

# Cambridge IGCSE™

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**CHINESE AS A SECOND LANGUAGE****0523/02**

Paper 2 Listening

**May/June 2024**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 30

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**Published**

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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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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This document consists of **14** printed pages.

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 descriptions 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.

## General Marking Principles

**It is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme. 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 Team Leader 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 the Mark Scheme.

### 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 <u>to a whole question</u> but makes no second attempt at it, mark the crossed out work.

### 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.

### No response and '0' marks

There is a NR (No Response) option in **RMA<sup>3</sup>**.

#### 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.

## ANNOTATIONS

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct or credit for good content point
	Incorrect content point
	If the examiner considers the answer to be more correct than incorrect, then 'benefit of doubt' is given.
	If the examiner considers the answer to be more incorrect than correct, then 'no benefit of the doubt' is given.
	Unclear
	Invalidates the answer
	Used to show that blank pages have been seen
	Used to highlight incorrect characters or pinyin

**USE OF PINYIN AND USE OF TONES**

Examiners are looking to see that candidates have communicated in their answers that they have understood what they have heard and can answer the given question. If a candidate has chosen to write their answers to the Listening component in pinyin instead of Chinese characters, there is no requirement for them to use tones on the pinyin, and the spelling of the pinyin does not have to conform to the standard spelling rules. However, the answer must be completely unambiguous within the context.

**Wrong choice of character**

If a candidate has written an incorrect character in their response, please consider the following:

- Does the incorrect character have the same pinyin (or sound)? Accept homophone characters (接受同音形近字) as long as they do not communicate something different or interfere with the meaning of the answer given.
- Does the incorrect character have different pinyin (or sound)? In this case, consider whether the incorrect character communicates the required elements or not, if so, award the mark.
- Miswritten characters (错字): if a candidate has written a character inaccurately (e.g. missing stroke, additional or misplaced stroke) award the mark if it is still recognisable / alike enough to the intended character.

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

**Detailed Mark Scheme**

Examiners must remember that quality of language is not being assessed in this component. The focus is on communication. Therefore, answers which are not 100% grammatically accurate can still be accepted as long as the answer communicates understanding of what the candidate has heard and answers the question.

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance		
<b>Exercise 1</b>						
<i>Characters in brackets are not key words, so these do not have to be included in a response to award the mark.</i>						
1	<b>Simplified</b> 七点	<b>Traditional</b> 七點	1			
2	<b>Simplified</b> 第一个星期/周/礼拜/开始 (as an alternative)	<b>Traditional</b> 第一週/週/禮拜/開始 (as an alternative)	1	NBOD: 第一个星期 T: 第一個星期		
3	<b>Simplified</b> 线上(团)/网络/网上(团)	<b>Traditional</b> 線上(團)/網路/網上(團)	1			
4	<b>Simplified</b> 不(愿/能)接受/不(想) 尝试/不感兴趣/没兴趣/无 兴趣	<b>Traditional</b> 不(願/能)接受/不(想) 嘗試/不感興趣/沒興趣/無 興趣	1	Accept: 不想+verb, 不愿意+verb T: 不想+verb, 不願意+verb Reject: 无聊, 反对, 不喜欢, 不想only, 不愿意only, 很难, 抗拒, 做不到 T: 無聊, 反對, 不喜歡, 不想only, 不願意only, 很難, 抗拒, 做不到		

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
5	<b>Simplified</b> 红色(的)大楼	<b>Traditional</b> 紅色(的)大樓	1	Reject: 红楼 T: 紅樓
6	<b>Simplified</b> 机票太贵/机票价格疯涨/机票越来越贵/机票价格增加	<b>Traditional</b> 機票太貴/機票價格瘋狂漲/機票越來越貴/機票價格增加	1	BOD:机票价格风涨, 机票太 guèi T:機票價格風漲, 機票太 guèi NBOD:机票价格疯长 T:機票價格瘋長 Reject:太 貴 only T:太 貴 only

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance		
<b>Exercise 2</b>						
<i>Characters in brackets are not key words, so these do not have to be included in a response to award the mark.</i>						
7(a)	<b>Simplified</b> 爱好	<b>Traditional</b> 愛好	1			
7(b)	<b>Simplified</b> 观众	<b>Traditional</b> 觀眾	1			
7(c)	<b>Simplified</b> 闪电 (团队)	<b>Traditional</b> 閃電 (隊伍)	1			
7(d)	<b>Simplified</b> 结构	<b>Traditional</b> 結構	1			
7(e)	<b>Simplified</b> (要掌握) 安全 (知识)	<b>Traditional</b> (要掌握) 安全 (知識)	1	BOD: 把握安全 T: 把握安全		
7(f)	<b>Simplified</b> 包容/宽容	<b>Traditional</b> 包容/寬容	1			

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
7(g)	<b>Simplified</b> (打) 电话	<b>Traditional</b> (打) 電話	1	BOD: 电话ji xun, 电话资讯 T: 電話ji xun, 電話資訊 NBOD: 电话资讯, 电话资xun T: 電話資訊, 電話資訊xun
7(h)	<b>Simplified</b> (儿童) 山地车/山地自行 车	<b>Traditional</b> (兒童) 山地車/山地自行 車	1	Reject: 自行车 T: 自行車 NBOD: 成人山地车, cheng ren山地车 T: 成人山地車, cheng ren山地車

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance		
<b>Exercise 3</b>						
<i>Characters in brackets are not key words, so these do not have to be included in a response to award the mark.</i>						
8(a)	<b>Simplified</b> 休息区	<b>Traditional</b> 休息區	1	Reject: 休息室、休息间、休息房 T: 休息室、休息間、休息房		
8(b)	<b>Simplified</b> 学员	<b>Traditional</b> 學員	1			
8(c)	<b>Simplified</b> 沮丧/失落	<b>Traditional</b> 沮丧/失落	1	Reject: 伤心, 不开心, 难过, 失望, 遗憾 T: 傷心, 不開心, 難過, 失望, 遺憾		
8(d)	<b>Simplified</b> 工作/职务/职责	<b>Traditional</b> 工作/職務/職責	1	Reject: 业务、职位、职业、任务、身份、事情要做 only T: 業務、職位、職業、任務、身分、事情要做		
8(e)	<b>Simplified</b> (父母) 支持	<b>Traditional</b> (父母) 支持	1	Reject: zi ci NBOD: 技持 T: 技持		
8(f)	<b>Simplified</b> (参加) 比赛	<b>Traditional</b> (參加) 比賽	1			

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
8(g)	<b>Simplified</b> 体育 (项目) /运动		1	Reject: 竞技 only T: 竞技
8(h)	<b>Simplified</b> 释放压力/缓解压力/减少压 力/解压/放松		1	BOD: 放下压力, 解放压力, 解决压力 T: 放下壓力, 解放壓力, 解決壓力 Reject: 治愈心灵, 疗愈心灵 T: 療癒心靈, 療癒心靈

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