

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series**

### **0547 MANDARIN CHINESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)**

**0547/22**

Paper 2 (Reading), maximum raw mark 36

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.

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## 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 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.
- (c) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks two, one in pen and the other in pencil, the mark cannot be awarded unless there is some explicit indication from the candidate as to which is his/her final answer.

### 2.4 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** 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).

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**2.6** Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Chinese if the word given means something else in Chinese.**

**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 2**

In **Section 2, Exercise 2**, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage. Do not worry about lifting unless a lift is specifically rejected in the Mark Scheme.

**Unless the Mark Scheme states otherwise, ignore extra material given in an answer.**

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## 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:

(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>	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  <b>or</b>  (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
(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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### 3 Detailed Mark Scheme

#### Section 1

##### Exercise 1 Questions 1–5

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

##### Exercise 2 Questions 6–9

6	C	[1]
7	E	[1]
8	A	[1]
9	B	[1]
		<b>[Total: 4]</b>

##### Exercise 3 Questions 10–12

10	A	[1]
11	B	[1]
12	C	[1]
		<b>[Total: 3]</b>

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## Section 2

### Exercise 1 Questions 13–16

ACCEPT	REFUSE
13 三千 [1]	九万, 五十, 三十 (e.g. where characters are written incorrectly and therefore form a different character)
14 不方便 [1]	方便
15 便宜 [1]	贵
16 地铁 [1]	公共汽车

[Total: 4]

### Exercise 2 Questions 17–24

- In this exercise, reward the candidate for being able to locate the answer in the passage.
- Ignore extra material (whether Chinese is accurate or inaccurate).
- **ACCEPT LIFTING UNLESS IT IS SPECIFICALLY REFUSED IN THE MARK SCHEME.**

ACCEPT	REFUSE
17 <b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 北京 [1] 我现在在北京参加一个对外汉语夏令营。	
18 <b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 五百 [1] 五百个; 这里有五百个从各个国家来的同学	
19 <b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 上午 [1] 我每天上午有两个小时的口语课。	两个小时
20 <b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 书法 [1] 书法课; 下午有书法课	
21 <b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 了解汉字 (的) 笔画 [1] 我很喜欢用毛笔写汉字, 这样可以了解汉字的笔画是怎么写的	汉字笔画 (This answer is rejected as it does not contain a verb) 汉字的笔顺
22 <b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 汉字的笔顺 [1] 书法老师也给我们讲汉字的笔顺为什么非常重要。	
23 <b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 没有外国人的口音 [1] 我没有外国人的口音	
24 <b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 有那么多名胜古迹 [1] 北京有那么多名胜古迹	在北京学习中国五千年的文化和历史

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### Section 3

#### Exercise 1 Questions 25–28

25	C	[1]
26	A	[1]
27	A	[1]
28	B	[1]
		<b>[Total: 4]</b>

#### Exercise 2 Questions 29–34

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.

ACCEPT		REFUSE
29	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 年轻人 [1]	人们
30 (i)	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 方便 / 容易对比 (同类产品的) 价格 [1]	
(ii)	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 容易对比 (同类产品的) 价格/ 方便 [1]	
31	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 加 (上) 邮费 [1]	
32 (i)	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 衣服/ 鞋子 [1]	书
(ii)	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 鞋子/衣服 [1]	
33	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 看看朋友穿什么 [1]	
34	<b>KEY CONCEPT:</b> 看别人 (对网站) 的评价 [1]	

**[Total: 8]**