



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MANDARIN CHINESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0547/21

Paper 2 Reading

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 36

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.

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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 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.**

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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 (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.

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, but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme:	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 or (ii) 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 specifically refused in the Mark Scheme:	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 A	[1]
2 D	[1]
3 B	[1]
4 B	[1]
5 C	[1]
[Total: 5]	

Exercise 2 Questions 6–9	
6 B	[1]
7 E	[1]
8 A	[1]
9 D	[1]
[Total: 4]	

Exercise 3 Question 10–12	
10 B	[1]
11 A	[1]
12 D	[1]
[Total: 3]	

Section 2

Exercise 1 Questions 13–16

ACCEPT	REFUSE
13 中国 [1]	
14 火车 [1]	
15 肉 [1]	
16 健康 [1]	
[Total: 4]	

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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 KEY CONCEPT: 四海大学 “我在三月五日来到 <u>四海大学</u> ”	[1] 大学
18 KEY CONCEPT: (学习) 汉语 “我在这里学习汉语。”	[1] 在这里学习
19 KEY CONCEPT: (去海里) 游泳 下午去海里游泳。	[1] 我们每天上午上汉语课 or 我们每天上午上汉语课, 下午去海里游泳。
20 KEY CONCEPT: (说得 很) 清楚 他们说普通话也说得清楚, 我都听得懂”	[1] “四海城里的人都很热情, 他们说普通话也说得清楚, 我都听得懂” 我都听得懂
21 KEY CONCEPT: 对外汉语教学[大会] “今年夏天, 对外汉语教学大会就在 <u>四海大学</u> 举行”	[1] 汉语教学 教学大会
22 KEY CONCEPT: [演出一个] 汉语节目 “我们在会上表演了一个汉语节目, 帮助我们提高了汉语水平。”	[1] 帮助我们提高了汉语水平。 节目
23 KEY CONCEPT: 很不错 “大家都说我的发音很不错”	[1] 不错
24 KEY CONCEPT: 印尼队 印尼龙船 “印尼龙船队得了第一名”	[1] 龙船队

[Total: 8]

Section 3

Exercise 1 Questions 25–28

25 C	[1]
26 A	[1]
27 B	[1]
28 C	[1]
[Total: 4]	

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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 KEY CONCEPT: 中国经济变化很大 [1]	经济变化很大 虽然很多中国学生去国外留学、工作，但现在由于中国经济变化很大，越来越多的外国人也来中国工作。
30 KEY CONCEPT: (自己) 当老板 也有很多人自己当老板 [1]	他们在各种各样的地方工作，比如银行、学校、公司，也有很多人自己当老板。 比如银行、学校、公司，也有很多人自己当老板。
31 KEY CONCEPT: 他的爷爷奶奶在欧洲有很大的公司，让他去那里工作 or 他的爷爷奶奶让他去他们在欧洲的公司工作 [1]	他的爷爷奶奶在欧洲有很大的公司 or 已经让他去那里工作 or 他的爷爷奶奶在欧洲有很大的公司，已经让他去那里工作，可他还是要去上海工作。
32 KEY CONCEPT: (帮助中国公司) 去海外做生意 [1]	做生意 他没有做翻译工作，而是帮助中国公司去海外做生意。
33 (i) KEY CONCEPT: (城市) 很有活力 [1]	交通拥挤 新鲜事 虽然上海的环境不如欧洲国家，而且交通拥挤，但是这座城市很有活力，每天发生许多新鲜事。
(ii) KEY CONCEPT: 每天发生许多新鲜事 [1]	发生许多新鲜事
34 (i) KEY CONCEPT: 短期在中国工作 [1]	短期在中国工作没什么问题，最好不要在中国长期居住，因为欧洲环境更好。在中国找女朋友也行，但结婚后最好住在欧洲。
(ii) KEY CONCEPT: (在中国) 找女朋友 [1]	女朋友 不要在中国长期居住 在中国找女朋友也行，但结婚后最好住在欧洲。

[Total: 8]