

CAMBRIDGE PRE-U MANDARIN CHINESE: 9778

PAPER 2: READING, LISTENING & TRANSLATION



SECTION 1: LISTENING (20 marks)

For
Examiner's
Use

Exercise 1 Questions 1–3

Listening Text (a)

Listen to the words and write down the correct pinyin with tones.



- 1 wán jù [1]
- 2 xīn qīng [1]
- 3 shǒu xiān [1]

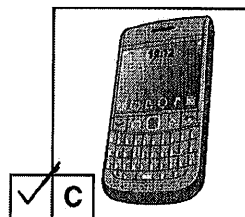
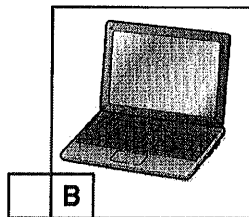
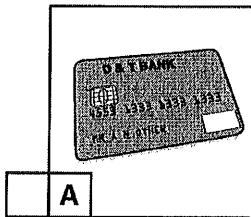
[3 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 4–5

Listen to Texts (b) and (c) and answer the questions by ticking the correct answer(s).

Listening Text (b)

- 4 What do young people take with them when they go out? Tick **one** box.



[1]

Listening Text (c)

- 5 Which **two** uses of the internet are mentioned?

Tick **two** boxes.

- ☐ A Booking holidays.
- ☒ B Following the news.
- ☐ C Researching homework.
- ☒ D Keeping in touch with friends.

[2]

[3 marks]

Exercise 3 Questions 6–9

Listening Text (d)

Jianjun talks about the importance
of spending time with the family

Listen to Text (d) and answer the following questions in English.

6 Why could Jianjun not spend time with his young son? Mention **two** reasons.(i) was in another location - was him young son [1](ii) had to go work sm. sr. chng. job [1]

7 Complete the following sentences.

(a) When Jianjun was not around, his son learnt...

Chinese. [1]

(b) By the time Jianjun found out his son could talk, his son...

had gone to uni [1]8 What did Jianjun realise when his son had grown up? Mention **two** things.(i) good communication skills [1](ii) had seen himself where he is now. [1]

9 According to Jianjun, why should we spend more time with our families?

if childhood is small, appreciate
spending with children. [1]

[7 marks]





Exercise 4 Question 10

Listening Text (e)

For
Examiner's
Use

Wealth disparity in China

10 Listen to Text (e) and summarise its content according to the bullet points provided in no more than 75 words of continuous English prose.

- Wealth disparity in China
- Suggestions put forward by politicians and economists

[7 marks]

Wealth disparity is a big problem in China.
~~Politicians suggest implement policy to~~
 there is the very wealthy and the very poor.
 Politicians and economists suggest with China's
 economy advancement, peasants' bank
 money from and can be educated,
 which can lead to in the future the
 wealth disparity to be removed as
 with education are it more likely to
~~get a job~~ or get a job and
 earn a lot.

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SECTION 2: READING (18 marks)

Reading Text (a)

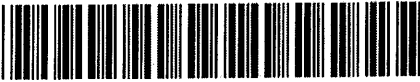
Read Text (a) which is about tourism in China and answer the questions.



旅游业是中国经济发展的新重点，它在吸引投资、^{investment}刺激消费、扩大出口、增加就业等方面都发挥着重要的作用。

近年来，各地政府也投入大量的^{fund}资金来发现、扩展、完善旅游景区。中国是个多民族的国家，拥有丰富的民族文化旅游资源。地方政府在发展地方旅游业时，应该突出民族特色，精心设计旅游项目。有特色才更有竞争力。

feature - competition



Exercise 1 Question 11

Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

employment
revenue
investment
publicity
exports
imports
construction
consumption
market share



11 Tourism plays an important role in...

- (a) attracting ... Investment [1]
 (b) stimulating ... Consumption [1]
 (c) expanding ... exports [1]
 (d) increasing ... employment [1]

[4 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 12–14

Answer the questions in English.

12 In which aspects of tourism have regional governments been investing recently? Mention any **two** aspects.

- (i) ... funding new disasters [1]
 (ii) ... Complete tourism. Scenery areas [1]

13 What does the text say about China as a multi-ethnic nation?

has ^{its own} a rich ethnic culture ^{touristic} ~~to form~~ natural resources [1]

14 (a) What advice is given to regional governments in China with respect to the development of tourism?

... Should protect ethnic characteristics [1]

(b) Why do regional governments need to do this?

... have more to have complete characteristics [1]

[5 marks]



Reading Text (b)

Read Text (b) which is about China and renewable forms of energy and answer the questions.



中国和新能源

近年，中国取代美国成为全世界最大的能源消费国。中国的碳排放¹增长速度如此之快，以至于一些分析师认为，中国到2030年的碳排放总量将超过美国有史以来碳排放的总量。

与此同时，中国已成为太阳能、风能等绿色能源技术方面的超级强国。中国目前正在采用越来越多的节能方法，例如：鼓励市民使用节能灯；增加回收站数量；提倡使用公共交通等等。

投资银行瑞士信贷集团 (Credit Suisse) 在2010年9月的一份报告中谈道：“绿色能源对于中国的重要性，好比经济型汽车对于20世纪70年代的日本，或者个人电脑行业对于20世纪80年代到90年代的美国。”

Glossary:

¹ 碳排放 = carbon emissions



Exercise 3 Questions 15–17

For
Examiner's
Use

Circle the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

15 According to the text, China has overtaken the United States to become the world's largest.....

- (a) energy provider (b) energy consumer (c) economy [1]

16 Analysts predict that by 2030, the sum total of China's carbon emissions will the sum total of US emissions since records began.

- (a) be equal to (b) be double (c) exceed [1]

Complete the sentence with the phrases in the box.

solar energy
wave energy
nuclear energy
wind energy
clean energies

17 China is a leader in the field of green energy because of its work on...

- (i) Solar energy and [1]
(ii) Wind energy [1]

[4 marks]

Exercise 4 Questions 18–19

Answer the questions in English.

18 According to the text, what is China doing to encourage the conservation of energy? Mention three things.

- (i) Use energy saving lamps [1]
(ii) Increase ~~fast~~ recycling [1]
(iii) Use ~~more~~ public transport [1]

19 What two comparisons made in the report highlight the importance of China's green energy initiatives?

- (i) Economic model cars better compared to Japan [1]
(ii) Computer waste trade better compared to America [1]

[5 marks]





SECTION 3: CHINESE SAYINGS (CHENGYU) (6 marks)

For
Examiner's
Use

Exercise 1 Question 20

20 For each of the following *chengyu*:

- (i) provide a translation, and
- (ii) add an explanation in English.

Example:

指鹿为马: (i) **Translation:** calling a stag a horse(ii) **Explanation:** deliberately misrepresenting

(a) 一箭双雕

(i) **Translation:** to kill 2 ~~vultures~~ vultures with one arrow
.....[1]

(ii) **Explanation:** to kill 2 birds with one stone
.....[1]

(b) 唇亡齿寒

(i) **Translation:** Mouth will feel cold without teeth
.....[1]

(ii) **Explanation:** One is dependant on the other.
.....[1]

(c) 祸不单行

(i) **Translation:** Misfortune does not come alone.
.....[1]

(ii) **Explanation:** It never rains, it pours
.....[1]

[6 marks]

SECTION 4: TRANSLATION (16 marks)

Exercise 1 Question 21

- 21 Translate the following passage into English. It is about bringing up children. Conveying the meaning of the passage is more important than literal correctness.



Being a good parent

做一个合格的父母是每个家长的愿望，
 当今家长提出孩子越来越难管，孩子觉得家
 长不了解自己。那么，我们要怎样解决“教
 育难”问题？

专家指出：对孩子的教育要从表扬开
 始。有了进步，孩子就该得到表扬。此外不
 要用孩子的缺点和其他孩子的优点比，这样
 孩子的心理会受伤，失去学习动力。有些家
 长说，最让他们生气的是孩子的粗心。专家
 解释，培养一个好习惯，最少需要21天，而
 改掉一个坏习惯则至少需要60天。在把孩子
 的“粗心”变成“细心”的过程中，家长得
 有足够的耐心。

[16 marks]

✓
To be a qualified parent is every family's families
desire. ~~sometimes~~ nowadays ^{parents are} families ~~become~~ parents
becoming more and more difficult towards their
children, children think ~~father~~ parent
don't understand them. ~~they~~, in that way, we
~~have different~~ how are we going to solve
'hard education ~~system~~' problem?

Experts say: ~~from~~ Children's education system have open
Praise
~~open~~. In advance, children should be praised.
Besides, not ~~wanting to use~~ children's important to
~~lessen~~ children and also ~~their~~ children's merit,
thus different children's mentality is worried,
parents should learn their skill. Some parents
say, ~~most~~ they ~~must~~ ~~see~~ ~~most~~ ~~give~~ ~~most~~ are
given most of time with their child careles-
ness. Experts explain, which is a good
habit, not many need 21st Century, also give
a good habit little from 60's. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ children's
'~~mentality~~' changed to 'the child's 'carelessness'
changed to 'carefulness' recently, parents have
become patient.



SECTION 1: LISTENING (20 marks)

Exercise 1 Questions 1–3

Listening Text (a)

Listen to the words and write down the correct pinyin with tones.

- 1 wán jù [1]
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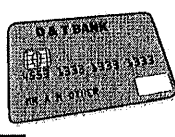
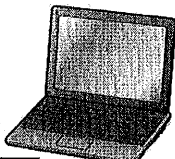

[3 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 4–5

Listen to Texts (b) and (c) and answer the questions by ticking the correct answer(s).

Listening Text (b)

- 4 What do young people take with them when they go out? Tick **one** box.

		
<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C

[1]

Listening Text (c)

- 5 Which **two** uses of the internet are mentioned?

Tick **two** boxes.

- ☐ A Booking holidays.
☒ B Following the news.
☐ C Researching homework.
☒ D Keeping in touch with friends.

[2]

[3 marks]

Exercise 3 Questions 6-9

Listening Text (d)

For
Examiner's
Use

Jianjun talks about the importance of spending time with the family

Listen to Text (d) and answer the following questions in English.

6 Why could Jianjun not spend time with his young son? Mention **two** reasons.

- (i) ~~He goes to work~~ He was setting up his own business [1]
- (ii) ~~He didn't~~ worked night shifts. [1]

7 Complete the following sentences.

(a) When Jianjun was not around, his son learnt...

to walk [1]

(b) By the time Jianjun found out his son could talk, his son...

had already ~~been said~~ ^{sang a song} his first words. [1]

8 What did Jianjun realise when his son had grown up? Mention **two** things.

- (i) he regretted not spending time with his son. [1]
- (ii) ~~they didn't have~~ his son was at university before he knew it, time goes quickly. [1]

9 According to Jianjun, why should we spend more time with our families?

To ~~help develop this~~ ^{Learn interesting things, parents} can cultivate children's upbringing. [1]

To develop skills of communication, have fun together. [7 marks]



Exercise 4 Question 10

Listening Text (e)

Wealth disparity in China

- 10 Listen to Text (e) and summarise its content according to the bullet points provided in no more than 75 words of continuous English prose.

- Wealth disparity in China
- Suggestions put forward by politicians and economists

[7 marks]

• In China, there is a social problem. Poverty ~~need~~ needs to ~~reduce~~ decrease, so that society is more stable. It's the government's responsibility to solve this problem.

• They say: develop cities in China, so that less people are all living in the small house. Change ^{government} policy, so that rural migrant workers ~~Reduce~~ are treated more fairly. Education should be provided for free by the government.



SECTION 2: READING (18 marks)

Reading Text (a)

Read Text (a) which is about tourism in China and answer the questions.



旅游业是中国经济发展的新重点，它在吸引投资、刺激消费、扩大出口、增加就业等方面都发挥着重要的作用。

large quantity

近年来，各地政府也投入大量的资金来发现、扩展、完善旅游景区。中国是个多民族的国家，拥有丰富的民族文化旅游资源。地方政府在发展地方旅游业时，应该突出民族特色，精心设计旅游项目。有特色才更有竞争力。

expand *plans* *money* *culture* *natural resources* *sun* *basic* *jīng xīn* *xiàng*

jìng zhēng (compete) *rich*

Exercise 1 Question 11

Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

投资

employment
revenue
investment
publicity
exports
imports
construction
consumption
market share

职业

收入

广告

11 Tourism plays an important role in...

- (a) attracting investment [1]
 (b) stimulating consumption [1]
 (c) expanding exports [1]
 (d) increasing employment. [1]

[4 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 12–14

Answer the questions in English.

12 In which aspects of tourism have regional governments been investing recently? Mention any **two** aspects.

- (i) expanding base developing + completing scenic areas [1] *expanding tourism scenic areas, so they are well equipped.*
 (ii) developing trade in tourist places [1] *meticulously planning tourism items.*

13 What does the text say about China as a multi-ethnic nation?

their own
 China has many ethnic minorities, they have rich and plentiful culture, this is a natural resource of tourism in China. [1]

14 (a) What advice is given to regional governments in China with respect to the development of tourism?

Meticulously plan tourism items for tourism. [1]

(b) Why do regional governments need to do this?

There will be competition. [1]

[5 marks]





Reading Text (b)

Read Text (b) which is about China and renewable forms of energy and answer the questions.



中国和新能源

近年，中国取代美国成为全世界最大的能源消费国。中国的碳排放¹增长速度如此之快，以至于一些分析师认为，中国到2030年的碳排放总量将超过美国有史以来碳排放的总量。

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model
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Glossary:

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Exercise 3 Questions 15–17

Circle the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

- 15 According to the text, China has overtaken the United States to become the world's largest.....

(a) energy provider (b) energy consumer (c) economy [1]

- 16 Analysts predict that by 2030, the sum total of China's carbon emissions will the sum total of US emissions since records began.

(a) be equal to (b) be double (c) exceed [1]

Complete the sentence with the phrases in the box.

solar energy
wave energy
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clean energies

- 17 China is a leader in the field of green energy because of its work on...

(i) solar energy and [1]

(ii) wind energy [1]

[4 marks]

Exercise 4 Questions 18–19

Answer the questions in English.

- 18 According to the text, what is China doing to encourage the conservation of energy? Mention three things.

- (i) Encourage residents in cities to use energy saving lights [1]
increase amount of light that can be
 (ii) Recycled as much as possible [1]
 (iii) Promote the use of public transport. [1]

- 19 What two comparisons made in the report highlight the importance of China's green energy initiatives?

- (i) Despite their economic growth, they're using more and more energy saving methods. [1] than Japan + America.
 (ii) Green energy initiatives are important, there are good. [1]
The economic model
They have a lower carbon credit rating. [5 marks]



SECTION 3: CHINESE SAYINGS (CHENGYU) (6 marks)

For
Examiner's
Use

Exercise 1 Question 20

20 For each of the following *chengyu*:

- (i) provide a translation, and
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(ii) Explanation: deliberately misrepresenting

(a) 一箭双雕

(i) Translation: Shoot down two vultures with one arrow. [1]

(ii) Explanation: To kill two birds with just one stone. [1]

(b) 唇亡齿寒

(i) Translation: When the lips are gone the teeth will feel the cold. [1]

(ii) Explanation: They are dependent on each other. [1]

(c) 祸不单行

(i) Translation: Misfortune does not come alone. [1]

(ii) Explanation: It never rains it pours. [1]

[6 marks]



粗心

SECTION 4: TRANSLATION (16 marks)

Exercise 1 Question 21

- 21 Translate the following passage into English. It is about bringing up children. Conveying the meaning of the passage is more important than literal correctness.



Being a good parent

做一个合格的父母是每个家长的愿望，
 当今家长提出孩子越来越难管，孩子觉得家
 长不了解自己。那么，我们要怎样解决“教
 育难”问题？

专家指出：对孩子的教育要从表扬开
 始。有了进步，孩子就该得到表扬。此外不
 要用孩子的缺点和其他孩子的优点比，这样
 孩子的心理会受伤，失去学习动力。有些家
 长说，最让他们生气的是孩子的粗心。专家
 解释，培养一个好习惯，最少需要21天，而
 改掉一个坏习惯则至少需要60天。在把孩子
 的“粗心”变成“细心”的过程中，家长得
 有足够的耐心。

[16 marks]

Being a good parent is every parent/guardian's wish.
~~Nowadays, parents it is becoming~~ ~~to more and more~~
~~difficult~~

Nowadays, children are more and more difficult for
 parents to take care of, children think parents
 don't understand them. In this way, ~~because of~~
~~this we want to solve~~ ~~is it~~ how
 can 'education difficulties' problems be solved?

Experts point out, a ^{children's} ~~child's~~ education starts
 with praise. As progress is made, children
 ought to be praised. Moreover, don't compare
 a ^{child's} ~~children's~~ weaknesses and another child's strengths,
 this damages their hearts, they lose their
~~ability~~ motivation to study.

Some parents/guardians say, it's best to let
 children get angry.

Experts explain, ^{to} cultivate a good habit, takes
 less as ~~little~~ ^{much} the least it takes
 a bad habit, ^{and be defeated} is as little as 60 days.

For children, the process of change from
 being ^{to be} ~~careful~~,
 parents must have enough patience.

SECTION 1: LISTENING (20 marks)

For
Examiner's
Use

Exercise 1 Questions 1–3

Listening Text (a)

Listen to the words and write down the correct pinyin with tones.

- 1 wán jù [1]
- 2 xìn qǐn [1]
- 3 shǒu xiān shǒu xiān [1]

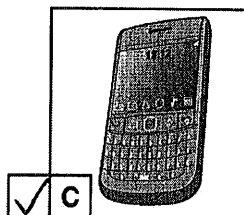
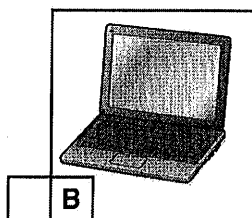
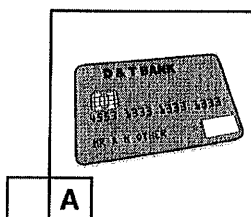
[3 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 4–5

Listen to Texts (b) and (c) and answer the questions by ticking the correct answer(s).

Listening Text (b)

- 4 What do young people take with them when they go out? Tick **one** box.



[1]

Listening Text (c)

- 5 Which **two** uses of the internet are mentioned?

Tick **two** boxes.

- ☐ A Booking holidays.
- ☒ B Following the news.
- ☐ C Researching homework.
- ☒ D Keeping in touch with friends.

[2]

[3 marks]

Exercise 3 Questions 6–9

Listening Text (d)

Jianjun talks about the importance
of spending time with the family

Listen to Text (d) and answer the following questions in English.

6 Why could Jianjun not spend time with his young son? Mention **two** reasons.

(i) He has cancer [1]

(ii) He works a lot in commerce [1]

7 Complete the following sentences.

(a) When Jianjun was not around, his son learnt...

how to walk [1]

(b) By the time Jianjun found out his son could talk, his son...

he could already ^{speaking} long sentences [1]8 What did Jianjun realise when his son had grown up? Mention **two** things.(i) He ^{has had} never took his son to the park [1](ii) He ~~never~~ had never had a proper chat with ^{him} ~~him~~ [1]

9 According to Jianjun, why should we spend more time with our families?

life is short and you only live once [1]

[7 marks]





Exercise 4 Question 10

Listening Text (e)

For
Examiner's
Use

Wealth disparity in China

10 Listen to Text (e) and summarise its content according to the bullet points provided in no more than 75 words of continuous English prose.

- Wealth disparity in China
- Suggestions put forward by politicians and economists

[7 marks]

Wealthy disparity is a big problem faced by China today.
~~Increasing~~ Decreasing wealthy disparity is necessary for a
 stable society, but resolving this problem means the
 government and citizens need to ~~work~~ try harder.
 Politicians and economists suggest we should: improve
 state education, speed up the process of making cities,
 make large efforts to develop small to medium size
 cities' economies ~~and~~, ^{improve} ~~improving~~ tax policies, ~~reduce~~
 and reduce ^{the cost of} peasants' medical treatments.



SECTION 2: READING (18 marks)

Reading Text (a)

Read Text (a) which is about tourism in China and answer the questions.



旅游业是中国经济发展的新重点，它在吸引投资、刺激消费、扩大出口、增加就业等方面都发挥着重要的作用。

近年来，各地政府也投入大量的资金来发现、扩展、完善旅游景区。中国是个多民族的国家，拥有丰富的民族文化旅游资源。地方政府在发展地方旅游业时，应该突出民族特色，精心设计旅游项目。有特色才更有竞争力。



Exercise 1 Question 11

Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

~~employment~~
 revenue
~~investment~~
 publicity
~~exports~~
 imports
 construction
~~consumption~~
 market share

11 Tourism plays an important role in...

- (a) attracting *investment* [1]
- (b) stimulating *consumption* [1]
- (c) expanding *exports* [1]
- (d) increasing *employment* [1]

[4 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 12–14

Answer the questions in English.

12 In which aspects of tourism have regional governments been investing recently? Mention any **two** aspects.

- (i) *Discovering tourist areas* [1]
- (ii) *The expansion of tourist areas* [1]

13 What does the text say about China as a multi-ethnic nation?

It has a wealth of cultural ^{and} ethnic resources [1]

14 (a) What advice is given to regional governments in China with respect to the development of tourism?

They should highlight ~~cultural~~ ^{national} features and carefully arrange tourist items [1]

(b) Why do regional governments need to do this?

Only then will ~~they~~ ^{some characteristics} have ~~the~~ ^{the} ability to compete [1]

[5 marks]





Reading Text (b)

Read Text (b) which is about China and renewable forms of energy and answer the questions.



中国和新能源

近年，中国取代美国成为全世界最大的能源消费国。中国的碳排放¹增长速度如此之快，以至于一些分析师认为，中国到2030年的碳排放总量将超过美国有史以来碳排放的总量。

与此同时，中国已成为太阳能、风能等绿色能源技术方面的超级强国。中国目前正在采用越来越多的节能方法，例如：鼓励市民使用节能灯；增加回收站数量；提倡使用公共交通等等。

投资银行瑞士信贷集团 (Credit Suisse) 在2010年9月的一份报告中谈道：“绿色能源对于中国的重要性，好比经济型^{model car}汽车对于20世纪70年代的日本，或者个人电脑行业对于20世纪80年代到90年代的美国。”

Glossary:

¹ 碳排放 = carbon emissions

Exercise 3 Questions 15–17

Circle the correct phrase to complete the sentences.

15 According to the text, China has overtaken the United States to become the world's largest.....

(a) energy provider

(b) energy consumer

(c) economy

[1]

16 Analysts predict that by 2030, the sum total of China's carbon emissions will the sum total of US emissions since records began.

(a) be equal to

(b) be double

(c) exceed

[1]

Complete the sentence with the phrases in the box.

~~solar energy~~
wave energy
nuclear energy
~~wind energy~~
clean energies

17 China is a leader in the field of green energy because of its work on...

(i) solar energy and

[1]

(ii) wind energy

[1]

[4 marks]

Exercise 4 Questions 18–19

Answer the questions in English.

18 According to the text, what is China doing to encourage the conservation of energy? Mention three things.

(i) Encouraging city residents to use energy efficient lightbulbs [1](ii) Increasing the number of recycling stations [1](iii) Encouraging the use of public transport [1]

19 What two comparisons made in the report highlight the importance of China's green energy initiatives? ^{are more important}

(i) They are better than Japan's model car in the 70s [1](ii) They are more important than the prevail of personal computers in the 80s - 90s in America [1]

[5 marks]





SECTION 3: CHINESE SAYINGS (CHENGYU) (6 marks)

For
Examiner's
Use

Exercise 1 Question 20

20 For each of the following *chengyu*:

- (i) provide a translation, and
- (ii) add an explanation in English.

Example:

指鹿为马: (i) Translation: calling a stag a horse

(ii) Explanation: deliberately misrepresenting

(a) 一箭双雕

(i) Translation: Use one arrow to kill two vultures [1]

(ii) Explanation: Kill two birds with one stone [1]

(b) 唇亡齿寒

(i) Translation: If the lips are gone, the teeth will be cold [1]

(ii) Explanation: If one falls the other is in danger - the two are interdependent [1]

(c) 祸不单行

(i) Translation: Misfortune does not come alone [1]

(ii) Explanation: It never rains, it pours [1]

[6 marks]



SECTION 4: TRANSLATION (16 marks)

Exercise 1 Question 21

- 21 Translate the following passage into English. It is about bringing up children. Conveying the meaning of the passage is more important than literal correctness.



Being a good parent

做一个^{good}合格的父母是每个家长的^{wish}愿望，
 当今家长^{now}提出^{raise}孩子越来越难管，孩子觉得家
 长不了解自己。那么，我们要怎样解决“教
 育难”问题？

^{experts suggest}专家指出：对孩子的教育要从^{praise}表扬开
 始。有了进步，孩子就该得到^{praise}表扬。^{besides/moreover}此外不
 要用孩子的^{quite weak}缺点和其他孩子的^{strong}优点比，这样
 孩子的^{mentally}心理会^{wounded}受伤，^{lose}失去学习^{motivation}动力。有些家
 长说，最让他们生气的是孩子的^{careless}粗心。专家
^{explain}解释，培养一个好习惯，最少需要21天，而
^{get rid of}改掉一个坏习惯^{standard at least}则至少需要60天。在把孩子
 的“粗心”变成“^{careful}细心”的^{process}过程中，家长得
 有^{enough}足够的^{patience}耐心。

[16 marks]

Being a good parent is everyone's wish. Nowadays parents are raising their children more and more strictly, ^{and} children feel as though their parents don't understand them. So, how can ~~we~~ we solve this "difficult education" problem?

Experts suggest that : parents start praising their children's ~~education~~ schoolwork. If there is an improvement, ~~the~~ children should be praised. Moreover, parents should not compare their weak points with other children's strong points. This can ~~psych~~ psychologically wound children, and make them lose motivation. Some ~~parents~~ ^{parents} say that it is ~~careless~~ children's carelessness that make them the angriest. Experts explain that developing a good habit takes ^{at least} 21 days, but getting rid of a bad habit normally takes 60 days. ~~By controlling~~ ^{During} children's process of change from "careless" to "careful", parents need ~~enough~~ to be ~~patient~~ patient enough.



