Cambridge International A Level

CHINESE	**9715/22**
Paper 2 Reading and Writing	**October/November 2022**
MARK SCHEME	
Maximum Mark: 70	

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **18** printed pages.

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.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✔	Correct or credit for good content point
✖	Incorrect
⌃	Detail / word omitted
BOD	Benefit of the Doubt 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.
NBOD	No Benefit of the Doubt is used to indicate material considered by the Examiner and judged to be more incorrect than correct: the benefit of the doubt is **not** given to the candidate and the mark is **not** awarded.
HA	Harmless addition

Annotation	Meaning
/	to show the end of a word count
highlight	
REP	Repetition
?	Meaning unclear
LM	Lifted material
IR	Irrelevant

General Marking Principles
Please note that it is not possible to list all acceptable alternatives in the Detailed Mark Scheme provided on the following pages. 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 the Principal Examiner if necessary, and award marks accordingly.
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.

No response and '0' marks
 	
There is a NR (No Response) option in **RMA3.**
 	
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.

Detailed Mark Scheme

Section 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question 1 *Minor character errors in transcription (missing or additional strokes) are tolerated provided that the meaning is clear and that a different character is not created. Accept minor omissions <u>in the body of the phrase.</u>*			
1(a)	根据	**1**	
1(b)	笑眯眯	**1**	Reject: 笑咪咪
1(c)	洽谈	**1**	Reject: 商业洽谈
1(d)	依赖	**1**	Reject: 依歉、依赖
1(e)	遗忘	**1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question 2 *Candidates either get full marks for each question or zero. No partial marks are awarded.* *The following are examples of the way in which the answers could be expressed. Answers should retain the original meaning and contain all the necessary elements of the phrase to be reworked.*			
2(a)	中国人对吃（也）很在乎。 中国人（也）对吃很在乎。 中国人对吃的（也）很在乎。		Reject: 对吃中国人也很在乎。
2(b)	亲戚朋友不说，连同事、三邻六舍（也）都会被请来做客。		Reject: 连亲戚朋友不说，同事、三邻六舍（也）都会被请来做客。
2(c)	人们（会）通过利用食材的药用价值（来）达到食疗的目的。		Reject: 人们（会）通过食材的药用价值（来）达到食疗的目的。

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question 3 Lifting = a whole sentence taken from the text will usually invalidate an answer unless further original explanation is offered. The definition of a whole sentence is a complete unit of meaning which could be from a full stop to a semicolon or from a full stop to a full stop. It is not uncommon for candidates to 'lift' and then go on to rephrase acceptably, in which case indicate the lift using LM stamp but reward the rephrase. *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* *Candidates who use their own words throughout should not be at a disadvantage compared with those who tend to lift answers from the passages. Examiners must be careful to reward for Content answers that are reasonably clear and capture the idea given in the mark scheme, even if not expressed with complete precision or in the words of the mark scheme.*			
3(a)	中国菜有什么特点？ 请列出四点。	**4**	
	不同的食材，烹调方法不同	1	
	讲究火候	1	
	菜式的多样性	1	Accept: 八大菜系和各种小吃
	菜名表达了菜的意义	1	Reject: 菜的意义/ 菜名形象

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)	<u>老赵</u>对在家待客的态度是怎样的？	**2**	
	很高兴/开心	1	Accept: 热情/欢迎/好客 Reject: 笑眯眯/笑着张罗饭菜
	认真/仔细	1	Accept: 重视/周到 Reject: 真诚/细致
3(c)	除了家里来客，中国人还喜欢以什么为由在一起"吃"？	**2**	
	家里遇到什么事情/家里有事情	1	Reject: 家里遇到喜事
	逢年过节/节庆	1	Reject: 中秋节、过年
3(d)	说说节庆和食物有什么关系。	**2**	
	不同的节日，菜肴也不同	1	Accept: 以节庆来决定要吃什么食物/ 有些食物是节庆的象征
	有的菜是节庆不可缺少的一部分	1	Accept: 中秋节要有月饼才完美/过年品了饺子才有好兆头
3(e)	除了在社交、节庆，"吃"还和那些方面有关联？	**3**	
	商业（洽谈）	1	
	语言	1	Accept: 俗语/日常用语 Reject: 日常生活/ 用于形容别人
	医疗	1	Accept: 食疗/食物有药用价值/人的健康

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(f)	**为什么家乡菜已经融入了海外华人的血脉？**	**2**	
	因为家乡菜是他们从小习惯的口味	1	Reject: 从小吃到大
	因为家乡菜里流淌着记忆的点滴	1	Accept: 流淌着记忆的点滴 / 因为从小记忆是最难忘的

Question 3: Quality of Language – Accuracy [5]

5	**Very good** Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).
4	**Good** Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use accurately more complex structures.
3	**Sound** Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.
2	**Below average** Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.
0–1	**Poor** Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

Question 3: Additional marking guidance for Quality of Language

The five marks available for Quality of Language are awarded **globally** for the whole performance on each set of answers.

A concise answer, containing all mark-bearing components for Content is scored on the full range of marks for language, i.e. length does not determine the Quality of Language mark.

Answers scoring 0 for Content cannot contribute to the overall Quality of Language mark.

Identify the answer(s) scoring 0 for Content in the whole set of answers. Then add together the number of Content marks available for each of these questions and reduce the Quality of Language mark according to the following table:

Total Content marks available on questions where a candidate scores 0	Reduce Quality of Language mark by:
2–3	1
4–5	2
6–7	3
8–14	4
15	5

Note: A minimum of one mark for Quality of Language should be awarded if there are any Content marks at all (i.e. 0 Quality of Language marks only if 0 Content marks).

Section 2

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question 4 Mark as Question 3.			
4(a)	在中国，怎样才算是真正去过一个地方旅游？	**2**	
	参观了(当地的)风景名胜	1	
	品尝了(当地的招牌)小吃	1	
4(b)	地方小吃的意义何在？	**4**	
	讲述城市的历史	1	
	(让人)品味家乡的味道	1	Accept: 有家乡的味道
	(让)本土文化得到了传承	1	
	体现了（一个）城市的风貌	1	Reject: 体现真实生活风貌
4(c)	根据第二段，概括<u>云南</u>的三个特征。	**3**	
	有丰富的物种资源	1	
	有四季如春的气候	1	
	有各式米线	1	Reject:（过桥)米线
4(d)	"过桥米线"的文化内涵可以归结为哪两点？	**2**	
	云南女性的细心体贴	1	
	云南各个民族的包容性	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(e)	除了云南过桥米线以外，写出其它四个地方各有什么招牌食物。	**4**	
	西安羊肉泡馍	1	
	天津"狗不理"包子	1	Reject: 天津包子
	四川火锅	1	Reject: 麻辣烫
	西塘蒸双臭	1	

Question 4: Quality of Language – Accuracy [5]

5	**Very good** Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).
4	**Good** Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use accurately more complex structures.
3	**Sound** Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.
2	**Below average** Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.
0–1	**Poor** Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.

Question 4: Additional marking guidance for Quality of Language

The five marks available for Quality of Language are awarded **globally** for the whole performance on each set of answers.

A concise answer, containing all mark-bearing components for Content is scored on the full range of marks for language, i.e. length does not determine the Quality of Language mark.

Answers scoring 0 for Content cannot contribute to the overall Quality of Language mark.

Identify the answer(s) scoring 0 for Content in the whole set of answers. Then add together the number of Content marks available for each of these questions and reduce the Quality of Language mark according to the following table:

Total Content marks available on questions where a candidate scores 0	Reduce Quality of Language mark by:
2–3	1
4–5	2
6–7	3
8–14	4
15	5

Note: A minimum of one mark for Quality of Language should be awarded if there are any Content marks at all (i.e. 0 Quality of Language marks only if 0 Content marks).

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
*	**Question 5** **Length of 5(a) + 5(b) (Summary and Personal Response)** Writing within the character limit is part of the task. Insert the vertical wavy line after the 240th character to show the end of the response to be marked. No marks will be awarded for anything the candidate writes beyond the upper character limit.		
	Content marks – Summary 10 points are required, but more than 10 are given below to outline possible points candidates could be expected to make. Each point scores one mark, with a maximum of 10 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. The summary could include the following points (award 1 mark for each point covered up to a maximum of 10 points):		
5(a)	结合**短文一**和**短文二**的内容，说说中国菜的制作特点和饮食在中国的社会意义。 1) 食材不同，烹调方法也不相同 2) 对火候有讲究 3) 吃是人们联系感情的重要方式/家里遇到事或逢年过节都会请客吃饭 4) 不同节庆吃不同的菜肴/用菜名表达菜的意义 5) 商业洽谈也是在饭桌上完成的 6) 一些习惯说法和吃有联系 7) 利用食材的药用价值来达到食疗的目的 8) 食物流淌着记忆的点滴/食物是一种情怀 9) 小吃讲述城市的历史 10) 用当地独特的原材料来烹饪 11) 用传统的手工制作 12) 让本土文化得到传承 13) 展现了城市的风貌 14) 体现了（云南）各个民族的包容性	10	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Question 5: Content marks – Response to the Text Mark like a mini-essay according to the variety and interest of the opinions and views expressed, the response to the original text stimulus and the ability to express a personal point of view. Further, more detailed guidance for particular questions will be given to examiners.			
5(b)	请谈谈你对这方面的了解、体验和看法。 **5 Very good** Varied and interesting ideas, showing an element of flair and imagination, a capacity to express a personal point of view. **4 Good** Not the flair and imagination of the best candidates, but work still shows an ability to express a range of ideas, maintain interest and respond to the issues raised. **3 Sound** A fair level of interest and ideas. May concentrate on a single issue, but there is still a response to ideas in the text. **2 Below average** Limited range of ideas; rather humdrum. May disregard the element of response to the text, and write a largely unrelated free-composition. **0–1 Poor** Few ideas to offer on the theme. Banal and pedestrian. No element of personal response to the text. Repeated error.	5	

Question 5: Quality of Language – Accuracy   [5]

5	**Very good** Consistently accurate. Only very few errors of minor significance. Accurate use of more complex structures (verb forms, tenses, prepositions, word order).
4	**Good** Higher incidence of error than above, but clearly has a sound grasp of the grammatical elements in spite of lapses. Some capacity to use accurately more complex structures.
3	**Sound** Fair level of accuracy. Common tenses and regular verbs mostly correctly formed. Some problems in forming correct agreement of adjectives. Difficulty with irregular verbs, use of prepositions.
2	**Below average** Persistent errors in tense and verb forms. Prepositions frequently incorrect. Recurrent errors in agreement of adjectives.
0–1	**Poor** Little or no evidence of grammatical awareness. Most constructions incomplete or incorrect. Consistent and repeated error.