment rate. | 2 | |
| 17 | the change in people's mind-set. | 1 | |
| 18(a) | due to the shortage of supplies people were fixated by the ownership of goods. | 2 | |
| 18(b) | young people are content with rights to use | 1 | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 6 of 8

Section 3 – Idioms

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 19(a)(i) | The fox with a tiger following behind | 1 | |
| 19(a)(ii) | To bully people by flaunting one's powerful connections | 1 | |
| 19(b)(i) | To share the same ambition and purpose | 1 | |
| 19(b)(ii) | Of one mind | 1 | |
| 19(c)(i) | Having had the images of the bamboo ready in one's heart; | 1 | |
| 19(c)(ii) | Any one from two: Having had ready plans or designs in one's mind before doing a certain job so that its success is guaranteed Have a well-thought-out strategy | 1 | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 7 of 8

Section 4 - Translation

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 20 | Award 1 mark for each of the phrases below up to a maximum of 16: | 16 | |
| | 1 The true meaning of sport is not about victories and defeats. 2 It helps to strengthen people's physical constitution 3 by exercising 4 Sport is a kind of 'international language', 5 without needing translation 6 people can communicate freely 7 and get the pleasure from sport. 8 The 'friendship' 9 'peace' 10 and 'respect' spirit of Sport 11 is worthy of learning for all. 12 The sporting spirit contains the attribute of team spirit: 13 when your teammate is doing well, 14 praise them; 15 when they make mistakes, 16 encourage them. 17 During the games: 18 respect opponents. 19 If they win, 20 we learn from them; 21 we are not looking for excuses. 22 If they lose, 23 please do not undermine their efforts. | | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 8 of 8