



Examiners' Report

Principal Examiner Feedback

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCE

In Chinese (6CN0) Paper 3

Understanding, Written Response and
Research in Chinese

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Summer 2019

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Introduction

In the 2019 exam series, Chinese 6CN03 paper offered the resit assessment of the legacy specification. The paper's structure remained the same.

There were four sections in the paper.

Section A (Reading): Candidates were required to read a passage in Chinese and then answered the questions in Chinese. The content of the text was within one of the 4 general topic areas (GTAs) namely Education and Employment; Youth, Culture and Chinese Traditional Festivals; Food, Diet and Health; and Travel and Tourism. They were expected to identify the answers exclusively from the passage without citing the full sentence.

Section B (Translation): Candidates were required to translate a short passage from English into Chinese related to one of the 4 GTAs. Translations were graded for both the accuracy of converting meaning and the quality of their language.

Section C (Writing): Candidates were required to write an essay between 250 and 500 words in response to four bullet points. This writing task was orientated on the same topic as the reading text. The aim was to assess how well candidates had acquired the abilities to comprehend information in Chinese as well as to develop their understanding in a logical way to form analysis and/or argument.

Section D (Research-based essay): Candidates were expected to show that they had researched via extensive reading and/or data collection related to the target language and culture. Critical thinking skills and independent evaluation should be demonstrated in candidates' essays. They were required to write up to 500 characters on a topic area which was of interest to them and that was related to one of the four specific topic areas: modern history, geography of China, society, films and books. Their research-based essays should offer valuable sources or valid arguments instead of creative writing.

Section A

In Section A, candidates needed to scan through the text and locate the relevant information for the questions. Overall, candidates attempted this question very well. The vast majority were able to write their answers correctly. Questions (b) and (d) proved more difficult for a small number of candidates.

SECTION A: Reading

1 Write your answers to Section A here:

(a)

(1)

在快餐店打工

(b)

(2)

既能有不错的收入又能满足学生的爱好

(c)

(2)

打工能让他们变得独立自信, 学会安排时间

(d)

(1)

因为上班不能去度假

(e)

(1)

担心, 学生太早工作会影响他们的学习

(f)

(1)

有通过教育网站

(g)

(2)

需要小心, 考虑, 仔细查找

Section B

In general, candidates were able to translate the passage into Chinese with competency and a good level of accuracy. General structures of sentences, key phrases and word orders were presented successfully in most candidates' answers.

Many candidates were able to achieve 7 or 8 marks, however a small number of candidates were let down by poor Chinese vocabulary – they either left gaps for the words they did not remember how to write or simply wrote Pinyin. Some changed the original meaning of the text quite drastically.

Candidates should pay attention to the meaning of some English words in the translation process. Examples include “people of all ages”, “realise”, “traditional Chinese exercises”, “as” (meaning “because”), “socialise” and “home countries”.

Certain grammatical structures in this paper also required special attention. There were differences in word order between Chinese and English such as “the importance of staying healthy”, “foreigners who visit or study in China ...”, and “many of them will continue to practise them after returning to their home countries”.

SECTION B: Translation

2 Write your answer to Section B here:

在中國，不同年齡的人開始意識到保持健康的重要性。
愈來愈多人在中國的傳統運動，因為那些動作很簡單，但可以
帶來健康的好處。這些活動能幫助你放鬆和預防生病。在運動
的時候，你也可以與其他人交流。
感~~有~~興趣。到訪中國~~或~~或者是在中國念書的外國人也變得對這些活動
有~~感~~興趣。這些外國人當中很多人回到自己的國會繼續練習這些
活動。

Section C

Most candidates responded to all four bullet points and showed a good understanding of the topic area which was Education and Employment. However, a lot of candidates could not be awarded the very top band for Content and Response because they did not provide a well-balanced coverage – giving only two or three simple sentences for one bullet point but half a page of writing on another; with cursory mentioning of one bullet point but merging it with another point; not covering all bullet points. Some candidates did not use this opportunity to demonstrate their writing skills but over-used the reading text of Section A. Several candidates wrote in the form of an interview rather than in an essay style.

Regarding bullet point one, some candidates repeated the jobs mentioned in Section A and provided very brief reasons. As for the bullet point two, some candidates lost the focus and provided irrelevant ideas. Most candidates addressed bullet points three and four with confidence.

		我	想	在	暑	期	做	小	狗	咖	啡	厅	的				
工	作	,	它	最	近	非	常	有	人	气	,	尤	其	是	在	年	
轻	人	当	中	很	受	欢	迎	。	首	先	我	从	小	时	候		
就	养	育	小	狗	,	也	喜	爱	和	它	们	-	起				
玩	喂	饭	。	可	以	减	少	平	时	的	压	力	,	给	我	一	
个	更	好	的	状	态	。	其	次	咖	啡	是	我	最	喜	爱		
的	饮	料	,	小	时	候	看	到	咖	啡	师	做	咖	啡	的		
追	程	特	别	高	雅	美	丽	,	当	一	名	咖	啡	师	也		
是	我	的	梦	想	。												
		暑	期	期	间	,	我	在	日	本	的	大	阪	生	活	。	

因为大阪的位置于温暖气候,夏天外
 面的温度将近三十度,所以我希望
 在室内打工。除了这个要求,对暑期工
 作,我想有不错的收入。虽然更高的工
 资会要求更多的她的努力与能力。
 但是我覺得为了美好的结果,付出时
 间和精力是一个很好的表现,所以我
 会找一个薪酬有不错收入的工作。
 在日本学校放假时,学生们都会
 出来打工。所以教育网站、街上广告非常
 多,我也会通过直接找这些找适合我
 的工作。有时候也会和朋友找同一个
 工作。因为这样在工作上有什么问题,
 可以互相帮助,共同进步。
 学生们在暑假期间,因为没有课,
 能获得更多时间来提升自己能力和
 各种技能。模式者和平时见不到的
 亲戚朋友们见面吃饭、互问近况,表达
 对他们的关切和思念之情。做一份暑
 期工作也是一个好方法。通过服务和
 客人的好话,也可以变得独立自信,学

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会	安	排	时	间	,	认	识	新	朋	友	。	学	生	们	通	过	480
热	心	做	一	些	像	这	样	有	意	义	的	事	情	,	来		495
充	满	美	好	的	暑	假	。										510
																	525
																	540
																	555
																	570

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS

Section D

This year, a good number of essays demonstrated moderately in-depth studies, a clear indication of hard work and preparation. However, some essays were mostly descriptive or narrative, especially on topics related to history or traditional festivals. There was very little or no evidence of original thinking or analysis. A few candidates did not provide clear titles or sources of reference materials.

Topic or text you have chosen for your essay: 社会 7.

Title of your essay: 现如今春节氛围不再浓厚的原因

春节是中国人最重要的节日。在春节里，一家人聚在一起，看春晚，放鞭炮，节日的氛围浓重，而近年来气氛却冷清许多，本文将探讨春节氛围不再浓厚的原因。

近几年来禁止燃放烟花，大大降低了春节热闹的氛围。烟花是春节重要的组成部分，是年味与气氛的主要来源。可是，放烟花时释放的烟尘与火星可能危害安全与环境。因此，国家在2006年颁布了法律，禁止在春节期间燃放烟花，从而冲淡了春节本该热闹的氛围。

春晚渐渐不受重视，也让春节温情的氛围越降越低。以前，人们的娱乐方式单一，春晚联欢晚会是为数不多

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的大型演出活动,据统计:2004年春晚收视率
达到最高的41.6%,逐年下降至2017年,
只剩31.4%的中国人观看,而2015年更是仅
有29.6%的收视率。主要原因可能是,我国
国民娱乐生活水平上升,娱乐方式多样,
一家人聚会看春晚的动力减少,甚至春晚不被重视。
人们不能团聚也是降低春节亲情氛围
的原因。以前,人们把春节当作团聚
的日子,而现在,因为交通发达便利,一
家人经常团聚,没必要选在交通拥
挤的春节期间相聚。据报导,2019年春节
外出旅行人数比去年提升19%,出游
的人多了,年味就变的冷清了。
影响春节氛围的原因来自于很多方
面。尽管如此,还是无法降低它在中国
人心中的地位,因为这是中国的传承,
是中国人的“根”,希望春节的氛围能再
度热闹、温暖起来。

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☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	540
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	555
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	570

Footnotes/references (引文的出處/參考過的材料)

(引文的出处/参考过的材料)

"中国人越来越不爱在家过年" (<https://www.jianshu.com/p/0d300cd19a2a>)

"春晚收视率逐年下降": (<https://www.baidu.com>)

《烟花爆竹安全管理条例》>: (<https://baike.baidu.com/item/中华人民共和国烟花爆竹安全管理条例/5690756>)
(2006年)

Conclusion

Overall, the setting of this year's paper was able to differentiate candidates' performance as expected. While most candidates did reasonably well in Sections A, B and C, it was evident that several candidates were not well-prepared to provide a research-based essay with a convincing use of evidence and a good independent judgement in Section D.