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**FIRST LANGUAGE CHINESE**

**0509/12**

Paper 1 Reading

**May/June 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

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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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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

**PUBLISHED****Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<p><b>Question 1</b> 20 marks for Content 5 marks for Accuracy of Language</p> <p>In own words: Note: Do not penalise selective lift of appropriate vocabulary taken from the passage, but an extended lift that does not convey understanding = 0</p> <p>If a candidate makes an error in a character which is needed to answer the question (underlined in the mark scheme), the mark cannot be awarded.</p>			
1(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 着急 (1)</li> <li>- 不快/不好/烦闷/烦躁/不开心 (1)</li> <li>- 不耐烦 (1)</li> </ul> <p>Any 2 of 3, accept any word which indicates a similar meaning.</p>	<b>2</b>	<p><b>Reject</b> 不喜欢当天的天气/ 感觉冷 烦恼/无奈/不适应/不舒服/反感</p>
1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 她的语音不太标准。/有口音 (1)</li> <li>- 她带着股自来熟/ 她的头几乎搭到了我的肩上。(1)</li> <li>- 她的背景/回答/她的话/ “是荷兰人，今年六十啦，但在中国工作”。(1)</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for bullet point 3 about background. e.g. 她有着亚裔面孔但是荷兰人/她六十岁了但看上去才五十岁/她是荷兰人但在中国工作</p>	<b>3</b>	<p>“她的眼睛透着光，丝毫未见浑浊” — 不给分。</p>
1(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 一个人去 /孤身 (1)</li> <li>- 她放弃了已有的一切/她得从头开始 (1)</li> <li>- 亚洲对她而言是个陌生的地方/改变了生活环境 (1)</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>	<p><b>Reject</b> 年龄太大了 没有亲戚朋友</p>
1(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 活在当下 (1)</li> <li>- 勇于追求梦想/努力实现目标 (1)</li> <li>- 勇往直前/往前走就好了/不害怕未知的未来/乐观开心面对生活/直面困难 (1)</li> <li>- 做了选择不后悔/坚持/不放弃 (1)</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>	<p><b>Reject:</b> 豁达 对未来充满希望</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 象征了“我”情绪/心情的变化 (1)</li> <li>- 象征了“我”所有的困惑/困扰都消失了(1)</li> </ul> Any 1 of 2	1	Reject: 心理改变了。
1(f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 躲避/防备/不舒服/排斥/戒备 (1)</li> <li>- 好奇/有兴趣/觉得奇怪 (1)</li> <li>- 欣赏/尊敬/敬重/感激/信任 (1)</li> <li>- 亲近/当成朋友 (1)</li> </ul>	4	Reject: 冷漠 疑惑 理解/感慨 温暖/暖意
1(g)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (她凑了上来,) 看向我手机的头几乎搭到了我的肩上/带着股自来熟 (1)</li> <li>- 一路眉飞色舞地跟我分享她和朋友们故事/乐于分享她的故事 (1)</li> <li>- 她模仿了起来: “来不及来不及啦, 快啦快啦。” (1)</li> <li>- 临别时给了我大大的拥抱。(1)</li> </ul>	3	

Give up to 5 marks for Accuracy (a holistic mark for Question 1).

### 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.
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	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<p><b>Question 2</b></p> <p>15 marks for Content 5 marks for Style and Organisation 5 marks for Accuracy of Language No marks will be awarded for anything the candidate writes beyond the upper word limit.</p> <p>15 points are required, but more than 15 are given below to outline possible points candidates could be expected to make. Each point scores one mark, with a maximum of 15 to be awarded for content. Please note that the points below are possible answers and are in note form, but that candidates are required to present their summary in continuous prose.</p> <p>10 marks are available for Writing (see tables).</p>			
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 勇于追求自己的梦想/ 做自己喜欢的事情/知道自己想要什么/一直想.....</li> <li>2 敢于放弃已有的一切</li> <li>3 不害怕未知的未来/一直往前走/勇往直前/直面选择</li> <li>4 不要犹豫不决/不要瞻前顾后/要果断/坚定</li> <li>5 接受自己的选择/ 承担选择的后果/ 不要后悔</li> <li>6 不要半途而废/不要放弃/坚持</li> <li>7 参考别人的经验/选择正确的参照对象/不要攀比/不要受别人的影响/不要受朋辈带来的压力影响/</li> <li>8 主动寻求帮助</li> <li>9 乐观向上/积极的态度</li> <li>10 培养自己的能力/不单是能力</li> <li>11 认清自己的能力/ 调整对自己的期许/不怕落后</li> </ol>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	12 看待成功时，避免犯片面归因的错误/不要受媒体的误导 13 有的成功需要借助运气/其他变量 14 多给自己留一点儿预估时间/对自己宽容一点 15 正确看待培养知识和技能的实际用时/对获得成功的时间充分认知 16 调整工作和学习的时间比例/好好利用下班后的时间/一张一弛/劳逸结合 17 要努力 18 提高效率/手脚利落一些/保持专注/培养自控力 19 不要着急/不要急匆匆地奔向下一站/保持自己的节奏/欲速则不达/心平气和		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
<b>Writing: Style and Organisation</b>			
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		
<b>Writing: Accuracy of Language</b>			
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.		