



2015 CHINESE (BACKGROUND SPEAKERS)

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ATTACH SACE REGISTRATION NUMBER LABEL TO THIS BOX

QUESTION BOOKLET

1

5 pages, 2 questions

Tuesday 10 November: 1.30 p.m.

Time: 3 hours

Section 1: Listening and Responding

Examination material: Question Booklet 1 (5 pages)
 Question Booklet 2 (4 pages)
 Question Booklet 3 (4 pages)
 Question Booklet 4 (4 pages)
 one SACE registration number label

Monolingual and bilingual printed dictionaries may be used.

Instructions to Students

- You will have 10 minutes to read the paper. You must not write in your question booklets during this reading time but you may make notes on the scribbling paper provided.
- This paper is in three sections: Section 1 is in Question Booklet 1; Part A of Section 2 is in Question Booklet 2; Part B of Section 2 is in Question Booklet 3; and Section 3 is in Question Booklet 4.

Section 1: Listening and Responding (Questions 1 and 2)
 Answer **all** questions in Part A and Part B of Section 1 in the spaces provided in Question Booklet 1.
 You may begin writing your answers to the questions in Section 2 or Section 3 any time after Text 3 is read for the second time. You may return to Section 1 at any time during the examination.

Section 2: Reading and Responding (Questions 3 and 4)
 Answer Part A of Section 2 (Question 3) in the spaces provided in Question Booklet 2.
 Answer Part B of Section 2 (Question 4) in the space provided in Question Booklet 3.

Section 3: Writing in Chinese (Questions 5 to 8)
 Answer **one** question from Section 3. Write your answer in Question Booklet 4.

When writing in Chinese, you may use a pen or an HB pencil.
- The allocation of marks is as follows:

Section 1: Listening and Responding	30 marks
Section 2: Reading and Responding	30 marks
Section 3: Writing in Chinese	20 marks
- Attach your SACE registration number label to the box at the top of this page. Copy the information from your SACE registration number label into the boxes on the front covers of Question Booklets 2, 3, and 4.
- At the end of the examination, place Question Booklets 2, 3, and 4 inside the back cover of this question booklet.

SECTION 1: LISTENING AND RESPONDING, PART A (Question 1)

(10 marks)

You will hear one text in Chinese. The text will be read twice. There will be a 90-second break between the first and second readings of the text. You will have 12 minutes to answer Question 1. You may make notes at any time.

Text 1

Listen to the text and then answer Question 1 in *English*.

1. (a) What is the purpose of the text?

(2 marks)

(b) (i) Why do migrant workers deserve more recognition, according to the text?

(2 marks)

(ii) Based on the ideas presented in the text, what could be done to improve the migrant workers' situation?

(2 marks)

SECTION 1: LISTENING AND RESPONDING, PART B (Question 2)

(20 marks)

You will hear two texts in Chinese. The texts will be read in sequence and then repeated once. There will be a 90-second break after the first reading of both texts. You will have 20 minutes to complete your answer. You may make notes at any time.

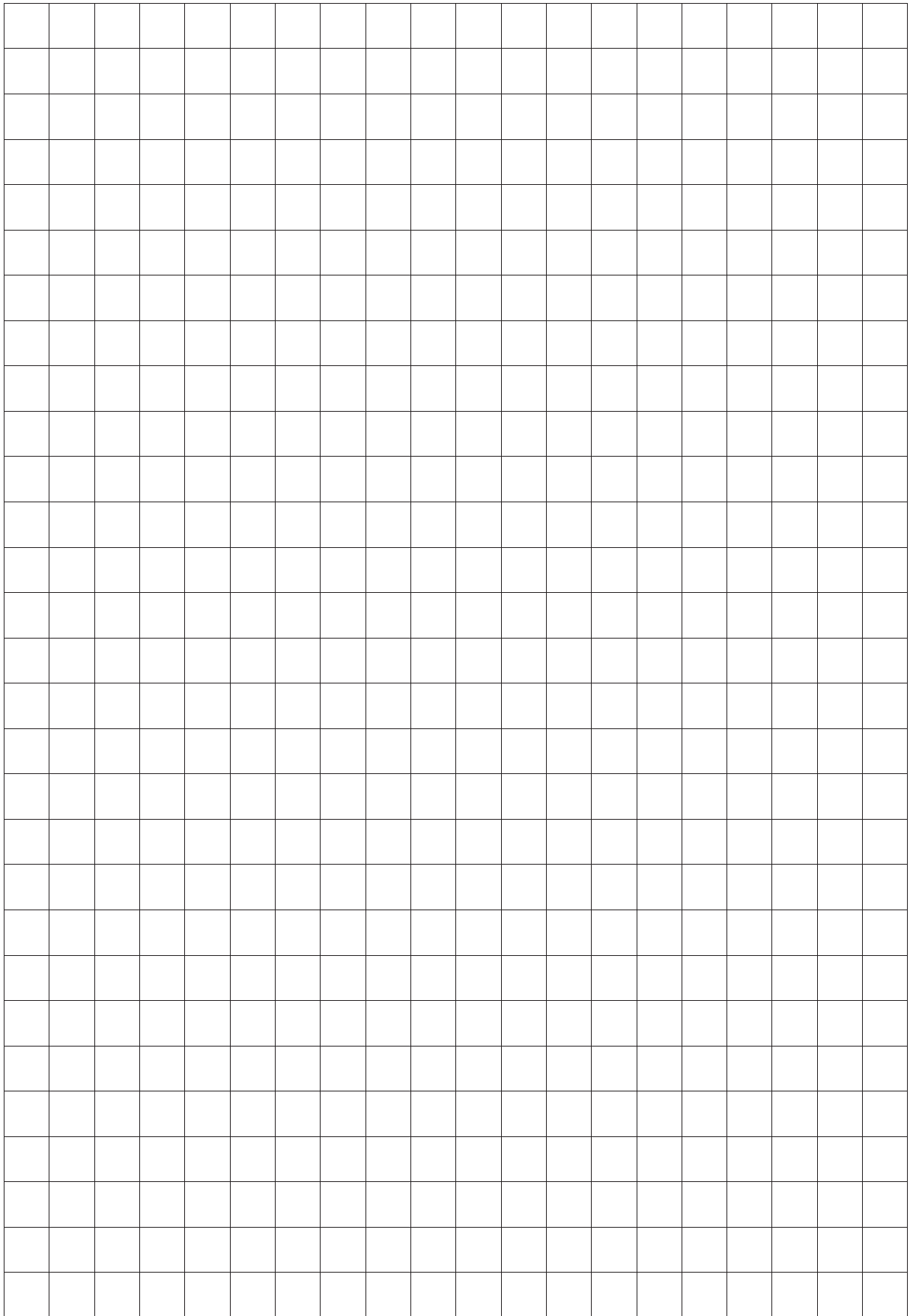
Text 2 and Text 3

Listen to Text 2 and Text 3 and then answer Question 2 in approximately 300 characters in *Chinese*. You may use simplified or complex characters. Base your answer only on the two texts.

2. Based on the arguments in the two texts you have just heard, write an article for a Chinese education website. In your article, analyse and contrast the views of the two speakers, and provide your own opinion on this debate.

根据你刚听到的正反两方同学的发言，为一个中文教育网站写一篇文章。在你的文章里对他们的观点进行分析比较，并提出你对这个问题的看法。

You may make notes in this space.



CHINESE (BACKGROUND) EXAMINATION 2015

Section 1: Listening and Responding

PART A

Text 1

主持人：

各位好！今天我们将讨论民工问题。为方便大家思考，我先就这个问题的历史和现状作个简介。

据国家统计局的数据显示中国农民工总数达到了 3 亿人左右。这么巨量的农民工包揽了几乎所有的城市人嫌弃、嫌累、嫌苦、嫌差的建筑、采矿、流水线、服务等低端劳力密集型工种。大家一定很自豪咱们国家经过三十几年的高速发展，现已是世界第二大经济体。对于这个业绩，李克强总理认为在中国经济增长过程中，庞大的农民工群体发挥了十分巨大、同时也是不可替代的作用。中国近几十年快速发展靠的是人口红利，这个红利很大程度上是农民工的贡献。

但这些我们应该感谢的人们又是怎样在城市生活的呢？他们长时期生活在权益无保障的状态中，他们不但没有城市人享有的医疗、教育、就业、住房等社会福利，而且他们在遭到雇主剋扣、拖欠、拒付工资以及因工伤残甚至死亡的时候也得不到法律保护。他们工作时间最长、工作条件最差、而收入却最低。

那么是什么原因造成了农民工在城市中生活得如此悲惨呢？其主要原因就是 1949 年新中国建立后实行的“城乡二元体制”，就是说虽都是共和国的公民，但户籍制度却将城乡居民划分为了享有不同社会待遇的两类人。拥有城市户口的居民比持有农村户口的居民享受更多的国家资源与福利。这种城乡差别极大地影响了农民工在城市的生活条件。

好在社会在进步，时至今日，民工问题已逐渐得到整个社会的关注。高校研究它、媒体报道它、公众议论它。亡羊补牢，各级政府也修补过失，着手解决民工的工资、就业、技能培训、劳动保护、社会保障、户籍制度等各类问题，出台了很多补改政策与措施。民工的生存条件已有了一定的改善，但如果要彻底解决民工问题，还需要社会各界伸出正义之手。

现在，就请大家畅所欲言。谢谢大家！

745 字

<2 minutes 50 seconds >

Text 2

主持人：同学们，大家好！今天我们辩论的话题是中国高考新政策，简称“新政”。现在就请正方同学阐明其观点。

正方：

大家好！

我认为“新政”新到了点子上。因为它兴利除弊，解决了现有高考政策中严重忽视学生“综合素质”的问题。

自 1978 年以来，在中国不但高中毕业生升大学的比率低，而且高考录取仅以高考分数为唯一标准。这样就造成了现有的高中教育主要针对升学而非就业的现状。上大学接受高等教育差不多是每个高中生唯一的学习目标。不升大学就没有好前途。为拿高分，学生们不得不花大量时间死记硬背书本知识而忽视培养实践能力。这样的制度既不能让所有具备学习能力的学生继续深造，也不能使大量的落榜学生发掘个人的天赋、特长和兴趣，为就业作准备。爱因斯坦认为兴趣才是最好的老师，而被高考录取的学生中，又有多少人深造于自己感兴趣的专业呢？因此，大学生中“高分低能”和“混学分”的现象普遍存在。

“新政”将高考的选拔标准改为“综合素质”。规定高中要从思想品德、学业水平、身心健康、艺术素养、社会实践五个方面去教育培养学生；大学也要凭这五个方面的均衡表现来评价录取学生。而且在会考的六门科目中，学生可自选三科，每科还可以考两次，选考科目也可更换。这就为发掘学生个人潜能，因材施教，学以致用，满足社会对人才的多元需求创造了条件。由此可见，“新政”能去除现行政策的弊端和诟病。所以，我全力支持“新政”。

谢谢！

572 字

<2 minutes 2 seconds >

Text 3

主持人：现在请反方同学阐明其观点。

反方：

各位好！

难道真是“新政”既出，诟病可除了吗？“新政”意在促进学生德、智、体、美全面发展，培养个性特长，用多元录取机制取代唯分数论单一录取机制。问题是举国上下家家户户倾其所有让子女“拚分”，真是因为中央政府没能推出这样一台“新政”吗？

显然不是。我认为主要原因是经过文革“读书无用”的灾难之后，大众又重新信仰“万般皆下品，唯有读书高”的传统文化观念。他们茫然相信唯有高等教育才能带来高收入、高品质的体面生活。

在这种思潮的影响下，目前的高中教育几乎没有职业培训的内容。然而即使有，请问几个家庭会让子女不试高考而直接选择职业教育呢？这一现象恐怕并非收入差异的原因，因为很多非脑力劳动者的收入并不菲。问题的关键在于咱们国家从官方到民间从来都不重视从事此类职业的群体。这台“新政”依然着重于招生制度变革，而没有提出与之配套的行业性职业教育、培训、工作岗位扶持等措施。

故此，我认为“新政”是治标不治本。它允许科目复考的确是给考生更多的机会，可是时间和精力仍然为考高分所占，“综合素质”教育又如何展开呢？所以，我认为政府更应该做的是教育和鼓励民众转变就学和择业的观念。只有这样，培养“综合素质”人才的目标才能落到实处，达到利民利国的目的。

谢谢！

531 字

<1 minute 50 seconds>



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CHINESE (BACKGROUND SPEAKERS)									

QUESTION BOOKLET
2
4 pages, 1 question

Tuesday 10 November: 1.30 p.m.

Section 2: Reading and Responding

Part A

Write your answers to **all** parts of Question 3 in this question booklet.

2

SECTION 2: READING AND RESPONDING, PART A (Question 3)

(15 marks)

Read Text 4 and then answer Question 3 in *Chinese*. You may use either simplified or complex characters.

Text 4

旅澳随笔

早上我拉开窗帘，只见澄清的天空和蔚蓝的大海连成一片，就像一张宝蓝色的绸缎铺在眼前，正是“上下天光，一碧万顷”呀！我这才意识到原来昨天已经离开雾霾笼罩、不见天日的北京，来到澳洲了！

今天的计划是开车到酒厂去参观。我虽从未去过那里，但只要有张地图，按图索骥，一定不难找到。再说，即使迷了路，也总有路人可问吧。

谁知一出旅馆，就只见路旁一栋栋不高的房屋。屋前都有小花园，种满花草，却空不见人。路上车子虽多，但很少行人，更听不见中国催促路人“让开！让开！”的喇叭声。真是宁静祥和、安居乐业呀！但是，真迷了路，问谁去呢？

开到郊外，公路宽阔起来，车速也加快了。我正悠然自得，突然，路边跳出了一只大袋鼠！我一慌，方向盘一歪，车就撞上一堵矮墙。车的前轮卡在了矮墙上。怎么下来呢？！

正在束手无策的当口，却不知从何方开来一辆汽车，跨出两个身强力壮的小伙子，二话不说，一边一个，就把我的车从墙上抬了下来。我刚想问要多少钱，他们却没等我道谢就扬长而去了！

晚上，躺在床上回想一天经历，忽然记起古人曾用“土地平旷，屋舍俨然；……阡陌交通，鸡犬相闻；……黄发垂髫，怡然自乐”来描写一个叫“桃花源”的人间乐园。今天，我不真到这个“桃花源”来了吗？

Source: Quotes, Tao Yuanming, taken from 语文 (第二册), 2005, People's Education Press, Beijing

3. (a) Identify *two* literary devices — other than the literary device of quoting — used in this text, and explain the function of each of these devices in the context of the text.

请找出两个作者在文中使用的写作手法（“引用”除外），结合文章内容举例说明每个手法的作用。

(i) _____

_____ (2 marks)

(ii) _____

_____ (2 marks)

- (b) In this text, the author conveys several positive emotions. Identify *three* of these positive emotions, and explain your answers using examples from the text.

作者在文中多次表达了赞美的感情。请找出其中的三个赞美的感情并结合文章的内容举例说明。

(i) _____

_____ (2 marks)

(ii) _____

_____ (2 marks)

(iii) _____

_____ (2 marks)



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CHINESE (BACKGROUND SPEAKERS)

QUESTION BOOKLET

3

4 pages, 1 question

Tuesday 10 November: 1.30 p.m.

Section 2: Reading and Responding

Part B

Write your answer to Question 4 in this question booklet.

SECTION 2: READING AND RESPONDING, PART B (Question 4)

(15 marks)

Read Text 5 and then answer Question 4 in 400 to 450 characters in *Chinese*. You can use either simplified or complex characters.

Text 5

读者来信

尊敬的编辑：

我是一个老华侨，离开中国已经几十年了。我几乎每年回国。近年来因推广普通话而引起的一些争议却让我有点疑惑不解。

记得上世纪七十年代我第一次去上海，听到的几乎全是上海话。由于我不懂上海话，所以在与当地人打交道的时候觉得很困难。但是最近几年，我发现很多上海人主动用普通话与我交流。我觉得现在住在上海比以前方便多了。我听说上海的老师都必须通过普通话考试，合格后才能被聘用。怪不得中国推广普通话的成效如此显著。

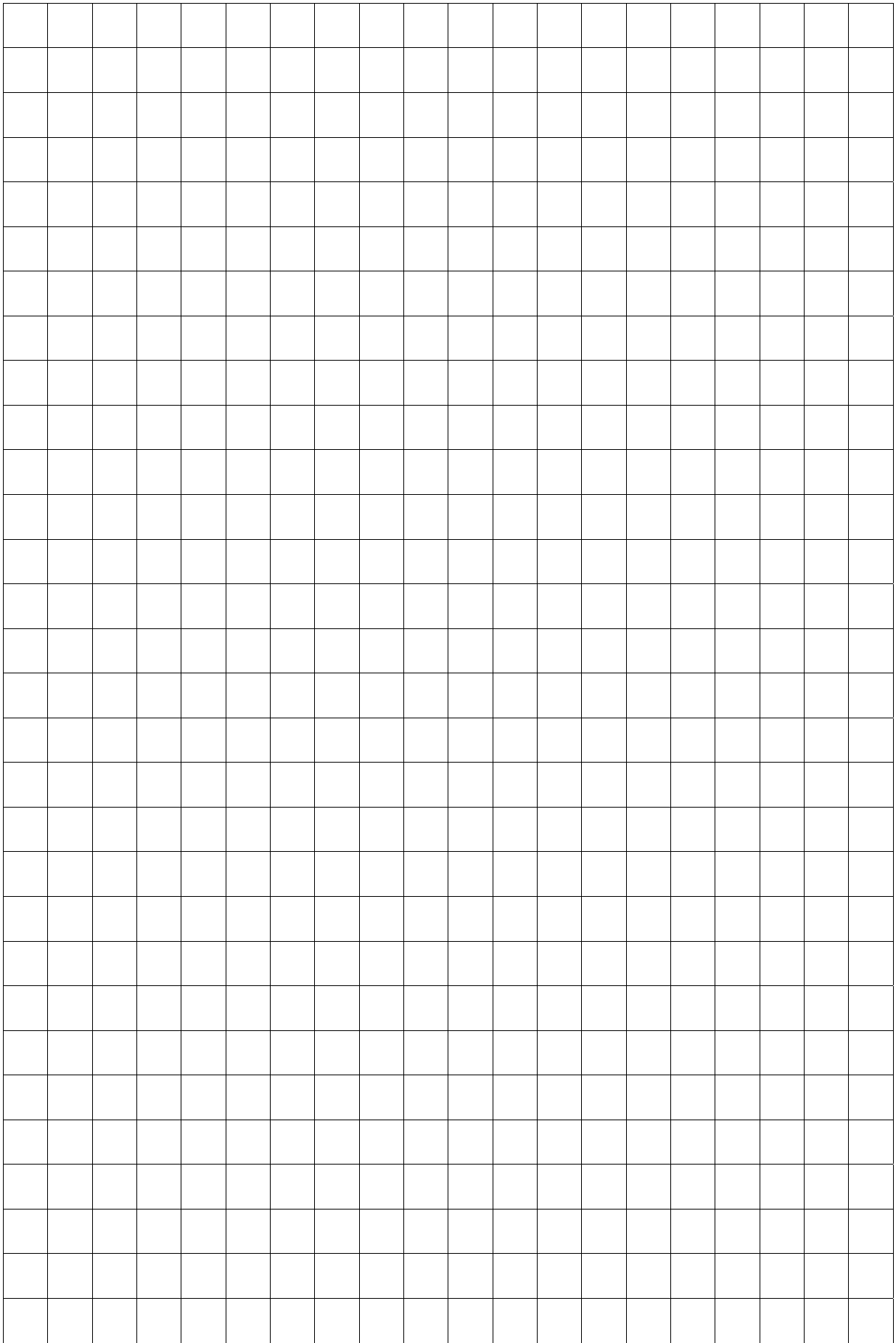
让我费解的是有的中国学者认为，中国推广普通话做得有点过头了。他们担心很多方言将会消亡，呼吁国家保护方言。我不明白，为什么要保护方言呢？难道推广普通话不对吗？推广普通话的目的不正是为了用普通话来取代方言从而使人们的交流更方便吗？我知道贵报对于这一问题的见解。

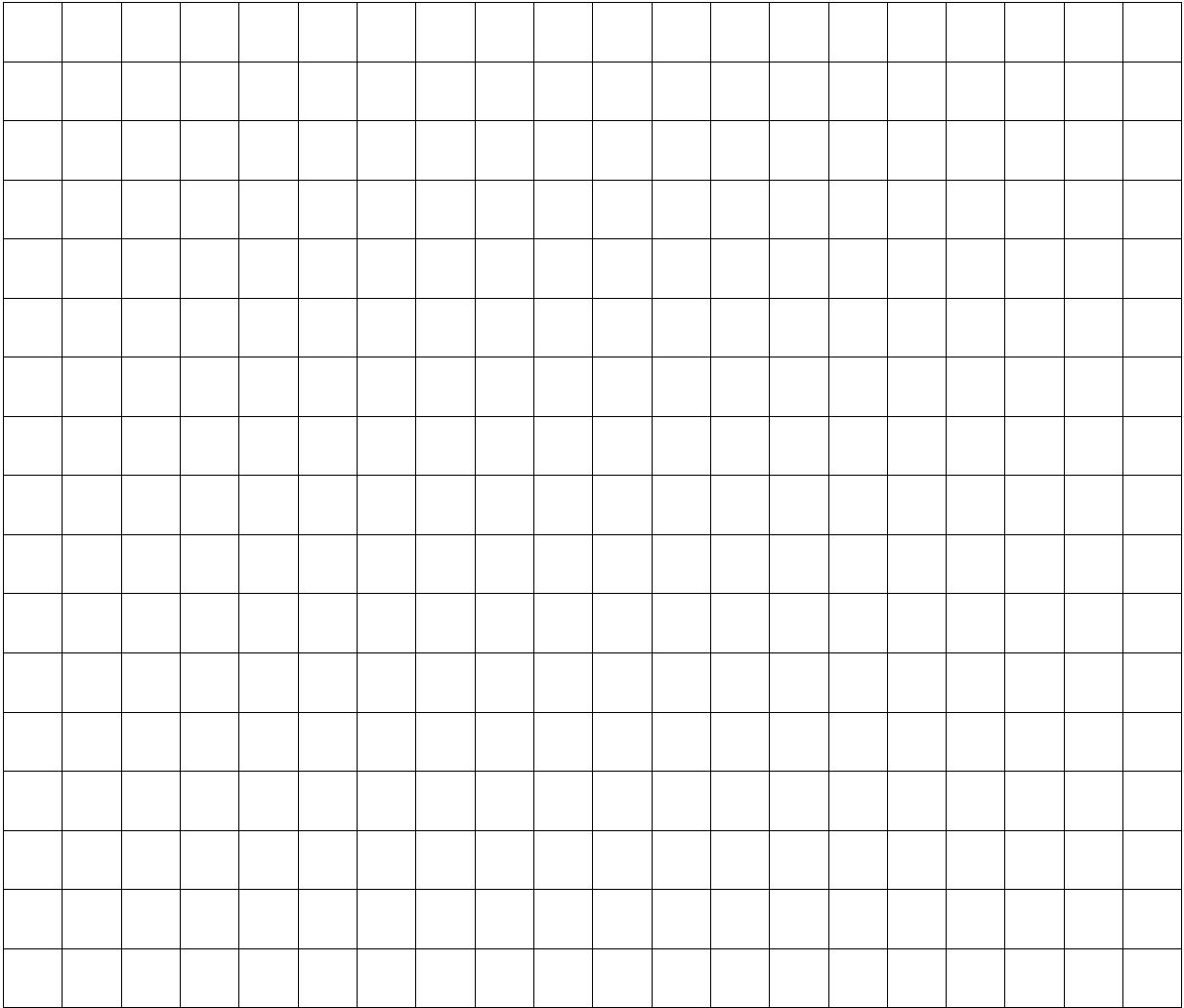
一位忠实读者

4. You have read this letter in a Chinese newspaper. Write a letter of response, in which you evaluate the reader's concerns, and give your own opinion on this issue.

你从一份中文报纸上阅读了这封信。请你为“读者来信”专栏写一封信，针对这位读者所关注的问题进行评估并提出你的看法。

You may make notes in this space.







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External Examination 2015

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CHINESE (BACKGROUND SPEAKERS)

QUESTION BOOKLET

4

4 pages, 4 questions

Tuesday 10 November: 1.30 p.m.

Section 3: Writing in Chinese

Answer **one** question from this section. Write your answer in this question booklet.

SECTION 3: WRITING IN CHINESE (Questions 5 to 8)

(20 marks)

Answer **one** question from this section in approximately 500 characters in *Chinese*. You can use either simplified or complex characters. Write the number of the question you choose in the box provided at the top of page 3. In your answer you must refer to texts studied during the year.

5. The Chinese government has recently relaxed its strict one-child policy. Write an article for a Chinese newspaper, in which you analyse the reasons the policy was relaxed, and discuss the impact of this reform on the individual and on Chinese society.

中国政府近年来放宽了严格的独生子女政策。请你给一个中文报刊写一篇文章，分析中国放宽一胎政策的理由并论述放宽人口政策对中国社会及家庭的影响。

6. In recent years increasing numbers of students from China have come to Australia to study. Write an essay, in which you analyse and evaluate the impact of this trend on Australia's economy and society.

近年来中国赴澳大利亚留学的人数在不断增加。请写一篇论文，分析和评估这种现象给澳大利亚经济和社会带来的影响。

7. The use of social media has become common in China, and it is replacing traditional communication methods. Write a report for a Chinese youth newspaper, evaluating the impact of this technology on human interaction in Chinese society.

在中国，社交媒体的使用变得越来越普遍，大有取代传统通讯方式的趋势。请你为一个中国的青年报刊写一篇报告，分析现代科技对中国社会人与人之间的关系的影响。

8. Currently, cross-cultural research and training is taking place in many higher education institutions in China. Write an article for a Chinese university magazine, discussing your views on the importance of cross-cultural study.

目前在中国的很多大专院校里都纷纷开设有关“跨文化”的研究及培训。请你为一个中国的大学杂志写一篇文章，谈谈你对“跨文化”学习的重要性的看法。

You may make notes in this space.

