



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**MANDARIN CHINESE (FOREIGN LANGUAGE)**

**0547/11**

Paper 1 Listening

**May/June 2016**

**MARK SCHEME**

Maximum Mark: 30

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**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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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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 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 (2.5 (b)), but if the candidate has produced an answer that is another word in Chinese they will not score (2.6).

### 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. 2 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. For example, the candidate is required to tick 6 true statements, but instead ticks 8 statements. 5 of the ticks are correctly placed, but there are 2 'extra' ticks (8 ticks placed by candidate minus 6 ticks required by rubric = 2 extras). Therefore the candidate is awarded a mark of 3

number of correct ticks:        5  
 minus number of extra ticks:  –2  
 marks awarded:                    = 3

- (d) Answers in pen do not take precedence over answers in pencil, e.g. if a candidate is asked to tick 1 box and ticks 2, 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.

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**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 gender or person unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.
- (d) Accept incorrect possessive adjectives, unless Mark Scheme specifies otherwise.

**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 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.

**2.8 No response and '0' marks**

There is a NR (No Response) option in scoris.

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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## 2.9 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, <b>but which is not explicitly mentioned in the Mark Scheme</b> :	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  <b>or</b>  (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 <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 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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### 3 Detailed Mark Scheme

#### Section 1

#### Exercise 1 Questions 1–5

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

#### Exercise 2 Questions 6–10

6	B	[1]
7	C	[1]
8	A	[1]
9	A	[1]
10	B	[1]
		<b>[Total: 5]</b>

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## Section 2

### Exercise 1 Questions 11–15

11 一层 D	[1]
12 二层 E	[1]
13 三层 C	[1]
14 四层 B	[1]
15 五层 F	[1]
	<b>[Total: 5]</b>

### Exercise 2 Questions 16

A mark out of 5 is entered for the whole exercise in the mark input box.  
 If more than 5 boxes are ticked by the candidate, indicate 'working' in 'Comments' box: e.g. 6 boxes ticked of which 5 are correct use formula  $5 - 1 = 4$  (where 1 = the number of extra boxes ticked).

16 A	[1]
B	[1]
F	[1]
G	[1]
H	[1]
	<b>[Total: 5]</b>

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## Section 3

## Exercise 1 Questions 17–21

17	F	[1]
18	G	[1]
19	B	[1]
20	D	[1]
21	C	[1]
		<b>[Total: 5]</b>

## Exercise 2 Questions 22–25

ACCEPT	REFUSE
Where candidates use pinyin, tones do not need to be correct for the mark to be awarded.	
22 工程师 [1]	
23 同事 [1]	
24 (i) (参观) 名胜/古迹 [1]	
(ii) (坐游) 船 [1]	
25 带儿子 (来) [1]	
<b>[Total: 5]</b>	

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**2016 IGCSE Mandarin Chinese (0547/11)  
LISTENING COMPREHENSION SCRIPT**

E This is the University of Cambridge, Local Examinations Syndicate, International General Certificate of Secondary Education, June 2016 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 在商店，你听到：

F **\*汽水很便宜。**

M 什么很便宜？ \*\*

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

M **第二个问题**

E **Question 2**

M 在街上，你听到：

F **\*这个手表很好看。**

M 什么很好看？ \*\*

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



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M 第三个问题

E Question 3

M 在家里，你听到：

F \*妈妈买了糖果。

M 妈妈买了什么？ \*\*

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

M 第四个问题

E Question 4

M 在教室，你听到：

F \*小王今天戴了领带。

M 小王今天戴了什么？ \*\*

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

M 第五个问题

E Question 5

M 在汽车站，你听到：

F \*十二路车去眼镜店。

M 十二路车去哪儿？ \*\*

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

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M 练习二，问题六至十

E Exercise 2 Questions 6 to 10

M 王力在讲他新学期的第一天。请看图片。

E Wang Li is talking about his first day of term. Look at the pictures.

PAUSE 00'15"

M 请听下面的对话，你将听到两遍。在唯一正确的方格内打勾（✓）回答问题。

E Listen, and answer each question by ticking (✓) 1 box only. You will hear the conversation twice.

PAUSE 00'03"

M \*第六个问题

E Question 6

F 王力，你今天做了什么？

M 今天是开学第一天，早上八点我走路去学校。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第七个问题

E Question 7

F 你们今天上数学课了吗？

M 上午九点开始，我上了两堂数学课。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第八个问题

E Question 8

F 然后呢？

M 十一点课间休息，我和同学们一起吃饼干。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第九个问题

E Question 9

F 下午上了什么课？

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M 下午两点我上了美术课。

PAUSE 00'03"

M **第十个问题**

E **Question 10**

F 放学后做了什么？

M 下午四点放学后，我和好朋友练武术。 \*\*

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 to 15

M 你刚入住一家酒店，服务员给你介绍酒店设施。请看图片。

E You have just checked in at a hotel and the receptionist is talking to you about the hotel facilities. Look at the pictures.

PAUSE 00'15"

M 请听下面的录音，你将听到两遍。将图片旁的字母分别填入适当的方格内。

E Listen, and put the correct letter in the appropriate box. You will hear the information twice.

PAUSE 00'03"

M \*第十一个问题

E Question 11

F 我们酒店很大，一共有五层，

F 酒店一层有个小商店，可以买报纸和地图。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第十二个问题

E Question 12

F 餐厅在二层，有中餐也有西餐。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第十三个问题

E Question 13

F 三层有健身房，可以在那儿锻炼。

PAUSE 00'03"

M 第十四个问题

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## E Question 14

F 四层有一个小银行，可以在那儿换钱。

PAUSE 00'03"

## M 第十五个问题

## E Question 15

F 五层有酒吧，可以唱卡拉OK。 \*\*

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 小文刚到北京，她的一位朋友帮她一起安排在北京的活动。请看图片。

E Xiao Wen has just arrived in Beijing. Her friend is helping her to plan some activities. Look at the pictures.

PAUSE 00'15"

M 请听下面的对话，你将听到两遍。在五个正确的方格内打勾（✓），标明小文在北京的活动安排。

E Listen, and tick (✓) 5 boxes to show the activities Xiao Wen has planned for her time in Beijing. You will hear the conversation twice.

M 对话中将有两次停顿。

E There will be 2 short pauses during the conversation.

PAUSE 00'03"

M \*你好，小文！欢迎你来北京。

F 你好，大明！

M 你在北京想做些什么？

F 我有两张音乐会的票，请你一起去。

PAUSE 00'10"

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M 太好了，谢谢！北海公园的花儿都开了，你想去看吗？

F 想去。我很喜欢看花儿。

M 你去过天坛没有？

F 没去过。我们可以明天去。

PAUSE 00'10"

M 你现在想做什么？

F 我有些不舒服，想去药店买点药。

M 我带你去吧，然后我们去茶馆喝茶，好吗？

F 好的，走吧。\*\*

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 to 21

M 朋友们一起谈他们圣诞节最爱做的事。请看图片。

E Friends are talking about the activities they enjoy doing at Christmas. Look at the pictures.

PAUSE 00'15"

M 请听下面的录音，你将听到两遍。选择正确的图片回答问题，将字母填入方格内。

E Listen, and for each young person choose the correct letter. You will hear what they say twice.

PAUSE 00'03"

F \*我叫晶晶。圣诞节时我最喜欢逛街，给家人买礼物。

PAUSE 00'05"

M 我叫大力，很喜欢山区的风景。我常常在圣诞节时跟朋友们去滑雪。

PAUSE 00'05"

F 我叫小红。圣诞节时有很多好吃的，我最喜欢的就是吃巧克力。

PAUSE 00'05"

M 我叫小刚。圣诞节期间剧场有很多演出，我非常喜欢去看。

PAUSE 00'05"

F 我叫冰冰。我奶奶不跟我们住在一起，我喜欢每年圣诞节去看她。\*\*

PAUSE 00'10"

M 请再听一遍。

E Listen again.

REPEAT FROM \* TO \*\*

PAUSE 00'10"

M 练习二，问题二十二至二十五

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**E Exercise 2 Questions 22 to 25**

M 对一名在欧洲旅游的中国游客的采访

E An interview with a Chinese tourist in Europe

M 请先阅读一下问题。

E Read the questions.

PAUSE 01'00"

M 请听下面的采访，你将听到两遍。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. You will hear the interview twice.

M 采访中将有一次停顿。

E There will be a pause during the interview.

PAUSE 00'03"

M \*您好！我是《中国周报》的记者。

F 您好！我叫张海。

M 我最近在采访到欧洲旅游的中国人。可以问您几个问题吗？

F 可以。

M 您在中国做什么工作？

F 我是一名工程师。

M 这是您第一次来欧洲旅游吗？

F 是的。一直都想来，这次终于来了。

M 您一个人来的吗？

F 不是，是跟同事一起来的。

PAUSE 01'00"

M 在欧洲旅游期间，您最喜欢做什么？

F 我最喜欢参观名胜古迹和坐游船。

M 您觉得欧洲的饭菜好吃吗？



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F 很好吃，我回国后要学着做。

M 您以后还会再来欧洲旅游吗？

F 一定会，因为我要带我儿子来参观欧洲。

M 谢谢您接受采访。

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.