

# Marking notes Remarques pour la notation Notas para la corrección

November / Novembre / Noviembre 2018

Chinese / Chinois / Chino B

Higher level Niveau supérieur Nivel superior

Paper / Épreuve / Prueba 2



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Chinese B – Simplified version

Chinois B – Version simplifiée

Chino B – Versión simplificada

#### Section A

#### Criterion A: Language

• How effectively and accurately does the student use language?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
	Command of the language is limited and generally ineffective.
1–2	A limited range of vocabulary is used, with many basic errors.
	Simple sentence structures are sometimes clear.
	Command of the language is generally adequate, despite many inaccuracies.
3–4	A fairly limited range of vocabulary is used, with many errors.
	Simple sentence structures are usually clear.
	Command of the language is effective, despite some inaccuracies.
5–6	A range of vocabulary is used accurately, with some errors.
	Simple sentence structures are clear.
7–8	Command of the language is good and effective.
	A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately, with few significant errors.
	Some complex sentence structures are clear and effective.
9–10	Command of the language is very effective.
	A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and effectively, with very few errors.
	Complex sentence structures are clear and effective.

#### 说明

## 字数

HL考生的写作要求, A部分至少300字, B部分至少180字。如果字数不足, 在 criterion A 扣一分。A部分超过480字或者B部分超过300字不扣分。给分时应当考虑全文。

#### 语言

考官应该记住不是所有的错误都有同等的重要性。有些错误严重影响意思上的沟通,有些并非如此。有些错误显示出缺乏语言的基本掌控,有些错误只是一时疏忽所致。

偶尔犯错:有不同难易度的错误,但只是偶尔发生的,比方考生平常可以表达过去时态,但偶尔疏忽犯错。

**经常犯错**:经常犯同样语法结构的错误,比如过去时态经常写错,不可靠,而且可能有语言基础上的混淆。(比方过去时态不同于现在完成)

**差距**:某些句构很少写对,或者从来没出现过,比方需要表达过去时态,但并没出现。

好的回答应该很少有语言差距,而偶尔犯错或者经常犯错很少影响意思。

#### **Criterion B: Message**

• How clearly can the student develop and organize relevant ideas?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The message has not been communicated.
	The ideas are irrelevant and/or repetitive.
	The development of ideas is confusing; supporting details are limited and/or not appropriate.
	The message has been partially communicated.
2.4	The ideas are relevant to some extent.
3–4	The development of ideas is evident at times; supporting details are sometimes
	appropriate.
	The message has been communicated fairly well.
5–6	The ideas are mostly relevant.
	The development of ideas is coherent; supporting details are mostly appropriate.
	The message has been communicated well.
7–8	The ideas are relevant.
	The development of ideas is coherent and effective; supporting details are appropriate.
	The message has been communicated very well.
9–10	The ideas are relevant and effective.
	The development of ideas is coherent and thorough; supporting details are highly
	appropriate.

#### 说明

达到7-8分标准,考生必须写出题目要求的每一个方面。当卷子没有达到所要求的内容时,请遵照评估标准给分。

达到 9-10 分标准,考生的回答必须是有效和详尽的,且支持性细节非常合适。 9-10 分和 7-8 分最大的不同在于内容的深度与广度,对题目有较深入的探索, 以及自然且具有说服力的组织结构。

注:在批改考生的卷子时,请记住,考生所提供的信息准确性以及考生个人意见的有效性均不在评估之中。因此,内容不准确的卷子,只要符合题目要求,思想得到充分发展,就不扣分。

#### 问题一:

下一期的"国际学校杂志"将专题介绍你的学校使用哪些不同的方法帮助学生提升汉语的沟通能力。写这篇文章。

#### 考生必须:

- 写一篇和题目所给情境相关的写作:下一期的"国际学校杂志"将专题介绍 你的学校
- 写作重点放在学校如何帮助学生提升汉语的沟通能力
- 包含题目所要求的细节:介绍使用哪些不同的方法或者从不同方面来介绍一种方法
- 用合适的例子、解释或理由来支持观点或看法
- 思想观点的展开条理清楚并且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些连接词等。

#### 问题二:

最近阅读了一篇报纸文章,指出随着国家对技术人才需求的增加,学校课程应着重与实用技能相关的科目,而不是着重学术科目。给报纸总编辑写一封信来表达你对这个议题的看法。

## 考生必须:

- 写一篇和题目所提到那篇报纸文章相关的写作
- 写作重点放在随着国家对技术人才需求的增加,学校课程应着重与实用技能相关的科目,而不是着重学术科目
- 包含题目所要求的细节: 可以从不同的方面介绍或者深入地介绍一个方面
- 用合适的例子、解释或理由来支持观点或看法
- 思想观点的展开条理清楚并且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些连接词等。

## 问题三:

越来越多的学生在学校大门口上下车造成校门口拥堵,学生的安全问题也成了大家关心的话题。身为学生会长,给校长写一封建议书,说明目前的危险情况并建议如何改善。

#### 考生必须:

- 写一篇和题目所给情境相关的写作: 越来越多的学生在学校大门口上下车
- 写作重点放在造成校门口拥堵
- 包含题目所要求的两个方面: 说明目前的危险情况并建议如何改善
- 用合适的例子、解释或理由来支持观点或看法
- 思想观点的展开条理清楚并且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些连接词等。

#### 问题四:

最近你参加了一个电视真人秀演出。在这几个星期,你活在公众的视线里。写一篇日记,把你的心路历程,包括参加这个真人秀的经验和所受到的关注,以及它对你个人的影响写出来。

#### 考生必须:

- 写一篇和题目所给情境相关的写作:最近参加了一个电视真人秀演出。在这几个星期,活在公众的视线里
- 写作重点放在这个真人秀经验的反思
- 包含题目所要求的两个方面:这个真人秀的经验和所受到的关注,以及其对个人的影响
- 用合适的例子、解释或理由来支持观点或看法
- 思想观点的展开条理清楚并且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些连接词等。

#### 问题五:

有些同学没有意识到使用社交媒体时,失去个人隐私所带来的危险。你是学生会长,校长请你给同学做一个演讲,说一说这些危险以及同学应如何保护自己。写这一篇演讲稿。

## 考生必须:

- 写作针对题目所设定的听众(学校同学)
- 写作重点放在使用社交媒体时个人隐私的议题
- 包含题目所要求的两个方面: 失去个人隐私所带来的危险以及同学应如何保护自己
- 用合适的例子、解释或理由来支持观点或看法
- 思想观点的展开条理清楚并且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些连接词等。

#### **Criterion C: Format**

- How correctly does the student produce the required text type?
- To what extent are the conventions of text types appropriate?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
4	The text type is not recognizable.
I	Conventions appropriate to the text type are not used.
2	The text type is hardly recognizable or is not appropriate.
	Conventions appropriate to the text type are very limited.
3	The text type is sometimes recognizable and appropriate.
3	Conventions appropriate to the text type are limited.
1	The text type is generally recognizable and appropriate.
4	Conventions appropriate to the text type are evident.
5	The text type is clearly recognizable and appropriate.
	Conventions appropriate to the text type are effective and evident.

为了获得最高分[5],必须达到下面所有词汇语法运用的标准。获得[3],必须达到超过一半的词汇语法运用的标准。

说明:考官必须注意以下各点仅为评分参考。因此,如考生答题时只能回应各列点中的部分内容(如作业部分能运用恰当的语气,但并不一致;有清楚的开头,但没有结束语等),在评分上应酌量考虑给分。总体而言,考官应根据作业的整体表现,参考标准C,以其专业判断作最后评分。

适合文本类型的词汇语法运用标准如下:

## 问题一:文章

- 题目
- 作者的姓名(接受附上日期)
- 标题(副标题可有可无)
- 恰当的开头和总结
- 正式语气

## 问题二:信

- 正式语气
- 开头得有称谓
- 要有很清楚的开头(问候语)
- 结尾附上祝语、署名及日期

#### 例如:

尊敬/敬爱的总编辑:

此致 / 敬祝 敬礼! / 工作顺利!

署名 年月日

## 问题三:建议书

- 针对锁定读者提出建议
- 清楚地介绍提案内容, 也可透过分段论点说明
- 有条理地透过分段论点说明, 让听众能抓到提案重点
- 有说服力
- 令人信服、接受的结论
- 正式语气

## 问题四:日记

- 开首一行写(年)月、日/星期/天气情况
- 如果写上"亲爱的日记" 扣分
- 写作方式是随心所欲
- 有一个总结
- 非正式的语气,使用第一人称(我)来写

# 问题五: 演讲

- 半正式或正式语气
- 第一人称
- 开头得有称谓,结尾表示感谢
- 包含三个部分:引言、正文、结尾

#### **Section B**

#### Criterion A: Language

• How effectively and accurately does the student use language?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
	Command of the language is limited and generally ineffective.
1–2	A limited range of vocabulary is used, with many basic errors.
	Simple sentence structures are sometimes clear.
	Command of the language is generally adequate, despite many inaccuracies.
3–4	A fairly limited range of vocabulary is used, with many errors.
	Simple sentence structures are usually clear.
5–6	Command of the language is effective, despite some inaccuracies.
	A range of vocabulary is used accurately, with some errors.
	Simple sentence structures are clear.
	Command of the language is good and effective.
7–8	A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately, with few significant errors.
	Some complex sentence structures are clear and effective.
	Command of the language is very effective.
9–10	A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and effectively, with very few errors.
	Complex sentence structures are clear and effective.

#### 说明

## 字数

HL考生的写作要求, A部分至少300字, B部分至少180字。如果字数不足, 在 criterion A 扣一分。A部分超过480字或者B部分超过300字不扣分。给分时应当考虑全文。

#### 语言

考官应该记住不是所有的错误都有同等的重要性。有些错误严重影响意思上的沟通,有些并非如此。有些错误显示出缺乏语言的基本掌控,有些错误只是一时疏忽所致。

**偶尔犯错**:有不同难易度的错误,但只是偶尔发生的,比方考生平常可以表达过去时态,但偶尔疏忽犯错。

经常犯错:经常犯同样语法结构的错误,比如过去时态经常写错,不可靠, 而且可能有语言基础上的混淆。(比方过去时态不同于现在完成)

**差距**:某些句构很少写对,或者从来没出现过,比方需要表达过去时态,但并没出现。

好的回答应该很少有语言差距,而偶尔犯错或者经常犯错很少影响意思。

## **Criterion B: Argument**

- How skillfully does the student develop ideas?
- How clear and convincing is the argument?
- To what extent does the student react to the stimulus?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The development of ideas is very poor, and the argument is unclear and
	unconvincing.
1-2	The structure of the argument is vague and confusing.
	The ideas are irrelevant.
	The development of ideas is poor, and the argument is rarely clear and
3–4	convincing.
J-4	The structure of the argument is sometimes apparent.
	The ideas are sometimes relevant.
	The development of ideas is sometimes good, and the argument has some clarity
5–6	and is sometimes convincing.
	The structure of the argument is evident.
	The ideas are generally relevant.
	The development of ideas is good and methodical; the argument is clear and
7–8	fairly convincing.
7-0	The structure of the argument is coherent and organized.
	The ideas are well expressed and relevant.
	The development of ideas is very good and methodical; the argument is
9–10	convincing.
	The structure of the argument is consistently coherent and organized.
	The ideas are very well expressed, relevant and engaging.

# 问题六:

在信息爆炸、网络传播的年代, 一张图片胜过千言万语。

Chinese B – Traditional version

Chinois B – Version traditionnelle

Chino B – Versión tradicional

#### Section A

## **Criterion A: Language**

How effectively and accurately does the student use language?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
	Command of the language is limited and generally ineffective.
1–2	A limited range of vocabulary is used, with many basic errors.
	Simple sentence structures are sometimes clear.
	Command of the language is generally adequate, despite many inaccuracies.
3–4	A fairly limited range of vocabulary is used, with many errors.
	Simple sentence structures are usually clear.
5–6	Command of the language is effective, despite some inaccuracies.
	A range of vocabulary is used accurately, with some errors.
	Simple sentence structures are clear.
7–8	Command of the language is good and effective.
	A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately, with few significant errors.
	Some complex sentence structures are clear and effective.
	Command of the language is very effective.
9–10	A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and effectively, with very few errors.
	Complex sentence structures are clear and effective.

## 說明

## 字數

HL考生的写作要求, A部分至少300字, B部分至少180字。如果字数不足, 在 criterion A 扣一分。A部分超过480字或者B部分超过300字不扣分。给分时应当考虑全文。

#### 語言

考官應該記住不是所有的錯誤都有同等的重要性。有些錯誤嚴重影響意思上的 溝通,有些並非如此。有些錯誤顯示出缺乏語言的基本掌控,有些錯誤只是一 時疏忽所致。

偶爾犯錯: 有不同難易度的錯誤, 但只是偶爾發生的, 比方考生平常可以表達過去時態, 但偶爾疏忽犯錯。

經常犯錯:經常犯同樣語法結構的錯誤,比如過去時態經常寫錯,不可靠,而且可能有語言基礎上的混淆。(比方過去時態不同於現在完成)。

**差距**:某些句構很少寫對,或者從來沒出現過,比方需要表達過去時態,但並沒出現。

好的回答應該很少有語言差距,而偶爾犯錯或者經常犯錯很少影響意思。

#### Criterion B: Message

• How clearly can the student develop and organize relevant ideas?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The message has not been communicated.
	The ideas are irrelevant and/or repetitive.
	The development of ideas is confusing; supporting details are limited and/or not
	appropriate.
	The message has been partially communicated.
3–4	The ideas are relevant to some extent.
	The development of ideas is evident at times; supporting details are sometimes
	appropriate.
	The message has been communicated fairly well.
5–6	The ideas are mostly relevant.
	The development of ideas is coherent; supporting details are mostly appropriate.
	The message has been communicated well.
7–8	The ideas are relevant.
	The development of ideas is coherent and effective; supporting details are appropriate.
	The message has been communicated very well.
9–10	The ideas are relevant and effective.
	The development of ideas is coherent and thorough; supporting details are highly
	appropriate.

## 說明

達到 7-8 分標準,考生必須寫出題目要求的每一個方面。當卷子沒有達到所要求的內容時,請遵照評估標準給分。

達到 9-10 分標準,考生的回答必須是有效和詳盡的,且支持性細節非常合適。 9-10 分和 7-8 分最大的不同在於內容的深度與廣度,對題目有較深入的探索, 以及自然且具有說服力的組織結構。

**註:** 在批改考生的卷子時, 請記住, 考生所提供的信息準確性以及考生個人意 見的有效性均不在評估之中。因此, 內容不準確的卷子, 只要符合題目要求, 思想得到充分發展, 就不扣分。

#### 問題一:

下一期的「國際學校雜誌」將專題介紹你的學校使用哪些不同的方法幫助學生提升漢語的溝通能力。寫這篇文章。

## 考生必須:

- 寫一篇和題目所給情境相關的寫作:下一期的「國際學校雜誌」將專題介紹你的學校
- 寫作重點放在學校如何幫助學生提升漢語的溝通能力
- 包含題目所要求的細節:介紹使用哪些不同的方法或者從不同方面來介紹一種方法
- 用合適的例子、解釋或理由來支持觀點或看法
- 思想觀點的展開條理清楚並且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些連接詞等。

#### 問題二:

最近閱讀了一篇報紙文章,指出隨著國家對技術人才需求的增加,學校課程應 著重與實用技能相關的科目,而不是著重學術科目。給報紙總編輯寫一封信來 表達你對這個議題的看法。

#### 考生必須:

- 寫一篇和題目所提到那篇報紙文章相關的寫作
- 寫作重點放在隨著國家對技術人才需求的增加,學校課程應著重與實用技能相關的科目,而不是著重學術科目
- 包含題目所要求的細節: 可以從不同的方面介紹或者深入地介紹一個方面
- 用合適的例子、解釋或理由來支持觀點或看法
- 思想觀點的展開條理清楚並且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些連接詞等。

## 問題三:

越來越多的學生在學校大門口上下車造成校門口擁堵,學生的安全問題也成了大家關心的話題。身為學生會長,給校長寫一封建議書,說明目前的危險情況並建議如何改善。

## 考生必須:

- 寫一篇和題目所給情境相關的寫作: 越來越多的學生在學校大門口上下車
- 寫作重點放在造成校門口擁堵
- 包含題目所要求的兩個方面: 說明目前的危險情況並建議如何改善
- 用合適的例子、解釋或理由來支持觀點或看法
- 思想觀點的展開條理清楚並且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些連接詞等。

#### 問題四:

最近你參加了一個電視真人秀演出。在這幾個星期,你活在公眾的視線裏。寫 一篇日記,把你的心路歷程,包括參加這個真人秀的經驗和所受到的關注,以 及它對你個人的影響寫出來。

## 考生必須:

- 寫一篇和題目所給情境相關的寫作:最近參加了一個電視真人秀演出。在這 幾個星期,活在公眾的視線里
- 寫作重點放在這個真人秀經驗的反思
- 包含題目所要求的兩個方面:這個真人秀的經驗和所受到的關注,以及其對個人的影響
- 用合適的例子、解釋或理由來支持觀點或看法
- 思想觀點的展開條理清楚並且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些連接詞等。

## 問題五:

有些同學沒有意識到使用社交媒體時,失去個人隱私所帶來的危險。你是學生 會長,校長請你給同學做一個演講,說一說這些危險以及同學應如何保護自 己。寫這一篇演講稿。

## 考生必須:

- 寫作針對題目所設定的聽眾(學校同學)
- 寫作重點放在使用社交媒體時個人隱私的議題
- 包含題目所要求的兩個方面: 失去個人隱私所帶來的危險以及同學應如何保護自己
- 用合適的例子、解釋或理由來支持觀點或看法
- 思想觀點的展開條理清楚並且有效,例如段落分明或使用一些連接詞等。

#### **Criterion C: Format**

- How correctly does the student produce the required text type?
- To what extent are the conventions of text types appropriate?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
4	The text type is not recognizable.
	Conventions appropriate to the text type are not used.
2	The text type is hardly recognizable or is not appropriate.
	Conventions appropriate to the text type are very limited.
3	The text type is sometimes recognizable and appropriate.
	Conventions appropriate to the text type are limited.
4	The text type is generally recognizable and appropriate.
4	Conventions appropriate to the text type are evident.
5	The text type is clearly recognizable and appropriate.
	Conventions appropriate to the text type are effective and evident.

為了獲得最高分[5],必須達到下面所有詞彙語法運用的標準。 獲得[3],必須達到超過一半的詞彙語法運用的標準。

說明:考官必須註意以下各點僅為評分參考。因此,如考生答題時只能回應各列點中的部分內容(如作業部分能運用恰當的語氣,但並不一致;有清楚的開頭,但沒有結束語等),在評分上應酌量考慮給分。總體而言,考官應根據作業的整體表現,參考標準C,以其專業判斷作最後評分。

適合文本類型的詞彙語法運用標準如下:

# 問題一: 文章

- 題目
- 作者的姓名(接受附上日期)
- 標題 (副標題可有可無)
- 恰當的開頭和總結
- 正式語氣

問題二:信www.ibpastpapers.com

- 正式語氣
- 開頭得有稱謂
- 要有很清楚的開頭 (問候語)
- 結尾附上祝語、署名及日期

#### 例如:

尊敬/敬爱的總編輯:

此致 / 敬祝 敬禮! / 工作順利!

署名年月日

## 問題三:建議書

- 針對鎖定讀者提出建議
- 清楚地介紹提案內容, 也可透過分段論點說明
- 有條理地透過分段論點說明, 讓聽眾能抓到提案重點
- 有說服力
- 令人信服、接受的結論
- 正式語氣

# 問題四: 日記

- 開首一行寫(年)月、日/星期/天氣情況
- 如果寫上「親愛的日記」 扣分
- 寫作方式是隨心所欲
- 有一個總結
- 非正式的語氣,使用第一人稱(我)來寫

# 問題五: 演講稿

- 半正式或正式語氣
- 第一人稱
- 開頭得有稱謂, 結尾表示感謝
- 包含三個部分:引言、正文、結尾

#### Section B

#### Criterion A: Language

How effectively and accurately does the student use language?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
	Command of the language is limited and generally ineffective.
1–2	A limited range of vocabulary is used, with many basic errors.
	Simple sentence structures are sometimes clear.
	Command of the language is generally adequate, despite many inaccuracies.
3–4	A fairly limited range of vocabulary is used, with many errors.
	Simple sentence structures are usually clear.
5–6	Command of the language is effective, despite some inaccuracies.
	A range of vocabulary is used accurately, with some errors.
	Simple sentence structures are clear.
	Command of the language is good and effective.
7–8	A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately, with few significant errors.
	Some complex sentence structures are clear and effective.
	Command of the language is very effective.
9–10	A wide range of vocabulary is used accurately and effectively, with very few errors.
	Complex sentence structures are clear and effective.

## 說明

#### 字數

HL考生的寫作要求,A部分至少300字,B部分至少180字。如果字數不足,在 criterion A 扣一分。A部分超過480字或B部分超過300字不扣分。給分時應當考慮全文。

#### 語言

考官應該記住不是所有的錯誤都有同等的重要性。有些錯誤嚴重影響意思上的 溝通,有些並非如此。有些錯誤顯示出缺乏語言的基本掌控,有些錯誤只是一 時疏忽所致。

偶爾犯錯:有不同難易度的錯誤,但只是偶爾發生的,比方考生平常可以表達過去時態,但偶爾疏忽犯錯。

經常犯錯:經常犯同樣語法結構的錯誤,比如過去時態經常寫錯,不可靠,而且可能有語言基礎上的混淆。(比方過去時態不同於現在完成)

**差距**:某些句構很少寫對,或者從來沒出現過,比方需要表達過去時態,但並沒出現。

好的回答應該很少有語言差距,而偶爾犯錯或者經常犯錯很少影響意思。

# **Criterion B: Argument**

- How skillfully does the student develop ideas?
- How clear and convincing is the argument?
- To what extent does the student react to the stimulus?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The development of ideas is very poor, and the argument is unclear and
	unconvincing.
	The structure of the argument is vague and confusing.
	The ideas are irrelevant.
	The development of ideas is poor, and the argument is rarely clear and
3–4	convincing.
J-4	The structure of the argument is sometimes apparent.
	The ideas are sometimes relevant.
	The development of ideas is sometimes good, and the argument has some clarity
5–6	and is sometimes convincing.
3_0	The structure of the argument is evident.
	The ideas are generally relevant.
	The development of ideas is good and methodical; the argument is clear and
7–8	fairly convincing.
'-0	The structure of the argument is coherent and organized.
	The ideas are well expressed and relevant.
9–10	The development of ideas is very good and methodical; the argument is
	convincing.
	The structure of the argument is consistently coherent and organized.
	The ideas are very well expressed, relevant and engaging.

# 問題六:

在信息爆炸、網絡傳播的年代,一張圖片勝過千言萬語。