

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

9778 PRINCIPAL SUBJECT MANDARIN CHINESE

9778/02

Paper 2 (Listening, Reading and Translation),
maximum raw mark 60

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 2013 series for most IGCSE, Pre-U, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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SECTION 1: LISTENING

Exercise 1

- 1 wán jù 玩具 [1]
- 2 xīn qíng 心情 [1]
- 3 shǒu xiān 首先 [1]

Exercise 2

- 4 C mobile phone [1]
- 5 B following the news [1]
D keeping in touch with friends [1]

Exercise 3

- 6 (i) he needed to earn money/work (to feed the family) [1]
(ii) he needed/wants to be successful (in his career) [1]
- 7 (i) how to walk [1]
(ii) was able to say long sentences [1]
- 8 (i) has never taken his son to the park [1]
(ii) has never had a proper/good chat with his son [1]
- 9 *Any 1 of:* [1]
we only have one life
life is short

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Exercise 4

10 *Any 7 of:*

Wealth disparity in China

Wealth disparity is one of the major (social) issues we are facing (1)

Narrowing the gap between rich and poor will be beneficial to the stability of our society (1)

Requires the government (1) and everyone's long-term efforts to solve it (1)

Suggestions put forward by politicians and economists

Speed up urbanisation (1)

Develop the economy in small/middle-sized cities (1)

Improve tax policies (1)

Reduce the cost of health care to peasants (1)

Provide (truly) free education (1)

[7]

[Total marks for Section 1: 20]

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SECTION 2: READING

Exercise 1

- 11 (a)** investment [1]
- (b)** consumption [1]
- (c)** exports [1]
- (d)** employment [1]

Exercise 2

- 12** *Any two of:* [1+1]
 discovering (tourist attractions)
 expanding/developing (tourist attractions)
 improving/perfecting (tourist attractions)
- 13** has rich ethnic (culture/cultural) tourism resources [1]
- 14 (a)** highlight ethnic characteristics / plan travel programmes carefully [1]
- (b)** (unique characteristics) will make them more competitive [1]

Exercise 3

- 15 (b)** energy consumer [1]
- 16 (c)** exceed [1]
- 17 (i)** solar energy [1]
- (ii)** wind energy [1]

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Exercise 4

- 18** (i) encourage use of energy saving light bulbs [1]
- (ii) increase the number of recycling stations [1]
- (iii) encourage use of public transport [1]
- 19** (i) the car industry in Japan (in the 1970s) / cars in Japan [1]
- (ii) the computer industry in the US (in the 1980s and 1990s) [1]

[Total marks for Section 2: 18]

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SECTION 3: CHINESE SAYINGS

Exercise 1

6 marks will be available in total 1 × 3 marks for the translations and 1 × 3 marks for the explanations in English.

(a) 一箭双雕

(i) To shoot two hawks with one arrow. [1]

(ii) To achieve two things at one stroke / To kill two birds with one stone. [1]

(b) 唇亡齿寒

(i) Without the lips the teeth feel cold. [1]

(ii) To share the same fate. [1]

(c) 祸不单行

(i) Misfortunes never come alone. [1]

(ii) It never rains but it pours. [1]

[Total marks for Section 3: 6]

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SECTION 4: TRANSLATION

做一个合格的父母是每个家长的愿望，当今家长提出孩子越来越难管，孩子觉得家长不了解自己。那么，我们要怎样解决“教育难”问题？

专家指出：对孩子的教育要从表扬开始。有了进步，孩子就该得到表扬,此外不要用孩子的缺点和其他孩子的优点比，这样孩子的心理会受伤，失去学习动力。有些家长说，最让他们生气的是孩子的粗心。专家解释，培养一个好习惯，最少需要21天，而改掉一个坏习惯则至少需要60天。在把孩子的“粗心”变成“细心”的过程中，家长得有足够的耐心。

1	To be a good parent is every mother and father's wish.
2	Nowadays parents raise the issue that children are getting more and more difficult to manage,
3	and children feel that their parents do not understand them
4	So, how are we to solve this issue of 'education difficulty'?
5	Specialists point out: educating children begins with praise.
6	When children make progress,
7	they should receive praise.
8 (a)	At the same time, we should not compare our child's shortcomings
(b)	with another child's merits,
9	as it can have a harmful impact
10	on a child's psychology,
11	which might lead to a loss of motivation in learning.
12 (a)	Some parents say that what displeases them the most
(b)	is their children's carelessness.
13	(Specialists) explain that to cultivate a good habit requires a minimum of 21 days,
14	but to shake a bad habit off will need a minimum of 60 days.
15	Therefore, parents should take infinite patience
16	during the process of transforming the 'carelessness' to 'attentiveness'.

[Total marks for Section 4: 16]