

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0509 FIRST LANGUAGE CHINESE

0509/13

Paper 1 (Reading), maximum raw mark 50

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.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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Question 1

- 20 marks will be available for Reading: these will be awarded according to the detailed mark scheme below.
- 5 marks will be available for Writing (see table below).

Reading

| | Accept | Mark | Reject |
|-------|---|------|---|
| 1 (a) | 衣服洗得发白 (1分) 捶打野菜 (1分) | [2] | |
| (b) | 在困难的情况下 / 在艰苦的时刻 (1分) 保持 乐观积极 的心态 (1分) | [2] | 只说“坚强”不行 (是品格, 不是心态) |
| (c) | 战争 / 兵荒马乱 (1分) 饥饿 / 饥荒 (1分) 疾病 (1分) | [3] | |
| (d) | 卖青菜 (1分) 举起拳头和记者讲话 / 坚定地说 (1分) 吃沙土也要 活下去 (1分) | [3] | 只说摆出来不行, 要有“卖” 只说“和记者说话”不行 |
| (e) | 贫穷 / 没有钱 / 饥饿 / 艰难 / 恐惧 / 政治斗争 / 存粮不多 (any two) | [2] | 只说“诬陷”不行; 只说“无钱医治”不行, 因为不是社会状况。正确的答案应该 形容社会状况 , 而不是讲一个人的生活 |
| (f) | 怕 母亲自杀 / 死 (1分) 不想告诉母亲自己的想法 / 不想让母亲伤心 (1分) | [2] | “怕”和“担心”是要点 |
| (g) | 母亲不会自杀 (1分) | [1] | “母亲很坚强” “母亲不会死去” |

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| (h) (i) | 因为想得到豆饼 / 因为饿 (1分) | [1] | |
| (ii) | 侮辱那些孩子 / 戏弄孩子 / 玩弄孩子 / 把孩子当成狗 / 管理员坏心眼 (1分) | [1] | |
| (iii) | 因为做人要有骨气 / 因为人不能像狗一样活着 | [1] | |
| (i) | 给作者树立了榜样 / 有深远的影响 / 从 <u>父母</u> 身上学会了… / <u>父母</u> 让我明白了… (1分) | | |
| | 在苦难中不堕落 (1分) | [2] | |

[语言的精确 : 5]

[总分 : 25]

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Writing: Accuracy of Language

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|----------------------|---|
| 5 (Excellent) | Clear, carefully chosen language with complex syntax where appropriate. Varied, precise vocabulary. Hardly any or no technical errors. |
| 4 (Good) | Clear, appropriate language. Appropriate vocabulary. Few technical errors. |
| 3 (Adequate) | Language generally appropriate, but unsophisticated and generally simple syntax. Adequate vocabulary. Some technical errors. |
| 2 (Weak) | Unsophisticated language, not always appropriate. Very simple syntax with some clumsiness. Thin vocabulary. A number of technical errors. |
| 1 (Poor) | Thin, inappropriate use of language. Confused and obscure. Many errors. |

Question 2

- 15 marks are available for reading: each relevant point extracted by the candidate from the texts is ticked (see below). A mark is awarded for each tick up to a maximum of 15 marks.
- 10 marks are available for writing (see tables below).

- 1 人生中有困难 / 不可能没有困难。
- 2 要以乐观的态度面对困难。
- 3 要活下去 / 不寻短见。
- 4 要有骨气 / 要有人格。
- 5 父母给孩子树立对付困难的榜样。
- 6 有的困难是外来的，有的是自身造成的。
- 7 困难的特点是你软它就强。
- 8 战胜困难不是一件容易的事。
- 9 面对困难要沉着镇静。
- 10 面对困难要有信心 / 坚持信念。
- 11 面对困难要有智慧 / 机智 / 开动脑筋。
- 12 要理清思路 / 有清晰的策略 / 高超的战术。
- 13 循序渐进 / 一步一步地走好路子 / 不急于求成。
- 14 困难是人一生的财富。 / 一个人太顺了，可能会更容易摔跤。
- 15 有勇气战胜困难 / 坚强勇敢 / 从苦难中站起 / 把困难踩在脚下 / 不畏惧 / 不堕落 / 不放弃。

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Writing: Style and Organisation

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| 5 (Excellent) | Excellent expression and focus with assured use of own words. Good summary style with orderly grouping of ideas; excellent linkage. Answer has sense of purpose. |
| 4 (Good) | Good expression in recognisable summary style. Attempts to focus and to group ideas; good linkage. |
| 3 (Adequate) | Satisfactory expression in own words. Reasonably concise with some sense of order. Occasional lapses of focus. |
| 2 (Weak) | Limited expression but mostly in own words. Some sense of order but little sense of summary. Tendency to lose focus (e.g. by including some anecdote); thread not always easy to follow. |
| 1 (Poor) | Expression just adequate; maybe list-like. Considerable lifting; repetitive. Much irrelevance. |

Writing: Accuracy of Language

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 5 (Excellent) | Clear, carefully chosen language with complex syntax where appropriate. Varied, precise vocabulary. Hardly any or no technical errors. |
| 4 (Good) | Clear, appropriate language. Appropriate vocabulary. Few technical errors. |
| 3 (Adequate) | Language generally appropriate, but unsophisticated and generally simple syntax. Adequate vocabulary. Some technical errors. Some lifting. |
| 2 (Weak) | Unsophisticated language, not always appropriate. Very simple syntax with some clumsiness. Thin vocabulary. A number of technical errors OR language is almost entirely lifted. |
| 1 (Poor) | Thin, inappropriate use of language. Confused and obscure. Many errors. |