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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

**QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD**  
**KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!**

## Scholarship 2015 Chinese

9.30 a.m. Monday 30 November 2015

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 24

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

## INSTRUCTIONS

The exam consists of TWO parts, held in a three-hour time slot:

- first, a two-hour Writing section with two questions: Question One in response to the spoken Chinese listening passage and Question Two in response to the written Chinese reading text in this booklet
- second, a one-hour Speaking section to answer Question Three in Chinese.

You will undertake the two-hour Writing section in a Writing Room and will undertake the Speaking section individually in a Recording Room.

## LISTENING

Question One (below) requires a response written in Chinese, to a passage spoken in Chinese, played from a CD.

In your written response, you are expected to:

- effectively communicate with perception and insight, and create meaning in Chinese
- use a wide variety of complex structures and vocabulary that are well integrated into a synthesised response
- show understanding of the spoken language and its inferences, through analysis and evaluation, independent reflection, and extrapolation
- assemble ideas in a logical, clear, concise, and seamless/coherent manner, and make minimal use of expressions from the passage
- go considerably beyond the passage in expressing your own opinions.

Mike and Lin Fang are Year 13 students in a New Zealand high school. They both are 17 years old. Mike is a Kiwi boy who is learning Chinese at school. Lin is a Chinese girl whose family migrated to New Zealand five years ago.

Listen to a conversation between Mike and Lin Fang about Chinese families.

- You will hear the passage THREE times: The first time, you will hear it as a whole. The second and third times, you will hear it in sections, with a pause after each.
- While listening, make notes in the spaces provided. Your notes will not be assessed.
- Write your response, in **Chinese**, beginning on page 4. Question One is repeated on that page.

### Glossed vocabulary

传统	Chuántǒng	tradition
互相	Hùxiāng	each other
照顾	zhào gù	to look after

### QUESTION ONE

传统的中国家庭是什么样的？你觉得传统的中国家庭有什么好处。你想生活在那样的大家庭里吗？为什么？

## LISTENING NOTES

林芳:

1. 中国美食 (爷爷奶奶) } 优点. 春卷 常常是
2. 爷爷奶奶住在一起, 家庭团圆, 三代同堂 (爷爷奶奶, 父母, 孩子)  
 ↓ 帮助  
 人多热闹, 互相照顾, 帮助 爷爷奶奶洗衣做饭  
 家里不安静 生病看医生  
 照顾他们  
 喝水, 吃药
3. 有代沟 (缺点)  
 老人和年轻人的想法不同  
 会有冲突, 不高兴, 喜欢的东西  
 也不一样 阖家团圆, 三代  
 迎 迎  
 大家庭都会有代沟

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## QUESTION ONE

传统的中国家庭是什么样的？你觉得传统的中国家庭有什么好处。你想生活在那样的大家庭里吗？为什么？

Write 250–450 Chinese characters for Question One. Develop your response from what you have heard in the Listening Passage.

中国传统家庭描绘的是一家人

三代同堂，阖家团圆，其乐融融的

景象。

生活在传统的中国家庭有许多

的好处。“百善孝为先”孝敬父母是

每一个子女应尽的本分。传统家庭

三代人生活在一起，可以互相照顾。

如果老人身体不适，子女可及时送

他们去医院，照顾他们。当然，老

人也可帮助工作繁忙的子女看护孩

子。这样两全其美的事情，何乐而不为

呢？然而，生活在这样的大家庭里也有

一定的局限性。“代沟”是每个大家庭

面临的日趋严峻的问题。年轻人思想前卫，常会与思想保守的老年人产生冲突。但我认为如果双方都各退一步，互相忍让，包容，理解，这个问题也就迎刃而解了。

我十分想住在三代同堂的传统家庭里，因为在这样的家庭里孩子们会受到更多的文化熏陶。因为老年人更注重文化的传承。源远流长，博大精深的中华文化，如同闪耀的星座，光耀了悠悠五千年。其中的许多文化，代代传承，历久而弥新，成为国学文化经典。它是中国古老文化的智慧结晶，是中华文化和传统形成的基本根源，是我们应该生生不息传承的文化瑰宝。假使我们为

E7



## READING

Read the text below, then answer Question Two, beginning on page 7. Provide your answers in English or te reo Māori.

### 传统的中国家庭

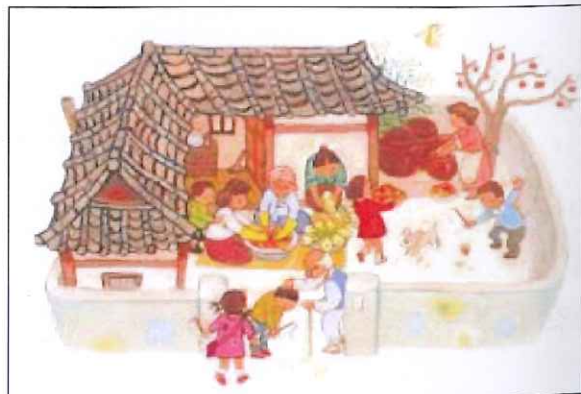
#### Glossed vocabulary

增加	zēngjiā	increase
改变	gǎi biàn	change
影响	yǐng xiǎng	influence
专家	zhuān jiā	specialist
传统	chuán tǒng	tradition
三代同堂	sān dài tóng táng	three generations live together
尊老爱幼	zūn lǎo ài yòu	to respect the old and cherish the young
养儿防老	yǎng ér fáng lǎo	to raise children to support parents in their old age
随着	suízhe	along with
独生子女政策	dú shēng zǐ nǚ zhèng cè	one-child policy
改革开放	gǎi gé kāi fàng	reform and open to the outside world
发展	fāzhǎn	development
退休	tuì xiū	retirement
结婚	jiē hūn	to get married
自私	zì sī	selfish
丰富	fēng fù	rich, plentiful
独立	dú lì	independent

1980年以来,全中国家庭的数量增加了很多,但家庭里的人口却越来越少。家庭的改变对社会带来了很大的影响。中国的家庭这些年来发生了什么变化呢?一些专家说出了他们的看法:

**专家认为: 家庭的人口越来越少、成为中国现代家庭的主要特点。**

中国的传统家庭一般是三代同堂的大家庭。几十年前,很多家庭都是上有爷爷奶奶,中有父亲母亲,下有儿子女儿。人们习惯生活这样的大家庭里,一方面是因为尊老爱幼是中国人的文化传统;另外一方面是因为几十年前中国社会的经济不太好,人们的收入很低,人老了,没有工作就没有钱,就需要子女帮助。为了“养儿防老”,很多人会生好几个孩子,所以那时候的大家庭特别多。





然而,随着社会的进步和经济越来越好,传统的中国家庭发生了很大的变化。1979年以后,中国有了独生子女政策,所以大部分家庭只有一个孩子。1980年以后,中国的改革开放有了成功,所以中国社会的经济发展很快,中国有钱的人开始多了起来。很多老人有自己的房子和退休收入,不用子女帮助他们,而大多数的年轻人结婚以后都不和父母住在一起。这样,中国的家庭就变得越来越小了。林先生说:“我小时候,家里有八个兄弟姐妹,还有父母和爷爷奶奶,全家十二口人。而现在我只有一个孩子,是一个三口之家。”

**专家还认为: 家庭的变化对个人和社会都带来了很大的影响。**

以前,那些大家庭里的孩子,因为从小和兄弟姐妹在一起生活,一起玩儿,所以他们长大以后一般都会知道怎样和别人友好来往;除了这些以外,他们还比较关心别人,喜欢帮助人。可是现在,因为一个家庭只能有一个孩子,所以父母对独生子女都特别宠爱,孩子想要什么就给什么,而且,这些孩子在家里也不用帮助父母做家务,这样他们就变得很自私和不爱帮助人;还有因为独生子女没有兄弟姐妹,所以他们通常会以自我为中心,很难与别人一起工作,来往。这对家庭和社会都有不好的影响。



但是也有一些专家不同意这样的看法。他们认为,独生子女的父母给了孩子很好的生活和学习条件,所以中国新一代的独生子女身体好,知识丰富,很有自信心,也比较独立。他们热爱自由,思想开放,改变了中国的一些传统的习惯,让社会有了新的变化。

## INSTRUCTIONS

This question requires a response written in **English** or **te reo Māori**.

In your written response, you are expected to:

- effectively communicate with perception and insight, and create meaning, in English or te reo Māori
- express ideas convincingly and hold the interest of the reader
- show understanding of the written material and its inferences, through analysis and evaluation, independent reflection, and extrapolation
- justify your own arguments in a logical, coherent, and seamless manner.

## QUESTION TWO

Social structures in China have been transformed since 1980.

What factors have contributed to this transformation, and what have been the consequences for family relationships?

Use evidence from the reading text(s) to justify your ideas, opinions, and conclusions.

Before 1980, there existed plenty of Chinese traditional families in the society. This kind of families has three generations living together and the formation of traditional families helps people



Thus people didn't have the financial ability to support themselves. They needed to raise more children to support parents in their old age.

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to respect the old and cherish the young. Another reason why there were many traditional families is that people had low income at that moment as a result of low economy development of China. So every family had a large number of people at that time.

However, the number of families has increased a lot while number of people per family has decreased since 1980. <sup>Three</sup> ~~Two~~ reasons

~~caused~~ <sup>lead</sup> to this kind of situation. First of all, since one child policy is applied to the society, every family can only have one child. Second is the development of economy in China as a result of reforming and opening to the outside world makes people get richer and richer. Many old people have their own houses and money of retirement so they don't need to live with their children any longer. Last but not the least, the younger generation requires more freedom, so they <sup>won't</sup> ~~don't~~ live with their parents ~~wh~~ if they get married.

Everything has two sides, the one child policy is not an exception, it has both advantages and disadvantages. In the past times, children <sup>who</sup> lived in traditional Chinese families knew how to treat others friendly and properly and how to resolve relationship problems because they had many brothers and sisters. In addition, they also knew how to help and take care of others. Oppositely, children in modern society are more selfish as every family has only one child so that parents spend all their time and pay all their attention on this child. So they can get anything they want and don't have to help parents to do duties. That's why they don't like helping others. As they don't have any sisters or brothers, they ~~th~~ treat themselves as the centre of the world, thus they can't work with others well. This kind of problems brings a negative effect to ~~out~~ nowadays' society.



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION  
NUMBER

However, the younger generation is more dependent, confident, outgoing and healthy as they have better living and education conditions. They change some outdated Chinese traditions and have their own thoughts and judgements, bringing new changes to the society. //

knowledgeable

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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了一己私欲，不为长远考虑，选择和老人分开居住，就是得不偿失的做法了。年轻的一代工作繁忙，心气烦躁，如果再没老年人的指导教育，恐怕会变得急功近利。  
 中国华传统美德和祖父母会带我们领略古人那气宇轩昂的文采。诗经，文字简洁，情貌无遗，读之可明道；楚辞，文字沉郁，感情激奋，读之可养志；汉赋，文字汪洋，规模宏大，读之可盛神；唐诗，文字清丽，大美天成，读之可立魂；宋词，文豪<sup>字</sup>激越，摇曳多姿，读之可洗心；元曲文字婉转，沁人心脾，读之可启智；明清小说，文字典雅，描世间百态，读之可启智。老一代教给我们的道理



Extra space if required.  
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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与忠告将会伴随我们一生，受益终身。

中国传统大家庭对社会，对下代

人的培养都起着至关重要的作用。

文化传承的重担也落在了这些大家

庭里老一辈的肩上，所以我们要积极

宏扬这种传统中国家庭，因为它们对

下一代甚至是社会的影响都是不容

小觑的。