



2013 Languages: Chinese First Language GA 3: Examination

Written component

GENERAL COMMENTS

The 2013 Chinese First Language examination was generally accessible to all students. Most made good attempts to answer the questions fully, and a few students displayed outstanding language ability. Most students finished the paper and demonstrated good comprehension skills.

Many students struggled to provide accurate answers in Section 1. They could not accurately identify the required information and often mixed up Questions 1b., 1c. and 1d. Some students wrote out all the information from the texts but did not write their answers in the correct answer spaces. Only a few students provided a complete answer to Question 1e. In this section, most questions should have been answered in full sentences and short paragraphs; however, some students wrote simple words or phrases, or incomplete sentences.

In Section 2, the majority of students completed the questions satisfactorily. However, only a few students provided good answers. Students were required to write a speech, demonstrating their understanding of Chinese people's dream pursuits. Some students responded with illogical or underdeveloped ideas.

In Section 3, most students chose evaluative writing, and Questions 5 and 7 were the most popular. Many students misunderstood Question 7 and wrote about the advantages and disadvantages of the poor-quality projects.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

This report provides sample answers or an indication of what answers may have included. Unless otherwise stated, these are not intended to be exemplary or complete responses.

Section 1 – Listening and responding

Assessment criteria

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to convey information accurately and appropriately

This section was worth 25 marks. Although point-form answers are given in this report, all questions needed to be answered in full sentences. Some questions required students to write a paragraph-length response. Students should use the number of lines provided as a guide to the length of response required for each question.

Criterion 1: 信息分 Information (共15分 15 marks)

Criterion 2: 每点一分 each score for one point (共10分 10 marks)

Text 1

Question 1a.

开播前五天, 就有5百多万人上网寻找特产零食

- Within five days of the launch, over 5 million people went online searching for local specialties and snacks.

在比利时, 新加坡, 台湾等地, 引起观众寻找美食的热情

- In places such as Belgium, Singapore and Taiwan, a passion was triggered among the audience in searching for the delicacies shown by the documentary.

唤起观众如何善待食物, 如何与大自然和谐相处的思考

- It aroused the audience's thoughts on how to treat food kindly, and how to be in harmony with nature.

Question 1b.

中国饮食充分反映出中国哲学,崇尚中庸,主张协调 的特点.

- Chinese food fully reflects the special features of Chinese philosophy, upholding the golden mean of the Confucian school and focusing on great harmony.

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3000年前,食品文化就出现在社会的等级中,起标志性作用

- Three thousand years ago, food culture appeared in social classification, denoting people's social status.

持续不断地 丰富着中国人的社交礼仪,语言文字 和生活习惯

- continually enriching social etiquette, and the language and daily life of Chinese people

聚餐时的热闹,和睦,表现出民族特点,浓浓的亲情

- At a dinner party, the liveliness and friendliness demonstrates characteristics of the nationalities, and the deep affection among the family members.

Question 1c.

许多远去的记忆被唤醒, 特别想家

- Many memories from the past were awakened; she especially felt homesick.

家乡菜最能满足游子的思乡之情

- Dishes with homeland flavours best cure the homesickness of the wandering people who are far away from home.

为什么天南地北的人会不辞辛苦地赶回家吃年夜饭

- Why do people from all over the world rush home for the reunion dinner at Lunar New Year's Eve?

Question 1d.

食品在中国许多习俗中表现出特别的意义, 中国人把'食'奉为天

- Food in many Chinese customs represents special meanings; Chinese people regard food as heaven.

'食'不仅是人生存的需求, 更是对大自然的敬重

- Food is not just a demand by people's survival, but something for people to show their great respect for nature.

Question 1e.

显示出中国文化大一统的特点

- demonstrates features of a big integration in Chinese culture

蕴含着民族特点, 民族情感更美

- contains national characteristics, the national feelings implied are more beautiful

传统的食品文明一定会回归

- The traditional food civilisation will surely return.

Criterion 2: 语言分 共10分

10分: 信息安排准确, 语句通顺流畅, 逻辑性强, 得以完整句子回答, 无错别字, 无简繁混用

9分: 信息安排准确, 语句通顺, 有逻辑, 得用完整句子回答, 个别错别字, 无简繁混用

8分: 信息安排得当, 语句通顺, 有逻辑, 少许错别字, 无简繁混用

7分: 信息安排基本得当, 语句尚通顺, 有一定逻辑, 错别字, 少许简繁混用

5-6分: 信息安排欠妥, 语句不够通顺, 逻辑较差, 较多错别字, 简繁混用现象

3-4分: 信息安排不当, 语句不通, 无逻辑, 有大量错别字, 简繁混用现象严重

1-2分: 信息安排混乱, 有严重语法错误, 错字连篇, 简繁混用

0分: 无回答

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Section 2 – Reading and responding

Assessment criteria

- the capacity to identify and synthesise relevant information and ideas from the texts
- appropriateness of structure and sequence
- accuracy, range and appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar (including punctuation and, where relevant, script)

阅读 共30分

Criterion 1: 信息分 information (共10分 10 scores) 每点一分 one score for each point (共10分)

Texts 2 and 3

Question 2

信息点: Information points

远古时代伟人对梦想的追求, 举例2个(尧舜禹; 秦始皇)

- The pursuit of dreams by the great men in the ancient times.

Students needed to give two examples, such as Yao, Shui, Yu or Qin Shi Huang.

近代伟人对梦想的追求, 举例2个(容闳; 孙中山; 康有为)

- the pursuit of dreams by the great men in the modern times

Students needed to give two examples, such as Rong Hong, Sun Zhongshan or Kang Youwei.

现代国人对梦想的追求, 自我牺牲式; 求变式; 创造式

- modern Chinese people pursuing their dreams in a self-sacrificing, creative style

奋斗是中国人梦想的主线, 中国人不知疲倦, 永不停顿的追梦

- Making a strenuous effort is the core of Chinese people's dreams. Chinese people tirelessly pursue their dreams.

人因梦而伟大, 国因梦而富强

- People become great due to dreams; countries become prosperous due to dreams.

个人圆梦之时, 才是国家和民族大梦被圆之日

- Only when individuals realise their dreams, can the big dreams of the country and nation be realised.

人应追求精神上的梦

- People should pursue spiritual dreams.

将以填沧海 (坚持不懈, 积累。。。)

- to fill the sea (persistence, accumulation ...)

猛志固常在 (勇往直前, 热情。。。)

- The boldness and power are always there (courage, passion ...).

化去不复悔 (不言后悔, 无悔。。。)

- When vanishing from the world, it will never regret (regretfulness, regretfully...).



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- 10分: 信息完整, 信息安排逻辑性强, 无错误信息
 9分: 信息完整, 信息安排得当, 无错误信息
 8分: 信息基本完整, 信息安排有逻辑, 无错误信息
 7分: 信息基本完整, 信息安排有一定逻辑, 无错误信息
 6分: 信息不够完整, 信息安排有一定逻辑, 或有错误信息, 或有自造信息
 5分: 信息不完整, 信息安排没有逻辑, 有错误信息, 有自造信息
 4分: 信息不完整, 信息安排差, 有错误信息, 有自造信息
 3分: 信息少, 信息安排差, 有错误信息, 有自造信息
 2分: 信息少, 信息安排混乱, 有错误信息, 有自造信息
 1分: 没有信息或错误信息, 或自造信息
 0分: 无信息, 无回答

Criterion 2: 结构分 共10分

- 10分: 文章结构严谨、完整, 段落分明, 完全符合演讲稿和说服文的要求, 审题正确, 完全符合考题的要求
 9分: 文章结构严谨、完整, 段落分明, 完全符合说服文的要求, 完全符合考题的要求, 但演讲稿格式不够完整
 8分: 文章结构比较严谨、完整, 段落分明, 符合演讲稿和说服文的要求, 符合考题的要求
 7分: 文章结构不够严谨、完整, 段落分明, 符合考题的要求, 基本符合演讲稿和说服文的要求
 5-6分: 文章结构不严谨、段落不够分明, 不完全符合演讲稿和说服文的要求, 作文没有准确反映考题要求
 3-4分: 文章结构混乱, 无段落, 完全不符合演讲稿和说服文的要求
 1-2分: 文章无结构、无段落, 无演讲稿特征, 完全不符合说服文的要求
 0分: 无回答

Criterion 3: 语言分 共10分

- 10分: 语句流畅, 逻辑性强, 词汇丰富, 表达正确恰当, 无错别字, 无简繁混用, 正确使用标点号
 9分: 语句流畅, 逻辑性强, 词汇丰富, 表达正确恰当, 个别错别字, 无简繁混用, 正确使用标点符号
 8分: 语句流畅, 有逻辑, 词汇比较丰富, 少许错别字, 无简繁混用, 正确使用标点符号
 7分: 语句通顺, 有逻辑, 有错别字, 或少许简繁混用, 标点符号基本正确
 5-6分: 语句不够通顺, 逻辑较差, 较多错别字及简繁混用, 标点符号基本正确
 3-4分: 语句不通, 无逻辑, 有大量错别字, 简繁混用现象严重, 标点符号不正确
 1-2分: 有严重语法错误, 错字连篇, 简繁混用, 标点符号不正确
 0分: 无回答

Reference for Section 2

各位老师、同学:

大家好! 我是在澳洲学习的中国留学生小明。今天有幸参加澳洲青年联谊会组织的演讲比赛, 在此我将为大家谈谈我对中国人追梦的理解。

首先, 追求自己的梦想是中华民族几千年来传统。从远古尧舜禹的'天下大和'之梦, 秦始皇殚精竭虑实现'一统天下'之梦, 到近代容闳们留洋为'师夷长技以制夷'的兴国梦, 以及孙中山等怀揣的民主、大同梦, 可见从古到今, 中华民族都在追求自己的梦。

其次, 中国人一直以来, 都是以'奋斗'为主线来追梦。但在不同时代却有着不同的体现。从一份调查中可以看到, 从上世纪自我牺牲式的梦, 到八十年代初期求变式的梦, 以及当今创造式的梦, 让中国人不知疲倦地奔逐于梦想和生活之间。虽然追梦的内容在变, 但是, 追梦从未让中国人停下脚步、停止追求。

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最后，追梦赋予中国人生存的意义。《山海经》中的精卫衔微木来填沧海，刑天虽舞干戚而猛志固常在，他们不懈地奋斗以追求自己的梦想，所以并未留下后悔和遗憾，即使形体不存在了，可奋斗追梦的精神则永存。可见，人因梦而伟大，国因梦而富强。

总而言之，追梦对中国人意义重大。作为中国人，我们个人梦圆之时，才是国家和民族大梦被圆之日。因此，我们应坚持奋斗，不懈追求自己的梦想。

我的演讲完了，谢谢大家！

(Dear teachers and fellow students:

Good morning! I am Xiaoming, an overseas student from China studying in Australia. I am so honoured to take part in this speech contest organised by the Australian Youth Friendship Association. And now I am to talk about my own understanding of Chinese people's dream pursuit.

Firstly, Chinese people's pursuit of dreams has been a tradition for thousands of years. From the dream of a world in great harmony of the ancient Yao, Shun and Yu; Qin Shi Huang realising his dream of uniting the whole country through all his efforts, to the modern-day students who studied overseas in order to learn foreign technology so as to deal with foreigners, as well as the democratic and great unity dream of Sun Yat-sen, all show that Chinese people have been pursuing their own dreams from the ancient times until today.

Secondly, the main theme of Chinese people's dream pursuit has always been 'making strenuous efforts'. In other times this has been reflected differently. From a research report we could see this from the self-sacrificing dreams of the last century to the change-seeking dreams of the 80s, and the creative dreams of today, which made Chinese people pursue their dreams tirelessly. Although the content of dreams change, dreams never slow Chinese people down or stop them from their pursuit.

Finally, dream pursuing makes Chinese people's lives meaningful. In *Shan Hai Jing* the persistence of the Jingwei bird holding short sticks with its beak in an attempt to fill the sea and the boldness of Xingtian waving his axe against the sky are always there. They never stopped pursuing their dreams, so there were no regrets. Even when their bodies had gone, their spirit of dream pursuit always existed. So, people become great because of dreams; countries become prosperous and strong because of dreams.

In summary, the pursuit of dreams means a lot to Chinese people. As Chinese people, only when our individual dreams are fulfilled can the big dreams of the nation come true. So we should persistently make effort and indefatigably pursue our own dreams.

That is the end of my speech. Thank you!)

Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

Assessment criteria

- relevance, breadth and depth of content
- appropriateness of structure and sequence
- accuracy of vocabulary and grammar (including punctuation and, where relevant, script)
- range and appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar

作文 共25分

Criterion 1: 内容分 共5分

审题正确，内容有深度广度，有见解，有逻辑
评估文从正反两方面来作客观评论，想像文要有想像性情节

评估文:

5分: 审题正确，内容有深度广度，有见解，逻辑性强，从正反面客观评论

4分: 审题正确，内容有一定深度广度，有一定见解及逻辑性，从正反面客观评论

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- 3分： 审题不够正确，内容缺乏深度广度，见解浅显，缺乏逻辑性，评论不够客观
2分： 审题错误，内容贫乏，评论不客观，逻辑性混乱
1分： 审题错误，内容杂乱，无评论
0分： 无写作

Question 3: 字母词，评论其利弊 alphabetic words, evaluating its advantages and disadvantages

以下论点供参考：

- reference for arguments

正面：便于文化交流 / 丰富了汉语语言

- pros: convenient for cultural exchange/enriching the Chinese language

反面：使中国人的思维方式出现混乱 / 影响了理解和交流 / 不符合汉语的表达方式

- cons: causing confusion in Chinese people's thinking patterns/affecting people's understanding and communication/not in agreement with ways of expression in the Chinese language

Question 4: imaginative writing

写作形式是 采访记录，要写出背景，采访人，被采访者，以问答形式写出来。

- The kind writing is an interview, which requires a background, an interviewer and interviewee, and which should be in the form of questions and answers.

想象内容，要反映那一时代社会的几个方面。

- The imaginative content should reflect several aspects of the society in that time period.

Question 5: 攀比 to compare with the higher

以下论点供参考 Reference arguments

正面：攀比之风是个人奋斗的精神动力 / 是社会发展的动力

- pros: a spiritual motivation to achieve goals in life/a drive for social development

反面：影响家庭的和睦 / 带来社会的浮躁

- cons: affects family relation/brings about impulsive social competitions among people

Question 6: imaginative writing

写作形式是‘故事’，要体现故事的特征：时间、地点、人物

- The format of writing is ‘a story’, which should demonstrate these features of a story: time, place, characters.

想象内容，火星上曾经或正在发生着什么

- the imaginative content should be about what is currently happening or has happened on Mars

Question 7: ‘豆腐渣’工程的暴露 The advantages and disadvantages of the exposure of the ‘poor-quality projects’.

以下论点供参考 Reference arguments

正面：让人们有机会检查发现经济发展中的漏洞，并吸取教训 / 利于法制的进一步完善

- pros: let people have the chance to find the flaws in economic development, and draw lessons from it/beneficial to the further perfection of the legal system

反面：有损国家形象 / 造成不必要的恐慌

- cons: damages the image of the nation/causes unnecessary panic

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想像文:

- 5分: 审题正确, 内容有深度广度, 有见解, 逻辑性强
- 4分: 审题正确, 内容有一定深度广度, 有一定见解, 逻辑一般
- 3分: 审题不够正确, 内容缺乏深度广度, 见解浅显, 缺乏逻辑性
- 2分: 审题错误, 内容贫乏, 逻辑性混乱
- 1分: 审题错误, 内容杂乱
- 0分: 无写作

Criterion 2: 结构分 共5分

符合评估文或想像文要求, 符合格式要求, 结构严谨, 段落合理, 表达有逻辑

- 5分: 结构严谨, 完整, 段落分明, 完全符合文体和格式的要求
- 4分: 结构较严谨, 完整, 段落分明, 不完全符合文体和格式的要求
- 3分: 结构不严谨, 段落不够分明, 基本符合文体和格式的要求
- 2分: 结构混乱, 无段落, 不符合文体和格式的要求
- 1分: 无结构, 无段落, 无所需格式特征和完全不符合文体的要求
- 0分: 无写作

注: 文体包括评估和想像, 格式包括:

信: 称呼, 问候, 结语, 名字, 日期, (各占0.5分)

采访记录: 刊物名称日期, 题目作者, 背景(1): 采访人, 被采访人, 问答形式(1)

刊登在杂志上的报告文章: 题目, 作者: 报告人, 杂志名称, 日期, 文章中体现报告的形式

刊登在杂志上的故事: 题目, 作者, 杂志名称日期, 文章体现故事特征(时间, 地点, 人物)(1)

报纸文章: 题目, 作者, 报纸名称, 日期

Criterion 3: 语言分(语言准确性) 10分

- 10分: 语句流畅, 逻辑性强, 无错别字, 无简繁混用, 正确使用标点符号
- 9分: 语句流畅, 逻辑性强, 个别错别字, 无简繁混用, 正确使用标点符号
- 8分: 语句流畅, 有逻辑, 有少许错别字, 无简繁混用, 正确使用标点符号
- 7分: 语句通顺, 有逻辑, 有错别字, 或少许简繁混用, 标点符号基本正确
- 5-6分: 语句不够通顺, 逻辑较差, 较多错别字及简繁混用, 标点符号基本正确
- 3-4分: 语句不通, 无逻辑, 有大量错别字, 简繁混用现象严重, 标点符号不正确
- 1-2分: 有严重语法错误, 错字连篇, 简繁混用, 标点符号不正确
- 0分: 无回答

Criterion 4: 语言分(语言的多样性和恰当性) 5分

- 5分: 词汇丰富, 语言表达多样化
- 4分: 词汇比较丰富, 语言表达有一定的变化
- 3分: 词汇使用适当, 语言表达简单
- 2分: 词汇贫乏, 语言表达不恰当
- 1分: 无法完成
- 0分: 无回答