

SLA Answers

SLA Sample One Answers

SECTION 1

Part A -- Listening and Responding in English

TEXT 1

- 男： 请问，从这儿有没有直达故宫的公交车？
- 女： 这里没有去故宫的直达车，你必须换一次车。
- 男： 那我应该怎样换车呢？
- 女： 你可以先坐 3 路公共汽车，坐两站。下车后，从第 8 个地铁入口处进入地铁站坐 16 路地铁，在第 9 站下车，出站后往左拐，不对，往右拐，走 800 米就到了。
- 男： 谢谢，3 路车是在这儿坐吗？
- 女： 不，你应该在路对面坐。
- 男： 哦，中国的交通和澳大利亚的方向相反。所以我有时候就搞错了方向了。
- 女： 我去年在澳大利亚旅游也遇到了同样的问题。有一次坐火车到了终点站才发现坐反了方向，只好再往回坐，浪费了很多时间。

Question 1

- a. What does the man want to find out? 1 mark
He wants to find out if there is an express public transport/bus to the Forbidden City.
- b. How can the man get to the destination? 6 marks
- He should catch No. 3 bus for 2 stops first. (1 mark),
 - After getting off the bus, he should enter the subway station through No. 8 entrance and take the Line 16 (2 marks),
 - then get off at Station No. 9 (1 mark),
 - When coming out the Station he should turn right (1 mark)
 - Walk for 800 meters and he will get there (1 mark).
- c. What happened to the woman when she was travelling in Australia last year and why? 3 marks
Once she took the train to the terminal only to find she was in the opposite direction. She had to take the train back again, and wasted a lot of time.

Part B – Listening and responding in Chinese

Text 2

昆明是一个四季如春的城市，因此被誉为“春城”。它的气候特点是：春季温暖，干燥少雨，日温变化大，多数为晴朗天气，春季平均气温在 20 度左右。夏无酷暑，雨量集中，水分充足。夏季的平均气温是 22 度左右，但是大多数地区仍然是 21 度以下的春季气候。秋季由温转凉，秋高气爽，雨量减少，天气干燥，多数地区平均气温要比春季低 2 度左右。冬无严寒，日照充足，天晴少雨，气候温和。所以许多北方人在冬季喜欢去昆明旅游或者过冬。

Question 2

- a. In terms of weather, what kind of city is Kunming? 1 mark
 根据天气特点，昆明市是怎样的一个城市？/根據天氣特點，昆明市是怎樣的一個城市？
昆明是一个四季如春的城市，因此被誉为“春城”。

- b. What is the weather like in summer in Kunming? 5 marks
 昆明夏天的天气怎么样？ / 昆明夏天的天氣怎麼樣？
昆明夏无酷暑，雨量集中，水分充足。平均气温是 22 度左右，但是大多数地区仍然是 21 度以下的春季气候。
- c. Why do many Northern Chinese travel to Kunming in winter or spend winter time in Kunming? 4 marks
 为什么许多北方人在冬季去昆明旅游或者过冬？ /
 為什麼許多北方人在冬季去昆明旅遊或者過冬？
因为昆明冬无严寒，日照充足，天晴少雨，气候温和。

SECTION 2

Part A –Reading, listening and responding in English.

TEXTS 3A and 3B – Answer the following questions in ENGLISH.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Text 3B

大卫：李兰，我在澳大利亚的汉语老师给我们介绍了很多中国的概况。有中国的地理位置、总的人口、面积等等。还有 56 个不同的民族，非常有意思。

李兰：是的，大卫。中国地大物博，民族众多。在中国，人们耳熟能详的一首歌的歌词是：“56 个民族 56 枝花，56 个兄弟姐妹是一家”。它唱出了中国各民族之间的互敬互爱和友好相处。

大卫：是的。我也了解到中国各少数民族的集中居住地区。比如，维吾尔族分布在西北，壮族分布在南部，藏族在西南，回族主要在华北地区。

李兰：对。各民族的饮食习惯和服饰装束也各有特色。在各民族欢聚一堂时，场面真是五彩缤纷，耀眼夺目。

Question 3

- a. Provide details of the first 3 largest minor ethnic groups according to the population, from the largest (Text 3A, Text 3B and Diagram). 9 marks

Order	Name	Population	Inhabitant/living Area Distribution
1	Zhuang ethnic group	19.5 million	South
2	Uighur ethnic group	11.75 million	North western regions
3	Hui ethnic group	11.38 million	North China

- b. What did David's Chinese teacher in Australia tell his class about China (Text 3B)? 2 marks
The teacher told the class about China's geographical location, total population, area and 56 nationalities.
- c. What is the implied meaning of the words in the song mentioned in Text 3B? 2 marks
The implied meaning is about the mutual respect and love, as well as friendly getting along among all the ethnic groups in China.

- d. Summarise the key aspects of information on China provided in Text 3A. 7 marks

The key points are:

- China is a country with 56 nationalities/ethnic groups; (1 mark)
- The population percentage of Han and other nationalities; (1 mark)
- Every nationality group has their own languages, cultural customs, traditional festivals; (3 marks)
- The first 5 largest minority groups in China and their living regions. (2 marks)

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese. (15 marks)

TEXT 4 – Answer the following questions in complete sentences in **CHINESE**.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 4

You are Antony, the Captain of your Year 12 Chinese class. You are going to speak to your class on the topic of “Do not waste the time”. Read Text 4, then write your speech now.

你是安东尼，是你们十二年级中文班的班长。你要给你班的同学做一个演讲，题目是“请不要荒废时间”。阅读第四课课文，然后写你的演讲稿。/

你是安東尼，是你們十二年級中文班的班長。你要給你班的同學做一個演講，題目是「請不要荒廢時間」。閱讀第四課課文，然後寫你的演講稿。

本题写作与评分要求（供老师们参考）：

1. Text type: 必须是演讲稿的格式；
2. Writing style: 是说服文的文体；
3. 字数：大约 200 汉字；
4. 必须根据课文的内容写。重点应该谈及学生该怎样才能不荒废、或者充分利用时间；
5. 语句通顺，各方面信息安排合理、恰当、逻辑性强；
6. 字词拼写和语法正确。

下面是 VCAA 对这一部分的要求：

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to convey information and opinions accurately and appropriately

SECTION 3: Writing in Chinese (略)

SLA Sample Two Answers

SECTION 1

Part A -- Listening and Responding in English

Text 1

马克：小红，你在做什么呢？

小红：马克，我在做剪纸。

马克：剪纸是什么？

小红：剪纸是中国一种传统民间艺术，是很精美细致的工艺品。中国人在过年、过节和喜庆的时候常常使用。

马克：是吗？我是第一次听到剪纸。那剪纸怎么做呢？

小红：剪纸是用特殊的剪刀，或者刻刀在彩色纸上剪出或者刻出各种各样的图案，比如花草树木、人物肖像、各种飞禽走兽，或者福字和双喜字等等。今年是中国农历的虎年，人们就剪出形态各异、栩栩如生的老虎贴在门窗或者墙上给节日增添气氛。

马克：谢谢你。我也试试剪一个。

Question 1

- a. What is paper-cutting? 2 marks
Paper-cutting is a kind of traditional Chinese folk art. It is a fine/delicate and detailed/meticulous handicraft.
- b. What patterns can be made in paper cutting? 5 marks
The patterns are:
 - flowers and trees;
 - portraits of people/people's portraits;
 - various birds and animals; or
 - the characters for blessing and
 - double happiness, etc.
- c. What patterns of paper cutting are made this year and where are they put? 3 marks
This year people cut out tigers of lifelike and different/various forms to attach to doors, windows or walls.

Part B – Listening and responding in Chinese

Text 2

张亮：李兰，你假期去中国旅游，感受如何？

李兰：张亮。这次旅游收获非常大。

张亮：都去了哪些地方？印象最深的是什么？

李兰：我们这次主要是参观了中国的名山大川。印象最深的是安徽省的黄山。黄山被称为“天下第一奇山”和“松海云川”。迎客松是黄山的标志性景观。

张亮：没错。黄山是中国 5A 级旅游景区，名扬天下。

李兰：是的。黄山还以“奇松、怪石、云海、温泉和冬雪”这五绝而闻名于世。另外，在历史上很多文人墨客都曾去过黄山，并且留下了大量的书画、文学作品以及传说。

张亮：难怪人们常说：“五岳归来不看山，黄山归来不看岳”。真是名不虚传。

Question 2

- a. What is Huangshan called? 黄山被称为什么? / 黄山被稱為什麼? 2 marks
 黄山被称为“天下第一奇山”和“松海云川”。
- b. What are the 5 natural wonders of Huangshan? 5 marks
 黄山的五绝是什么? / 黄山的五絕是什麼?
 黄山的五绝是:奇松、怪石、云海、温泉和冬雪。
- c. What did literati in the history leave at Mount Huangshan? 3 marks
 历史上的文人墨客在黄山留下了什么? /
 歷史上的文人墨客在黃山留下了什麼?
 他们留下了大量的书画、文学作品以及传说。

SECTION 2**Part A –Reading, listening and responding in English.****Text 3B**

李兰：大卫，看你满头大汗的，是不是做运动了？

大卫：是的，李兰。我刚参加了一场乒乓球比赛，还得了冠军呢。

李兰：祝贺你！那你是从什么时候开始打乒乓球的？

大卫：我和我的偶像、中国乒乓球冠军邓亚萍一样，5岁就开始学打乒乓球了。

李兰：是吗？人人皆知，乒乓球是中国传统的、最具有优势的球类运动。邓亚萍就是中国人的骄傲。她虽然个子不高，但她头脑灵活、反应极快、再加上刻苦训练，16岁时就已经成为奥运冠军了，她是获得世界乒乓球赛冠军最多的人，被称为“乒乓女皇”。

大卫：对，她一共获得了18枚世界级金牌，连续8年保持世界第一。她打球的特点是稳、快、准、狠和怪，让对手无法猜测她的出球线路。

李兰：你说得太对了！

TEXTS 3A and 3B – Answer the following questions in ENGLISH

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 3

- a. Based on Texts 3A and 3B, what makes people think that table tennis was initiated by Chinese people? 7 marks

Because:

- China's level of table tennis has always been the best in the world;
- China is the country with the largest "table tennis population" in the world;
- people playing table tennis can be seen both indoors and outdoors;
- table tennis has always been a gold medalist winner in the field of Chinese sports since 1959 when Rong Guotuan won the first championship for the Chinese table tennis;
- China has produced about 120 world table tennis champions;
- it is the traditional and,
- it is the most advantageous ball game in China

- b. Why is Deng Yaping regarded as “Queen of Table Tennis” (Text 3B)? 7 marks
Because
- she is quick-witted;
 - she is very fast responsive;
 - she trained hard;
 - she became an Olympic champion at the age of 16.
 - she is the person who has won the most table tennis championships in the world;
 - she won a total of 18 world-class gold medals and
 - she held the world No. 1 for 8 consecutive years.
- c. What are Deng Yaping’s characteristics of playing table tennis (Text 3B)? 6 marks
Her characteristics of playing are steady, fast, accurate, ruthless and strange, making it impossible for opponents to guess her ball line.

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese (15 marks)

TEXT 4 – Answer the following questions in complete sentences in **CHINESE**.
 Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 4

Based on the information provided in both Picture and the text in Text 4, write an article for the magazine “Education” on the benefits and disadvantages of students attending tuition classes after school.

根据课文 4 中图片和文章的信息，给《教育》杂志写一篇文章，谈谈学生上课后补习班的两面性。/

根據課文 4 中圖片和文章的信息，給《教育》雜誌寫一篇文章，談談學生上課後補習班的兩面性。

本题写作与评分要求（供老师们参考）：

1. Text type: 必须是杂志文章的格式；
2. Writing style: 是评估文的文体；
3. 字数：大约 200 汉字；
4. 必须根据课文和图片中的信息；
5. 有逻辑地总结和安排所有信息；
6. 内容丰富、层次清楚、语句通顺、字词拼写准确。

下面是 VCAA 对这一部分的要求：

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to convey information and opinions accurately and appropriately

SECTION 3: Writing in Chinese (略)

SLA Sample Three Answers

SECTION 1

Part A -- Listening and Responding in English.

Text 1

成语的特点是：语言简短，寓意深奥。成语是汉语词句的特殊用法，是汉语的一大特色，也是汉语独有的语言表达方式。成语的来源非常广泛。比如古代神话、历史事件、古人的语句、以及人们从生活中总结出来的、具有深刻含义的口语表达法等等。比如“胸有成竹”指的是做一件事情之前已经有了全面的计划设想和成功的把握。如果要表示不愿努力就想有收获的人就用“守株待兔”来比喻。而“亡羊补牢”的意思是如果事情出了问题，一定要想办法补救，避免以后再出现同样的问题而遭受损失。

Question 1

a. What are the characteristics of Chinese proverbs?

2 marks

The characteristics of Chinese proverbs are: the language is short, but the meaning is profound.

b. What are the original sources of Chinese proverbs?

4 marks

The original sources are:

- ancient myths,
- historical events,
- the sentences/words spoken by ancient people, and
- oral expressions/spoken language with profound meanings that people summed up from their lives.

c. Explain the implied meanings of the 2 proverbs “胸有成竹” and “亡羊补牢/亡羊补牢” respectively.

4 marks

- 胸有成竹 refers to a comprehensive plan and a certainty of success before starting doing something.
- 亡羊补牢 means that if something goes wrong, we must find a way to fix /remedy it, so as to/in order to avoid the same problem and suffering of losses in the future.

Part B – Listening and responding in Chinese

Text 2

女： 欢迎光临。请问几位？

男： 一共 4 位。

女： 请坐这儿，这是菜单，你们先看看。

男： 谢谢。你能给我们介绍一下你们饭店的菜是什么风味的、有哪些特点吗？

女： 当然可以。我们的菜主要是东北风味的。东北菜咸甜分明、味道浓厚、色泽诱人、香气扑鼻、质优量足、上菜一般都是以盆代盘。

男： 听起来真不错。那都有哪些招牌菜呢？

女： 最有名的是锅包肉、小鸡炖蘑菇、地三鲜和白菜猪肉炖粉条。来我们餐馆用餐的客人没有不点这四种菜的。

男： 好的，我们就点这几种菜吧。

Question 2

- a. Summarise the characteristics of the North Eastern cuisine. 6 marks
 总结东北菜的特点。 / 總結東北菜的特點。
总结东北菜的特点是：咸甜分明、味道浓厚、色泽诱人、香气扑鼻、质优量足、上菜一般都是以盆代盘。
- b. What dishes did they order? 他们点了哪些菜? / 他們點了哪些菜? 4 marks
他们点了锅包肉、小鸡炖蘑菇、地三鲜和白菜猪肉炖粉条。

SECTION 2**Part A –Reading, listening and responding in English.****Text 3B**

小兰：大华，你这个周末过得怎么样？

大华：很好，小兰。我和我弟弟一起玩电子游戏了，非常刺激。

小兰：你说你和你弟弟一起玩电子游戏了？那你就怕他时间长了沉溺于游戏，难以自拔吗？

大华：不会的，我和他约法三章。每天放学后先做完作业，然后才允许他玩一个小时的游
 戏。因为我觉得适当玩点游戏有利于他的智力发育、使双手变得敏捷、提高对电脑知
 识的应用。我和弟弟一起玩游戏还可以增进我们兄弟之间的感情。

小兰：但是有些暴力性很强的游戏会影响学生的情绪，使他们变得越来越暴躁。

大华：我会帮他选择一些趣味性比较强、有利于提高学习兴趣的非暴力游戏。

TEXTS 3A and 3B – Answer the following questions in ENGLISH

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit

Question 3

- a. On what aspects is playing computer games beneficial for students (Text 3A)? 9 marks
- psychological and intellectual; (2 marks)
 - improving hands-on abilities;
 - improving brain-using abilities;
 - more adaptable;
 - broaden students' horizon;
 - relaxing students who are stressed;
 - enhancing socialising skills;
 - increasing students' interest in learning.
- b. What are Xiaolan's concerns about Dahua playing computer games with his brother (Text 3B)? 2 marks
Her concerns are that his brother will be addicted to the games, and can't extricate himself from the games.
- c. According to Text 3A and Text 3B what are the adverse effects of playing computer games? 6 marks
The adverse effects are:
- causing visual impairment, affecting health;
 - affecting their studies;
 - picking up bad habits;
 - eventually leading to crime;
 - affecting their emotions;

- making them more irritable.
- d. What are Dahua's remarks about his brother playing computer games (Text 3B)? 3 marks
He thinks it:
- is good for his brother's intellectual development;
 - makes his hands more flexible;
 - improves his application of computer knowledge

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese (15 marks)

Question 4

You are Mark. Based on the conversation and Viewing Text in Text 4, write a Blog to advocate saving food.

你是马克。根据第四课的对话和图片中的信息，写一篇微博，倡导节约粮食。/

你是馬克。根據第四課的對話和圖片中的信息，寫一篇微博，倡導節約糧食。

本题写作和评分标准：（供老师们参考）

1. Writing style: 必须是说服文的文体;
2. Text type: 博客的格式;
3. 字数: 大约 200 汉字;
4. 紧扣课文和图片内容、层次清楚;
5. 语句通顺, 信息安排合理、恰当;
6. 内容充实、字词拼写准确。

下面是 VCAA 对这一部分的要求：

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to convey information and opinions accurately and appropriately

SECTION 3: Writing in Chinese (略)

End of SLA Answers