



Cambridge IGCSE™

CHINESE AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

0523/02

Paper 2 Listening

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 30

Published

This mark scheme contains the instructions and marking guidance that our examiners used to mark candidate responses for this component.

Before they start marking, examiners complete a standardisation process. They review a range of candidate responses and discuss the mark scheme in detail to agree which answers can and cannot be accepted. Examiners award marks where it is clear that candidate responses have met the requirements of the mark scheme. These requirements may vary between different components or different versions of the same component, depending on the exact requirements of the question and the candidate responses seen during the standardisation process.

Sometimes, our mark schemes may allow marks to be awarded to responses which contain elements that are factually incorrect or for content not covered by the syllabus. We do this in response to the demands of a specific question to support candidates and make sure that our assessments are fair. However, these allowances should not be used as a guide for teaching and learning.

We cannot discuss the mark scheme with schools, and we recommend that schools read the mark scheme together with the assessment material and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

General marking principles

All examiners must apply these marking principles when marking candidate responses.

1	Examiners must award marks for each response in line with: - the specific content defined in the mark scheme - the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the level descriptions - the standard of response required as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.
2	Examiners must award whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).
3	Examiners must award marks positively . This means that: - marks are not deducted for errors or omissions - marks are awarded for correct/valid answers as defined in the mark scheme and also for other valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme referring to your team leader as appropriate - the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar are judged only when the mark scheme indicates that these features are specifically assessed in the question. However, the meaning of all responses must be unambiguous.
4	Examiners must consistently apply the requirements of the mark scheme and any rules for what to do when candidates have not followed instructions correctly.
5	Examiners must use the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme, unless limited by the quality of the candidate responses seen.
6	Examiners must award marks according to the mark scheme and must not award marks with grade thresholds or grade descriptions in mind.

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Credit for good language or content point
	Incorrect
	Omission
	Meaning unclear or illegible
	If the examiner considers the answer to be more correct than incorrect, then 'benefit of doubt' is given.
	Harmless addition: used if the candidate extends their answer, without contradicting or invalidating the response.
	Repetition
	Invalidate: used if the candidate includes material in their answer which contradicts the correct answer, and therefore invalidates their response.
	Used to show that blank pages have been seen and any creditworthy material has been awarded
Highlighter	Highlight
On-page comment	Wrong question number given by candidate
Off-Page Comment	Used to make a holistic comment about the script

This component tests the following Assessment Objectives:

AO3: Listening

- L1 identify and select relevant information
- L2 understand ideas, opinions and attitudes
- L3 show understanding of the connections between ideas, opinions and attitudes
- L4 understand what is implied but not directly stated, e.g. speaker's intention or feelings, guided by the speaker's tone of voice

Overview of exercises on Paper 2

Exercise	Task type	Listening objectives tested	Total available marks
1	Short answer questions	L1, L2	6
2	Gap-fill sentences	L1, L2	8
3	Information correction	L2, L3, L4	8
4	Multiple-choice questions	L1, L2, L3, L4	8
TOTAL MARKS			30

Detailed Mark Scheme

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
Exercise 1				
1		Traditional Chinese	1	
	至少400（个）字/400（个）及以上/最少400（个）字	至少400（個）字/400（個）及以上/最少400（個）字		
2		Traditional Chinese	1	BOD: 凉气 T: 涼氣
	(室内)有冷气/空调	(室內)有冷氣/空調		
3		Traditional Chinese	1	BOD: 父母课室 父母教室 T: 父母課室 父母教室 reject: 父母课
	父母课堂	父母課堂		
4		Traditional Chinese	1	reject: 枯燥 讨厌 厌倦 不耐烦 不赞同 T: 枯燥 討厭 厭倦 不耐煩 不贊同
	消极/不积极/不情愿/不愿意/无聊/没兴趣	消極/不積極/不情願/不願意/無聊/沒興趣		
5		Traditional Chinese	1	reject: 抗拒 忐忑 厌烦 T: 抗拒 忐忑 厭煩
	担心/不放心/不相信/不信任/麻烦/质疑/太复杂/太难	擔心/不放心/不相信/不信任/麻煩/質疑/太複雜/太難		
6		Traditional Chinese	1	reject: 回收 自帶水杯 自帶水瓶 T: 回收 自帶水杯 自帶水瓶
	抽奖/自帶咖啡杯/自帶杯子	抽獎/自備咖啡杯/自備杯子		

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
Exercise 2				
7(a)	治病/作药品（饮用）/ 医人 治病/作藥品（喝）/ 醫人		1	BOD: 医疗 医治 作为 药品 T: 醫療 醫治 作為藥 品 reject: 喝药 吃药 （饮 用）药品 T: 喝藥 吃藥 （飲 用）藥品
7(b)	（大）自然 （大）自然		1	
7(c)	沿海城市/海边城市 沿海城市/海邊城市		1	Reject: 沿海城镇 T: 沿海城鎮
7(d)	快餐文化 快餐文化		1	reject: 快餐
7(e)	国际（知名） 國際（知名）		1	BOD: 国外品牌 T: 國外品牌
7(f)	时尚(风景线) 時尚(風景線)		1	
7(g)	放松 放鬆		1	
7(h)	做实验/试验/实验室里的精工细作 做實驗/實驗/實驗室裡的精工細作		1	reject: 巧克力工厂 T: 巧克力工廠

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
Exercise 3				
8(a)	土木工程	土木工程	1	
8(b)	学习（过程）	學習（過程）	1	
8(c)	录影（带）/拍录影/拍录像/（拍）影片	錄影帶（附）/拍錄影帶/拍錄影帶/（拍）影片	1	reject: 录视频 T: 錄視頻
8(d)	（长期坚持的）运动/（做）闪电操	（長期堅持的）運動/（做）閃電操	1	
8(e)	尊重/看重/尊敬/崇拜/敬佩	尊重/重視/尊敬/崇拜/敬佩	1	reject: 感恩 感激 T: 感恩 感激
8(f)	平静/坦然/正常/不意外/从容/平常/理解	平靜/坦然/正常/不意外/從容/平常/理解	1	reject: 意料之中 普遍
8(g)	影响力	影響力	1	
8(h)	在家/居家/足不出户	在家/居家/足不出戶	1	reject: 身体处于好的状态 T: 身體處於好的狀態

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Exercise 4			
9(a)	B	1	
9(b)	C	1	
9(c)	B	1	
9(d)	B	1	
9(e)	C	1	
9(f)	C	1	
9(g)	A	1	
9(h)	A	1	