

X256/701

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

MONDAY, 30 MAY
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 and answer **in English** the questions which follow on *Page three*.

China's environmental crisis is everyone's problem. So what is the Western world doing to help the country achieve a new "eco-civilisation"?

很多人都认为全球暖化是“中国综合症”的责任，也就是说中国把环境破坏得太厉害了，所以其它人什么都做不了。还有人说：“中国每个星期就建一个新的煤气发电站；在一年里，中国人民买的空调就能把三峡工程的新电力用完。”

5 西方国家都认为，即使他们做了最大的努力，也改变不了现在的环境。但是，我认为这个观点是不对的。首先，中国已经一直在努力改善环境了，但是其它国家却没有意识到这点。其次，因为西方国家对中国产品的需求很大，所以中国才需要更多的能源。最后，其它的发达国家也可以帮助中国改善环境。

大家都知道，亚洲地区的环境污染很严重。其中，北京是世界上污染最严重的城市，那里的空气也是地球上最污染的。在过去的 10 年里，空气污染的程度已上升了
10 50%。

中国河流的污染更是严重。2007 年，中国四分之一以上的主要河流都受到了污染，使人们无法饮用这些河水；长江污染的问题也越来越严重。造成这些问题的原因很明显：水上交通越来越繁忙；水力发电厂也越来越多；而且，河流旁边的 9000 个化学工厂也是个大问题。这些问题导致了从 1866 年以来，一些地区的河床下降到了
15 最低水位，船只不能航行；破坏了饮水的供应；并且威胁着世界上濒临灭绝的动物。

但是，我认为世界其它国家应该和中国一起来分担环境污染的责任。因为中国的材料很便宜，西方的消费者只想要省钱，所以很多西方公司都从中国进口材料。再说，事实上中国对环境的破坏比其它发达国家还少。平均每个中国公民的“碳排放量”比每个美国人少五分之一，而且只有每个欧洲人的三分之一。

20 其实，中国早意识到自己环境污染的问题。在环保局的鼓励下，中国媒体可以全面报道污染问题；很多地方也组织了有关环保的活动。比如，在厦门市，由于环保活动，地方政府停止了建立新工厂的计划。

从最近几年中国的环保活动来看，我认为中国是愿意改变的。中国已经禁止使用塑料袋，这是很多西方国家都没做到的。另外，政府也希望减少 10% 的污染。在过去的
25 的 30 年里，中国已经开始接受新的观点，人民也愿意为环保做努力。现在，我们应该给中国经济上的支持和积极的鼓励，因为现在我们都是“中国人”了！

QUESTIONS

Marks

1. (a) What does the author mean by the *China Syndrome* in this instance? 2
(b) What examples does he give to illustrate this? 3
2. The other countries of the world feel that they can make no difference. Why does the author disagree? 4
3. What disturbing facts does the author provide about pollution in the city of Beijing? Mention **two** things. 2
4. (a) What has caused the pollution of the Yangtze River? 2
(b) What have the consequences been? 3
5. (a) What evidence is there that China is aware that it has a crisis on its hands? 3
(b) The Chinese government is taking steps to improve the situation.
(i) What has it already done? 1
(ii) What future plans does it have? Mention **one** thing. 1
6. What has happened in the past 30 years which shows that China is willing to adapt to change? 2
7. What do you think the author means by his final statement: ***We are all “Chinese” now!***? With reference to the passage as a whole, do you feel he is justified in reaching this conclusion? 7
8. Translate into English:
但是, 我认为世界其它国家.....欧洲人的三分之一。 (lines 16–19) 20
(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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2011 Mandarin (Simplified) Advanced Higher Reading and Translation

Word List

中国综合症	China Syndrome
发电站	power station
三峡工程	Three Gorges Project
意识	to be aware of
河床	riverbed
濒临灭绝	endangered
碳排放量	carbon footprint
环保局	Environmental Protection Bureau
厦门市	Xiamen city

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X256/702

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

MONDAY, 30 MAY
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 this item about the views of Chinese families in China 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. Why was Chinese civilisation built on the foundation of the family?	2
2. What does the Chinese “family” represent?	1
3. What challenges do traditional Chinese family values face nowadays?	2
4. (a) What qualities do the older generation have?	1
(b) How do young people think and behave today?	2
5. (a) What do older people feel about the changes in society?	1
(b) And what about younger people?	1
	(10)

Part B

Now listen to this discussion between 65 year-old Lao Wang and 25 year-old Xiao Hong about the changing attitudes towards the family in China 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. According to Lao Wang, what differences in attitudes towards the family are there between the older and the younger generations?	3
2. (a) Why do many young couples go to their parents' for dinner?	1
(b) Why are parents happy with this?	1
3. Why does Lao Wang's granddaughter feel that she spends too much time studying?	2
4. (a) How does Lao Wang feel when his granddaughter is staying with them?	1
(b) And when she is not there?	1
5. According to Xiao Hong, what are the disadvantages for young couples living with their parents?	3
6. Why does Lao Wang think that it is important for his granddaughter to study hard?	3
7. (a) According to Lao Wang, what was the older generation's attitude towards money?	3
(b) What does Xiao Hong think about money?	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. “有很多年轻人的父母是他们最好的朋友”。你同意吗？为什么？

“Parents are their children’s best friends”. Do you agree with this? Why?

2. 现在很多电视节目的质量在下降，都是有太多的社会写真节目。你认为这个说法正确吗？你是怎么看待这个问题的？

The quality of TV programming is deteriorating, due to so much “Reality TV”. Do you agree? Give your opinions.

3. 你认为在你生活周遭，污染严重吗？你认为应该怎么做去改善现状？

Do you think that pollution of the environment is a serious problem? What can you do to make a difference and improve the situation?

4. “手机是最糟糕的发明”。你同意吗？手机的优点和缺点是什么？

“The mobile phone is the worst invention ever”. Do you agree? What are the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones?

5. “肥胖症是当今世界最严重的问题之一”。我们能做些什么来避免呢？

“Obesity is one of the most serious issues in the world today”. What can be done to tackle the issue?

(40 marks)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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NATIONAL
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2011

MONDAY, 30 MAY
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 this item about the views of Chinese families in China 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) 自古以来，中国社会的文明就建立在家庭的基础上，因为中国人有着强烈的家庭价值观，他们认为家庭比个人的需求更重要。“家”表达了家人之间的亲密关系：几个人在一个屋子里生活，也许是丈夫、妻子和孩子。人们常常说：“没有家就没有国。”
or
(f) 这样看来，中国人把家庭放在比社会还重要的位置上。

然而，传统的中国家庭观，正在受到现代思想的挑战，特别是那种以自我为中心的想法。老年人谦虚、善良、勤劳，人们可以看到，很多非常有钱的老年人仍然吃穿简单，朴素。但是现在大多数的年轻人，他们的家庭观与传统的家庭观有很大的不同，不为他人考虑，同时也不喜欢按照大人的方式做事。

在这个变化的社会中，老年人感到这个世界变得越来越陌生，年轻人出现了家庭价值观上的困惑。于是，青年人和老年人之间在生活态度、思想观念、价值观上出现了巨大的差别。

Instructions to reader(s):

Part B

The dialogue below should be read in approximately 4½ 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 this discussion between 65 year-old Lao Wang and 25 year-old Xiao Hong about the changing attitudes towards the family in China 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.

- (m)** 现在的年轻人对家庭观的理解和我们以前的观点不一样了啊。
- (f)** 是啊，社会在进步嘛。可是，家庭观上有什么不一样呢？
- (m)** 以前，我们对家庭非常重视，孝顺、尊敬父母是最重要的。现在的年轻人，他们以为自己很独立，但是，在我看来，他们不会照顾自己，更谈不上照顾别人。
- (f)** 是的，许多年轻夫妇不愿意在自家做饭，常常到双方父母家吃饭；可是父母觉得照顾子女是他们的责任，他们高兴这么做，甚至照顾到第三代。
- (m)** 对啊，我的孙女就要高考了，我希望她要抓紧时间去学习，她的爸爸妈妈工作又很忙，我帮他们照顾我的孙女。可是我的孙女说，她花太多的时间在学习上了，可是她不要只会读书，不会做其它的事，将来上大学了怎么照顾自己啊？
- (f)** 她说得也对。
- (m)** 可是现在我们只是帮忙照顾孙女，她并不跟我们一起住。如果孙女可以和我们一起住，我们可以照顾她，这样多幸福啊。当她不和我们在一起的时候，我们多想念她啊。
- (f)** 这样住在一起，也不是很好。如今很多中国年轻夫妇和父母一起住，缺乏处理日常生活能力，也缺乏照顾小孩和老人的经验，很多的年轻夫妇都太依赖父母带孩子。
- (m)** 可是我们帮忙带孙女，让她有更多时间学习。如果不努力读书，怎么能当医生或律师？没有好的，稳定的职业，没有稳定的收入，怎么支持家里？
- (f)** 您这样做就是给您的孙女选择职业了。可是这是她自己的生活啊！那您对现在年轻人花钱怎么看？
- (m)** 老年人觉得钱不容易挣，因此很少拿来自己用，也不愿意冒险投资。我们把钱存起来，将来给孩子用，甚至留给第三代。可是现在年轻人花钱消费太大了。
- (f)** 但我认为，挣钱消费就有错吗？钱挣了就应该享受。不过，钱也不是我们的一切，当然，我们也追求创造，也为社会作贡献。难道不是吗？

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]

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