

STUDENT NUMBER Letter

CHINESE SECOND LANGUAGE ADVANCED

Written examination

Wednesday 18 November 2015

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (2 hours)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks	Suggested times (minutes)
1 – Part A	2	2	5	15
– Part B	1	1	5	
2 – Part A	1	1	15	55
– Part B	1	1	15	
– Part C	2	2	15	
3	5	1	20	50
			Total 75	120

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers and any printed monolingual and/or bilingual dictionary in one or two separate volumes. Dictionaries may be consulted during the reading time and also during the examination.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 14 pages, including **Assessment criteria** on page 14.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Write all your answers in the spaces provided in this question and answer book. The spaces provided give you an idea of how much you should write.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

SECTION 1 – Listening and responding**Instructions for Section 1 – Part A****Texts 1 and 2, Questions 1 and 2 (5 marks)**

You will hear two texts. Each text will be played twice. There will be a short break between the first and second playings of each text. You may make notes at any time.

Listen carefully to each text and then answer the questions in **ENGLISH**.

All answers **must** be based on the texts.

TEXT 1 – Answer the following questions in **ENGLISH**.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 1

- a. What arrangements do the friends make about meeting the following day?

1 mark

- b. Why does the female speaker accept the male speaker's suggestion of buying that present for her elder brother?

1 mark

TEXT 2 – Answer the following question in **ENGLISH**.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 2

Summarise the three stages of Australian-Chinese lives as outlined in the exhibition.

3 marks

Stage 1 _____

Stage 2 _____

Stage 3 _____

展览/展覽 zhǎnlǎn

努/努 nǚ

You may make notes
in this space.

Instructions for Section 1 – Part B

Text 3, Question 3 (5 marks)

You will hear one text. The text will be played twice. There will be a short break between the first and second playings of the text. You may make notes at any time.

Listen carefully to the text and then answer the question in full sentences in **CHINESE**.

All answers **must** be based on the text.

TEXT 3 – Answer the following question in full sentences in **CHINESE**.
Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 3

According to Anna, why should Daming’s family migrate to Melbourne?

根据安娜所述，大明一家为什么应该移民墨尔本？

根據安娜所述，大明一家為什麼應該移民墨爾本？

滑雪/滑雪 huáxuě

You may make notes
in this space.

SECTION 2 – Reading, responding and translating**Instructions for Section 2 – Part A****Text 4, Question 4 (15 marks)**

Read the text and then answer the questions in **ENGLISH**.

All answers **must** be based on the text.

TEXT 4 – Answer the following questions in **ENGLISH**.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

You may make notes
in this space.

Simplified form characters

现在的中学生生活不是很容易。第一，他们要经历很大的生理和心理上的变化。第二，他们在学习上要经受很大的压力，有的来自家长和学校，有的来自同学和他们自己。最后在交友方面，他们要学会交好朋友。中国人常说“近朱者赤，近墨者黑”。

那么中学生怎样才能过好中学生活呢？第一，他们应该了解生理和心理期变化会给自己带来的影响，学会遇事冷静。第二，面对压力要有自信心，知道怎么去减轻遇到的各种压力。另外，要和家长、学校和同学多交流。第三，要明白交好朋友可以让自己上进，而交不好的朋友会让自己学坏，从而做一些不应该做的事。

总之，中学生能不能过好中学生活和以上这三个方面是分不开的。

Full form characters

現在的中學生生活不是很容易。第一，他們要經歷很大的生理和心理上的變化。第二，他們在學習上要經受很大的壓力，有的來自家長和學校，有的來自同學和他們自己。最後在交友方面，他們要學會交好朋友。中國人常說“近朱者赤，近墨者黑”。

那麼中學生怎樣才能過好中學生活呢？第一，他們應該瞭解生理和心理期變化會給自己帶來的影響，學會遇事冷靜。第二，面對壓力要有自信心，知道怎麼去減輕遇到的各種壓力。另外，要和家長、學校和同學多交流。第三，要明白交好朋友可以讓自己上進，而交不好的朋友會讓自己學壞，從而做一些不應該做的事。

總之，中學生能不能過好中學生活 and 以上這三個方面是分不開的。

压力/壓力 yālì

朱/朱 zhū

赤/赤 chì

墨/墨 mò

影响/影響 yǐngxiǎng

遇/遇 yù

静/靜 jìng

减轻/減輕 jiǎnqīng

Question 4

You may make notes
in this space.

- a.** Identify **five** factors that affect the physical and mental wellbeing of secondary-school students. 5 marks

- b.** What steps can students take to reduce the above factors? 4 marks

- c.** Why is the underlined proverb relevant in the context of this passage? 6 marks

Instructions for Section 2 – Part B

Text 5, Question 5 (15 marks)

Read the text and then answer the questions in full sentences in **CHINESE**.

All answers **must** be based on the text.

TEXT 5 – Answer the following questions in full sentences in **CHINESE**.
Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

You may make notes
in this space.

Simplified form characters

今天上的美术课很有意思，现在我明白了国画和西方画的不同。以下是我上课时记下的要点。

众所周知，国画的历史很长。从最早的石头画到现在已有近五千年了。国画的特点是画面上既有画又有书法，因为国画上如果没有漂亮的汉字，看上去就不那么完美了。

国画可以分为山水、花鸟、人物画，它主要是以画的对象不同来分的。而西方画很多是人物画。另外，国画不看重颜色，但是非常讲究用笔和用墨的技巧。而西方的画，尤其是油画，很讲究颜色，所以画面上常常是五颜六色的。

因此，我们不能用看西方油画的方法去欣赏国画。

Full form characters

今天上的美術課很有意思，現在我明白了國畫和西方畫的不同。以下是我上課時記下的要點。

眾所周知，國畫的歷史很長。從最早的石頭畫到現在已有近五千年了。國畫的特點是畫面上既有畫又有書法，因為國畫上如果沒有漂亮的漢字，看上去就不那麼完美了。

國畫可以分為山水、花鳥、人物畫，它主要是以畫的對象不同來分的。而西方畫很多是人物畫。另外，國畫不看重顏色，但是非常講究用筆和用墨的技巧。而西方的畫，尤其是油畫，很講究顏色，所以畫面上常常是五顏六色的。

因此，我們不能用看西方油畫的方法去欣賞國畫。

众/衆 zhòng

讲究/講究 jiǎngjiù

技巧/技巧 jìqiǎo

欣赏/欣賞 xīnshǎng

Question 5

- a. What is the context for writing this text?

此篇的写作背景是什么？

此篇的寫作背景是什麼？

- b. What is the usual subject matter of Chinese painting?

国画中常用的对象是什么？

國畫中常用的對像是什麼？

- c. What role does calligraphy play in Chinese painting?

书法在国画中起到的作用是什么？

書法在國畫中起到的作用是什麼？

- d. What skills are appreciated most in Chinese and Western paintings?

如何欣赏国画和西方画的不同技巧？

如何欣賞國畫和西方畫的不同技巧？

You may make notes
in this space.

Instructions for Section 2 – Part C

Questions 6 and 7 (15 marks)

Translate the following Chinese texts into **ENGLISH**.

Question 6

Translate the following passage into English.

中国在过去短短的六年中，新建了一万八千公里的高速铁路（高铁）。高铁最高时速可达三百多公里。另外，中国还开发了另一种高速铁路——动车铁路，动车最高时速可达两百公里。约二十年以前从北京坐火车去上海要差不多十五个小时，现在高铁只要四个半小时。当今，所有的中国大城市都有了高铁，车站也都在市中心，比坐飞机还方便。高铁又快又舒服，你要是去中国旅游，一定要坐高铁。

中國在過去短短的六年中，新建了一萬八千公里的高速鐵路（高鐵）。高鐵最高時速可達三百多公里。另外，中國還開發了另一種高速鐵路——動車鐵路，動車最高時速可達兩百公里。約二十年以前從北京坐火車去上海要差不多十五個小時，現在高鐵只要四個半小時。當今，所有的中國大城市都有了高鐵，車站也都在市中心，比坐飛機還方便。高鐵又快又舒服，你要是去中國旅遊，一定要坐高鐵。

建/建 jiàn 速/速 sù 铁/鐵 tiě 动车/動車 express train

Question 7

Translate the following passage into English.

现在不少人喜欢吃很多的营养药。这不但让他们花很多钱，而且让他们不想再去多吃新鲜的食物，因为他们觉得吃了这些药营养就够了。可是过了一段时间后，他们觉得身体不但没以前好了，而且身体出现了问题。所以说，最好的营养药还是多吃各种新鲜的食物。

現在不少人喜歡吃很多的營養藥。這不但讓他們花很多錢，而且讓他們不想再去多吃新鮮的食物，因為他們覺得吃了這些藥營養就夠了。可是過了一些時間後，他們覺得身體不但沒以前好了，而且身體出現了問題。所以說，最好的營養藥還是多吃各種新鮮的食物。

营养药/營養藥 yíngyǎng yào 新鲜/新鮮 xīnxiān
食物/食物 shíwù 够/夠 gòu

SECTION 3 – Writing in Chinese**Instructions for Section 3****Questions 8–12 (20 marks)**

Answer **one** question in 250–300 characters in **CHINESE**.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Space is provided on the following page to make notes.

Question 8

You are Sam, and you will graduate from secondary school very soon. You have been invited to give a speech at your final school assembly on three personal highlights of your secondary schooling, involving friends, achievements and aspirations.

你是山姆，很快就要中學畢業了。你受邀在學校最後集會上做一次演講，談談你在中學期間的三個亮點，包括朋友、成就和未來期望這三個方面。

你是山姆，很快就要中學畢業了。你受邀在學校最後集會上做一次演講，談談你在中學期間的三個亮點，包括朋友、成就和未來期望這三個方面。

OR

Question 9

You are Sam. Write a letter to your Chinese penpal, Bai Wen, informing her about **three** aspects of Melbourne as the capital of sport.

你是山姆。給你的中國筆友白文寫一封信，介紹墨爾本作為運動之都的三個方面。

你是山姆。給你的中國筆友白文寫一封信，介紹墨爾本作為運動之都的三個方面。

OR

Question 10

You are Sam. Write an article for your school magazine, *Students' Lives*, encouraging fellow students to take public transport or to walk to school, rather than being driven by their parents.

你是山姆。為你學校的《學生生活》雜誌寫一篇文章，鼓勵你的同學用公共交通或走路去上學，而不是讓父母開車送去。

你是山姆。為你學校的《學生生活》雜誌寫一篇文章，鼓勵你的同學用公共交通或走路去上學，而不是讓父母開車送去。

OR

Question 11

You are Sam. Write a report to present to the city council, evaluating different views on expanding the city centre.

你是山姆。為市政府寫一篇報告，評估人們對要否擴展市中心的不同看法。

你是山姆。為市政府寫一篇報告，評估人們對要否擴展市中心的不同看法。

OR

Question 12

You are Sam. It is the year 2150. Humans have evolved and can now live underwater. Write a story for a radio broadcast, describing people's life, work and study in this underwater world.

你是山姆。这是2150年。人类已经开发并开始在海底世界生活。写一篇用于广播用的故事，描述人们在海底世界的生活、工作和学习。

你是山姆。這是2150年。人類已經開發並開始在海底世界生活。寫一篇用於廣播用的故事，描述人們在海底世界的生活、工作和學習。

You may make notes in this space.

Write your response on the following pages.

SECTION 3 – continued
TURN OVER

Assessment criteria

Section 1 – Listening and responding

Part A

- the demonstrated capacity to understand and convey general and specific aspects of texts

Part B

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

Section 2 – Reading, responding and translating

Part A

- the demonstrated capacity to understand and convey general and specific aspects of texts

Part B

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

Part C

- the capacity to understand and convey the meaning of the passage in English
- the capacity to interpret and express grammatical aspects of the passage accurately

Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

- relevance, breadth and depth of content
- appropriateness of structure and sequence
- accuracy, range and appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar