This draft qualification has not yet been accredited by Ofqual. It is published to enable teachers to have early sight of our proposed approach to Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in Music (1MU0). Further changes may be required and no assurance can be given at this time that the proposed qualification will be made available in its current form, or that it will be accredited in time for first teaching in September 2016 and first award in 2018.

**Specification**

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in Chinese
(spooken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) (1CN0)

*First teaching from September 2017*
*First certification from June 2019*
## Summary of Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Specification

### Issue 5 changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of changes made between previous issue and this current issue</th>
<th>Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Removal of Subject Advisor name:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Our subject advisor service and online community’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update to Foundation tier paper timing:</td>
<td>6 and 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Foundation tier: 1 hour 20 minutes...’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update to Foundation tier Assessment Information for Paper 4, bullet point 5:</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Question 2 has two options from which students have to select one. This question assesses students on their ability to note down key points and convey information. Students must use the formal register.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference to ‘GCE AS’ removed in the following sentence:</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This qualification offers a suitable progression route to GCE A level in Chinese.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you need further information on these changes or what they mean, contact us via our website at: qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/contact-us.html.
## Contents

### 1 Introduction
- Why choose Edexcel GCSE Chinese? 2
- Supporting you in planning and implementing this qualification 3
- Qualification at a glance 4

### 2 Subject content
- Themes and topics 8
- Paper 1: Listening and understanding in Chinese 10
- Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese 12
- Paper 3: Reading and understanding in Chinese 38
- Paper 4: Writing in Chinese 40
- Assessment Objectives 65

### 3 Administration and general information
- Entries 66
- Access arrangements, reasonable adjustments, special consideration and malpractice 66
- Student recruitment and progression 69
- Appendix 1: Candidate speaking examination record form (CS2) 73
- Appendix 2: Grammar list 74
- Appendix 3: Vocabulary list 82
- Appendix 4: The context for the development of this qualification 132
- Appendix 5: Transferable skills 134
- Appendix 6: Codes 135
1 Introduction

Why choose Edexcel GCSE Chinese?

We believe languages should be accessible for all students. Our new Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) has been developed to help students of all abilities progress and develop a passion for languages, through culturally engaging content.

We’ve listened to feedback from the languages community and have developed an engaging and inspirational course of study that will enable your students to manipulate and use the target language effectively, independently and creatively, so that they have a solid basis from which to progress to A Level or employment.

Engaging and popular topics
Our specification includes both familiar and new topics that you have told us you like and that motivate your students.

Manageable content
Our content has been structured across five themes. This flexible programme of study allows time for a focused revision period at the end of the course.

Content and assessments that provide an engaging real-world focus
The authentic situations and stimuli enable students to see language in context and learn about the culture of the target language country. Our assessments allow for spontaneity and test grammar as well as providing plenty of opportunities for students to apply their knowledge independently, creatively and in authentic situations.

Straightforward assessments that are accessible to all students
Special care has been taken to ensure that all our papers are designed to be clear and concise and, where appropriate, questions feature scaffolding to help all students' progress through the assessments confidently. Both papers are also structured so that they are progressive in their level of demand with the most demanding question being the final question in the paper. Translation tasks are progressive in their level of difficulty and are of appropriate demand at each tier.

Carefully selected texts
We have worked closely with teachers and expert practitioners to ensure we include interesting and relevant texts at the right level for students at each tier and that will encourage the use of a wide range of texts in the classroom.

Clear and precise assessment criteria
Our mark schemes have been trialled with sample student answers to ensure they reward students appropriately and that it is clear what is expected of students at each band.

Continuous progression
Our content builds on the understanding developed at prior language learning experience at Key Stage 3 while also ensuring that students new to the subject are appropriately supported, and provides a firm foundation for students to make a smooth transition to A Level.
Supporting you in planning and implementing this qualification

Planning
- To support you in delivering this specification, our **Getting Started Guide**, available on our website, gives you an overview of the new GCSE qualification to help you to get to grips with the changes to content and assessment and to help you understand what these changes mean for you and your students.
- We will give you an editable **course planner** and **scheme of work** that you can adapt to suit your department.
- **Our mapping documents** highlight key differences between the new and 2009 qualification.

Teaching and learning
There are lots of free teaching and learning support to help you deliver the new qualification, including:
- a guide to questions in the target language
- student guide
- online and face-to-face training events.

Preparing for exams
We also provide a range of resources to help you prepare your students for the assessments, including:
- marked exemplars of student work with examiner commentaries

ResultsPlus
ResultsPlus provides the most detailed analysis available of your students' exam performance. It can help you identify the topics and skills where further learning would benefit your students.

Get help and support
Our subject advisor service and online community will ensure you receive help and guidance from us and that you can share ideas and information with other teachers. You can sign up to receive e-newsletters to keep up to date with qualification updates and product and service news.

Learn more at qualifications.pearson.com
Qualification at a glance

Content and assessment overview

The Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) consists of four externally examined papers based on the following skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Students must complete their speaking assessment in April/May and all other assessments in May/June in any single year.

Each paper is available at Foundation tier or Higher tier. **Students must be entered for a single tier across all papers.**

The use of dictionaries is not permitted. For Paper 2 this includes during the preparation time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper 1: Listening and understanding in Chinese (*Paper code: 1CN0/1F and 1H)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Written examination</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Foundation tier:</strong> 35 minutes, including 5 minutes’ reading time; 50 marks&lt;br&gt;<strong>Higher tier:</strong> 45 minutes, including 5 minutes’ reading time; 50 marks&lt;br&gt;<strong>25% of the total qualification</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content overview</strong>&lt;br&gt;This paper draws on vocabulary and structures across all the themes and topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessment overview</strong>&lt;br&gt;Students are assessed on their understanding of standard spoken Chinese by one or more speakers in a range of public and social settings. Students will respond to multiple-response and short-answer open-response questions based on a recording featuring male and female Chinese speakers.&lt;br&gt;Students must answer all questions in both sections.&lt;br&gt;There is no requirement for students to produce written responses in Chinese.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Foundation tier</strong>&lt;br&gt;All questions are set in English. The instructions to students are in English.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Higher tier</strong>&lt;br&gt;All questions are set in English. The instructions to students are in English.&lt;br&gt;The listening audio files are available on our website. Recordings of spoken Chinese will be available in Mandarin and Cantonese.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese (*Paper code: 1CN0/2MF and 2MH/2CF and 2CH*)

**Internally conducted and externally assessed**

*Foundation tier: 7–9 minutes plus 12 minutes' preparation time; 70 marks*

*Higher tier: 10–12 minutes plus 12 minutes' preparation time; 70 marks*

**25% of the total qualification**

**Content overview**

This paper draws on vocabulary and structures across all the themes and topics.

**Assessment overview**

Students are assessed on their ability to communicate and interact effectively through speaking in Chinese for different purposes and in different settings.

There are three tasks which must be conducted in the following order:

- Task 1 – a role play based on one topic that is allocated by Pearson
- Task 2 – questions based on a picture stimulus based on one topic that is allocated by Pearson
- Task 3 – conversation based on two themes. The first theme is based on the topic chosen by the student in advance of the assessment. The second theme is allocated by Pearson.

The assessment will be available in Mandarin and Cantonese. The option chosen for each student is indicated by entry code:

- Mandarin – 1CN0/2MF and 2MH
- Cantonese – 1CN0/2CF and 2CH

The assessments are conducted by teachers in one session within a prescribed assessment window, the recordings are then submitted to Pearson for external marking.

### Paper 3: Reading and understanding in Chinese (*Paper code: 1CN0/3F and 3H*)

**Written examination**

*Foundation tier: 50 minutes; 50 marks. Higher tier: 1 hour 5 minutes; 50 marks*

**25% of the total qualification**

**Content overview**

This paper draws on vocabulary and structures across all the themes and topics.

**Assessment overview**

Students are assessed on their understanding of written Chinese across a range of different types of texts, including advertisements, emails, letters, articles and literary texts. Students are required to respond to multiple-response and short-answer questions based on these texts.

Students must answer all questions in each of the two sections:

- Section A is set in English. The instructions to students are in English.
- Section B includes a translation passage from Chinese into English with instructions in English.

The assessment will be available in traditional and simplified characters. All questions and texts are printed twice, once with texts using traditional/full characters and once with texts in simplified characters.
### Paper 4: Writing in Chinese (*Paper code: 1CN0/4F and 4H*)

**Written examination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>1 hour 20 minutes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>1 hour 25 minutes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25% of the total qualification

**Content overview**

This paper draws on vocabulary and structures across all the themes and topics.

**Assessment overview**

Students are assessed on their ability to communicate effectively through writing in Chinese for different purposes and audiences. Students are required to produce responses of varying lengths and types to express ideas and opinions in Chinese. The instructions to students are in English. Character counts are specified for each question. Students must answer all questions.

**Foundation tier**

There are three open-response questions and one translation into Chinese.

**Higher tier**

There are two open-response questions and one translation into Chinese.

Students can complete the assessment using either traditional or simplified characters. All questions are printed twice, once for students opting to write using traditional/full characters and once for students opting to write using simplified characters.

*See Appendix 6: Codes for a description of this code and all codes related to this qualification.*
2 Subject content

The Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) allows students to develop their ability to communicate with Chinese native speakers in both speech and writing. Students will study across a variety of contexts relevant to their age and interests and will also develop a greater awareness of the culture of Chinese-speaking communities and countries. These contexts are listed under Themes and topics.

Students will need to develop and use their knowledge and understanding of Chinese grammar progressively through their course of study. Grammar requirements are given in the grammar list (see Appendix 2: Grammar list).

To help students build on their range of vocabulary, a list is provided of words that students are expected to use and understand (see Appendix 3: Vocabulary list). These lists are not exhaustive but are intended as a guide; students at both tiers will be required to understand and respond to familiar characters (appropriate to the tier) that are not on the lists.

Qualification aims and objectives

The aims and objectives of this qualification are to enable students to:

● develop their ability to communicate confidently and coherently with native speakers in speech and writing, conveying what they want to say with increasing accuracy
● express and develop thoughts and ideas spontaneously and fluently
● listen to and understand clearly articulated, standard speech at near normal speed
● deepen their knowledge about how language works and enrich their vocabulary in order for them to increase their independent use and understanding of extended language in a wide range of contexts
● acquire new knowledge, skills and ways of thinking through the ability to understand and respond to a rich range of authentic spoken and written material, adapted and abridged, as appropriate, including literary texts
● develop awareness and understanding of the culture and identity of the countries and communities where the language is spoken
● be encouraged to make appropriate links to other areas of the curriculum to enable bilingual and deeper learning, where the language may become a medium for constructing and applying knowledge
● develop language-learning skills both for immediate use and to prepare them for further language study and use in school, higher education or employment
● develop language strategies, including repair strategies.
Themes and topics

Questions across all four language skills are set in common contexts, addressing a range of relevant contemporary and cultural themes. They are organised into five themes, each broken down into topics and sub-topics.

The five themes are:
1. Identity and culture
2. Local area, holiday, travel
3. School
4. Future aspirations, study and work
5. International and global dimension.

All themes and topics must be studied in the context of both the students’ home country and that of countries and communities where Chinese is spoken.

For listening and reading assessments, the majority of contexts are based on the culture and countries where the assessed language is spoken. Students may also refer to the culture of the assessed language country/countries or communities in the speaking and writing papers. It is, therefore, important that students are exposed to materials relating to Chinese-speaking countries throughout the course.
Each topic has been highlighted in **bold**.

All topics must be studied in the context of both the students’ home country and that of countries and communities where Chinese is spoken.

**Theme 1: Identity and culture**
- **Who am I?**: relationships; when I was younger; what my friends and family are like; what makes a good friend; interests; socialising with friends and family; role models
- **Daily life**: customs and everyday life; food and drink; shopping; social media and technology (use of, advantages and disadvantages)
- **Cultural life**: celebrations and festivals; reading; music; sport; film and television

**Theme 2: Local area, holiday and travel**
- **Holidays**: preferences; experiences; destinations
- **Travel and tourist transactions**: travel and accommodation; asking for help and dealing with problems; directions; eating out; shopping
- **Town, region and country**: weather; places to see; things to do

**Theme 3: School**
- **What school is like**: school types; school day; subjects; rules and pressures; celebrating success
- **School activities**: school trips; events and exchanges

**Theme 4: Future aspirations, study and work**
- **Using languages beyond the classroom**: forming relationships; travel; employment
- **Ambitions**: further study; volunteering; training
- **Work**: jobs; careers and professions

**Theme 5: International and global dimension**
- **Bringing the world together**: sports events; music events; campaigns and good causes
- **Environmental issues**: being ‘green’; access to natural resources
Paper 1: Listening and understanding in Chinese

Content

Students are assessed on their understanding of standard spoken Chinese in a variety of scenarios.

Students will need to:

● identify the overall message, key points, details and opinions
● deduce meaning from a variety of spoken texts
● recognise the relationship between past, present and future events
● recognise and respond to key information, important themes and ideas in spoken text, including authentic sources, adapted and abridged, as appropriate
● be able to answer questions, extract information, evaluate and draw conclusions.

This paper draws on vocabulary and structures across all the themes (see Themes and topics).

Students are presented with recorded scenarios involving one or more speakers in public and social settings. Recordings include authentic sources and are based on the themes. Recorded material features both male and female voices and represents different age groups.

Students should be given the opportunity to become accustomed to hearing the Chinese language spoken in a range of styles.

Recordings for individual questions within the assessment vary in length, including both short and longer spoken passages, using both familiar language and, where appropriate, more complex language and abstract material, as appropriate to the tier.

To prepare students adequately for this assessment, teachers should present and exploit a range of vocabulary relevant to each theme listed and build on the Key Stage 3 Programme of Study, where appropriate.
Assessment information

- The assessment is out of 50 marks.
- Students must be allocated five minutes in which to read through the paper before the first extract of the recording starts. This gives students an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the length and the layout of the paper and to read the questions before hearing the first extract.
- Students will listen to the recording featuring Chinese-language speakers who will speak at a rate appropriate to the expected level of student understanding.
- The recordings will be available in Mandarin and Cantonese.
- Each passage is recorded twice, with pauses following the second hearing to allow each student sufficient time to write or note their response to each question (or part of a question) and to read the next question before the related extract is played.
- Recordings will be issued as digital sound files accessed via a secure download.
- Each question is set in a context drawn from the topics. The assessment tasks will feature general content that is familiar and accessible to all students.
- Students must answer all questions in both sections.
- **Foundation tier**
  - 35 minutes is given for the assessment, including 5 minutes’ reading time.
  - The question paper contains 14 questions set in English. Question types comprise both multiple-response and short-answer open-response questions. The instructions to students are in English.
- **Higher tier**
  - 45 minutes is given for the assessment, including 5 minutes’ reading time.
  - The question paper contains 10 questions set in English. Question types comprise both multiple-response and short-answer open-response questions. The instructions to students are in English.
- Four of the questions will be common to both tiers.
- For both tiers, there is no requirement for students to produce written responses in Chinese.
- The use of dictionaries is not permitted.

Sample assessment materials

A sample paper and mark scheme for this paper can be found in the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) document.
Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese

Content

Students are assessed on their ability to communicate and interact effectively through speaking in Chinese for different purposes.

Students will need to:

- convey information and narrate events coherently and confidently, using and adapting language for different purposes
- speak spontaneously, responding to unpredictable questions, points of view or situations, sustaining communication by using rephrasing or repair strategies, as appropriate
- use a range of vocabulary and grammatical structures accurately, including some more complex forms, with reference to past, present and future events
- make creative and more complex use of the language, as appropriate, to express and justify their own thoughts and points of view
- use accurate pronunciation and intonation in order to be understood by a native speaker, however they will be able to access the highest marks available for each task without a ‘perfect’ command of Chinese.

These are assessed through a series of three consecutive tasks.

Task 1 – Role play

The role play is an interaction requiring the student to ask and answer questions, to exchange information and to use different registers (see definition of registers beneath the Role play mark grid within the marking guidance section of the specification). The role play relates to either formal or informal scenarios, in turn inviting the student to use either formal or informal language relevant to the scenario.

Each role play stimulus card includes an instruction to the student on whether to use language appropriate for a formal or informal conversation.

The role plays are set and provided by Pearson at the time of assessment together with a sequencing grid and instructions. For an example, please see the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) document – Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese, General instructions to the teacher section.

Scenarios require an exchange of information. Some scenarios are transactional in nature. The scenarios are based on any of the topics from themes 1 to 4 (listed on page 9), i.e. not on the theme International and global dimension as this theme lends itself better to the picture-based task and the conversation.

Task 2 – Picture-based task

The assessment scenario is based on any of the topics (listed on page 9). The topic is allocated by Pearson at the time of assessment together with a sequencing grid and instructions. For an example, please see the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) document – Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese, General instructions to the teacher section.

This assessment allows students to:

- describe and narrate events
- give information
- express, justify and exchange opinions.

Students are required to refer to past, present and future events in this assessment at both Foundation and Higher tiers, using different timeframes.
**Task 3 – Conversation**

The conversation allows students to cover all of the requirements outlined in the *Content* section on page 12, including conveying information, giving points of view, developing and initiating conversation and discussion and producing extended sequences of speech.

The conversation is based on any two themes (see *Themes and topics*) and is in two parts.

For the first part of the conversation, the student selects one topic from one theme in advance of the assessment. The choice of topic must be agreed between the student and the teacher and must be selected no later than two weeks before the assessment takes place. This part of the conversation task starts with this first topic and then may move on to other topics within the same theme.

The second part of the conversation must be on a different theme. This will be prescribed by Pearson through instructions on a sequencing grid. For an example please see the *Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs)* document – *Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese, General instructions to the teacher* section.

This part of the conversation may focus on one or more topics from within the selected theme (see page 9).

Students are required to refer to past, present and future events in this assessment, using a range of timeframes.
Assessment information

General information

- The entire assessment must be conducted in Chinese.
- The assessment will be available in Mandarin and Cantonese.
- Students complete three tasks.
  - Task 1 – a role play based on one topic. This is allocated by Pearson at the time of assessment.
  - Task 2 – a task containing a picture and questions drawn from one topic. This is allocated by Pearson at the time of assessment.
  - Task 3 – conversation based on two themes. The first theme is based on the topic chosen by the student in advance of the assessment. The second theme is selected by the teacher from a choice of two themes allocated by Pearson.

Each role play stimulus card includes an instruction to the student on whether to use language appropriate for a formal or informal conversation.

At the time of assessment, Pearson will issue a prescribed order per student for their role play, picture-based task and two themes for the second part of the conversation. The teacher does not choose the order of the cards. Pearson will provide instructions on sequencing and a sequencing grid. For an example please see the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) document – Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese, General instructions to the teacher, section.

This grid has been designed to help ensure that each student covers a broad range of themes from this specification.

- Assessments are conducted by centres within a five-week assessment period in April and May in any single year. Dates for the assessment period will be confirmed in the UK Information Manual at the start of each academic year. The assessment period will not always be continuous or be the same period each year, for example it will need to accommodate the Easter break which changes each year.
- The assessment materials provided by Pearson for all tasks may be accessed by the teacher no more than three working days before the prescribed five week assessment period. This is to enable the teacher to prepare for the assessment. The assessment materials in this pack must not be removed from the centre premises.
- Assessments are conducted by teachers in one session within a prescribed assessment window and then submitted to Pearson for external marking.
- Students are presented with instructions in English but must communicate entirely in Mandarin/Cantonese for the duration of the assessment.
- Complete, unedited recordings of all assessments must be submitted to Pearson via the online Learner Work Transfer (LWT) portal.
- Each question is set in a context drawn from the topics. The assessment tasks will feature general content that is familiar and accessible to all students.
- Students must be permitted 12 minutes’ preparation time to consider the questions and stimulus cards for Tasks 1 and 2.
- Students are assessed on the quality of responses rather than length of assessment, however the assessment times are different to reflect the demand of each tier.
- All assessments are marked against assessment criteria, please see Marking Guidance for Paper 2.
- Centres must have procedures in place to verify the identity of all students at the time of the assessment and confirm this on the Candidate speaking examination record form (CS2) (see Appendix 1). Centres are required to submit to Pearson one completed CS2 form for all students for each tier.
- The use of dictionaries is not permitted during the preparation time or during the assessment.
Foundation tier assessment time and marks
- The total assessment for the three tasks is 7 to 9 minutes plus 12 minutes’ preparation time.
- The assessment is worth 70 marks.
- The assessment consists of the following three tasks, which must be conducted in the following order:
  - Task 1 – one role play recommended to last between one to one-and-a-half minutes for 10 marks
  - Task 2 – one picture-based task recommended to last between two-and-a-half to three minutes for 24 marks
  - Task 3 – a conversation recommended to last between three-and-a-half to four-and-a-half minutes for 36 marks.

Higher tier assessment time and marks
- The total assessment for the three tasks is 10 to 12 minutes plus 12 minutes’ preparation time.
- The assessment is worth 70 marks.
- The assessment consists of the following three tasks, which must be conducted in the following order:
  - Task 1 – one role play recommended to last between two to two-and-a-half minutes for 10 marks
  - Task 2 – one picture-based task recommended to last between three to three-and-a-half minutes for 24 marks
  - Task 3 – a conversation recommended to last between five to six minutes for 36 marks.
**Preparation time**

Students are allocated 12 minutes’ preparation time, under supervised conditions, immediately prior to the assessment for Tasks 1 and 2. The purpose is to consider the questions and stimulus for the role play and picture-based scenarios allocated.

Students are permitted to make notes (up to a maximum of one side of A4 for both Tasks 1 and 2) during this period and they can refer to them during the role play and picture-based assessment, but not during the conversation task. Students must return their notes to the teacher before commencing Task 3 (conversation).

The notes should be for reference only and students must not read out whole, prepared sentences in answer to questions.

Any notes made during the preparation time must be kept securely by the centre until the end of October in the year the assessment is completed, after which time they should be securely destroyed.

Students cannot have access to a dictionary, or any other resource, during the preparation time.

**Task 1 – Role play**

Pearson will set and provide ten different sets of role plays for each tier. Each role play consists of two cards – one for the teacher and one for the student.

**Teacher cards**

The teacher cards contain instructions on how to conduct the role play and the exact questions to ask.

Each role play opens with an introduction from the teacher who then asks the first question.

**Candidate cards**

The candidate cards include prompts as a guide and highlight where the candidate needs to ask a question (indicated by the symbol ‘?’), and where an unpredictable question is posed to them by the teacher (indicated by the symbol ‘!’).

Students have access to this during their preparation time to help in preparing for the assessment.

For each candidate card, both the instructions and the task are in English. The context of the role play is provided in both sections. Candidates must read both sections fully to support understanding of each bullet point.

**At Foundation tier**, the candidate cards contain five bullet points, eliciting five utterances. Students need to ask one question and respond to one unpredictable question. Students are required to speak only in the present timeframe or they may use a familiar conditional sentence where it is more natural to do so.

**At Higher tier**, the candidate cards contain five bullet points, eliciting five utterances. Students need to ask two questions and respond to one unpredictable question. For four of the prompts, students are required to speak in the present timeframe or they may use a familiar conditional sentence if it is more natural to do so. They must respond to one question set in the past timeframe.
Task 2 – Picture-based task
Pearson will provide ten different sets of picture-based tasks for each tier. Each task consists of two cards – one for the teacher and one for the student.

Teacher cards
The teacher cards contain instructions on how to conduct this task and the five questions to ask the student. Teachers are allowed to repeat questions and use set prompts to enable students to give a developed response. They are not allowed to deviate from the set prompts.

Each task opens with the teacher asking the first question, which is based on the picture. The first question is directly based on the picture; the remaining questions extend beyond the picture, but are based on the overall topic from which the picture is drawn, inviting an exchange of views or opinions.

Candidate cards
At Foundation tier, students are provided with a picture and five bullets in English to help in preparing for the five questions that will be asked during the assessment. Students are allowed to ask for questions to be repeated.

Students have access to this during their preparation time.

At Higher tier, students are provided with a picture and five bullets in English to help in preparing for the five questions that will be asked during the assessment. The final bullet is marked by the symbol ‘!’ to denote one unpredictable question. Students are allowed to ask for questions to be repeated.

Students have access to this during their preparation time.

Task 3 – Conversation
The first part of the conversation opens with the topic chosen by the student. The student may choose to focus on any aspect(s) of the topic as each has a number of different features. For example, a student who has selected the topic What school is like may:

- choose to focus on ‘school types’ and ‘rules and pressures’, or
- choose to focus only on ‘rules and pressures’.

To enable them to make a confident start, the teacher should allow the student to state their chosen aspect(s) from their nominated topic and to talk about this aspect/these aspects for up to one minute.

The teacher continues the conversation on the chosen topic and then may move on to other topics within the same theme, if necessary, to ensure that students use the recommended time for this task most effectively.

The second part of the conversation is based on a different theme allocated by Pearson and covers any of the topics across that single theme.

Teachers must ensure that an equal amount of time is allocated to both parts of the conversation.

Throughout the conversation, in order to facilitate a genuine and spontaneous interaction, the nature of questions from the teacher should enable students to:

- answer questions freely, in turn allowing them to produce extended sequences of speech
- develop conversations and discussions
- give and justify own thoughts and opinions
- refer to past, present and future events.
Administration and general information about the conduct of the speaking assessment

Preparation time and notes for Tasks 1 and 2 only

- The notes made during the preparation time should be a reference only, and students should not read out whole, prepared sentences.
- The preparation time must be supervised. It can take place either in the examination room with the teacher or outside of the room with an invigilator.
- Students are not permitted to write on the candidate cards.
- Students must return their notes and candidate cards to the teacher at the end of the second task (picture-based task).
- Any notes made during the preparation time must be kept securely by the centre until the end of October in the year the assessment is completed, after which time they should be securely destroyed.
- Students cannot have access to a dictionary, or any other resource, during the preparation time.

Sample assessment materials

Sample candidate and teacher cards for the role-play and picture-based tasks and accompanying marking guidance and assessment criteria can be found in the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) document.

Marking guidance and assessment criteria are also provided in this document.
Marking guidance for Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese

This marking guidance is for the use of Pearson-appointed external examiners. The guidance has been included for teacher reference to aid understanding of how the assessment criteria will be applied.

General guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Step 1 Decide on a band

- The examiner will first of all consider the answer as a whole and then decide which descriptors most closely match the answer and place it in that band. The descriptors for each band indicate the different features that will be seen in the student’s answer for that band.

- When assigning a band they will look at the overall quality of the answer and not focus disproportionately on small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different bands of the mark scheme they will use a ‘best fit’ approach for defining the band and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the band, for example if the response is predominantly band 5–8 with a small amount of band 9–12 material, it would be placed in band 5–8 but be awarded a mark near the top of the band because of the band 9–12 content.

Step 2 Decide on a mark

- Once they have decided on a band they will then need to decide on a mark within the band.

- They will decide on the mark to award based on the quality of the answer; they will award a mark towards the top or bottom of that band depending on how the student has evidenced each of the descriptor bullet points.

- They will modify the mark based on how securely the trait descriptors are met at that band.

- They will need to go back through the answer as they apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure themselves that the band and the mark are appropriate.
Assessment criteria for the Foundation tier – Part 1

Role play – Foundation tier (10 marks)

For this task, students’ work is marked by Pearson using the following assessment criteria. The mark grid is applied once to each individual response to the prompts. There is a maximum of 2 marks for each of the five prompts on the role-play cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable communication; highly ambiguous OR pronunciation prevents communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Partially clear/ambiguous OR partially appropriate within the context of the role play; pronunciation may affect clarity of communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clearly communicated; appropriate within the context of the role play; unambiguous; pronunciation supports clear communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exemplification of how to apply the role-play mark grid can be found in the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) document.

Additional guidance

**Appropriate**: relevant response related to the prompt, uses appropriate register for the scenario.

**Informal register** includes language that students would use with friends and people of a similar age; informal greetings, endearments and forms of address.

**Formal register** includes language that students would use with adults, for example teachers, employers, customers, officials, in a formal context. It includes avoidance of slang, over-familiar language, exaggeration and endearments. It also includes the use of formal greetings and forms of address where appropriate.

**Partially clear/pronunciation may affect clarity of communication**: makes speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/forces the listener to strain to understand what is meant.
**Assessment criteria for the Foundation tier – Part 2**

**Picture-based task – Foundation tier (24 marks)**

There are two mark grids to be applied to this task:

- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

**Picture-based task: communication and content – Foundation tier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–4  | - Limited response to set questions, likely to consist of single-word answers  
      - Minimal success in adapting language to describe, narrate, inform using individual words/phrases; sometimes unable to respond  
      - A straightforward opinion may be expressed but without justification  
      - Pronunciation and intonation are inconsistently intelligible with inaccuracies that lead to frequent impairment in communication |
| 5–8  | - Responds briefly to set questions, there is much hesitation and continuous prompting needed  
      - Some limited success in adapting language, to describe, narrate and inform in response to the set questions; may occasionally be unable to respond  
      - Straightforward, brief opinions are given but without justification  
      - Pronunciation and intonation are mostly intelligible but inaccuracies lead to some impairment in communication |
| 9–12 | - Responds to set questions with some development, some hesitation and some prompting necessary  
      - Some effective adaptation of language to describe, narrate and inform in response to the set questions  
      - Expresses opinions with occasional, brief justification  
      - Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible, occasionally inaccuracies affect clarity of communication |
| 13–16| - Responds to set questions with frequently developed responses, occasional hesitation, occasional prompting necessary  
      - Frequently effective adaptation of language to describe, narrate and inform in response to the set questions  
      - Expresses opinions and gives justification with some development  
      - Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible, inaccuracies are minimal and have no impact on clarity of communication |

**Additional guidance**

*Adaptation of/adapting language to describe, narrate and inform:* adapts language to achieve different purposes in the language; students may adapt language more effectively for one purpose than another, for example they may use language effectively to inform but less effectively to narrate.

*Straightforward* opinions and justification are those that form part of a minimum/standard/predictable response.

*Intonation:* the mark grid describes the frequency of inaccuracies and the impact that inaccuracies have on clarity. For Chinese, *intonation* encompasses both intonation and tones.
Inaccuracies in intonation specifically in relation to tones:

Inaccuracies in tones that have no impact on clarity of communication:
- infrequent inaccuracies in the use of tones that do not distract the listener from the content of what is being said; there is no doubt as to what the candidate is saying.

Inaccuracies in tones that affect clarity of communication:
- inaccuracies in the use of tones change the meanings of words and make speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)
- inaccuracies in the use of tones change the meanings of words and force listeners to strain to understand what is meant
- frequent inaccuracies in the use of tones that hinder clarity as they distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Inaccuracies in tones that lead to impairment in communication:
- inaccuracies in tones that mean the listener cannot understand the message
- the tones are so frequently inaccurate or absent that the listener cannot understand the message.
Picture-based task: linguistic knowledge and accuracy – Foundation tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>Limited accuracy when responding to set questions; minimal success when referring to past, present and future events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individual words and phrases are coherent when responding to set questions; high frequency of errors prevent meaning throughout most of the conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>Occasionally accurate grammatical structures when responding to set questions; occasional success when referring to present events, limited success when referring to future or past events, much ambiguity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some coherent phrases and sentences within responses to set questions; regular errors prevent coherent overall speech and frequently prevent meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–6</td>
<td>Some accurate grammatical structures, including some successful references to past, present and future events in response to the set questions, some ambiguity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Responses are partially coherent, errors occur that sometimes hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning being conveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–8</td>
<td>Generally accurate grammatical structures, generally successful references to past, present and future events in response to the set questions, occasional ambiguity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Responses are generally coherent although errors occur that occasionally hinder clarity of communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional guidance

Errors: the mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on clarity.

Errors that do not hinder clarity:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example misuse of measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Errors that hinder clarity:
- errors that make speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force listeners to strain to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframe
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Errors that prevent meaning being conveyed:
- errors that mean the listener cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- mother-tongue interference.

NB: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
**Assessment criteria for the Foundation tier – Part 3**

**Conversation – Foundation tier (36 marks)**

There are three mark grids to be applied to this task:
- communication and content
- interaction and spontaneity
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

**Conversation: communication and content – Foundation tier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | - Communicates limited information relevant to the topics and questions  
- Uses language to express limited, straightforward ideas and thoughts; occasional straightforward opinion expressed without justification  
- Uses limited, familiar vocabulary and expression with much repetition; communication is disjointed and frequently breaks down because of restricted range of vocabulary  
- Pronunciation and intonation are inconsistently intelligible with inaccuracies that lead to frequent impairment in communication |
| 4–6  | - Communicates brief information relevant to the topics and questions  
- Uses language to produce straightforward ideas and thoughts; expresses straightforward opinions with limited justification  
- Uses repetitive, familiar vocabulary and expression; communication is often constrained and occasionally breaks down because of restricted range of vocabulary  
- Pronunciation and intonation are mostly intelligible but inaccuracies lead to some impairment in communication |
| 7–9  | - Communicates information relevant to the topics and questions, with occasionally extended sequences of speech  
- Uses language to produce straightforward ideas, thoughts and opinions with occasional justification  
- Uses a limited variety of mainly straightforward vocabulary, communication for some purposes is constrained because of restricted range of vocabulary  
- Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible, occasionally inaccuracies affect clarity of communication |
| 10–12| - Communicates information relevant to the topics and questions, with some extended sequences of speech  
- Occasionally uses language creatively to express some individual thoughts, ideas and opinions, some of which are justified  
- Occasional variety in use of vocabulary, including some examples of uncommon language with some variation of expression, fulfils most purposes  
- Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible, inaccuracies are minimal and have no impact on clarity of communication |
Additional guidance

Uses language creatively – examples of creative language use are:

- using language to create an effect
- manipulating language, including familiar, high-frequency and simple language, to respond to unfamiliar/unexpected contexts and purposes
- using language to express thoughts, ideas, feelings and emotions
- using language to inform and narrate ideas, thoughts and points of view to maintain interest
- applying a variety of vocabulary and structures to maintain interest
- using language effectively to achieve more complex purposes, for example to interest, to convince.

Individual thoughts, ideas and opinions: this is linked to creative use of language whereby students use language to express original thoughts, ideas and points of view which go beyond the minimum/standard/predictable response.

Straightforward ideas, thoughts and opinions are those that give the minimum/standard/predictable response.

Intonation: the mark grid describes the frequency of inaccuracies and the impact that inaccuracies have on clarity. For Chinese, intonation encompasses both intonation and tones.

Inaccuracies in intonation specifically in relation to tones:

Inaccuracies in tones that have no impact on clarity of communication:
- infrequent inaccuracies in the use of tones that do not distract the listener from the content of what is being said; there is no doubt as to what the candidate is saying.

Inaccuracies in tones that affect clarity of communication:
- inaccuracies in the use of tones change the meanings of words and make speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)
- inaccuracies in the use of tones change the meanings of words and force listeners to strain to understand what is meant
- frequent inaccuracies in the use of tones that hinder clarity as they distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Inaccuracies in tones that lead to impairment in communication:
- inaccuracies in tones that mean the listener cannot understand the message
- the tones are so frequently inaccurate or absent that the listener cannot understand the message.
**Conversation: interaction and spontaneity – Foundation tier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | - Basic exchange where only some questions are responded to; answers rely on rehearsed language that is frequently irrelevant to the question  
- Short, undeveloped responses, many incomplete  
- Isolated examples of ability to sustain communication, pace is slow and hesitant throughout |
| 4–6  | - Responds with limited spontaneity; answers rely on rehearsed language that is occasionally irrelevant to the question  
- Short responses, any development depends on teacher prompting  
- Limited ability to sustain communication, pace is mostly slow and hesitant |
| 7–9  | - Occasionally able to respond spontaneously with some examples of natural interaction although often stilted  
- Occasionally able to initiate and develop responses independently but regular prompting needed  
- Occasionally able to sustain communication, using rephrasing/repair strategies if necessary to continue the flow; frequent hesitation |
| 10–12| - Responds spontaneously to some questions, interacting naturally for parts of the conversation  
- Sometimes able to initiate and develop the conversation independently, some prompting needed  
- Sometimes able to sustain communication, using rephrasing/repair strategies if necessary to continue the flow; some hesitation |

**Additional guidance**

**Rephrasing/repair strategies**: strategies that aid communication and allow the conversation to be sustained, for example rephrasing, circumlocution, adjusting the message, asking for clarification/repetition, repair strategies such as self-correction; these strategies enable students to deliver the message when exact vocabulary or expressions are not known.

**Responds/responding spontaneously**: gives a relevant, impromptu response based on what they have heard.

**Rehearsed language**: language learned by heart, which may not give a relevant, impromptu response based on what has been heard (not spontaneous).
## Conversation: linguistic knowledge and accuracy – Foundation tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | - Uses straightforward, individual words/phrases; limited evidence of language manipulation  
  - Limited accuracy, minimal success when referring to past, present and future events  
  - Individual words and phrases are coherent; high frequency of errors prevent meaning throughout much of the conversation |
| 4–6  | - Uses straightforward, repetitive, grammatical structures  
  - Occasionally accurate grammatical structures, occasional success when referring to present events, limited success when referring to future or past events, much ambiguity  
  - Some coherent phrases and sentences; regular errors prevent coherent overall speech and frequently prevent meaning |
| 7–9  | - Manipulates a limited variety of mainly straightforward grammatical structures, minimal use of complex structures  
  - Some accurate grammatical structures, some successful references to past, present and future events, some ambiguity  
  - Sequences of coherent speech although errors occur that often hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 10–12| - Manipulates grammatical structures with occasional variation, complex structures used but repetitive  
  - Generally accurate grammatical structures, generally successful references to past, present and future events  
  - Generally coherent speech although errors occur that sometimes hinder clarity of communication |

### Additional guidance

**Complex grammatical structures** are considered to be:
- varied and complex word order  
- using extended sentences that include a range of structures, for example conjunctions, pronouns, reported speech and/or a range of lexis, for example to express abstract ideas/convey justified arguments  
- conceptually more challenging language.

**Straightforward** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- repetitive, simple word order  
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures  
- simple ideas, opinions and thoughts that are expressed but are not justified.

**Errors**: the mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on clarity.

Errors that **do not hinder clarity**:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example misuse of measure words  
- infrequent errors that do not distract the listener from the content of what is being said.
Errors that **hinder clarity**:  
- errors that make speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force listeners to strain to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframe  
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed**:  
- errors that mean the listener cannot understand the message  
- errors that convey the wrong message  
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order  
- mother-tongue interference.  

**NB**: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
**Assessment criteria for the Higher tier – Part 1**

**Role play – Higher tier (10 marks)**

For this task, students’ work is marked by Pearson using the following assessment criteria. The mark grid is applied once to each individual response to the prompts. There is a maximum of 2 marks for each of the five prompts on the role-play cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable communication; highly ambiguous OR pronunciation prevents communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Partially clear/ambiguous OR partially appropriate within the context of the role play; pronunciation may affect clarity of communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clearly communicated; appropriate within the context of the role play; unambiguous; pronunciation supports clear communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exemplification of how to apply the role-play mark grid can be found in the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) document.

**Additional guidance**

**Appropriate**: relevant response related to the prompt, uses appropriate register for the scenario.

**Informal register** includes language that students would use with friends and people of a similar age; informal greetings, endearments and forms of address.

**Formal register** includes language that students would use with adults, for example teachers, employers, customers, officials, in a formal context. It includes avoidance of slang, over-familiar language, exaggeration and endearments. It also includes the use of formal greetings and forms of address where appropriate.

**Partially clear/pronunciation may affect clarity of communication**: makes speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/forces the listener to strain to understand what is meant.
Assessment criteria for the Higher tier – Part 2

Picture-based task – Higher tier (24 marks)

There are two mark grids to be applied to this task:
- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

Picture-based task: communication and content – Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–4  | - Responds to set questions with some development, some hesitation and some prompting necessary  
      - Some effective adaptation of language to describe, narrate and inform in response to the set questions  
      - Expresses opinions with occasional, brief justification  
      - Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible, occasionally inaccuracies affect clarity of communication |
| 5–8  | - Responds to set questions with frequently developed responses, occasional hesitation, occasional prompting necessary  
      - Frequently effective adaptation of language to describe, narrate and inform in response to the set questions  
      - Expresses opinions and gives justification with some development  
      - Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible, inaccuracies are minimal and have no impact on clarity of communication |
| 9–12 | - Responds to set questions with mostly developed and fluent responses, minimal hesitation and minimal prompting necessary  
      - Predominantly effective adaptation of language to describe, narrate and inform, in response to the set questions  
      - Expresses opinions effectively and gives justification which is mostly developed  
      - Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible and predominantly accurate |
| 13–16| - Responds to the set questions with consistently fluent and developed responses  
      - Consistently effective adaptation of language to describe, narrate and inform, in response to the set questions  
      - Expresses opinions with ease and gives fully-developed justification  
      - Pronunciation and intonation are consistently accurate and intelligible |

Additional guidance

*Adaptation of language to describe, narrate and inform:* adapts language to achieve different purposes in the language; students may adapt language more effectively for one purpose than another, for example they may use language effectively to inform but less effectively to narrate.

*Intonation:* the mark grid describes the frequency of inaccuracies and the impact that inaccuracies have on clarity. For Chinese, intonation encompasses both intonation and tones.
Inaccuracies in intonation specifically in relation to tones:

Inaccuracies in tones that have no impact on clarity of communication:
- infrequent inaccuracies in the use of tones that do not distract the listener from the content of what is being said; there is no doubt as to what the candidate is saying.

Inaccuracies in tones that affect clarity of communication:
- inaccuracies in the use of tones change the meanings of words and make speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)
- inaccuracies in the use of tones change the meanings of words and force listeners to strain to understand what is meant
- frequent inaccuracies in the use of tones that hinder clarity as they distract the listener from the content of what is being said.
### Picture-based task: linguistic knowledge and accuracy – Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–2  | • Some accurate grammatical structures, including some successful references to past, present and future events in response to the set questions, some ambiguity  
      • Responses are partially coherent, errors occur that sometimes hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 3–4  | • Generally accurate grammatical structures, generally successful references to past, present and future events in response to the set questions, occasional ambiguity  
      • Responses are generally coherent although errors occur that occasionally hinder clarity of communication |
| 5–6  | • Predominantly accurate grammatical structures, mostly successful references to past, present and future events in response to the set questions  
      • Responses are predominantly coherent, errors occur but they rarely hinder clarity of communication |
| 7–8  | • Consistently accurate grammatical structures, successful references to past, present and future events in response to the set questions  
      • Responses are coherent, any errors do not hinder the clarity of the communication |

### Additional guidance

**Errors**: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free speech in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on clarity.

Errors that **do not hinder clarity**:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example misuse of measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Errors that **hinder clarity**:
- errors that make speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force listeners to strain to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframe
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed**:
- errors that mean the listener cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- mother-tongue interference.

**NB**: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
### Assessment criteria for the Higher tier – Part 3

**Conversation – Higher tier (36 marks)**

There are three mark grids to be applied to this task:
- communication and content
- interaction and spontaneity
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

#### Conversation: communication and content – Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | - Communicates information relevant to the topics and questions, with occasionally extended sequences of speech  
  - Uses language to produce straightforward ideas, thoughts and opinions with occasional justification  
  - Uses a limited variety of mainly straightforward vocabulary, communication for some purposes is constrained because of restricted range of vocabulary  
  - Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible, occasionally inaccuracies affect clarity of communication |
| 4–6  | - Communicates information relevant to the topics and questions, with some extended sequences of speech  
  - Occasionally uses language creatively to express some individual thoughts, ideas and opinions, some of which are justified  
  - Occasional variety in use of vocabulary, including some examples of uncommon language with some variation of expression, fulfils most purposes  
  - Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible, inaccuracies are minimal and have no impact on clarity of communication |
| 7–9  | - Communicates detailed information relevant to the topics and questions, usually with extended sequences of speech  
  - Frequently uses language creatively to express and justify a variety of individual thoughts, ideas and opinions  
  - Uses a variety of vocabulary, including frequent use of uncommon language, to regularly vary expression for different purposes  
  - Pronunciation and intonation are intelligible and predominantly accurate |
| 10–12| - Communicates detailed information relevant to the topics and questions, consistently extended sequences of speech  
  - Consistently uses language creatively to express and justify a wide variety of individual thoughts, ideas and opinions  
  - Consistently uses a wide variety of vocabulary, including uncommon language, to consistently vary expression for different purposes  
  - Pronunciation and intonation are consistently accurate and intelligible |
Additional guidance

**Uses language creatively:** examples of creative language use are:
- using language to create an effect
- manipulating language, including familiar, high-frequency and simple language, to respond to unfamiliar/unexpected contexts and purposes
- using language to express thoughts, ideas, feelings and emotions
- using language to inform and narrate ideas, thoughts and points of view to maintain interest
- applying a variety of vocabulary and structures to maintain interest
- using language effectively to achieve more complex purposes, for example to interest, to convince.

**Individual** thoughts, ideas and opinions: this is linked to creative use of language whereby students use language to express original thoughts, ideas and points of view that go beyond the minimum/standard/predictable response.

**Straightforward** ideas, thoughts and opinions are those that give the minimum/standard/predictable response.

**Intonation:** the mark grid describes the frequency of inaccuracies and the impact that inaccuracies have on clarity. For Chinese, *intonation* encompasses both intonation and tones.

**Inaccuracies** in intonation specifically in relation to *tones*:
- Infrequent inaccuracies in the use of tones that do not distract the listener from the content of what is being said; there is no doubt as to what the candidate is saying.

Inaccuracies in *tones* that affect **clarity of communication**:
- Inaccuracies in the use of tones change the meanings of words and make speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)
- Inaccuracies in the use of tones change the meanings of words and force listeners to strain to understand what is meant
- Frequent inaccuracies in the use of tones that hinder clarity as they distract the listener from the content of what is being said.
### Conversation: interaction and spontaneity – Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | • Occasionally able to respond spontaneously with some examples of natural interaction although often stilted  
      • Occasionally able to initiate and develop responses independently but regular prompting needed  
      • Occasionally able to sustain communication, using rephrasing/repair strategies if necessary to continue the flow; frequent hesitation |
| 4–6  | • Responds spontaneously to some questions, interacting naturally for parts of the conversation  
      • Sometimes able to initiate and develop the conversation independently, some prompting needed  
      • Sometimes able to sustain communication, using rephrasing/repair strategies if necessary to continue the flow; some hesitation |
| 7–9  | • Responds to most questions spontaneously, resulting in mostly natural interaction  
      • Mostly able to initiate and develop the conversation independently  
      • Able to sustain communication throughout most of the conversation, using rephrasing/repair strategies if necessary to continue the flow, occasional hesitation |
| 10–12| • Responds spontaneously and with ease to questions, resulting in natural interaction  
      • Consistently able to initiate and develop the conversation independently  
      • Able to sustain communication throughout, using rephrasing/repair strategies if necessary to continue the flow |

### Additional guidance

**Respond(s) spontaneously:** gives a relevant, impromptu response based on what they have heard.

**Rephrasing/repair strategies** are strategies that aid communication and allow the conversation to be sustained, for example rephrasing, circumlocution, adjusting the message, asking for clarification/repetition, repair strategies such as self-correction; these strategies enable students to deliver the message when exact vocabulary or expressions are not known.
## Conversation: linguistic knowledge and accuracy – Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | - Manipulates a limited variety of mainly straightforward grammatical structures, minimal use of complex structures  
      - Some accurate grammatical structures, some successful references to past, present and future events, some ambiguity  
      - Sequences of coherent speech although errors occur that often hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 4–6  | - Manipulates grammatical structures with occasional variation, complex structures used but repetitive  
      - Generally accurate grammatical structures, generally successful references to past, present and future events  
      - Generally coherent speech although errors occur that sometimes hinder clarity of communication |
| 7–9  | - Manipulates a variety of grammatical structures, some variety of complex structures  
      - Predominantly accurate grammatical structures, mostly successful references to past, present and future events  
      - Predominantly coherent speech; errors occur but they rarely hinder clarity of communication |
| 10–12| - Manipulates a wide variety of grammatical structures, frequent use of complex structures  
      - Consistently accurate grammatical structures, consistently successful references to past, present and future events  
      - Fully coherent speech; any errors do not hinder the clarity of the communication |

### Additional guidance

**Complex** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- all grammar and structures included in the grammar list that are specific to Higher tier GCSE  
- varied and complex word order  
- using extended sentences that include a range of structures, for example conjunctions, pronouns, reported speech and/or a range of lexis, for example to express abstract ideas/convey justified arguments  
- conceptually more challenging language

**Straightforward** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- repetitive, simple word order  
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures  
- simple ideas, opinions and thoughts that are expressed but are not justified.
**Errors**: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free speech in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on clarity.

Errors that **do not hinder clarity**:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example misuse of measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Errors that **hinder clarity**:
- errors that make speech difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force listeners to strain to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframe
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the listener from the content of what is being said.

Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed**:
- errors that mean the listener cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- mother-tongue interference.

**NB**: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
Paper 3: Reading and understanding in Chinese

Content

Students are assessed on their understanding of written Chinese across a range of different types of texts.

Students need to:

- identify the overall message, key points, details and opinions in texts
- deduce meaning from a variety of written texts
- recognise the relationship between past, present and future events
- understand texts, organise and present relevant details, and, where appropriate, draw inferences in context and recognise implicit meaning
- recognise and respond to key information, important themes and ideas in more extended written text, including authentic sources, adapted and abridged as appropriate, by being able to extract information and answer questions.

This paper draws on vocabulary and structures across all the themes (see Themes and topics).

Texts for individual questions within the assessment use high-frequency language and vary in length, including both short- and longer written passages. Texts include authentic sources that introduce more complex language and unfamiliar materials.

The range of text types include:

- advertisements, emails, letters, articles and literary texts
- a short passage to be translated from Chinese into English.

Literary texts consist of short extracts from texts that may have been adapted and abridged from authentic sources to be appropriate to this level – from letters, short stories, novels or plays to contemporary and historical sources. Students are also expected to translate a short passage of written Chinese into English to demonstrate an ability to transfer meaning accurately into English.

Scenarios in the texts are set either at home or, more frequently, in a Chinese-speaking country, allowing students to develop appropriate cultural awareness and understanding.

To prepare students adequately for this assessment, teachers should present and exploit a range of vocabulary relevant to each theme listed, building on the Key Stage 3 Programme of Study, where appropriate.

Students should be presented with Chinese language in a range of styles and in a variety of different contexts, as appropriate to their age and level of understanding.* Students should also be presented with different fonts and formats, for example short, printed messages, articles and email messages.
Assessment information

- The assessment time is:
  - Foundation tier – 50 minutes in length
  - Higher tier – 1 hour 5 minutes in length.
- The assessment is out of 50 marks.
- The assessment consists of 10 questions.
- Students must answer all questions from each of the two sections.
- Students are required to respond to questions based on passages of text from a range of sources. Each question is set in a context drawn from the themes.
- The assessment will be available in traditional and simplified characters. All questions and texts are printed twice, once with texts using traditional/full characters and once with texts in simplified characters. Students select the most appropriate version, but not both.
- Section A has nine questions set in English. Question types comprise both multiple-response and short-answer open response questions. The instructions to students are in English.
- Section B contains one translation passage from Chinese into English. The instructions to students are in English.
- Four of the questions are common to both tiers.
- The use of dictionaries is not permitted.

Sample assessment materials

A sample paper and mark scheme for this paper can be found in the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) document.
Paper 4: Writing in Chinese

Content

Students are assessed on their ability to communicate effectively through writing in Chinese. Students need to:

- communicate effectively in writing for a variety of purposes across a range of specified contexts
- write short texts, using simple sentences and familiar language accurately to convey meaning and exchange information
- produce clear and coherent text of extended length to present facts and express ideas and opinions appropriately for different purposes and in different settings
- make accurate use of a variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures, including some more complex forms, to describe and narrate with reference to past, present and future events
- manipulate the language, using and adapting a variety of structures and vocabulary with increasing accuracy and fluency for new purposes, including using appropriate style and register
- make independent, creative and more complex use of the language, as appropriate, to note down key points, express and justify individual thoughts and points of view, in order to interest, inform or convince
- translate sentences and short texts from English into the assessed language to convey key messages accurately and to apply grammatical knowledge of language and structures in context.

Assessment information

- The assessment is out of 60 marks.
- Each question is set in a context drawn from the themes and topics. The assessment tasks feature general content that is familiar and accessible to all students.
- Students are required to produce responses of varying lengths and types to express facts, ideas and opinions in Chinese.
- Students can complete the assessment using either traditional or simplified characters. All questions are printed twice, once for students opting to write using traditional/full characters and once for students opting to write using simplified characters.
- The length of each response required and complexity of language increases across the paper. Recommended character counts are specified for each question. Students will not be penalised for writing more or fewer characters than recommended in the character count or for going beyond the mandatory bullets.
- One question is a translation of a short passage from English into Chinese.
- All assessments are marked against assessment criteria, please see Marking guidance for Paper 4: Writing in Chinese.
- The instructions to students are all in English.
- The use of dictionaries is not permitted.
**Foundation tier**
- The assessment time is 1 hour and 20 minutes in length.
- The paper consists of three open questions and one translation from English into Chinese.
- Students must answer all questions.
- Question 1 assesses students on their ability to write to describe and to express opinions.
- Question 2 has two options from which students have to select one. This question assesses students on their ability to note down key points and convey information. Students must use the formal register, please see the definition in *Marking guidance for Paper 4: Writing in Chinese*.
- Question 3 has two options from which students have to select one. This question assesses students on their ability to convey information, narrate, express opinions, interest, and convince the reader about a certain point. Students must use the informal register, please see the definition in *Marking guidance for Paper 4: Writing in Chinese*. This question is common to the Higher tier.
- Question 4 is the translation question. Students are required to translate five sentences from English to Chinese. The sentences are ordered by increasing level of difficulty.

**Higher tier**
- The assessment time is 1 hour and 25 minutes in length.
- The paper consists of two questions and one translation from English into Chinese.
- Students must answer all questions.
- Question 1 has two options from which students have to select one. This question assesses students on their ability to convey information, narrate, express opinions, interest, and convince the reader about a certain point. Students must use the informal register, please see the definition in *Marking guidance for Paper 4: Writing in Chinese*. This question is common to the Foundation tier.
- Question 2 has two options from which students have to select one. This question assesses students on their ability to convey information, narrate, express and justify ideas and opinions, and interest or convince the reader. Students must use the formal register, please see the definition in *Marking guidance for Paper 4: Writing in Chinese*.
- Question 3 is the translation question. Students are required to translate a short paragraph from English into Chinese. The individual sentences are ordered by increasing level of difficulty.

**Sample assessment materials**
A sample question paper and accompanying marking guidance and assessment criteria can be found in the *Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs)* document. Marking guidance and assessment criteria are also provided in this document.
Marking guidance for Paper 4: Writing in Chinese

This marking guidance is for the use of Pearson-appointed external examiners. The guidance has been included for teacher reference to aid understanding of how the assessment criteria will be applied.

General guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Step 1 Decide on a band
- The examiner will first of all consider the answer as a whole and then decide which descriptors most closely match the answer and place it in that band. The descriptors for each band indicate the different features that will be seen in the student’s answer for that band.
- When assigning a band they will look at the overall quality of the answer and not focus disproportionately on small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different bands of the mark scheme they will use a ‘best fit’ approach for defining the band and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the band, for example if the response is predominantly band 5–8 with a small amount of band 9–12 material, it would be placed in band 5–8 but be awarded a mark near the top of the band because of the band 9–12 content.

Step 2 Decide on a mark
- Once they have decided on a band they will then need to decide on a mark within the band.
- They will decide on the mark to award based on the quality of the answer; they will award a mark towards the top or bottom of that band depending on how the student has evidenced each of the descriptor bullet points.
- They will modify the mark based on how securely the trait descriptors are met at that band.
- They will need to go back through the answer as they apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure themselves that the band and the mark are appropriate.
Assessment criteria for the Foundation tier

Question 1 – Foundation tier (12 marks)

For this question, students’ work is marked by Pearson using assessment criteria given in two mark grids:
- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

The student is expected to produce 20-30 characters for this task. The number of characters is approximate and students will not be penalised for writing more or fewer characters than recommended in the character count. All work produced by the student must be marked.

Question 1: communication and content mark grid – Foundation tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>• Some relevant, basic information without development&lt;br&gt;• Uses language to inform, give short descriptions and express opinions with limited success&lt;br&gt;• Uses limited selection of common, familiar vocabulary and expression with frequent repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>• Mostly relevant information, minimal extra detail&lt;br&gt;• Uses language to give short descriptions, simple information and opinions with variable success&lt;br&gt;• Uses small selection of common, familiar vocabulary and expression with some repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–6</td>
<td>• Relevant information with occasional extra detail&lt;br&gt;• Uses language to give short descriptions, simple information and opinions with some success&lt;br&gt;• Uses small selection of common, familiar vocabulary and expression with little repetition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 1: linguistic knowledge and accuracy mark grid – Foundation tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–2  | ● Produces simple, short sentences in isolation  
      | ● Limited accurate application of a small selection of straightforward grammatical structures, limited success in referring to present events; frequently errors prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 3–4  | ● Produces simple, short sentences with little linking  
      | ● Inconsistently accurate application of a small selection of straightforward grammatical structures, inconsistently successful reference to present events; often errors occur that hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning |
| 5–6  | ● Produces simple sentences with some linking  
      | ● Accurate application of a small selection of straightforward grammatical structures, refers successfully to present events as appropriate to the task; occasionally errors occur that hinder clarity of communication |

**Additional guidance**

*Straightforward* grammatical structures are considered to be:
- repetitive, simple word order
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures
- simple ideas, opinions and thoughts that are expressed but are not justified.

**Errors**: the mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that do not **hinder clarity**:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example missing measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing
- minor errors in characters such as a misformed stroke in a character, or errors of proportion/balance/alignment between the radicals within a character.

Errors that **hinder clarity**:
- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframes, mismatch of subject and the possessive adjective
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing
- errors in forming a character such as characters with an extra or missing stroke.

Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed**:
- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- using the wrong character with the same sound or major errors in forming a character, such as characters with an incorrect radical
- mother-tongue interference.

**NB**: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
Question 2 – Foundation tier (16 marks)

For this question, students’ work is marked by Pearson using assessment criteria given in two mark grids:

- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

This question requires students to write in a formal style/register (see Additional guidance). The student is expected to produce 40–50 characters for this task. The number of characters is approximate and students will not be penalised for writing more or fewer characters than recommended in the character count. All work produced by the student must be marked.

**Question 2: communication and content mark grid – Foundation tier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–2  | - Limited information given likely to consist of single words and phrases  
     | - Limited ability to use language to present simple facts, inform and note down key points; expression is frequently constrained and communication often breaks down  
     | - Repetitive use of a limited selection of common words and phrases  
     | - Knowledge of register and style is rarely evident because of restricted use of vocabulary and expression |
| 3–4  | - Some brief information given, basic points made without development  
     | - Occasional success in using language to present simple facts, information and to note down key points but expression is sometimes constrained and communication occasionally breaks down  
     | - Limited use of common, familiar vocabulary and expression with frequent repetition  
     | - Occasional appropriate use of register and style |
| 5–6  | - Some relevant information given appropriate to the task, basic points made with little development  
     | - Uses language with some success, to present simple facts, information and to note down key points, expression is occasionally constrained  
     | - Uses a small range of, common, familiar vocabulary and expression with some repetition  
     | - Mostly appropriate use of register and style, mostly sustained |
| 7–8  | - Relevant information given appropriate to the task, basic points made with some development  
     | - Uses language mostly with success, to present simple facts, information and to note down key points using simple ideas  
     | - Uses common, familiar vocabulary and expression with little repetition  
     | - Appropriate use of register and style sustained |

**Additional guidance**

**Register and style definition: formal** register and style – this includes language that students would use with adults, for example teachers, employers, customers, officials, in a formal context. It includes avoidance of slang, over-familiar language, exaggeration, endearments, writing in a conversational style, inappropriate abbreviations used in social media chat.
**Question 2: linguistic knowledge and accuracy mark grid – Foundation tier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–2  | • Repetitive use of minimal selection of straightforward grammatical structures  
      • Produces individual words/set phrases  
      • Limited accuracy in grammatical structures used, limited success in referring to present and future events; regular errors prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 3–4  | • Use of a restricted range of straightforward grammatical structures, frequent repetition  
      • Produces simple, short sentences, which are not linked  
      • Occasional accuracy in grammatical structures used, occasional success in referring to present and future events; sometimes errors prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 5–6  | • Uses straightforward grammatical structures, some repetition  
      • Produces simple, short sentences; minimal linking  
      • Some accurate use of straightforward grammatical structures, some success in referring to present and future events to meet the requirements of the task; occasionally errors prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 7–8  | • Uses straightforward grammatical structures, occasional repetition  
      • Produces predominantly simple sentences occasionally linked together  
      • Mostly accurate use of straightforward grammatical structures, mostly successful references to present and future events to meet the requirements of the task; occasionally errors hinder clarity of communication |

**Additional guidance**

**Straightforward** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- repetitive, simple word order
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures
- simple ideas, opinions and thoughts that are expressed but are not justified.

**Errors**: the mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that do not **hinder clarity**:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example missing measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing
- minor errors in characters such as a misformed stroke in a character, or errors of proportion/balance/alignment between the radicals within a character.

Errors that **hinder clarity**:
- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframes, mismatch of subject and the possessive adjective
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing
- errors in forming a character such as characters with an extra or missing stroke.
Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed**:  
- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message  
- errors that convey the wrong message  
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order  
- using the wrong character with the same sound or major errors in forming a character, such as characters with an incorrect radical  
- mother-tongue interference.  

**NB**: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
**Question 3 – Foundation tier (20 marks)**

For this question, students’ work is marked by Pearson using assessment criteria given in two mark grids:
- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

This question contains four bullet points that form part of the task. Failure to cover all four bullet points will impact on the marks that can be awarded against the requirements of the two mark grids for this question. There is no requirement for even coverage of the bullet points in any band. However, in order to access marks in the top band, students must refer to all bullet points and meet the other assessment criteria in the top band.

This question requires students to write in an informal style (see *Additional guidance*).

The student is expected to produce 80–110 characters for this task. The number of characters is approximate and students will not be penalised for writing more or fewer characters than recommended in the character count. All work produced by the student must be marked.
### Question 3: communication and content mark grid – Foundation tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | - Communicates brief information relevant to the task with little development  
   - Limited adaptation of language to narrate, inform and interest; straightforward personal opinions are given with limited justification  
   - Expresses straightforward thoughts and ideas; uses common, familiar language with repetition  
   - Variable use of appropriate register and style |
| 4–6  | - Communicates information relevant to the task, with development of the occasional key point and idea  
   - Some effective adaptation of language to narrate and inform; attempts are made to interest and give convincing personal opinions which are occasionally successful  
   - Expresses mainly straightforward thoughts and ideas with the occasional individual thought/idea; some different examples of common, familiar language  
   - Appropriate use of register and style is evident but with inconsistencies |
| 7–9  | - Communicates information relevant to the task, with development of some key points and ideas  
   - Mostly effective adaptation of language to narrate and inform, some effective language to interest and give convincing personal opinions  
   - Some examples of creative language use to express individual thoughts and ideas; a variety of mainly common, familiar language with the occasional example of uncommon language  
   - Appropriate use of register and style is evident but with occasional inconsistency |
| 10–12| - Communicates information relevant to the task with expansion of key points and ideas  
   - Effective adaptation of language to narrate, inform, interest and give convincing personal opinions  
   - Frequent examples of creative language use to express individual thoughts and ideas; a variety of vocabulary and expression, some examples of uncommon language  
   - Appropriate use of register and style throughout with minimal inconsistency |
Additional guidance

**Creative language use** – examples of creative language use are:
- using language to create an effect
- using language, including familiar, high-frequency and simple language, to respond to unfamiliar/unexpected contexts and purposes
- using language to express thoughts, ideas, feelings and emotions
- using language to inform and narrate ideas, thoughts and points of view to maintain interest
- applying a variety of vocabulary and structures to maintain interest
- using language effectively to achieve more complex purposes, for example to interest, to convince.

*Individual* thoughts, ideas and opinions: this is linked to creative use of language whereby students use language to express original thoughts, ideas and points of view which go beyond the minimum/standard/predictable response.

**Register and style definition: informal** register and style – this includes language that students would use when addressing friends and people of a similar age.

**Adaptation of language to narrate, inform, interest and give convincing opinions:**
adapts language to achieve different purposes in the language; students may adapt language more effectively for one purpose than another, for example they may use language effectively to narrate but less effectively to interest or give a convincing opinion.
### Question 3: linguistic knowledge and accuracy mark grid – Foundation tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–2  | - Uses straightforward grammatical structures, some repetition  
      - Produces brief, simple sentences, limited linking of sentences  
      - Variable accuracy with language and structures, variable success when referring to past, present and future events, regular ambiguity; often errors prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 3–4  | - Uses mostly straightforward grammatical structures, occasional repetition  
      - Produces occasionally extended sentences linked with familiar, straightforward conjunctions  
      - Some accurate language and structures, including some successful references to past, present and future events, some ambiguity; often errors occur that hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning being conveyed |
| 5–6  | - Different examples of straightforward grammatical structures are evident  
      - Produces some extended sentences that are linked with familiar, straightforward conjunctions  
      - Frequently accurate language and structures, including mostly successful references to past, present and future events, occasional ambiguity; sometimes errors occur that hinder clarity of communication |
| 7–8  | - Some variation of grammatical structures, occasional complex structure  
      - Produces frequently extended sentences, well linked together  
      - Generally accurate language and structures, including successful references to past, present and future events; occasionally errors occur that hinder clarity of communication |

**Additional guidance**

**Complex** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- varied and complex word order
- using extended sentences that include a range of structures, for example conjunctions, pronouns, reported speech and/or a range of lexis, for example to express abstract ideas/convey justified arguments
- conceptually more challenging language.

**Straightforward** grammatical structures is considered to be:
- repetitive, simple word order
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures
- simple ideas, opinions and thoughts that are expressed but are not justified.

**Errors**: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free writing in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.
Errors that do not hinder clarity:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example missing measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing
- minor errors in characters such as a misformed stroke in a character, or errors of proportion/balance/alignment between the radicals within a character.

Errors that hinder clarity:
- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframes, mismatch of subject and the possessive adjective
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing
- errors in forming a character such as characters with an extra or missing stroke.

Errors that prevent meaning being conveyed:
- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- using the wrong character with the same sound or major errors in forming a character, such as characters with an incorrect radical
- mother-tongue interference.

NB: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
Question 4 – Foundation tier (12 marks)

Translation mark grids and example responses

Mark grid for sentences (a), (b) and (c), which are worth 2 marks each. The mark grid will be applied to each individual sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Meaning partially communicated with errors that hinder clarity or prevent meaning being conveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meaning fully communicated with occasional errors that do not hinder clarity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mark grid for sentences (d) and (e), which are worth 3 marks each. The mark grid will be applied to each individual sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Some words are communicated but the overall meaning of the sentence is not communicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The meaning of the sentence is partially communicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linguistic structures and vocabulary are mostly accurate with some errors that hinder clarity or prevent meaning being conveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The meaning of the sentence is fully communicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linguistic structures and vocabulary are accurate with only occasional errors that do not hinder clarity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional guidance

Errors: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free writing in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that do not hinder clarity:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example missing measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing
- minor errors in characters such as a misformed stroke in a character, or errors of proportion/balance/alignment between the radicals within a character.

Errors that hinder clarity:
- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframes, mismatch of subject and the possessive adjective
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing
- errors in forming a character such as characters with an extra or missing stroke.
Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed**:

- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- using the wrong character with the same sound or major errors in forming a character, such as characters with an incorrect radical
- mother-tongue interference.

**NB**: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
Assessment criteria for the Higher tier

Question 1 – Higher tier (20 marks)
For this question, students’ work is marked by Pearson using assessment criteria given in two mark grids:
- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

This question contains four bullet points that form part of the task. Failure to cover all four bullet points will impact on the marks that can be awarded against the requirements of the two mark grids for this question. There is no requirement for even coverage of the bullet points in any band. However, in order to access marks in the top band, students must refer to all bullet points and meet the other assessment criteria in the top band.

This question requires students to write in an informal style (see Additional guidance).

The student is expected to produce 80–110 characters for this task. The number of characters is approximate and students will not be penalised for writing more or fewer characters than recommended in the character count. All work produced by the student must be marked.
Question 1: communication and content mark grid – Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | - Communicates brief information relevant to the task with little development  
      - Limited adaptation of language to narrate, inform and interest; straightforward personal opinions are given with limited justification  
      - Expresses straightforward thoughts and ideas; uses common, familiar language with repetition  
      - Variable use of appropriate register and style |
| 4–6  | - Communicates information relevant to the task, with development of the occasional key point and idea  
      - Some effective adaptation of language to narrate and inform; attempts are made to interest and give convincing personal opinions which are occasionally successful  
      - Expresses mainly straightforward thoughts and ideas with the occasional individual thought/idea; some different examples of common, familiar language  
      - Appropriate use of register and style is evident but with inconsistencies |
| 7–9  | - Communicates information relevant to the task, with development of some key points and ideas  
      - Mostly effective adaptation of language to narrate and inform, some effective language to interest and give convincing personal opinions  
      - Some examples of creative language use to express individual thoughts and ideas; a variety of mainly common, familiar language with the occasional example of uncommon language  
      - Appropriate use of register and style is evident but with occasional inconsistency |
| 10–12| - Communicates information relevant to the task with expansion of key points and ideas  
      - Effective adaptation of language to narrate, inform, interest and give convincing personal opinions  
      - Frequent examples of creative language use to express individual thoughts and ideas; a variety of vocabulary and expression, some examples of uncommon language  
      - Appropriate use of register and style throughout, with minimal inconsistency |

Additional guidance

**Creative language use**: examples of creative language use are:

- using language to create an effect
- using language, including familiar, high frequency and simple language, to respond to unfamiliar/unexpected contexts and purposes
- using language to express thoughts, ideas, feelings and emotions
- using language to inform and narrate ideas, thoughts and points of view to maintain interest
- applying a variety of vocabulary and structures to maintain interest
- using language effectively to achieve more complex purposes, for example to interest, to convince.
**Individual** thoughts, ideas and opinions: this is linked to creative use of language whereby students use language to express original thoughts, ideas and points of view that go beyond the minimum/standard/predictable response.

**Register and style definition:** *informal* register and style – this includes language that students would use when addressing friends and people of a similar age.

**Adaptation of language to narrate, inform, interest and give convincing opinions:**
adapts language to achieve different purposes in the language; students may adapt language more effectively for one purpose than another, for example they may use language effectively to narrate but less effectively to interest or give a convincing opinion.
### Question 1: linguistic knowledge and accuracy mark grid – Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>● Uses straightforward grammatical structures, some repetition&lt;br&gt;● Produces brief, simple sentences, limited linking of sentences&lt;br&gt;● Variable accuracy with language and structures, variable success when referring to past, present and future events, regular ambiguity; often errors prevent meaning being conveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>● Uses mostly straightforward grammatical structures, occasional repetition&lt;br&gt;● Produces occasionally extended sentences linked with familiar, straightforward conjunctions&lt;br&gt;● Some accurate language and structures, including some successful references to past, present and future events, some ambiguity; often errors occur that hinder clarity of communication and occasionally prevent meaning being conveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–6</td>
<td>● Different examples of straightforward grammatical structures are evident&lt;br&gt;● Produces some extended sentences that are linked with familiar, straightforward conjunctions&lt;br&gt;● Frequently accurate language and structures, including mostly successful references to past, present and future events, occasional ambiguity; sometimes errors occur that hinder clarity of communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–8</td>
<td>● Some variation of grammatical structures, occasional complex structure&lt;br&gt;● Produces frequently extended sentences, well linked together&lt;br&gt;● Generally accurate language and structures, including successful references to past, present and future events; occasionally errors occur that hinder clarity of communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional guidance

**Complex** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- all grammar and structures included in the grammar list that are specific to Higher tier GCSE
- varied and complex word order
- using extended sentences that include a range of structures, for example conjunctions, pronouns, reported speech and/or a range of lexis, for example to express abstract ideas/convey justified arguments
- conceptually more challenging language.

**Straightforward** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- repetitive, simple word order
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures
- simple ideas, opinions and thoughts that are expressed but are not justified.
Errors: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free writing in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that do not hinder clarity:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example missing measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing
- minor errors in characters such as a misformed stroke in a character, or errors of proportion/balance/alignment between the radicals within a character.

Errors that hinder clarity:
- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframes, mismatch of subject and the possessive adjective
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing
- errors in forming a character such as characters with an extra or missing stroke.

Errors that prevent meaning being conveyed:
- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- using the wrong character with the same sound or major errors in forming a character, such as characters with an incorrect radical
- mother-tongue interference.

NB: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
Question 2 – Higher tier (28 marks)

For this question, students’ work is marked by Pearson using assessment criteria contained in two mark grids:

- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

This question contains four bullet points that form part of the task. Failure to cover all four bullet points will impact on the marks that can be awarded against the requirements of the two mark grids for this question (see below). There is no requirement for even coverage of the bullet points in any band. However, in order to access marks in the top band, students must refer to all bullet points and meet the other assessment criteria in the top band.

This question requires students to write in a formal register/style (see Additional guidance).

The student is expected to produce 130–180 characters for this task. The number of characters is approximate and students will not be penalised for writing more or fewer characters than recommended in the character count. All work produced by the student must be marked.

Question 2: communication and content mark grid – Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–4  | - Communicates occasionally detailed information relevant to the task with occasionally effective development of key points and ideas  
      - Some effective adaptation of language to narrate, inform, interest/convince  
      - Occasional examples of creative use of language to express individual thoughts, ideas and points of view, occasional justification; variety of mainly common, familiar language, occasional examples of uncommon language  
      - Appropriate use of register and style with the occasional inconsistency |
| 5–8  | - Communicates some detailed information relevant to the task, frequently effective development of key points and ideas  
      - Frequently effective adaptation of language to narrate, inform, interest/convince  
      - Examples of creative use of language to express some individual thoughts, ideas and points of view, some justified; some variation of vocabulary and expression with some examples of uncommon language  
      - Appropriate use of register and style with few inconsistencies |
| 9–12 | - Communicates detailed information relevant to the task, with mostly effective development of key points and ideas  
      - Mostly effective adaptation of language, to narrate, inform, interest/convince  
      - Creative use of language to express a range of individual thoughts, ideas and points of view, most of which are justified; variety of vocabulary and expression, frequent examples of uncommon language  
      - Predominantly appropriate use of register and style |
| 13–16| - Communicates detailed information relevant to the task, with consistently effective development of key points and ideas  
      - Consistently effective adaptation of language to narrate, inform, interest/convince  
      - Creative use of language to express and fully justify a wide range of individual thoughts, ideas and points of view; wide variety of vocabulary and expression, many examples of uncommon language  
      - Consistent use of appropriate register and style throughout |
Additional guidance

**Creative use of language:** examples of creative language use are:
- using language to create an effect
- using language, including familiar, high frequency and simple language, to respond to unfamiliar/unexpected contexts and purposes
- using language to express thoughts, ideas, feelings and emotions
- using language to inform and narrate ideas, thoughts and points of view to maintain interest
- applying a variety of vocabulary and structures to maintain interest
- using language effectively to achieve more complex purposes, for example to interest, to convince.

**Individual thoughts, ideas and opinions:** this is linked to creative use of language whereby students use language to express original thoughts, ideas and points of view that go beyond the minimum/standard/predictable response.

**Adaptation of language to narrate, inform, interest/convince:** adapts language to achieve different purposes in the language; students may adapt language more effectively for one purpose than another, for example they may use language effectively to narrate but less effectively to interest/convince.

**Register and style definition:** formal register and style – this includes language that students would use with adults, for example teachers, employers, customers, officials, in a formal context. It includes avoidance of slang, over-familiar language, exaggeration, endearments, writing in a conversational style, inappropriate abbreviations used in social media chat.
**Question 2: linguistic knowledge and accuracy mark grid – Higher tier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1–3  | ● Uses a variety of mainly straightforward grammatical structures, occasional examples of repetitive complex language  
      ● Occasional sequences of fluent writing, occasionally extended, well-linked sentences  
      ● Straightforward grammatical structures are largely accurate with occasional accurate use of complex language, some successful references to past, present and future events but some ambiguity; errors occur that sometimes hinder clarity of communication |
| 4–6  | ● Some variation of grammatical structures, including some repetitive instances of complex language  
      ● Prolonged sequences of fluent writing, some extended, well-linked sentences  
      ● Generally accurate language and structures, frequently successful references to past, present and future events, occasional ambiguity; errors occur that occasionally hinder clarity of communication |
| 7–9  | ● Uses a variety of grammatical structures including some different examples of complex language  
      ● Predominantly fluent response; frequent extended sentences, mostly well linked  
      ● Mostly accurate language and structures, mostly successful references to past, present and future events; errors occur but they rarely hinder clarity of communication |
| 10–12| ● Uses a wide variety of grammatical structures, including complex language  
       ● Fluent response throughout with extended, well-linked sentences  
       ● Consistently accurate language and structures, consistently successful references to past, present and future events; any errors do not hinder the clarity of the communication |

**Additional guidance**

**Complex** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- all grammar and structures included in the grammar list that are specific to Higher tier GCSE
- varied and complex word order
- using extended sentences that include a range of structures, for example conjunctions, pronouns, reported speech and/or a range of lexis, for example to express abstract ideas/convey justified arguments
- conceptually more challenging language.

**Straightforward** grammatical structures are considered to be:
- repetitive, simple word order
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures
- simple ideas, opinions and thoughts that are expressed but are not justified.
**Errors**: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free writing in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that do not **hinder clarity**:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example missing measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing
- minor errors in characters such as a misformed stroke in a character, or errors of proportion/balance/alignment between the radicals within a character.

Errors that **hinder clarity**:
- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframes, mismatch of subject and the possessive adjective
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing
- errors in forming a character such as characters with an extra or missing stroke.

Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed**:
- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- using the wrong character with the same sound or major errors in forming a character, such as characters with an incorrect radical
- mother-tongue interference.

**NB**: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
Question 3 – Higher tier (12 marks)

Translation mark grid and example response

Translation mark grid assesses both communication and content and linguistic knowledge and accuracy. When awarding marks, the student’s response across the whole paragraph should be considered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–3</td>
<td>Meaning of some individual words or phrases is conveyed; frequent omissions/incorrectly communicated words and phrases/mother-tongue interference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some straightforward structures are accurate but regular errors prevent meaning of individual phrases/sentences being conveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–6</td>
<td>The meaning of the passage is partially communicated, some words and phrases are omitted/incorrectly communicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Language and structures are accurate in some phrases and sentences but some errors prevent meaning being conveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–9</td>
<td>The meaning of the passage is mostly communicated, occasional words are omitted/incorrectly communicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mostly accurate language and structures; errors occur that occasionally hinder clarity and in rare instances prevent meaning being conveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–12</td>
<td>The meaning of the passage is fully communicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consistently accurate language and structures, any errors do not hinder clarity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional guidance

Errors: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free writing in order to access the top band as errors are also made by native speakers. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that do not hinder clarity:
- errors that do not affect meaning, for example missing measure words
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing
- minor errors in characters such as a misformed stroke in a character, or errors of proportion/balance/alignment between the radicals within a character.

Errors that hinder clarity:
- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant, for example incorrect timeframes, mismatch of subject and the possessive adjective
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing
- errors in forming a character such as characters with an extra or missing stroke.

Errors that prevent meaning being conveyed:
- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message
- errors that convey the wrong message
- errors that make it unclear who is doing the action, for example incorrect word order
- using the wrong character with the same sound or major errors in forming a character, such as characters with an incorrect radical
- mother-tongue interference.

NB: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.
### Assessment Objectives

**Students must:**

| AO1 | Listening – understand and respond to different types of spoken language | 25 |
| AO2 | Speaking – communicate and interact effectively in speech | 25 |
| AO3 | Reading – understand and respond to different types of written language | 25 |
| AO4 | Writing – communicate in writing | 25 |

**Total 100%**

### Breakdown of Assessment Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>AO1 %</th>
<th>AO2 %</th>
<th>AO3 %</th>
<th>AO4 %</th>
<th>Total for all Assessment Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper 1: Listening and understanding in Chinese</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper 2: Speaking in Chinese</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper 3: Reading and understanding in Chinese</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper 4: Writing in Chinese</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for GCSE</strong></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Administration and general information

Entries

Details of how to enter students for the examinations for this qualification can be found in our UK Information Manual. A copy is made available to all examinations officers and is available on our website: qualifications.pearson.com

Discount code and performance tables

Students taking the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) must take all assessments in either the Foundation tier or the Higher tier only.

Centres should be aware that students who enter for more than one GCSE, or other Level 2 qualifications with the same discount code, will have only the grade for their ‘first entry’ counted for the purpose of the school and college performance tables (please see Appendix 6: Codes). For further information about what constitutes ‘first entry’ and full details of how this policy is applied, please refer to the DfE website: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education

Students should be advised that if they take two GCSEs with the same discount code, schools and colleges they wish to progress to are likely to take the view that this achievement is equivalent to only one GCSE. The same view may be taken if students take two GCSEs or other Level 2 qualifications that have different discount codes but have significant overlap of content. Students or their advisers who have any doubts about their subject combinations should check with the institution they wish to progress to before embarking on their programmes.

Access arrangements, reasonable adjustments, special consideration and malpractice

Equality and fairness are central to our work. Our equality policy requires all students to have equal opportunity to access our qualifications and assessments, and our qualifications to be awarded in a way that is fair to every student.

We are committed to making sure that:

- students with a protected characteristic (as defined by the Equality Act 2010) are not, when they are undertaking one of our qualifications, disadvantaged in comparison to students who do not share that characteristic
- all students achieve the recognition they deserve for undertaking a qualification and that this achievement can be compared fairly to the achievement of their peers.

Language of assessment

Assessment of this qualification will be available in English only.

For speaking and writing assessments, all student work must be in Chinese. For the speaking assessment, students have a choice between speaking in Mandarin or Cantonese. For listening and reading, all student work must be in English.
Access arrangements

Access arrangements are agreed before an assessment. They allow students with special educational needs, disabilities or temporary injuries to:

- access the assessment
- show what they know and can do without changing the demands of the assessment.

The intention behind an access arrangement is to meet the particular needs of an individual student with a disability, without affecting the integrity of the assessment. Access arrangements are the principal way in which awarding bodies comply with the duty under the Equality Act 2010 to make ‘reasonable adjustments’.

Access arrangements should always be processed at the start of the course. Students will then know what is available and have the access arrangement(s) in place for assessment.

Reasonable adjustments

The Equality Act 2010 requires an awarding organisation to make reasonable adjustments where a person with a disability would be at a substantial disadvantage in undertaking an assessment. The awarding organisation is required to take reasonable steps to overcome that disadvantage.

A reasonable adjustment for a particular person may be unique to that individual and therefore might not be in the list of available access arrangements.

Whether an adjustment will be considered reasonable will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the needs of the student with the disability
- the effectiveness of the adjustment
- the cost of the adjustment; and
- the likely impact of the adjustment on the student with the disability and other students.

An adjustment will not be approved if it involves unreasonable costs to the awarding organisation, or affects timeframes or the security or integrity of the assessment. This is because the adjustment is not ‘reasonable’.

Special consideration

Special consideration is a post-examination adjustment to a student’s mark or grade to reflect temporary injury, illness or other indisposition at the time of the examination/assessment, which has had, or is reasonably likely to have had, a material effect on a candidate’s ability to take an assessment or demonstrate their level of attainment in an assessment.

Further information

Please see our website for further information about how to apply for access arrangements and special consideration.

For further information about access arrangements, reasonable adjustments and special consideration, please refer to the JCQ website: www.jcq.org.uk
**Malpractice**

**Candidate malpractice**

Candidate malpractice refers to any act by a candidate that compromises or seeks to compromise the process of assessment or which undermines the integrity of the qualifications or the validity of results/certificates.

Candidate malpractice in examinations must be reported to Pearson using a *JCQ Form M1* (available at www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/malpractice). The form can be emailed to pqsmalpractice@pearson.com or posted to Investigations Team, Pearson, 190 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7BH. Please provide as much information and supporting documentation as possible. Note that the final decision regarding appropriate sanctions lies with Pearson.

Failure to report malpractice constitutes staff or centre malpractice.

**Staff/centre malpractice**

Staff and centre malpractice includes both deliberate malpractice and maladministration of our qualifications. As with candidate malpractice, staff and centre malpractice is any act that compromises or seeks to compromise the process of assessment or which undermines the integrity of the qualifications or the validity of results/certificates.

All cases of suspected staff malpractice and maladministration must be reported immediately, before any investigation is undertaken by the centre, to Pearson on a *JCQ Form M2(a)* (available at www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/malpractice). The form, supporting documentation and as much information as possible can be emailed to pqsmalpractice@pearson.com or posted to Investigations Team, Pearson, 190 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7BH. Note that the final decision regarding appropriate sanctions lies with Pearson.

Failure to report malpractice itself constitutes malpractice.

More detailed guidance on malpractice can be found in the latest version of the document *General and Vocational Qualifications Suspected Malpractice in Examinations and Assessments Policies and Procedures*, available at www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/malpractice.

**Awarding and reporting**

This qualification will be graded, awarded and certificated to comply with the requirements of Ofqual's General Conditions of Recognition.

The raw marks for papers 1, 3 and 4 in this qualification will be scaled by Pearson to represent the relative weighting of 25% for each paper.

**Foundation and Higher tier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
<th>Raw marks</th>
<th>Scaling factor</th>
<th>Scaling mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.400</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>70</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.400</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.167</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This GCSE qualification will be graded and certificated on a nine-grade scale from 9 to 1 using the total subject mark where 9 is the highest grade. Individual papers are not graded. For Foundation tier, grades 1–5 are available and for Higher tier, grades 4–9 are available, however if the mark achieved is a smaller number of marks below the 4/3 grade boundary, then a grade 3 may be awarded.
The first certification opportunity for this qualification will be 2019.
Students whose level of achievement is below the minimum judged by Pearson to be of sufficient standard to be recorded on a certificate will receive an unclassified U result.

**Student recruitment and progression**

Pearson follows the JCQ policy concerning recruitment to our qualifications in that:
- they must be available to anyone who is capable of reaching the required standard
- they must be free from barriers that restrict access and progression
- equal opportunities exist for all students.

**Prior learning and other requirements**

There are no prior learning or other requirements for this qualification.

**Progression**

The Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese) builds on the programme of study at Key Stages 2 and 3, focusing on the development of all four language skills, listening, speaking, reading and writing. Grammar and the mastering of linguistic features are key elements of this specification as is the inclusion of authentic written and spoken sources.

Students will be expected to be able to talk about themselves as well as matters that go beyond their immediate experience. They should be able to express and justify their own opinions in speech and writing, building on the fluency and spontaneity developed at Key Stage 3.

The skill of translation will be developed from those skills initiated from Key Stage 3. The broader range of topics promotes a clear progression in grammar and vocabulary from Key Stage 3 and will increase linguistic and cognitive demand. The grammar and vocabulary lists illustrate the level required for this qualification.

This qualification offers a suitable progression route to GCE A Level in Chinese. In addition, the study of one language at GCSE can facilitate and help promote the learning of other languages. The qualification may also add to an individual’s employability profile.

Students will be able to apply their knowledge, skills and understanding to authentic, real-life contexts. They will develop transferable skills that support higher education study and the transition to employment, together with an understanding and appreciation of Chinese-speaking countries and their cultures.
**Appendices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 1: Candidate speaking examination record form (CS2)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2: Grammar list</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 3: Vocabulary list</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 4: The context for the development of this qualification</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 5: Transferable skills</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 6: Codes</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 1: Candidate speaking examination record form (CS2)

A separate form must be submitted for Foundation tier and Higher tier candidates. Please indicate the tier below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese)</th>
<th>1CN0: 2MF/2MH/2CF/2CH* (*Please delete as appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centre name:</td>
<td>Centre number:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate name and number</th>
<th>Declaration and permissions signature and date*</th>
<th>Role play</th>
<th>Picture-based discussion</th>
<th>Conversation (1)</th>
<th>Conversation (2)</th>
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<table>
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<th>Declaration and permissions signature and date*</th>
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</table>

*I declare that the above examinations have been carried out in line with Pearson and JCQ documentation for the conduct of the examinations and agree to this work being used to support teachers and examiners.

Please photocopy and continue on a separate sheet as necessary. Please do not write in shaded boxes – these areas are for Pearson Examiner use only. A 'Word' version of this form is available on our website to facilitate administration in centres.
Appendix 2: Grammar list

GCSE students will be expected to have acquired knowledge and understanding of Chinese grammar during their course. In the examination they will be required to apply their knowledge and understanding, drawing from the following lists. The examples in brackets are indicative, not exclusive.

Traditional Chinese grammar list (Foundation tier)

Nouns:
Noun suffixes: 子，家，員

Measure words:
The following measure words: 個，歲，年，隻，天，本，口
With 每 to mean "every"

Adjectives/stative verbs:
As predicate: positive and negative
With modifiers: 很，非常
Modification of nouns with or without 的
With 了 to imply limits have been passed
With 了 to imply a new situation
Stative verbs as adverbs (e.g. 好吃，難學)

Exclamations and interjections:
The following exclamations and interjections: 太...了，真...

Comparatives:
Use of 比
Use of 比較+ adjective
Use of 最
Use of 跟/和一樣 to state similarity

Adverbs:
The following adverbs: 非常，常常，一定，也，還，就

Pronouns:
All personal pronouns, singular and plural
Personal pronouns with 的
Demonstrative pronouns 這，那
大家

Verbs:
The verb 是 (to be), positive and negative
The verb 有 (to have), positive and negative
Simple sentences with verb and object, positive and negative
Verb-object type verbs (唱歌，跳舞 etc.)
Verbs of motion, methods of transport, purpose in coming and going
Modal verbs: 會，想，要，應該，可以
Future intention: 打算
Attitude: 喜歡，愛
Actions in progress: 在，正在
Requests: 請
Verbs (cont):
Completed actions: 了
Experiential suffix: 過
Complements of direction, degree and manner

Prepositions/co-verbs:
The following prepositions and co-verbs: 從, 到, 在, 用, 坐

Interrogatives:
Questions using 嗎
Choice type questions
Questions using 還是
Questions using the following interrogatives: 什麼, 誰, 哪兒, 為什麼, 怎麼, 幾, 哪個, 什麼時候, 怎麼, 怎麼樣, 多少, 多大, 幾歲
Tag questions using 呢, 吧

Location:
Giving location using 在, 是
Positional phrases using 的 (e.g. 牆上的畫)

Conjunctions:
Joining nouns to nouns: … 和...
Saying "with": 和, 跟
Subjects in parallel: 都
雖然... 但是...
因為... 所以...
也... 也...
又... 又...
先... 然後/再...
如果/要是... 就...
一邊... 一邊...
...的時候

Number, quality, time and date:
All numbers up to 1 million
Ordinal numbers using 第
Stating quantities
Giving the time and date
Currencies and prices
Giving the length of time
Word order when using time expressions
Traditional Chinese grammar list (Higher tier)

All grammar and structures listed for Foundation tier, as well as:

**Nouns:**
Noun suffixes: 兒，者

**Measure words:**
The following measure words: 條，家，次，些，杯，張
Reduplication of measure words

**Adjectives/stative verbs:**
Adjectives with 得多/極了/不得了
Adjective/stative verb + verb as adjective (e.g. 好吃/好聽/好看/難看)

**Comparatives:**
Comparative sentences with quantities

**Adverbs:**
The following adverbs: 經常，從來，從來不

**Pronouns:**
The following pronoun: 自己

**Verbs:**
Modal Verbs: 得，必須，一定，能
Negative of 必須：不用，不必
Future intention: 準備
Imminent action: 了
Use of 得 to describe how an action is carried out
Use of 給
Reduplication of verbs
Imperatives (positive and negative)
Resultative verb complements (看見，看不見)
Reported speech: 聽說...，媽媽說...
Topic/comment type sentence
是 plus stative verb for emphasis

**Interrogatives:**
Questions using the following interrogatives: 多遠，多長時間，多久
Indirect questions
Interrogatives used to express inclusiveness/exclusiveness
Interrogatives used indefinitely

**Location:**
Use of 離 to state proximity or remoteness between two locations
Conjunctions:
"Or" in statements using 或，或者
一... 就...
不但... 而且...
除了... 以外...
越... 越...
而且...
不過...
那麼...
因此...
為了...
Simplified Chinese grammar list (Foundation tier)

**Nouns:**
Noun suffixes: 子，家，员

**Measure words:**
The following measure words: 个，岁，年，只，天，本，口
With 每 to mean "every"

**Adjectives/stative verbs:**
As predicate: positive and negative
With modifiers: 很，非常
Modification of nouns with or without 的
With 了 to imply limits have been passed
With 了 to imply a new situation
Stative verbs as adverbs (e.g. 好吃，难学)

**Exclamations and interjections:**
The following exclamations and interjections: 太...了，真...

**Comparatives:**
Use of 比
Use of 比较 + adjective
Use of 最
Use of 跟/和一样 to state similarity

**Adverbs:**
The following adverbs: 非常，常常，一定，也，还，就

**Pronouns:**
All personal pronouns, singular and plural
Personal pronouns with 的
Demonstrative pronouns 这，那
大家

**Verbs:**
The verb 是 (to be), positive and negative
The verb 有 (to have), positive and negative
Simple sentences with verb and object, positive and negative
Verb-object type verbs (唱歌，跳舞 etc.)
Verbs of motion, methods of transport, purpose in coming and going
Modal verbs: 会，想，要，应该，可以
Future intention: 打算
Attitude: 喜欢，爱
Actions in progress: 在，正在
Requests: 请
Completed actions: 了
Experiential suffix: 过
Complements of direction, degree and manner
Prepositions/co-verbs:
The following prepositions and co-verbs: 从，到，在，用，坐

Interrogatives:
Questions using 吗
Choice type questions
Questions using 还是
Questions using the following interrogatives: 什么，谁，哪儿，为什么，怎么，几，哪个，什么时候，怎么，怎么样，多少，多大，几岁
Tag questions using 呢，吧

Location:
Giving location using 在，是
Positional phrases using 的 (e.g. 墙上的画)

Conjunctions:
Joining nouns to nouns: ... 和...
Saying "with": 和，跟
Subjects in parallel: 都
虽然... 但是...
因为... 所以...
也... 也...
又... 又...
先... 然后/再...
如果/要是... 就...
一边... 一边...
...的时候

Number, quality, time and date:
All numbers up to 1 million
Ordinal numbers using 第
Stating quantities
Giving the time and date
Currencies and prices
Giving the length of time
Word order when using time expressions
Simplified Chinese grammar list (Higher tier)

All grammar and structures listed for Foundation tier, as well as:

**Nouns:**
Noun suffixes: 儿，者

**Measure words:**
The following measure words: 条，家，次，些，杯，张
Reduplication of measure words

**Adjectives/stative verbs:**
Adjectives with 多多/极了/不得了
Adjective/stative verb + verb as adjective (e.g. 好吃/好听/好看/难看)

**Comparatives:**
Comparative sentences with quantities

**Adverbs:**
The following adverbs: 经常，从来，从来不

**Pronouns:**
The following pronoun: 自己

**Verbs:**
Modal Verbs: 得，必须，一定，能
Negative of 必须: 不用，不必
Future intention: 准备
Imminent action: 了
Use of 得 to describe how an action is carried out
Use of 给
Reduplication of verbs
Imperatives (positive and negative)
Resultative verb complements (看见，看不见)
Reported speech: 听说...，妈妈说...
Topic/comment type sentence
是 plus stative verb for emphasis

**Interrogatives:**
Questions using the following interrogatives: 多远，多长时间，多久
Indirect questions
Interrogatives used to express inclusiveness/exclusiveness
Interrogatives used indefinitely

**Location:**
Use of 离 to state proximity or remoteness between two locations
Conjunctions:
"Or" in statements using 或，或者
一... 就...
不但... 而且...
除了... 以外...
越... 越...
而且...
不过...
那么...
因此...
为了...
Appendix 3: Vocabulary list

The following vocabulary list is intended to assist teachers in planning their work. It provides the core generic vocabulary that all students will need to acquire. It is an essential vocabulary list that students should refer to and build on when preparing for the duration of their study for the Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1) in Chinese (spoken Mandarin/spoken Cantonese).

However, students entered for the Foundation tier are required to understand and respond to common or familiar words and/or forms of words that are not on the vocabulary list. Similarly, students entered for the Higher tier are required to understand and respond to common or familiar words and/or forms of words that are not on the vocabulary list and which are less common or familiar than those used in relation to Foundation tier assessments.

Word lists

Section 1: High-frequency language
Common verbs
Common adjectives
Common adverbs
Prepositions
Colours
Numbers
Ordinal numbers
Quantities and measures
Some useful connecting words
Time expressions
Times of day
Days of the week
Months and seasons of the year
Question words
Other useful expressions
Other high-frequency words
Countries
Continents
Nationalities
Administrative regions of China
Areas/mountains/seas
Useful acronyms
Social conventions
Language used in dialogue and messages
Section 2: Topic-specific language

Although words are listed under specific topic headings, the words are not exclusive to those particular headings. Many words also relate to other themes but may be listed in only one theme. Many common verbs are given in the verb list, with a few others included under a specific topic.

Each topic has been highlighted in bold.

All topics must be studied in the context of both the student’s home country and that of countries and communities where Chinese is spoken.

Theme 1: Identity and culture

Who am I?: relationships; when I was younger; what my friends and family are like; what makes a good friend; interests; socialising with friends and family; role models

Daily life: customs and everyday life; food and drink; shopping; social media and technology (use of, advantages and disadvantages)

Cultural life: celebrations and festivals; reading; music; sport; film and television

Theme 2: Local area, holiday and travel

Holidays: preferences, experiences and destinations

Travel and tourist transactions: travel and accommodation; asking for help and dealing with problems; directions; eating out; shopping

Town, region and country: weather; places to see; things to do

Theme 3: School

What school is like: school types; school day; subjects; rules and pressures; celebrating success

School activities: school trips; events and exchanges

Theme 4: Future aspirations, study and work

Using languages beyond the classroom: forming relationships; travel; employment

Ambitions: further study; volunteering; training

Work: jobs; careers and professions

Theme 5: International and global dimension

Bringing the world together: sports events; music events; campaigns and good causes

Environmental issues: being ‘green’; access to natural resources
Traditional Chinese vocabulary list

Section 1: High-frequency language

Common verbs

should
到
should
問
should
是
should
能
should
對⋯⋯有興趣
should
安靜
should
開始
should
買
should
換（錢/車/衣服 etc.）
should
關（燈/電視/門 etc.）
should
來
should
說服
should
做
should
畫
should
喝
should
吃
should
進
should
找
should
忘
should
生氣
should
給
should
送
should
去
should
出
should
睡覺
should
有
should
幫助
should
舉辦
should
希望
should
增加
should
請
should
跳
should
解釋
should
知道
should
認識
should
會
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Chinese (Mandarin)</th>
<th>Chinese (Cantonese)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to laugh, smile</td>
<td>笑</td>
<td>笑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to learn, to study</td>
<td>學習</td>
<td>學習</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to let, to allow, to make</td>
<td>讓</td>
<td>喜歡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to like</td>
<td>喜歡</td>
<td>聽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to listen/hear</td>
<td>聽</td>
<td>住</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to live</td>
<td>愛</td>
<td>見/見面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to love</td>
<td>玩</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to meet</td>
<td>见/见面</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to play</td>
<td>玩</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to play (ball game), to make (phone call), to beat</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>踢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to play (football), to kick</td>
<td>準備</td>
<td>放</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prepare</td>
<td>記</td>
<td>回</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put, to set free</td>
<td>放</td>
<td>騎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to remember, to write down</td>
<td>回</td>
<td>說</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to return</td>
<td>記</td>
<td>看</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ride (a bicycle/horse)</td>
<td>騎</td>
<td>好像</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to see, to speak, to talk</td>
<td>回</td>
<td>賣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to seem</td>
<td>回</td>
<td>寄（信）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sell</td>
<td>賣</td>
<td>發（電子郵件）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to send (a letter)</td>
<td>唱</td>
<td>坐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to send (an email)</td>
<td>坐</td>
<td>騎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sing</td>
<td>騎</td>
<td>騎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sit</td>
<td>花</td>
<td>停</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to spend (time/money); flower</td>
<td>開（燈/電視/門 etc.）</td>
<td>參加</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stop</td>
<td>參加</td>
<td>教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to switch on, to turn on, to open</td>
<td>告訴</td>
<td>告訴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take part</td>
<td>備</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to teach</td>
<td>備</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to tell</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to think, to feel</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to try</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to understand</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to use</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wait for</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to want</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to want, be going to</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wash</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wear, to put on</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wish</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to write</td>
<td>覺得</td>
<td>覺得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>先進</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>壞</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>漂亮</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>大</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bored, boring</td>
<td>無聊/沒意思</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>忙</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>乾淨</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>冷</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>舒服</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct, right</td>
<td>對</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>髒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>容易</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast, quick</td>
<td>快</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>胖，肥</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full up, eaten to one's satisfaction</td>
<td>飽</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun, funny, interesting</td>
<td>有趣</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>好</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>快樂</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard, difficult</td>
<td>難</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardworking</td>
<td>努力</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harmful</td>
<td>有害</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healthy, health</td>
<td>健康</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high, tall</td>
<td>高</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hungry</td>
<td>餓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>有意思</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting, amusing, cute</td>
<td>好玩</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>長</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely, loveable</td>
<td>可愛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most</td>
<td>最</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>近</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>新</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>老/舊</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleased, happy</td>
<td>高興/開心</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich</td>
<td>有錢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same</td>
<td>一樣</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>短</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>慢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>小</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common adjectives (cont)

thirsty
thirsty

Common adverbs

again
almost
already
around, about, approximately
to be in the process of
both, all
especially
extremely
here
immediately
(for a) long time
more
nearby
not
not (have)
often
perhaps, possibly
sometimes
there
too
too (adjectives)
very

Colours

black
blue
colour
green
orange
red
white
yellow
**Numbers**

1 – 10

一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十

11 – 99

十一, 二十, 二十一, 三十, ……九十九

hundred

千

thousand

萬

10 thousand

(quantities) 万

zero

零

**Quantities and measures**

measure word for animals

隻

measure word for books

本

measure word for knives

把

measure word for long pieces

(hair, branch, trousers etc.)

條

measure word for table, picture, paper etc.

張

a bottle of

瓶

a bowl of

碗

a cup of

杯

a packet of, package

包

a pair of

雙

a piece of (garment)

件

few

少

many, how (+adjectives)

多

several

幾個

the most common measure word

個

**Time expressions**

afternoon

下午

date

號/日

everyday

天天

from

從

half

半

hour

小時/鐘頭

in the future, future

將來

in the past, past

過去

last week

上星期

last year

去年

late

晚

midday

中午

minute

分, 分鐘
**Time expressions (cont)**

- month
- morning
- next week
- next year
- now
- o'clock
- this year
- today
- tomorrow
- week
- weekend
- yesterday

**Days of the week**

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday

**Months and seasons of the year**

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December
- autumn
- season
- spring
- summer
- winter
**Question words**

(question marker) used after a question sentence  
e.g. 'Have you had your dinner?'

(question marker) often used at the end of a sentence where there is a statement followed by a question  
e.g. 'I am very busy, what about you?'

used as an expression at the end of a statement  
e.g. 'that's fine'

how many
what
where
which
who
why

**Other high-frequency words**

he, him
I, me
Miss
Mr, sir
Mrs
number
she, her
some
that
ting
this
time
way, method, solution
we, us, you, they, them
you
Countries, continents, nationalities, languages

Foundation tier
Africa  非洲
America 美洲
American 美國人
Asia 亞洲
British 英國人
China 中國
Chinese 中國人
Chinese language 中文
country 國家
English language 英語/英文
Europe 歐洲
foreign language 外語
France 法國
French 法國人
French language 法文
language 語言
nationality 國籍
people, person 人
Standard Chinese language 漢語/普通話
United Kingdom 英國
United States 美國

Higher tier
Canada 加拿大
Germany 德國
Italy 意大利
Malaysia 馬來西亞
Singapore 新加坡
Spain 西班牙

Social conventions
excuse me 請問
goodbye 再見
good evening 晚上好
good night 晚安
hello 你好
hello, everyone 大家好
it doesn't matter 沒關係
see you tomorrow 明天見
sorry 對不起
thank you 謝謝
Other useful expressions
bored, comment about something that looks or sounds stupid
it’s bad; how terrible!
not bad; that’s right

Prepositions
after......
before......
behind
down
during......
in
in, at, on
in front of
middle
outside
up

Language used in dialogues and messages
I will put you through.
I’ll be right back.
I’m listening.
Wait a moment.
wrong number.
# Section 2 – Topic-specific vocabulary

## Identity and culture - daily life, food and drink, including eating out

### Foundation tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advantage</td>
<td>優點/好處</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beef</td>
<td>牛肉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>麵包</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast</td>
<td>早飯/早餐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cake</td>
<td>蛋糕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celebration(s)/to celebrate</td>
<td>慶祝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>便宜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>雞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chopsticks</td>
<td>筷子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>咖啡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convenient</td>
<td>方便</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credit card</td>
<td>信用卡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture</td>
<td>文化</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customs/traditions</td>
<td>傳統/習俗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicious</td>
<td>好吃/美味</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td>鴨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumpling</td>
<td>餃子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg</td>
<td>蛋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening meal, dinner, supper</td>
<td>晚飯/晚餐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast food restaurant</td>
<td>快餐店</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>film</td>
<td>電影</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>魚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food and drink</td>
<td>食物和飲料</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>水果</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit juice</td>
<td>果汁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identity</td>
<td>身份</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interests/hobbies</td>
<td>興趣/愛好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>午飯/午餐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>肉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menu</td>
<td>菜單</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milk</td>
<td>牛奶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money</td>
<td>錢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moon cake (related to Mid-Autumn festival)</td>
<td>月餅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutton</td>
<td>羊肉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noodle</td>
<td>麵（條）</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foundation tier (cont)
pork
restaurant
rice (cooked/boiled)
rice dumpling (related to Dragon Boat Festival)
role models
roast
shopping
soft drinks, fizzy drinks
soup
sport
teate to cook, prepare a meal
to order (from a menu)
to pay
vegetable
wallet, purse
water
wine
yuan

Higher tier
chips
choice
confectionary
cultural life
daily life
delicious
dessert
disadvantage
fried
fried rice/noodles
knife and fork
salad
seafood
self-service (buffet)
snack
sweet
salty
spicy
take away restaurant
vegetarian

豬肉
餐廳/飯館
米飯
粽子
偶像
烤
買東西/購物
汽水
湯
運動
茶
做飯
點菜
付錢
青菜
錢包
水
酒
元/塊

薯條
選擇
糖果
文化生活
日常生活
好味道
甜點
缺點/壞處
炒
炒飯，炒麵
刀叉
沙拉
海鮮
自助（自助餐）
點心，小吃
甜
鹹
辣
外賣店
素食
### Identity and culture - what my friends and family are like

#### Words relating to dress and style

**Foundation tier**
- shoe
- size (large, medium, small)
- skirt
- sweater/jumper
- to try on (for size)
- trainers
- trousers
- watch

**Higher tier**
- fashion
- hat
- shirt

- 鞋/鞋子
- 號/號碼（大號，中號，小號）
- 裙子
- 毛衣
- 試穿/試試
- 運動鞋
- 袖子
- 手錶
- 時尚
- 帽子
- 襯衣/襯衫

### Identity and culture - what my friends and family are like

#### Words on relations, relationships, personal and physical characteristics

**Foundation tier**
- age
- bed
- birthday
- bird
- birth, to be born
- boy
- cat
- chair
- child
- clock
- clothes
- date of birth
- dog
- door
- elder brother
- elder sister
- elderly people

- 年齡
- 床
- 生日
- 鳥
- 出生
- 男孩
- 貓
- 椅子
- 孩子/兒童
- 鐘
- 衣服
- 出生日期
- 狗
- 門
- 哥哥
- 姐姐
- 老年人
**Foundation tier (cont)**

eye
family, home
family (member)
father
first name
friend
fridge
full name
girl
glasses
grandfather
grandmother
hair
house
house work
marry
mother
pet
relationship
self, oneself
sofa
table
telephone
television
window
year
……years old
younger brother
younger sister
young people

**Higher tier**

friendly
kitchen
lamp
to look after
neighbour
polite
Identity and culture – cultural life

**Foundation tier**

Chinese New Year/Spring Festival  
Christmas  
competition/matches  
concert  
cycling  
dance  
Dragon Dance  
(to) do sports  
electronic game  
festival  
free time  
ice skating  
Lion Dance  
New Year  
performance  
play a ball game (tennis, basketball... etc.)  
(play) badminton  
(play) basketball  
(play) football  
(play) table tennis  
(play) tennis  
programme  
reading  
running, jogging  
skiing  
song  
The Mid-Autumn Festival  
to dance  
to listen to music  
to sing, singing  
swimming  
watch movies  
watch news  
watch television

**Higher tier**

athlete, sportsman  
champion  
dragon boat
Higher tier (cont)

Easter
firecracker (related to the Chinese New Year)
(to) go for a walk/stroll
socialising
summer camp
team
team member, player
The Dragon Boat Festival

Identity and culture – using social media

Foundation tier

blog
computer
e-mail
e-pal
social media
surf the internet
technology
to chat (online, on MSN etc.)

Higher tier

chat room
desktop computer
laptop computer
text message
to text
to download
virus
URL/web address
web page
website

Local area, holiday and travel

Foundation tier

accommodation
activity
air-conditioning
airport
bank
Foundation tier (cont)

Beijing
bicycle
boat/ship/ferry
bridge
bus
by (car/train/bus/boat etc.)
calligraphy
car
car park
cathedral/church
cinema
city
Chinese brush
Chinese painting
countryside
court (sports – e.g. football, tennis... etc.)
destination
exhibition
experience
factory
floor (1st, 2nd...)
flower
garden
gift, present
grassy
Guangzhou
guest
hill/mountain
holiday
Hong Kong
hospital
hotel
kite
lake
library
local area
London
luggage
map
museum
outdoor activities
Foundation tier (cont)
panda 熊猫
park 公园
passport 護照
place 地方
plane 飛機
police station 警察局
post office 郵局
postcard 明信片
pound sterling 英鎊/鎊
preference 更喜歡
problem 問題
railway station 火車站
region 地區
return journey (ticket) 回程/雙程（票）
river 河
road, line/route, bus number 路
scenery 風景
sea 海
seaside 海邊
Shanghai 上海
shop 商店
shopping centre 購物中心
single journey 單程（票）
sports ground 運動場
square 廣場
stadium 體育館
stamp 郵票
station/stop (public transport) 車站
supermarket 超級市場
swimming pool 游泳池
Taiwan 臺灣
The Great Wall 長城
things to do 可做的事
Tiananmen Square 天安門廣場
ticket 票
to book, to reserve 訂（房，票）
to drive 開車
to get off, to alight 下車
to get on, to board (train, bus etc.) 上車
to rent 租
tourism 旅遊
tourist 遊客
**Foundation tier (cont)**

to visit (a place, a museum, etc.)

to welcome
town centre
train
transport
travel
tree
underground station
underground train, tube, metro
waiter/waitress/attendant
zoo

**Higher tier**

accommodation
arrive
asking for help
goal
dealing with problems
eating out
fare
scenic spots, places of interest
service desk
set off, depart
shopping
stay (number of nights)
stay, stop over
Taipei
tall building/block/apartments
ticket office
timetable (transport)

**Phrases associated with weather**

**Foundation tier**

autumn
cloud
cloudy

autumn
cloud
cloudy
### Foundation tier (cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>degree (temperature)</td>
<td>度</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fog</td>
<td>霧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foggy</td>
<td>大霧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moon</td>
<td>月亮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>雨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow</td>
<td>雪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spring</td>
<td>春天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>太陽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer</td>
<td>夏天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rain</td>
<td>下雨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to snow</td>
<td>下雪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weather</td>
<td>天氣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wind</td>
<td>風</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windy</td>
<td>刮風/大風</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>winter</td>
<td>冬天</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lowest temperature</td>
<td>最低氣溫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highest temperature</td>
<td>最高氣溫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature</td>
<td>氣溫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weather forecast</td>
<td>天氣預報</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asking for directions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>behind</td>
<td>後邊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direction</td>
<td>方向</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>遠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go straight on</td>
<td>一直走</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>在……前邊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near (in distance)/close by</td>
<td>在……旁邊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next to</td>
<td>走路</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on foot</td>
<td>左邊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the left</td>
<td>右邊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the right</td>
<td>對面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>下一個</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the next</td>
<td>過</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cross (road, bridge, river etc.)</td>
<td>轉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to turn (left, right)</td>
<td>向</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towards</td>
<td>東</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>east</td>
<td>北</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north</td>
<td>南</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>south</td>
<td>西</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dealing with problems

Foundation tier

to change (to another one) 换
damaged/broken 坏了
disappear/lost something 不见了
manager 經理
mistake 不對/錯
noisy 吵
police/policeman 警察
service 服務

Higher tier

ill/sick/unwell 生病/不舒服
noise 噪音
pleased/satisfactory 滿意
safe 安全

School

Foundation tier

book 書
classroom 教室
dictionary 字典
examination 考試
exchange 交换
foreign languages 外語
geography 地理
go to school (as a student) 上學
have a lesson 上課
head teacher 校長
history 歷史
homework 作業
maths 數學
music 音樂
P.E. (physical education) 體育
pen 筆
pressure 壓力
primary school 小學
results, marks, achievement 成績
rule 規定
school 學校
**Foundation tier (cont)**

- school term 學期
- school uniform 校服
- schoolmate, classmate 同學
- science 科學
- secondary school 中學
- student 學生
- subject 科目
- summer holiday 暑假
- teacher 老師
- university 大學

**Higher tier**

- Biology 生物
- break 休息
- celebrating success 慶祝成功
- Chemistry 化學
- essay 文章
- GCE equivalent 高考
- GCSE equivalent 中學會考
- graduate 畢業
- mark, grade 分數
- physics 物理
- school exchange 校際交換
- school events/school activities 學校活動
- student studying abroad 留學生
- timetable 時間表
- to pay attention 集中/用心
- plan, intention 打算
- plan, to plan 計劃

**Future aspirations, study and work**

**Foundation tier**

- actor/actress 演員
- advert 廣告
- ambition/ideal 理想
- aspiration 心願
- business/trade 做生意
- career 職業
**Foundation tier (cont)**

- company/office
- doctor
- driver
- engineer
- employment
- famous
- interview
- (job) interview
- introduction, to introduce
- job, work
- journalist
- magazine
- news
- newspaper
- nurse
- part time
- profession
- salary
- sales assistant
- singer
- study
- to apply, application
- to earn money
- to recruit, to employ
- training
- travel agency
- volunteer
- volunteering
- worker

**Higher tier**

- beyond the classroom
- building relationships
- cook/chef
- confidence
- experienced
- further study
- organisation
- organiser
- pocket money

- 公司
- 醫生
- 司機
- 工程師
- 僱傭
- 有名
- 訪問/採訪
- 面試
- 介紹
- 工作
- 記者
- 雜誌
- 新聞
- 報紙
- 護士
- 兼職
- 職業
- 工資
- 售貨員
- 歌星
- 學習
- 申請
- 賺錢
- 招請/聘請
- 訓練/培訓
- 旅行社
- 志願者/義工
- 志願服務/義工服務
- 工人

- 課外
- 建立關係
- 廚師
- 信心
- 有經驗
- 進一步學習
- 組織/機構
- 組織者
- 零花錢/零用錢
Higher tier (cont)
to reduce, to cut back
success, successful
work experience

International and global dimension – bringing the world together, environmental issues

Foundation tier

animals
audience
being `green`
campaign
carry on
charity
donate
good causes
electricity
environment
environmental issues
(music) festival
gas
global, world wide
important
international
international activity
music event
natural resources
Olympic Games
protection, to protect
recycling
rubbish
to save (water)
sports event
wasteful, to waste
world
World Cup (football)

減少
成功
工作經驗

動物
觀眾
綠色環保的
運動
繼續
慈善
捐
公益
電
環境
環境問題
（音樂）節
煤氣
全球
重要
國際
國際活動
音樂活動
自然資源
奧運會
保護
回收
垃圾
節約（水）
運動會
浪費
世界
世界盃/杯 (足球)
Higher tier

climate
global warming
pollution, to pollute, to contaminate
poverty
security
solar power
to save (energy)
to sort/separate (eg rubbish)
volcano

氣候
全球變暖
污染
貧窮
安全
太陽能
節約（能源）
分類（垃圾）
火山
**Simplified Chinese vocabulary list**

**Section 1: High-frequency language**

**Common verbs**

should

to arrive, to get to
to ask
to be
to be able to, can
to be interested in
to be quiet
to begin
to buy
to call, to be named
to change
to close, to switch off
to come
to convince
to do, to be/become (an occupation)
to draw/paint (picture)
to drink
to eat
to enter
to find, to look for
to forget
to get angry
to give
to give (present), to deliver, to say goodbye to someone
to go
to go out
to go to bed, to sleep
to have
to help
to hold, to conduct, to run
to hope
to increase, to add
to invite, to ask, please
to jump
to justify
to know
to know (be familiar with)
to know how to, can

should 应该
to arrive, to get to 到
to ask 问
to be 是
to be able to, can 能
to be interested in 对……有兴趣
to be quiet 安静
to begin 开始
to buy 买
to call, to be named 叫
to change 换（钱/车/衣服 etc.）
to close, to switch off 关（灯/电视/门 etc.）
to come 来
to convince 说服
to do, to be/become (an occupation) 做
to draw/paint (picture) 画
to drink 喝
to eat 吃
to enter 进
to find, to look for 找
to forget 忘
to get angry 生气
to give 给
to give (present), to deliver, to say goodbye to someone 送
to go 去
to go out 出
to go to bed, to sleep 睡觉
to have 有
to help 帮助
to hold, to conduct, to run 举办
to hope 希望
to increase, to add 增加
to invite, to ask, please 请
to jump 跳
to justify 解释
to know 知道
to know (be familiar with) 认识
to know how to, can 会
**Common verbs (cont)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to laugh, smile</td>
<td>笑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to learn, to study</td>
<td>学习</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to let, to allow, to make</td>
<td>让</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to like</td>
<td>喜欢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to listen/hear</td>
<td>听</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to live</td>
<td>住</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to love</td>
<td>爱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to meet</td>
<td>见/见面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to play</td>
<td>玩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to play (ball game), to make (phone call), to beat</td>
<td>打</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to play (football), kick</td>
<td>踢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prepare</td>
<td>准备</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put, to set free</td>
<td>放</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to remember, to write down</td>
<td>记</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to return</td>
<td>回</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ride (a bicycle/horse)</td>
<td>骑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to say, to speak, to talk</td>
<td>说</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to see, to read, to watch, to look at</td>
<td>看</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to seem</td>
<td>好像</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sell</td>
<td>卖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to send (a letter)</td>
<td>寄（信）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to send (an email)</td>
<td>发（电子邮件）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sing</td>
<td>唱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sit</td>
<td>坐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to spend (time/money); flower</td>
<td>花</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stop</td>
<td>停</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to switch on, to turn on, to open</td>
<td>开（灯/电视/门 etc.）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take part</td>
<td>参加</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to teach</td>
<td>教</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to tell</td>
<td>告诉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to think, to feel</td>
<td>觉得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to try</td>
<td>试</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to understand</td>
<td>懂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to use</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wait for</td>
<td>等</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to want</td>
<td>想</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to want, to be going to</td>
<td>要</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wash</td>
<td>洗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wear, to put on</td>
<td>穿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wish</td>
<td>祝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to write</td>
<td>写</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Common adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>进先</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>坏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>漂亮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>大</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bored, boring</td>
<td>无聊/没意思</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>忙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>干净</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>冷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>舒服</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct, right</td>
<td>对</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>脏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>容易</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast, quick</td>
<td>快</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>胖，肥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full up, eaten to one’s satisfaction</td>
<td>饱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun, funny, interesting</td>
<td>有趣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>快乐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard, difficult</td>
<td>难</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardworking</td>
<td>努力</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harmful</td>
<td>有害</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healthy, health</td>
<td>健康</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high, tall</td>
<td>高</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>热</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hungry</td>
<td>饿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>有意思</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting, amusing, cute</td>
<td>好玩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>长</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lovely, loveable</td>
<td>可爱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most</td>
<td>最</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>近</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>新</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>老/旧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleased, happy</td>
<td>高兴/开心</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich</td>
<td>有钱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same</td>
<td>一样</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>短</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>慢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>小</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>瘦</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common adjectives (cont)

thirsty  渴

tired  累

useful  有用

wrong  错

Common adverbs

again  再

almost  差不多

already  已经

around, about, approximately  大约/差不多

to be in the process of  正在

both, all  都

especially  特别

extremely  非常

here  这里/这儿

immediately  马上

(for a) long time  很久

more  更

nearby  附近

not  不

not (have)  没

often  常常

perhaps, possibly  可能

sometimes  有时候

there  那里/那儿

too  也

too (adjectives)  太......了

very  很

Colours

black  黑

blue  蓝

colour  颜色

green  绿

orange  橙

red  红

white  白

yellow  黄
Numbers

1 – 10
一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十

11 – 99
十一, 二十, 二十一, 三十, ......., 九十九

hundred
百

thousand
千

10 thousand
万

(for quantity) two + Measure Word + noun
两

zero
零

Quantities and measures

measure word for animals
只

measure word for books
本

measure word for knives
把

measure word for long pieces
条
(hair, branch, trousers etc.)

measure word for table, picture, paper etc.
张

a bottle of
瓶

a bowl of
碗

a cup of
杯

a packet of, package
包

a pair of
双

a piece of (garment)
件

few
少

many, how (+adjectives)
多

several
几个

the most common measure word
个

Time expressions

afternoon
下午

date
号/日

early
早

evening
晚上

everyday
每天, 天天

from
从

half
半

hour
小时/钟头

in the future, future
将来

in the past, past
过去

last week
上星期

last year
去年

late
晚

midday
中午

minute
分, 分钟
**Time expressions (cont)**

- month
- morning
- next week
- next year
- now
- o’clock
- this year
- today
- tomorrow
- week
- weekend
- yesterday

**Days of the week**

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday

**Months and seasons of the year**

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December
- autumn
- season
- spring
- summer
- winter
**Question words**

(.question marker) used after a question sentence  
e.g. 'Have you had your dinner?'

(.question marker) is also used like an expression  
plus question at the end of the sentence  
e.g. 'I am very busy, what about you?'

used like an expression at the end of a statement  
e.g. 'that's fine'

how many  
what  
where  
which  
who  
why

**Other high-frequency words**

he, him  
I, me  
Miss  
Mr,sir  
Mrs  
number  
she, her  
some  
that  
thing  
this  
time  
way, method, solution  
we, us, you, they, them  
you
Countries, continents, nationalities, languages

Foundation tier
Africa 非洲
America 美洲
American 美国人
Asia 亚洲
British 英国人
China 中国
Chinese 中国人
Chinese language 中文
country 国家
English language 英语/英文
Europe 欧洲
foreign language 外语
France 法国
French 法国人
French language 法文
language 语言
nationality 国籍
people, person 人
Standard Chinese language 汉语/普通话
United Kingdom 英国
United States 美国

Higher tier
Canada 加拿大
Germany 德国
Italy 意大利
Malaysia 马来西亚
Singapore 新加坡
Spain 西班牙

Social conventions
excuse me 请问
goodbye 再见
good evening 晚上好
good night 晚安
hello 你好
hello, everyone 大家好
it doesn't matter 没关系
see you tomorrow 明天见
sorry 对不起
thank you 谢谢
Other useful expressions
bored, comment about something that looks or sounds stupid
it’s bad; how terrible!
not bad; that’s right

Prepositions
after……
before……
behind
down
during……
in
in, at, on
in front of
middle
outside
up

Language used in dialogues and messages
I will put you through.
I’ll be right back.
I’m listening.
Wait a moment.
wrong number.

无聊
糟糕！
不错

……以后
……以前
后（边）
下
……的时候
里（边）
在
前（边）
中间
外（边）
上

请等等
马上回来
请说
等一下
打错了
## Section 2 – Topic-specific vocabulary

### Identity and culture - daily life, food and drink, including eating out

#### Foundation tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advantage</td>
<td>优点／好处</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beef</td>
<td>牛肉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>面包</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast</td>
<td>早饭／早餐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cake</td>
<td>蛋糕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celebration(s)/to celebrate</td>
<td>庆祝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>便宜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>鸡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chopsticks</td>
<td>筷子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>咖啡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convenient</td>
<td>方便</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credit card</td>
<td>信用卡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture</td>
<td>文化</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customs/traditions</td>
<td>传统／习俗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicious</td>
<td>好吃／美味</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td>鸭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumpling</td>
<td>饺子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg</td>
<td>蛋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening meal, dinner, supper</td>
<td>晚饭／晚餐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast food restaurant</td>
<td>快餐店</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>film</td>
<td>电影</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>鱼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food and drink</td>
<td>食物和饮料</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>水果</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit juice</td>
<td>果汁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identity</td>
<td>身份</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interests/hobbies</td>
<td>兴趣／爱好</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>午饭／午餐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>肉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menu</td>
<td>菜单</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milk</td>
<td>牛奶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money</td>
<td>钱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moon cake (related to Mid-Autumn Festival)</td>
<td>月饼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutton</td>
<td>羊肉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noodle</td>
<td>面（条）</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foundation tier (cont)
pork
restaurant
rice (cooked/boiled)
rice dumpling (related to Dragon Boat Festival)
role models
roast
shopping
soft drinks, fizzy drinks
soup
sport
tea
to cook, prepare a meal
to order (from a menu)
to pay
vegetable
wallet, purse
water
wine
yuan

Higher tier
chips
choice
confectionery
cultural life
daily life
delicious
dessert
disadvantage
fried
fried rice/noodles
knife and fork
salad
seafood
self-service (buffet)
snack
sweet
salty
spicy
take away restaurant
vegetarian

猪肉
餐厅/饭馆
米饭
粽子
偶像
烤
买东西/购物
汽水
汤
运动
茶
做饭
点菜
付钱
青菜
钱包
水
酒
元/块
薯条
选择
糖果
文化生活
日常生活
好味道
甜点
缺点/坏处
炒
炒饭，炒面
刀叉
沙拉
海鲜
自助（自助餐）
点心，小吃
甜
咸
辣
外卖店
素食
Identity and culture - what my friends and family are like

Words relating to dress and style

Foundation tier

- shoe
- size (large, medium, small)
- skirt
- sweater/jumper
- to try on (for size)
- trainers
- trousers
- watch

Higher tier

- fashion
- hat
- shirt

Identity and culture - what my friends and family are like

Words on relations, relationships, personal and physical characteristics

Foundation tier

- age
- bed
- birthday
- boy
- bird
- birth, to be born
- cat
- chair
- child
- clock
- clothes
- date of birth
- dog
- door
- elder brother
- elder sister
- elderly people
Foundation tier (cont)

eye
family, home
family (member)
father
first name
friend
fridge
full name
girl
glasses
grandfather
grandmother
hair
house
house work
marry
mother
pet
relationship
self, oneself
sofa
table
telephone
television
window
year
......years old
younger brother
younger sister
young people

Higher tier

friendly
kitchen
lamp
to look after
neighbour
polite

眼睛
家
家人
爸爸
名字
朋友
冰箱
姓名
女孩
眼镜
爷爷
奶奶
头发
房子/房屋
家务
结婚
妈妈
宠物
关系
自己
沙发
桌子
电话
电视机
窗
年
......岁
弟弟
妹妹
年轻人

友好
厨房
灯
照顾
邻居
有礼貌
Identity and culture - cultural life

Foundation tier

Chinese New Year / Spring festival
Christmas
competition / matches
concert
cycling
dance
Dragon Dance
(to) do sports
electronic game
festival
free time
ice skating
Lion Dance
New Year
performance
play a ball game (tennis, basketball... etc.)
(plays) badminton
(plays) basketball
(plays) football
(plays) table tennis
(plays) tennis
programme
reading
running, jogging
skiing
song
The Mid-Autumn Festival
to dance
to listen to music
to sing, singing
swimming
watch movies
watch news
watch television

Higher tier

athlete, sportsman
champion
dragon boat

中国新年/春节
圣诞节
比赛
音乐会
骑自行车（单车）
舞
舞龙
做运动
电子游戏
节日
有空
滑冰
舞狮
新年
表演/演出
打球
(打)羽毛球
(打)篮球
(踢)足球
(打)乒乓球
(打)网球
节目
看书/阅读
跑步
滑雪
歌
中秋节
跳舞
听音乐
唱歌
游泳
看电影
看电影
看电视

运动员
冠军
龙舟
Higher tier (cont)

Easter 复活节
firecracker (related to the Chinese New Year) 鞭炮
(to) go for a walk/stroll 散步
socialising 社交
summer camp 夏令营
team 队
team member, player 队员
The Dragon boat festival 端午节

Identity and culture – using social media

Foundation tier
blog 博客
computer 电脑
e-mail 电子邮件
e-pal 网友
social media 社交媒体
surf the internet 上网
technology 科技
to chat (online, on MSN etc.) 聊天

Higher tier
chat room 聊天室
desktop computer 台式电脑
laptop computer 笔记本电脑
text message 短信
to text 发短信
to download 下载
virus 病毒
URL/web address 网址
web page 网页
website 网站

Local area, holiday and travel

Foundation tier
accommodation 住的地方
activity 活动
air-conditioning 空调
airport 飞机场
bank 银行
**Foundation tier (cont)**

Beijing
bicycle
boat/ship/ferry
bridge
bus
by (car/train/bus/boat etc.)
calligraphy
car
car park
cathedral/church
cinema
city
Chinese brush
Chinese painting
countryside
court (sports – e.g. football, tennis... etc.)
destination
exhibition
experience
factory
floor (1st, 2nd...)
flower
garden
gift, present
grass
Guangzhou
guest
hill/mountain
holiday
Hong Kong
hospital
hotel
kite
lake
library
local area
London
luggage
map
museum
outdoor activities

北京
自行车/单车
船
桥
公共汽车
坐（车/火车……）
书法
汽车
停车场
教堂
电影院
城市
毛笔
国画
农村
球场（足球场，网球场……）
目的地
展览会
经验/经历
工厂
（一，二，……）层/楼
花
花园
礼物
草
广州
客人
山
假期
香港
医院
酒店
风筝
湖
图书馆
当地
伦敦
行李
地图
博物馆
户外活动
Foundation tier (cont)
panda
park
passport
place
plane
police station
post office
postcard
pound sterling
preference
problem
railway station
region
return journey (ticket)
river
road, line/route, bus number
scenery
sea
seaside
Shanghai
shop
shopping centre
single journey
sports ground
square
stadium
stamp
station/stop (public transport)
supermarket
swimming pool
Taiwan
The Great Wall
things to do
Tiananmen Square
ticket
to book, to reserve
to drive
to get off, to alight
to get on, to board (train, bus etc.)
to rent
tourism
 tourist
**Foundation tier (cont)**

to visit (a place, a museum, etc.)
to welcome
town centre
train
transport
tavel
tree
underground station
underground train, tube, metro
waiter/waitress/attendant
zoo

**Higher tier**

accommodation
arrive
asking for help
coach
dealing with problems
eating out
fare
scenic spots, places of interest
service desk
set off, depart
souvenir
stay (number of nights)
stay, stop over
Taipei
tall building/block/apartments
ticket office
timetable (transport)

**Phrases associated with weather**

**Foundation tier**

autumn
cloud
cloudy
### Foundation tier (cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>degree (temperature)</td>
<td>度</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fog</td>
<td>雾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foggy</td>
<td>大雾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moon</td>
<td>月亮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>雨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow</td>
<td>雪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spring</td>
<td>春天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>太阳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer</td>
<td>夏天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rain</td>
<td>下雨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to snow</td>
<td>下雪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weather</td>
<td>天气</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wind</td>
<td>风</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windy</td>
<td>刮风/大风</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>winter</td>
<td>冬天</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Higher tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lowest temperature</td>
<td>最低气温</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highest temperature</td>
<td>最高温</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature</td>
<td>气温</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weather forecast</td>
<td>天气预报</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asking for directions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>behind</td>
<td>后边</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direction</td>
<td>方向</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>远</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go straight on</td>
<td>一直走</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in front of...</td>
<td>在……前边</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near (in distance)/close by</td>
<td>近</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next to...</td>
<td>在……旁边</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on foot</td>
<td>走路</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the left</td>
<td>左边</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the right</td>
<td>右边</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>对面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the next</td>
<td>下一个</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cross (road, bridge, river etc.)</td>
<td>过</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to turn (left, right)</td>
<td>转</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towards</td>
<td>向</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>east</td>
<td>东</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north</td>
<td>北</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>south</td>
<td>南</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>west</td>
<td>西</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dealing with problems

Foundation tier

to change (to another one)  换
damaged/broken  坏了
disappear/lost something  不见了
manager  经理
mistake  不对/错
noisy  吵
police/policeman  警察
service  服务

Higher tier

ill/sick/unwell  生病/不舒服
noise  噪音
pleased/satisfactory  满意
safe  安全

School

Foundation tier

book  书
classroom  教室
dictionary  字典
examination  考试
exchange  交换
foreign languages  外语
geography  地理
go to school (as a student)  上学
have a lesson  上课
head teacher  校长
history  历史
homework  作业
maths  数学
music  音乐
P.E.(physical education)  体育
pen  笔
pressure  压力
primary school  小学
results, marks, achievement  成绩
rule  规定
school  学校
**Foundation tier (cont)**

- school term 学期
- school uniform 校服
- schoolmate, classmate 同学
- science 科学
- secondary school 中学
- student 学生
- subject 科目
- summer holiday 暑假
- teacher 老师
- university 大学

**Higher tier**

- Biology 生物
- break 休息
- celebrating success 庆祝成功
- Chemistry 化学
- essay 文章
- GCE equivalent 高考
- GCSE equivalent 中学会考
- graduate 毕业
- mark, grade 分数
- physics 物理
- school exchange 校际交换
- school events/school activities 学校活动
- student studying abroad 留学生
- timetable 时间表
- to pay attention 集中/用心
- plan, intention 打算
- plan, to plan 计划

**Future aspirations, study and work**

**Foundation tier**

- actor/actress 演员
- advert 广告
- ambition/ideal 理想
- aspiration 心愿
- business/trade 做生意
- career 职业
**Foundation tier (cont)**

- company/office
- doctor
- driver
- engineer
- employment
- famous
- interview
- (job) interview
- introduction, to introduce
- job, work
- journalist
- magazine
- news
- newspaper
- nurse
- part time
- profession
- salary
- sales assistant
- singer
- study
- to apply, application
- to earn money
- to recruit, to employ
- training
- travel agency
- volunteer
- volunteering
- worker

**Higher tier**

- beyond the classroom
- building relationships
- cook/chef
- confidence
- experienced
- further study
- organisation
- organiser
- pocket money

- 公司
- 医生
- 司机
- 工程师
- 雇佣
- 有名
- 访问/采访
- 面试
- 介绍
- 工作
- 记者
- 杂志
- 新闻
- 报纸
- 护士
- 兼职
- 职业
- 工资
- 售货员
- 歌星
- 学习
- 申请
- 赚钱
- 招聘/聘请
- 训练/培训
- 旅行社
- 志愿者/义工
- 志愿服务/义工服务
- 工人

- 课外
- 建立关系
- 厨师
- 信心
- 有经验
- 进一步学习
- 组织/机构
- 组织者
- 零花钱/零用钱
Higher tier (cont)

to reduce, to cut back
success, successful
work experience

International and global dimension – bringing the world together, environmental issues

Foundation tier

animals
audience
being ‘green’
campaign
carry on
charity
donate
good causes
electricity
environment
environmental issues
(music) festival
gas
global, world wide
important
international
international activity
music event
natural resources
Olympic Games
protection, to protect
recycling
rubbish
to save (water)
sports event
wasteful, to waste
world
World Cup (football)
### Higher tier

- climate
- global warming
- pollution, to pollute, to contaminate
- poverty
- security
- solar power
- to save (energy)
- to sort/separate (eg rubbish)
- volcano

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>climate</td>
<td>气候</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global warming</td>
<td>全球变暖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>污染</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poverty</td>
<td>贫穷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security</td>
<td>安全</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solar power</td>
<td>太阳能</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to save (energy)</td>
<td>节约（能源）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sort/separate (eg rubbish)</td>
<td>分类（垃圾）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volcano</td>
<td>火山</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4: The context for the development of this qualification

All our qualifications are designed to meet our World Class Qualification Principles[1] and our ambition to put the student at the heart of everything we do.

We have developed and designed this qualification by:

- reviewing other curricula and qualifications to ensure that it is comparable with those taken in high-performing jurisdictions overseas
- consulting with key stakeholders on content and assessment, including subject associations, academics and advisors, teachers and students to ensure this qualification is suitable for a UK context
- reviewing the legacy qualification and building on its positive attributes.

This qualification has also been developed to meet criteria stipulated by Ofqual in their documents GCSE (9 to 1) Subject Level Guidance and GCSE Subject Level Conditions and Requirements for Modern Foreign Languages, published in April 2016.

[1] Pearson’s World Class Qualification Principles ensure that our qualifications are:

- **demanding**, through internationally benchmarked standards, encouraging deep learning and measuring higher-order skills
- **rigorous**, through setting and maintaining standards over time, developing reliable and valid assessment tasks and processes, and generating confidence in end users of the knowledge, skills and competencies of certified students
- **inclusive**, through conceptualising learning as continuous, recognising that students develop at different rates and have different learning needs, and focusing on progression
- **empowering**, through promoting the development of transferable skills, see *Appendix 5*. 
From Pearson’s Expert Panel for World Class Qualifications
May 2014

“The reform of the qualifications system in England is a profoundly important change to the education system. Teachers need to know that the new qualifications will assist them in helping their learners make progress in their lives.

When these changes were first proposed we were approached by Pearson to join an ‘Expert Panel’ that would advise them on the development of the new qualifications.

We were chosen, either because of our expertise in the UK education system, or because of our experience in reforming qualifications in other systems around the world as diverse as Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia and a number of countries across Europe.

We have guided Pearson through what we judge to be a rigorous qualification development process that has included:

- extensive international comparability of subject content against the highest-performing jurisdictions in the world
- benchmarking assessments against UK and overseas providers to ensure that they are at the right level of demand
- establishing External Subject Advisory Groups, drawing on independent subject-specific expertise to challenge and validate our qualifications
- subjecting the final qualifications to scrutiny against the DfE content and Ofqual accreditation criteria in advance of submission.

Importantly, we have worked to ensure that the content and learning is future oriented. The design has been guided by what is called an ‘Efficacy Framework’, meaning learner outcomes have been at the heart of this development throughout.

We understand that ultimately it is excellent teaching that is the key factor to a learner’s success in education. As a result of our work as a panel we are confident that we have supported the development of qualifications that are outstanding for their coherence, thoroughness and attention to detail and can be regarded as representing world-class best practice.”

Sir Michael Barber (Chair)
Chief Education Advisor, Pearson plc

Professor Lee Sing Kong
Director, National Institute of Education, Singapore

Bahram Bekhradnia
President, Higher Education Policy Institute

Professor Jonathan Osborne
Stanford University

Dame Sally Coates
Principal, Burlington Danes Academy

Professor Dr Ursula Renold
Federal Institute of Technology, Switzerland

Professor Robin Coningham
Pro-Vice Chancellor, University of Durham

Professor Bob Schwartz
Harvard Graduate School of Education

Dr Peter Hill
Former Chief Executive ACARA

All titles correct as at May 2014
Appendix 5: Transferable skills

The need for transferable skills

In recent years, higher education institutions and employers have consistently flagged the need for students to develop a range of transferable skills to enable them to respond with confidence to the demands of undergraduate study and the world of work.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines skills, or competencies, as 'the bundle of knowledge, attributes and capacities that can be learned and that enable individuals to successfully and consistently perform an activity or task and can be built upon and extended through learning'.[1]

To support the design of our qualifications, the Pearson Research Team selected and evaluated seven global 21st-century skills frameworks. Following on from this process, we identified the National Research Council’s (NRC) framework as the most evidence-based and robust skills framework. We adapted the framework slightly to include the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) ICT Literacy and Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS) Skills.

The adapted National Research Council’s framework of skills involves:[2]

Cognitive skills

- **Non-routine problem solving** – expert thinking, metacognition, creativity.
- **Systems thinking** – decision making and reasoning.
- **Critical thinking** – definitions of critical thinking are broad and usually involve general cognitive skills such as analysing, synthesising and reasoning skills.
- **ICT literacy** – access, manage, integrate, evaluate, construct and communicate. [3]

Interpersonal skills

- **Communication** – active listening, oral communication, written communication, assertive communication and non-verbal communication.
- **Relationship-building skills** – teamwork, trust, intercultural sensitivity, service orientation, self-presentation, social influence, conflict resolution and negotiation.
- **Collaborative problem solving** – establishing and maintaining shared understanding, taking appropriate action, establishing and maintaining team organisation.

Intrapersonal skills

- **Adaptability** – ability and willingness to cope with the uncertain, handling work stress, adapting to different personalities, communication styles and cultures, and physical adaptability to various indoor and outdoor work environments.
- **Self-management and self-development** – ability to work remotely in virtual teams, work autonomously, be self-motivating and self-monitoring, willing and able to acquire new information and skills related to work.

Transferable skills enable young people to face the demands of further and higher education, as well as the demands of the workplace, and are important in the teaching and learning of this qualification. We will provide teaching and learning materials, developed with stakeholders, to support our qualifications.

## Appendix 6: Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of code</th>
<th>Use of code</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount codes</td>
<td>Every qualification eligible for performance tables is assigned a discount code indicating the subject area to which it belongs. Discount codes are published by the DfE.</td>
<td>Please see the GOV.UK website*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) codes</td>
<td>Each qualification title is allocated an Ofqual Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) code. The RQF code is known as a Qualification Number (QN). This is the code that features in the DfE Section 96 and on the LARA as being eligible for 16–18 and 19+ funding, and is to be used for all qualification funding purposes. The QN will appear on students’ final certification documentation.</td>
<td>The QN for this qualification is: 603/1048/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject codes</td>
<td>The subject code is used by centres to enter students for a qualification. Centres will need to use the entry codes only when claiming students’ qualifications.</td>
<td>GCSE – 1CN0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Paper codes                               | These codes are provided for reference purposes. Students do not need to be entered for individual papers, except for Paper 2, for which entries must be made for either Mandarin or Cantonese. | Paper 1: 1CN0/01  
Paper 2: 1CN0/02M  
1CN0/02C  
Paper 3: 1CN0/03  
Paper 4: 1CN0/04 |

About Pearson

We are the world’s leading learning company operating in countries all around the world. We provide content, assessment and digital services to schools, colleges and universities, as well as professional and vocational education to learners to help increase their skills and lifelong employability prospects. We believe that wherever learning flourishes so do people.

This specification is Issue 5. We will inform centres of any changes to this issue. The latest issue can be found on the Pearson website: qualifications.pearson.com

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All information in this specification is correct at time of publication.

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Origami photography: Pearson Education Ltd/Naki Kouyioumtzis

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