

X256/701

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

TUESDAY, 1 JUNE
9.00 AM – 10.30 AM

MANDARIN
(SIMPLIFIED)
ADVANCED HIGHER
Reading and Translation

50 marks are allocated to this paper, 30 for comprehension questions and 20 for translation into English. The value attached to each question is shown after each question.

You may use a Chinese dictionary.



Read carefully the following article about the Chinese university entrance examination (Gaokao), and answer **in English** the questions which follow **on page three**.

外国人是怎么看待中国的高考？《环球时报》报道，在很多人的眼里，中国的高考就像“一场战争”，每个人都希望能在这场战争胜过他人，上最好的大学。

中国的高考，已经被称为“全世界最大规模的升学考试”。今年的考生就有
5 1000万人，相当于欧洲一个中等大小国家的人口。如今，考试虽然已经结束，但紧张的“战斗”仍在继续。考完试后几天，考试的标准答案会送到学校，学生们还要回到学校，估计他们自己的分数；接着，他们跟老师和家长讨论、填写学校志愿、等待大学通知。这期间，每个考生和他们的家长都像上战场一样，高度的焦虑和紧张。收到考试成绩之后，是一些人的“胜利”和
10 一些人的“失败”，对于“胜利者”而言，这为他们打开了许多机会之门。

一位被北京大学录取的王小丽说：“我能进入中国最好的大学，感到非常幸运和骄傲。过去几年的努力，终于得到肯定。我期盼在北大能够得到有名老师的教导。”相对来说，没考上理想大学的张春说：“我对自己的这次考试表现非常失望，考试的时候很紧张，所以成绩没有到平时的水平。我打算明
15 年再参加高考，一定要上我心目中的理想大学，否则我未来的工作选择会受到限制。”

有些人认为，中国的高考制度也有一些不合理的地方。首先，一次考试就决定了一个学生的未来。所有的中国大学，高考分数作为录取考生的唯一标准。然而在西方一些国家，很多大学都会有不同的要求，不仅要看中学的成
20 绩，还要看学生的兴趣、课外的经历、教师的推荐信等等。虽然目前的考试系统不断在改进中，但每个考生都得考中文，数学和英文，科目选择太少，所以考生很难发挥自己的专长。

当然，世界上没有完美的考试制度。很多外国人都认为中国这样的高考有点严厉。但没有一个人能明确地表示，在中国的现实状况下，除了这样的高
25 考，还能用什么方法保证每个人都能公平地进入大学。高考也从另一个角度表现了中国教育公平的进程。

要想让高考不再成为“战争”，需要两个条件；第一，让每个高中毕业的学生，都享有高等教育的机会，而且可以自由选择任何大学。第二，就业机会平等。任何工作单位，都不再按照文凭用人。只要有知识，有技能，就可以
30 找到用武之地。

中国在过去二十年里，社会与经济的发展迅速，但是高考制度的改革并不明显。我们相信，高考也不可能老是这样“战争状态”热下去，一个人更不能凭‘一考定终身’。

QUESTIONS

Marks

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. (a) Some foreigners view the Chinese university entrance examination as a “battle”. Why? | 2 |
| (b) Gaokao is the world’s biggest university entrance examination. How does the author illustrate this? | 1 |
| (c) What happens shortly after the examination is over? | 2 |
| (d) When the students receive their results, what do they then have to do? | 2 |
| (e) What does the author say about those who are successful in the examination? | 1 |
| 2. (a) Wang Xiaoli was successful with her application to Beijing University. What comments does she make about this? | 3 |
| (b) Why was Zhang Chun very disappointed with his performance in the examination? | 2 |
| (c) Why is he planning to re-sit the examination next year? | 2 |
| 3. Improvements have been made in the examination system. What is the author’s opinion of these changes? | 2 |
| 4. According to the author, why would it be difficult to replace the current system? | 2 |
| 5. What changes have to be made to eliminate the competitive nature of the examination, in the author’s opinion? | 4 |
| 6. Does the author of the article consider the “Gaokao” to be an effective examination? Support your answer with close reference to the text. | 7 |
| 7. Translate into English: 有些人认为,教师的推荐信等等。
(lines 17–20) | 20 |
| | (50) |

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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2010 Mandarin (Simplified) Advanced Higher Reading and Translation

Word List

Question 1

环球时报	Global Times (newspaper)
升学	next level of education
标准答案	examination marking scheme
志愿	preferences
胜利者	victors/winners

Question 2

失望	disappointed
理想	dream/ideal

Question 3

专长	specialism
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Question 4

制度	system
严厉	strict
角度	point of view

Question 5

享有	entitled to
文凭	diploma/degree
用武之地	niche

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X256/702

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

TUESDAY, 1 JUNE
1.00 PM – 2.45 PM

MANDARIN
(SIMPLIFIED)
ADVANCED HIGHER
Listening and Discursive Writing

There are two sections in this paper.

Section I: 30 marks are allocated to this section.
Section II: 40 marks are allocated to this section.

You may use a Chinese dictionary.

**You will have 2 minutes to study the questions before hearing the recording for Section I.
During this time you should study the questions for both Part A and Part B.**



Section I—Listening

Part A

Listen carefully to the news item about school students participating in sport during the winter holiday and then answer **in English** the questions which follow.

You will hear the item twice with an interval of one minute between the playings. There will then be a further interval of three minutes before you hear Part B. You may make notes at any time.

Questions	Marks
1. What shows that students are very keen to participate in sporting activities?	2
2. What are some students concerned about during the holiday?	1
3. What does the gymnasium in Nanchang City offer to attract students?	2
4. What are the benefits of joining this gym?	2
5. (a) What do many people think should happen?	2
(b) Why?	1
	(10)

Part B

Now listen to Lili and Xiaodong discussing their views about sport and then answer **in English** the questions that follow.

You will hear the conversation twice with an interval of one minute between the playings. You may make notes at any time.

Questions	Marks
1. What prevents Lili from joining the local gym?	2
2. (a) What does Xiaodong say about his parents?	2
(b) How does this influence his behaviour in school?	1
(c) What are his own views on this matter?	1
3. (a) According to Lili, what are the benefits of doing sport?	2
(b) What does she think can happen if you don't do sports?	2
4. (a) What does Xiaodong say often happens to PE lessons in school?	1
(b) Why do he and his classmates dislike PE lessons?	2
5. (a) What does Lili say about her classmates in general?	2
(b) What does she say that she has done?	1
6. How has Xiaodong's attitude to sport changed, and why?	2
7. Why does he think that a career in sport is not easy?	2
	(20)
	(Total = 30 marks)

[Turn over for Section II—Discursive Writing

Section II—Discursive Writing

Write an essay **in Chinese (Simplified)** of about 300–400 characters on **one** of the following topics.

1. 每个年轻人都应该在上大学之前有一年的工作经验。你同意吗？

“Every young person should experience the world of work for one year before going to University”. Do you agree?

2. 全球暖化在毁灭整个地球，你有什么证明？我们需要做些什么？

“Global warming is destroying the planet”. What proof is there to back up this statement? What action can we take?

3. 原小说和根据小说改编的电影，你喜欢哪一个？为什么？

The book or the film of the book? Which attracts you more, and why?

4. 年轻人都知道喝酒不好，但是他们还是继续喝。你是怎么看待这个问题的？为什么？我们可以做些什么？

Young people are aware of the dangers of alcohol, but they continue drinking. What is your opinion of this problem, and why? What can be done about it?

5. 当今父母和孩子的观念越来越不一样。你同意吗？

“The gap between young people and their parents is getting bigger by the day”. Do you agree with this statement?

(40 marks)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X256/703

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

TUESDAY, 1 JUNE
1.00 PM – 2.45 PM

MANDARIN
(SIMPLIFIED)
ADVANCED HIGHER
Listening Transcript

This paper must not be seen by any candidate.

The material overleaf is provided for use in an emergency only (eg the recording or equipment proving faulty) or where permission has been given in advance by SQA for the material to be read to candidates with additional support needs. The material must be read exactly as printed.



Instructions to reader:

Candidates have two minutes to study the questions for Part A and Part B.

Part A

The passage below should be read in approximately 2½ minutes. On completion of the first reading, pause for one minute, then read the passage again.

There should then be a further pause of three minutes before reading Part B.

Where special arrangements have been agreed in advance to allow the reading of the material, it may be read by a male or female speaker.

Listen carefully to the news item about school students participating in sport during the winter holiday and then answer **in English** the questions which follow.

You will hear the item twice with an interval of one minute between the playings. There will then be a further interval of three minutes before you hear Part B. You may make notes at any time.

(m) 寒假到了，很多运动场，体育馆的学生也多了起来。不管多冷，即使在冬天的寒风里，仍然有许多学生在东单体育中心室外的运动场上踢足球、打篮球。东单体育中心
or
(f) 方面表示，放寒假期间，连那些平时都不运动的学生都来报名。特别是羽毛球、网球和健身房这三个项目最受到学生的欢迎。不过，因为学生放假，很多人都担心，白天的场地可能会不容易租到。

另外，不少健身场所也变得拥挤起来了。比如在南昌市的一个健身房，住在附近的很多学生都来这里锻炼。寒假期间这里推出了包月健身卡来吸引学生，一个月只要不到 200 元，不但能随时到健身房锻炼，还可以免费到游泳馆游泳。

很多人认为，学校应该在假期期间开放运动设备，让学生进入学校运动，这样就可以让更多学生有机会运动。政府也应该考虑给学校提供资金，建立更多体育场所和设备。如果没有这些场地，很多学生在假期时想运动，都没有地方可以运动。

Instructions to reader(s):

Part B

The dialogue below should be read in approximately 4 minutes. On completion of the first reading, pause for one minute, then read the dialogue a second time.

Where special arrangements have been agreed in advance to allow the reading of the material, those sections marked **(m)** should be read by a male speaker and those marked **(f)** by a female speaker.

Now listen to Lili and Xiaodong discussing their views about sport and then answer **in English** the questions that follow.

You will hear the conversation twice with an interval of one minute between the playings. You may make notes at any time.

- (f)** 听说附近的一个健身房有包月的健身卡，价钱很公道。我真想去，可是，我们学习紧张，压力大，大部分的时间都花在学习上，根本没有时间运动，即使是假期，我还是得上课。
- (m)** 对啊！我父母对我的学业期望很高，他们认为学习比运动重要，所以在家里，有空的时候，我通常就是看电视、打游戏机，比较方便。在学校里，即使在课间休息时间，我也很少走出教室，都是在教室里学习。可是，我觉得把时间花在运动上，不一定会影响学习。
- (f)** 是啊！其实我相信常常运动，身体会比较健康，生病的机会比较少，运动还可以帮助学习的时候更专心。如果总是坐着，不运动，身体会变得不健康，常生病，这种不当的生活方式，当然会影响健康，这样学习时间不但没有增加，反而减少了。
- (m)** 学校虽然每周有两节体育课，不过，这两节课也很难保证会上，经常出现体育课不上，上英语、数学这种主要科目的现象。其实我和我的同学并非不喜欢运动，但是因为体育课总是一样的，不是跑步，就是做体操，真的很死板，很枯燥无味，所以我们都不是很喜欢体育课。
- (f)** 我也很喜欢运动，不过，一般来说，我的一些同学不喜欢户外运动，因为他们怕晒太阳，怕吹风，不喜欢激烈的运动，喜欢轻松一点的运动。比如，游泳和溜冰。但是，我个人倒是喜欢户外活动，去年还代表学校参加了足球比赛。

[Turn over

(m) 可惜我们没有时间运动，我从小就希望成为一个职业运动员，可是进入中学后，面对课业的负担一年一年加重，这压力，让我不像以前对运动那么热爱了。不过，我也了解运动专业这条路不容易，常常会有受伤的可能，如果受伤，工作就不能继续了。不过，如果有可能的话，我还是希望将来能上师范大学，做一个体育老师。

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]