

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

0547 MANDARIN CHINESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)

0547/01

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 30

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

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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, 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.**

Often the general principles will have to be weighed up against each other, e.g. the answer might pass the look-alike test (1.5(b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in Chinese they will not score (1.6).

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 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) In questions where candidates are required to tick a number of boxes (e.g. tick the 6 true statements) the general rule to be applied is as follows: the number of 'extra' answers indicated by the candidate is deducted from their number of correct answers and the remaining number is the mark awarded, e.g. the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but 2 of the ticks are 'extras' (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 &5 \quad \text{number of correct ticks} \\
 &-2 \quad \text{minus number of extra ticks} \\
 &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedent 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.

1.4 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)

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1.5 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 gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (d) Accept incorrect tense unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

1.6 Unless the Mark Scheme specifies otherwise, **do not accept incorrect Chinese if the word given means something else in Chinese.** (Incorrect Chinese which constitutes a word in any language other than Chinese is marked (i) on the basis of whether it is accepted or refused in the Mark Scheme and (ii) if not mentioned in the Mark Scheme, on the basis of 1.5 above).

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 them 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.

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1.9 Extra material:

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 recorded material. 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. The Detailed Mark Scheme cannot cover all eventualities and where specific instructions are not provided, Examiners must check the transcript to ensure the correct elements which would qualify for the mark are not contradicted or distorted by any extra material. The following, general, rules should be applied:

(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 transcript and the PE 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
(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 original transcript:	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 heard and pure guesswork. Therefore where a particular answer is not covered in the Mark Scheme, Examiners should consult their Team Leader

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2 Detailed Mark Scheme

<p>Section 1</p> <p>Exercise 1 Questions 1–5</p> <p>1 B [1] 2 C [1] 3 B [1] 4 A [1] 5 C [1]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Total: 5]</p>	
<p>Exercise 2 Questions 6–10</p> <p>6 C [1] 7 A [1] 8 B [1] 9 A [1] 10 C [1]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Total: 5]</p>	

<p>Section 2</p> <p>Exercise 1 Questions 11–15</p> <p>11 D [1] 12 B [1] 13 F [1] 14 E [1] 15 A [1]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Total: 5]</p>	
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<p>Exercise 2 Question 16</p> <p>16 A [1] B [1] D [1] F [1] I [1]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Total: 5]</p>	
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<p>Section 3</p> <p>Exercise 1 Questions 17–21</p> <p>17 D [1] 18 B [1] 19 E [1] 20 A [1] 21 C [1]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Total: 5]</p>	
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<p>Exercise 2 Questions 22–25</p> <p>22 (丽丽中文) 口语很好 [1] 23 (i) (在学校上中文) 课 [1] (ii) (和) 中国朋友 (练习中文) / 和朋友练习 [1] 24 中国人很 (友) 好 [1] 25 请中国学生到英国 (参加夏令营) /请中国学生 (到英国) 参加夏令营 [1]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Total: 5]</p>	
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IGCSE Mandarin Chinese (0547/01)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION SCRIPT

E This is the University of Cambridge, Local Examinations Syndicate, International General Certificate of Secondary Education, June 2010 Examination, in Mandarin Chinese. Paper 1, Listening Comprehension.

M 第一部分

E **Section 1**

M 练习一，问题一至五

E **Exercise 1, Questions 1 to 5**

M 你将听到几个中文句子，每个句子两遍。在唯一正确的方格内打勾（ ）回答问题。

E You will hear some short phrases in Chinese. You will hear each phrase twice. Answer each question by ticking 1 box only.

M 你在中国。

E You are in China.

M 第一个问题

E **Question 1**

M 在汽车站，你听到：

* [SETTING: OUTDOORS – BUS STATION]

F 25路车去飞机场。

M 25路车去哪儿? **

PAUSE 00'10"

REPEAT FROM * TO **

PAUSE 00'05"

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M 第二个问题

E Question 2

M 在公园，你听到：

* [SETTING: OUTDOORS – PARK]

F 这个公园里有个茶馆

M 这个公园里有什么？ **

PAUSE 00'10"
REPEAT FROM * TO **
PAUSE 00'05"

M 第三个问题

E Question 3

M 在饭馆，你听到：

* [SETTING: INTERIOR – RESTAURANT]

F 我不吃肉，只吃鱼。

M 她不吃什么？ **

PAUSE 00'10"
REPEAT FROM * TO **
PAUSE 00'05"

M 第四个问题

E Question 4

M 在超市，你听到：

* [SETTING: INTERIOR – SUPERMARKET]

F 今天的葡萄很便宜！

M 今天什么便宜卖？ **

PAUSE 00'10"
REPEAT FROM * TO **
PAUSE 00'05"

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M 第五个问题

E Question 5

M 在街上，你听到：

* [SETTING: OUTDOORS]

M 邮局在哪儿？

F 在电影院的东边。

M 邮局在哪儿？ **

PAUSE 00'10"
REPEAT FROM * TO **
PAUSE 00'05"

M 练习二，问题六至十

E Exercise 2, Questions 6-10

M 小明在讲他在学校的一天。请看图片。

E Xiao Ming talks about his day in school. Look at the pictures.

PAUSE 00'15"

M 请听下面的对话，选择正确的图片回答问题。

E Listen, and for each question choose the correct letter.

PAUSE 00'03"

* [SETTING: INTERIOR – CONVERSATION]

M 第六个问题

E Question 6

F 小明，你今天在学校做了什么？

M 我上午十点上了化学课，做了很多实验。

Pause 00'03"

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M 第七个问题

E **Question 7**

F 午餐是在学校吃的吗？

M 是的，我们十二点吃午餐。今天午餐是饺子，我吃了很多。

Pause 00'03"

M 第八个问题

E **Question 8**

F 然后做了什么？

M 一点钟我和几个同学一起散步。

Pause 00'03"

M 第九个问题

E **Question 9**

F 下午有课吗？

M 下午两点我上了音乐课，老师教我们唱歌。

Pause 00'03"

M 第十个问题

E **Question 10**

F 然后呢？

M 下午四点就放学了，我和同学一起到操场踢了足球。 **

Pause 00'10"

M 请再听一遍。

E Listen again.

REPEAT FROM * TO **

PAUSE 00'10"

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M 第二部分

E **Section 2**

M 练习一，问题十一至十五

E **Exercise 1, Questions 11-15**

M 你刚到北京，正在听天气预报。请看图片。

E You have just arrived in Beijing. You listen to the weather forecast. Look at the pictures.

PAUSE 00'15"

M 请听下面的录音，选择正确的图片回答问题。

E Listen, and for each period of time choose the correct letter.

PAUSE 00'03"

* [SETTING: WEATHER FORECAST]

M 第十一个问题

E **Question 11**

F 现在是北京地区天气预报：

F 北京今天上午多云。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第十二个问题

E **Question 12**

F 晚上有大雨，出门要记得带雨伞。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第十三个问题

E **Question 13**

F 明天将有大风，请大家注意安全。

PAUSE 00'03"

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M 第十四个问题

E **Question 14**

F 后天上午多雾。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第十五个问题

E **Question 15**

F 后天下午是晴天，暖和但不是很热，很适合去公园晒晒太阳。**

Pause 00'10"

M 请再听一遍。

E Listen again.

REPEAT FROM * TO **

PAUSE 00'10"

M 练习二，第十六个问题

E **Exercise 2, Question 16**

M 小王到上海旅游，正跟导游聊天。请看图片。

E Xiao Wang is travelling in Shanghai. He chats with the tour guide. Look at the pictures.

PAUSE 00'15"

M 请听下面的对话，在五个正确的方格内打勾（）标明小王在上海要去的地方。

E Listen, and tick 5 boxes to show where Xiao Wang will go while in Shanghai.

PAUSE 00'03"

* [SETTING: CONVERSATION]

M 您好，导游！

F 您好！欢迎您来上海旅游。在上海您都想去哪些地方？

M 我听说很多上海人都喜欢早上去公园打太极拳或者跳舞，所以我想在上海的这几天每天早上都去公园走走看看。

PAUSE 00'05"

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F 您想参观博物馆吗？

M 博物馆是一定要去的。请您明天给我介绍介绍，行吗？

F 好。上海的黄浦江很美，晚上可以坐船游黄浦江。

M 我听朋友说过晚上游黄浦江很好玩，可是我总是早起早睡，晚上不出门，所以就不会晚上游黄浦江了。

PAUSE 00'05"

F 那么，您要不要我给您介绍几间上海有名的饭馆儿？上海菜是非常好吃的。

M 谢谢，不用了。我在上海有很多朋友，他们请我去他们家里吃饭。

F 商场呢？上海的大商场是很有名的。

M 我不喜欢逛商场，但我需要给家人买些礼物所以还是会在离开上海以前去家大商场买些东西。

PAUSE 00'05"

F 如果您需要去银行取钱的话，您的酒店对面就有一家中国银行，非常方便。

M 谢谢，我带了足够的现金，也有信用卡，不需要去银行了。不过，我想明天去花店买些花儿送给朋友。

F 离酒店不远有一家花店，出门向左走，五分钟就到了。

M 谢谢您，导游！

F 不客气，希望您在上海玩得愉快。 **

Pause 00'10"

M 请再听一遍。

E Listen again.

REPEAT FROM * TO **

PAUSE 00'10"

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M 第三部分

E **Section 3**

M 练习一，问题十七至二十一

E **Exercise 1, Questions 17-21**

M 同学们一起谈他们的课外活动。请看图片。

E Classmates talk about their out of school activities. Look at the pictures.

PAUSE 00'15"

M 请听下面的录音，选择正确的图片回答问题。

E Listen, and for each youngster choose the correct activity.

PAUSE 00'03"

* [SETTING: INTERIOR – CONVERSATION ABOUT OUT OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES]

F 我叫王兰，很喜欢跳芭蕾舞。我们学校没有舞蹈队，所以我常常放学后去专门的芭蕾舞学校练习。

Pause 00'05"

M 我叫李文，个子长得很高，是学校篮球队的队员。每天放学后我都喜欢参加篮球训练。

Pause 00'05"

F 我叫张红。我有三个弟弟、妹妹。我放学后总是赶快跑回家照顾弟弟、妹妹，跟他们玩。

Pause 00'05"

M 我叫小林。同学们都叫我书呆子。我上学时看书，放学后还是看书。

Pause 00'05"

F 我叫丽丽，三岁就开始学游泳，很想将来成为游泳运动员，所以每天一放学我就会去游泳。 **

Pause 00'10"

M 请再听一遍。

E Listen again.

REPEAT FROM * TO **

PAUSE 00'10"

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M 练习二，问题二十二至二十五

E Exercise 2, Questions 22-25

M “在中国的夏令营”：对英国学生丽丽的采访请先阅读一下问题。

E 'Summer camp in China': an interview with Lily, an English student. Read the questions.

PAUSE 01'00"

M 请听下面的采访，用中文或拼音回答问题。

E Listen, and answer the questions in Chinese. You may write your answers in Chinese characters or pinyin

PAUSE 00'03"

* [SETTING: RADIO INTERVIEW]

M 你好，你就是丽丽，对吗？

F 正是，您好。

M 我是电台的记者，想采访一下来中国参加夏令营的外国学生。听说你 中文口语很好，所以来采访你。你是哪国人？

F 我是英国人。

M 你中文说得这么好是怎么学的？

F 我在英国上学的学校有中文课。我每个星期都上两次中文课。我也有几位中国朋友常常帮我练习中文。

M 你为什么来中国参加夏令营？

F 我一直都想到中国来看看，也体验一下在中国的生活。参加这次夏令营是一个很好的机会。

PAUSE 01'00"

M 你喜欢夏令营的生活吗？

F 非常喜欢。在夏令营我们就象一家人一样，我们什么事都是一起做， 大家很和睦。

M 你们有没有一起在中国旅游？

F 有。我们一起去爬了泰山，游了西湖。

M 你在中国一个多月了，你对中国印象如何？

F 印象很好，因为中国人非常友好。

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M 你来中国参加夏令营的最大收获是什么？。

F 最大的收获是结识了许多中国朋友。我回到英国后打算建议我的学校邀请中国学生到英国来参加夏令营，帮助他们了解英国。

M 这是个好主意。谢谢你接受采访。

F 不客气，再见！ **

Pause 01'00"

M 请再听一遍。

E Listen again.

REPEAT FROM * TO **

PAUSE 01'00"

M 考试结束，请合上考卷。

E This is the end of the examination.