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# SCHOLARSHIP EXEMPLAR

## Scholarship 2016 Japanese

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 16 November 2016

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 2–12 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 in response to spoken and written texts in Japanese
- second, a one-hour Speaking section with one question in Japanese.

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 **Japanese**, to a passage spoken in Japanese, played from a recording.

In your written responses, you are expected to:

- communicate effectively with perception and insight and create meaning in Japanese
- use a wide variety of complex structures and vocabulary that are well integrated into a synthesised response
- show understanding of the text 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 text
- go considerably beyond the text in expressing your own opinions.

Listen to the recording of a conversation between Jo, a high school student, and Kenji, a Japanese tourist she has met near the base of Mount Cook, in Mount Cook National Park.

- 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 **Japanese**, beginning on page 4. Question One is repeated on that page.

### QUESTION ONE

二人の会話に出てきた、ニュージーランドと日本の<sup>ちが</sup>違い<sup>せつめい</sup>を説明してください。  
 その<sup>ちが</sup>違い<sup>しょうらい</sup>は将来どうなると思いますか。あなたの<sup>かんが</sup>考えを書いてください。

### Glossed vocabulary

<sup>ちが</sup>違い                      difference

## LISTENING NOTES

NZ = nature  
= people working

- high school studying
- Hotel cafe
- My natar
- Jap teacher
- not really vending
- especially not here
- nature

just walking, <sup>climbing</sup> ~~mountain~~  
seeing all

- Dining, normal no socks
- gas station, coffee, <sup>not</sup> station, <sup>late</sup>
- Sunday now open
- 40 years ago, no one open on Sunday

Intro - state difference

1. NZ + Japan - nature?
2. NZ + Japan - work
3. Opinion + where we going

NZ = focus on nature

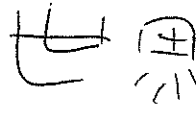
Japan = focus on convenience

Japan will continue to increase - robots, cars etc

NZ will slowly increase - nature is more important

(I) see, just by my school lots of stuff opened in past few years. (I) went to Japan, so many vending

convenience 日本



- headache - no water
- Medicine
- Same height

2 hours up until  
Thought there would be a store

- Shower, cafeteria
- Vending machine £
- Shopping, roads
- Books, bananas, £

40 years, after 40 years  
NZ maybe just?

often use combin.

socks, 24 hours open

pay phone bills

40 years ago, how very convenient

used to be one day off, now none

Sunday = shopping day

Yes it's good

We must move with the world without abandoning culture

## QUESTION ONE

二人の会話に出てきた、ニュージーランドと日本の<sup>ちが</sup>違い<sup>せつめい</sup>を説明してください。  
その<sup>ちが</sup>違い<sup>しょうらい</sup>は将来どうなると思いますか。あなたの<sup>かんが</sup>考えを書いてください。

Write approximately 400 kana for Question One, using hiragana, katakana, and kanji, as appropriate. Develop your response from what you have heard in the Listening Passage.

Note: quality is more important than quantity.

2

もちろん、日本とニュージーランドの文化やテクノロジーや生活は、<sup>の社会</sup>こちらが、ていて、ニュージーランドより日本が早くは、  
てんしています。でも、それは本当にいいことでしょうか。

日本人の考え方は、みんなの生活を楽にした方がいいということだそうだよ。たとえば、自然より、  
みちと駅にじどうばをばいさをたてたり、バナナやくつしたやほかのべんりな物を売、こいる所を作、  
た方がやくにたうと思、こいるよ

3

うです。自然が美しい山にも、  
 のぼる人が休めるようになるため  
 にシャワー施設があります。そう  
 いう考え方をニュージーランド人  
 のとくろべると、ニュージーラン  
 ド人は自然をかんしするのが一  
 番大切だと思、ています。<sup>いはいするの、ニュージーランドには日本のように自然をまもるたし</sup>僕にと、<sup>し、まもる、</sup>  
 ては、この素晴らしい国の海や山  
 がたしかると、それはひどいこと  
 だと思、て、「本当にニュージーラ  
 ンドなの？、みたいなことを考えて  
 しまうかもしれません。

自然だけでなく、リョウほう  
 の国のはたらき文化もちが、て  
 います。同じことは、40年ぐろ  
 い前に仕事を休む日がありました

## READING

Read the blog posts below and on page 7, then answer Question Two on page 8. Provide your answers in **English** or **te reo Māori**.

### Glossed vocabulary

お祝いする <small>いわ</small>	to celebrate
形 <small>かたち</small>	shape
数 <small>かず</small>	number

#### 成人の日と21才のたんじょう日 せいじん

日本には1月に「成人の日」があって、学校や会社は休みになる。「成人」というのは「大人になる」という意味で、「成人の日」は20才になった人をお祝いする日だ。日本では18才になると車の運転ができるが、おさけとタバコは20才からなので、20才は特別な年だ。

「成人の日」にはホームタウンに帰って、着物を着てセレモニーに出たり、家族で写真をとったりする。若い人が着物を着ることはほとんどないから、この日は特別な着物はレンタルする人が多い。でも、おばあさんやお母さんの着物を着る人もいる。「成人の日」のための特別な贈物はないが、家族からお祝いのお金をもらうことがある。

ニュージーランドには「成人の日」はないが、21才のたんじょう日には家に友だちをよんだり、レストランを借りて、大きなパーティーをすることが多い。50年ぐらい前はおさけを飲んでもいいのは21才からだったので、21才は伝統的に特別なたんじょう日なのだ。

パーティーでは歌を歌ったり、ダンスをしたり、友だちがスピーチをしたりする。かぎの形のプレゼントをもらったり、かぎの形のケーキを食べることもある。むかしは21才になると家のかぎをもらえたので、その伝統が今もあるのだそうだ。しかし、今は18才からおさけを飲めるし、タバコもすえるから、最近では18才のたんじょう日に大きなパーティーをする人も多くなってきている。

ねん がじょう  
年賀状とクリスマスカード

日本には新年のあいさつに年賀状を送る習慣がある。

特別なはがきに「あけましておめでとうございます」などを書いて、

友だちや先生に送る。しかし、新しい年に年賀状であいさつを

するという習慣は変わってきている。たとえば、年賀状の

数は2008年から毎年少なくなっている。郵便で年賀状を

送るのではなくEメールで年賀状を送る人が多くなったのだろう

と考える人もいる。しかし、「年賀状はEメールで送る」という人は、若い人たちでも10人に2人  
ぐらいだそうだ。

1月1日の午前0時になって新しい年になると、携帯電話で「おめでとうコール」をする人が多い。

同じ時間にたくさんの人が携帯電話を使うので、携帯電話が使えなくなることもある。「おめでとう

コール」をあまりしないでくださいと電話会社がお客さんに毎年おねがいをしている。年賀状は

送らなくても、新しい年をお祝いすることはむかしも今も同じなのだ。

ニュージーランドには年賀状はないが、クリスマスカードを送る習慣がある。

でも、郵便で送るクリスマスカードの数は2010年から毎年10%ずつ少なくなっている。しかし、

これはクリスマスが好きではないニュージーランド人が増えたからではない。今でも、75%より

多くのニュージーランド人がクリスマスが好きだと答えている。

ある新聞によると、5人に2人はクリスマスカードを郵便で送らない

そうだ。クリスマスカードを送る人も、郵便ではなく、Facebook や

Eメールなどで送っている。そのほうが郵便より速いし、お金もかからない

からだ。クリスマスの伝統は今もつづいている。

Sources:

(p. 6) <http://e-furisode.jp/detail.php?id=359&datepopup=2014-2-14&PHPSESSID=d88d457bde2f8a6a291caece91cecbba;>  
<http://www.funkygifts.co.nz/traditional-wooden-key>

(p. 7) <http://nenga.post-code.jp/datas/2016-00089-2.jpg>; <http://www.christmasxcite.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Merry-christmas-card-images.jpg>

## INSTRUCTIONS

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

In your written response, you are expected to:

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

## QUESTION TWO

Critically respond to the key ideas in these blog posts. Consider the implications of maintaining customs and traditions in Japan and New Zealand in a changing world. Provide reasons to support your argument(s).

There comes a point where a changing world cannot be reverted and one should embrace the change and not oppose it - I believe both New Zealand and Japan are and should continue to do exactly that. Of course, culture and tradition are a huge part of everyday life in both countries and this should not be forgotten or stripped of appreciation, however there are some instances where taking the step into the online, technological world is not at all a bad thing; I believe it is in fact a unique and progressive way to integrate traditional ways and the digital age.

5

Celebratory traditions are ~~some~~ ~~rather~~ customs that I believe should stick with their true, cultural essence - 6  
a New Zealand 21<sup>st</sup> and Japanese 20<sup>th</sup> will always be something to look forward to and embrace for young people. I particularly appreciate Japan's commitment to maintaining the traditional aspects of 'Seijin no hi' - by age 20, many will have moved onto university or the workforce, and returning to one's hometown for the occasion



is an event that Skype or a phone call can't quite replicate. Not only that, but Japan's ever-advancing ~~society~~ technological and fashion forward society means opportunities to wear a traditional kimono have become slim, and what a shame it would be for tradition to change and deny the cultural honour of wearing what could be your mother or grandmother's kimono. It is these aspects of culture that are beautiful and should be maintained. A similar celebration of the same rights (i.e. smoking, drinking and driving) is the 21<sup>st</sup> birthday in New Zealand - though not as culturally driven as 'Seijin no hi', it still often warrants booking an entire restaurant to have a huge party with family and friends. Although New Zealand laws have changed so that such rights are now available to 18 year olds (whose parties are beginning to resemble that of a 21<sup>st</sup>), I feel as though we're still holding onto the 21<sup>st</sup> birthday culture, which is great. I know for a fact that my older brother is 'saving' his big celebration for his 21<sup>st</sup>, as are many people that I know - I am glad to see the maintaining of this special event and I truly hope it remains as it has for the past 50 years. Even the small things - celebratory money as a gift in Japan and singing, dancing, ~~and~~ giving speeches and key shaped cakes in New Zealand - are important pieces to our cultural identity and I appreciate ~~and~~ respect and support both Japan and New Zealand for their maintenance of these traditional occasions.

7

8

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLYQUESTION  
NUMBER

2 There are, of course, cultural customs that seem to be losing their significance to the changing online world, with Japanese New Years cards (Nengajon) decreasing in sales ~~annually~~ <sup>each year</sup> since 2008 and New Zealand Christmas card sales dropping 10% each year for the past 5 years. Perhaps the older generation, who have grown up with said customs, are worried, but upon reading these facts, I can't help but think ~~it's not that bad~~ "Is it really that bad?" Don't get me wrong - customs are important. But for something simple like sending seasonal cards, wouldn't it be exciting and interesting to experiment with new ways of wishing your loved ones well? Using email and Facebook has become part of everyday life in both countries, and I believe using them to explore an advancement in cultural customs is a great thing. Not to mention, it doesn't seem to detract from the importance of the event - 75% of New Zealanders say they love Christmas, and this doesn't change <sup>simply</sup> because 2 in 5 people no longer send Christmas cards in the post. That being said, the crashing of telephone networks <sup>in Japan</sup> due to excessive 'Happy New Year calls' is a negative aspect of this cultural advancement, and it is a relief to see telephone companies advising the Japanese not to make these calls. However, just like New Zealand, people continue to celebrate the new year, even if 2 in 10 people

9

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLYQUESTION  
NUMBER

10  
 sending 'Nengajou' are young people who <sup>choose to</sup> ~~don't~~ send email  
 cards, as long as the essence of the celebration  
 remains, I see no harm in the digital advancement.

11  
 Our world is changing as we speak and I believe  
 annual celebrations like New Years and Christmas  
 will and should change with it - as long as people are  
 educated and aware of the event's significance, email and  
 Facebook celebrations should be explored. However, once  
 in a lifetime moments (turning 20 and 71) are  
 moments that should maintain their cultural  
 celebrations to keep us aware of the customs and  
 history that remain deep in our roots. ~~Even~~ Our  
 changing world can cause people to be swept away  
 in the new, and I think sticking to unique, one  
 time only customs is a way to bring us back to  
 our country and culture to be reminded of where  
 we came from - and then we can check Facebook.

Q1

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

ASSESSOR'S  
USE ONLY

が、今、日曜にあって、店がい、

はいあります。ちがいは、日本は

12

~~ア~~パートとユニバーシティがたしとんあ、

て、4人ねのたやにできるせけは

たらかないと、と思、て、ニ、一、三

13

ーランド人は、とりま、クスし

たほうがいへと思、こいふふ、

し、ううい、ニ、一、ジ、ラ、ンド

はもう少し店とはんばいを作る

かもしれませんが、日本ほど早く

た、いと思、います。もちろん、へん

りたことが、うとうたが、僕と

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ニ、一、ジ、ー、ン、ド、人、は、美、い、け、し

き、~~あ~~「み、せ、り、が、た、し、と、ん、あ、る、国、を、

べんりにするこゝとよりまも、た、~~あ~~、

14

とてもうれしくなります。日本は、今と同じく、できるだけ早く、こんなふうにする  
 ー思いますが、ニ、一、ジ、ー、ラ、ンドの、かんきんち、まもる、きえ、方、の、か、が、いい、と、僕、が、思、っ、て、い、ま、

## Annotations

1 While opportunities to write Level 8 Kanji have been missed, the student has effectively utilised communicative functions fit for purpose, marred occasionally by minor errors in language.

2 Interprets the stimulus material and makes connections with the student's own ideas that are beyond the given material.

3 Looked at different cultural perspectives.

4 Made connections with his/her own ideas.

5 Stated view in relation to maintaining customs and traditions. Needed to say why.

6 Developed an example of "why".

7 Gave examples which are evaluated.

8 Acknowledged and explored different perspectives. Some evaluation done, with examples.

9 Refers back to the resource when presenting argument.

10 Restates opinion from earlier in the piece, with example.

11 Evaluates, concludes argument.

12 Makes reference to modern Japanese culture.

13 Showing cultural knowledge.

14 This candidate made logical, concise and relevant use of written language but could have developed more on personal viewpoints to engage the intended audience.