

# 2016 VCE Chinese First Language written examination report

## General comments

In general, students performed well on the 2016 Chinese First Language written examination. Most students used their time effectively and attempted to complete all questions. A small number of students demonstrated excellent skills in language application and problem analysis. Others showed a lack of preparation, particularly for Section 2 – Reading and responding.

In Section 1 – Listening and responding, very few students answered all questions correctly. The majority were able to answer Questions 1a., 1b., 1d., 1e. and 1f. accurately. Many students had difficulties answering Question 1c. accurately. Some students did not use full sentences to answer questions and some had many incorrect Chinese characters.

In Section 2 – Reading and responding, there were few students who could fully understand the classic text provided and use it accurately in their responses. Some students ignored the classic text and used only one text, while some copied out the classic text and used it in their responses without understanding it. Analysing the task and the texts provided is crucial to the satisfactory completion of this section, and students were required to write a persuasive speech to satisfactorily complete this task.

In Section 3 – Writing in Chinese, the majority of students chose Question 7, followed by Question 3. Some students chose Question 5 and very few chose Questions 4 and 6, which were imaginative tasks. The majority of students showed clear understanding of text types, but some students were confused with text types; for example, Question 3 was a letter to a magazine editor, not a magazine article.

## Specific information

### 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

#### Text 1

##### Question 1a.

从安徽的省会合肥到福建的省会福州

(From the capital city Hefei of Anhui Province to the capital city Fuzhou of Fujian Province)

标准最高，地形最困难，山区高速铁路，最美铁路

(The highest standard, the most difficult terrain, a high-speed train in the mountain area and the most beautiful railway)

**Question 1b.**

桥梁498座，隧道212条，穿越隧道，飞驰桥梁河流

(498 bridges, 212 tunnels, passing tunnels and across bridges on rivers)

隧道如天然屏障，桥梁像飞虹，大自然的桥隧博物馆

(Tunnels like natural barriers, bridges like the rainbow, it is a natural museum of tunnels and bridges)

不破坏自然景观，保护生态环境，桥梁隧道代替道路，景观生态绿色保护

(Do not destroy the natural scene, protect the environment, use bridges and tunnels instead of roads and protect the green environment.)

**Question 1c.**

奇山秀景(or青山绿水茂林花海) 到古巷旧居，山水相映，生态环境宜人

(Beautiful landscapes – or green mountains, clear water, forest and flowers – to ancient lanes and residents)

巢湖风景区，扬子鳄自然区，黄山风景区，武夷山

(Chaohu, Yangzi'e, natural resorts and mountains Huangshan and Wuyi)

**Question 1d.**

促进经济发展和旅游业发展

(Promote the economy and tourism in the area.)

结束安徽、江西、福建无铁路通行的历史

(End the history of no railways in Anhui, Jiangxi and Fujian Provinces.)

**Question 1e.**

中国铁路之父 or 铁路事业的创业者和开拓者，or 先驱

(The forefather of the Chinese railway)

中国自己建造的第一条铁路，京张铁路，最伟大的里程碑

(The first railway built by Chinese – the Jing Zhang railway; it is a milestone.)

担任总工程师，全权负责修筑，领导工人们自力更生奋发拼搏

(He was the engineer in charge of the construction and led all the workers to work hard.)

爱国拼搏奉献精神，激励后人

(His devotion, great contributions and patriotism have encouraged people after him.)

**Question 1f.**

居庸关青龙桥车站竖立铜像，八达岭长城建成纪念馆

(A bronze statue was erected at Qinglong Bridge station and a museum was set at Badaling at the Great Wall.)

合福高铁婺源站广场的塑像，肃然起敬无限缅怀丰功伟绩

(A statue has been built in the square in front of Wuyuan station for people to commemorate him.)

## 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)

### Texts 2 and 3

#### Question 2

饱尝艰辛，历尽坎坷，从普通人做起

(Start as a normal person and go through a lot of hardship.)

“老干妈”创始人陶华碧的例子，成了家财亿万的企业家

(Tao Huabi, the founder of Laoganma, is a good example.)

勤劳苦干，用心学习，不断进取，一步一步积累打拼

(Work hard, study hard, continue to make progress and accumulate wealth.)

冉志平的例子，成了大集团最年轻的经理

(Ran Zhiping is a good example. He became the youngest manager.)

放弃不劳而获的幻想，经得起诱惑，脚踏实地

(Give up your fantasy of becoming rich without working and withstand the temptation.)

生于忧患死于安乐

(Be alive in hardship, die of happiness.)

天将降大任于斯人也

(It will place a heavy burden on you.)

人生要有积极的生活态度和目标，负起责任，国家大任，民族大任

(We need a positive attitude and a clear goal, and be willing to carry the burden of the country and the nation.)

苦其心志，劳其筋骨，饿其体肤，空乏其身

(It would test people's minds and bodies for the willingness to carry the burden of the country and the nation.)

舜，管夷吾，孙叔敖，百里奚的例子

(Some examples of famous people from ancient times)

## Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

### Assessment criteria

- Relevance, breadth and depth of content
  - relevance of content in relation to task set
  - comprehensiveness and sophistication of content
- Appropriateness of structure and sequence
  - introduction, body, conclusion as appropriate to text type and kind of writing
  - organisation and sequencing of ideas within and between paragraphs, cohesiveness of writing within and between paragraphs
- Accuracy of vocabulary and grammar (including punctuation and, where relevant, script)
- Range and appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar
  - variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures
  - appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar for the kind of writing, text type, audience, purpose and context of the task.

### Question 3

Students were required to write an evaluative letter to the chief editor of a magazine to present people's different views on *Daigou*, a kind of postal shopping business. The letter needed to be a formal letter and required a formal addressing and closing.

时下国际代购因其物美价廉而蔚然成风。它满足了部分人的需求，却给另外一些人的带来不便，现在你作为一名记者，给《环球旅行》杂志的主编写一封信，谈谈代购的利与弊。

Suggested advantages and disadvantages:

- 好处：1. 给中国消费者带来福音                      2. 带动了澳洲的经济发展
- 坏处：1. 造成本地商品的紧缺                        2. 扰乱了市场的供货需求

(Can satisfy Chinese customers and is good for the Australian economy; it may cause the shortage of local goods and disrupt the local market.)

### Question 4

Students were required to write a diary entry, imagining themselves as gibbons who travelled from ancient time to modern time and comparing the different experiences.

想象你是一只从远古穿越到现代的长臂猿。对比一下过去与现代两种截然不同的相关的经历，你将  
以日记的形式写篇自述。

参考：环境    生态    饮食结构            人类对动物的态度

### Question 5

Students were required to write an article for a forum on the internet about people's different views about software people use to process their photos.

“美图秀秀”是年轻人在发照片之前必用的软件工具，经过处理的照片，既养了他人的眼，也把自己呈现得更完美。但是经过修改的图片还是真正的自己吗？这究竟是真实还是虚假？你是一名刚毕业的实习记者，现在为“网上论坛”写一篇评论文章，谈谈人们对此做法的不同看法。

Suggested advantages and disadvantages:

- 好处：1. 增强自信  
2. 爱美之心的表现
- 坏处：1. 给人错觉  
2. 欺骗自己

(Can enhance people's self-confidence and express their love of beauty; it can also give people wrong ideas and cause them to deceive themselves.)

### Question 6

Students were required to write an imaginative story for a newspaper about the change of the doctor's role in the 22nd century.

想象在二十二世纪，医生的职责已发生了巨大的变化。你作为一名著名的医生，为“健康报”写一篇故事，用一到两个情节描述一下医生职责的变化。

### Question 7

Students were required to write a script for a speech on people's different views on the advantages and disadvantages of young people playing games in virtual reality.

现代青年人喜欢上网玩各种各样的游戏。你是一位中学老师，应邀给中学生网络俱乐部的会员做一次演讲。就学生喜好这种虚拟世界的现象，谈谈中学生参与于这种虚拟世界中的利与弊。

Suggested advantages and disadvantages:

- 好处：1. 激发创新能力  
2. 缓解学习压力
- 坏处：1. 影响学习  
2. 与现实脱节

(Can stimulate students' creativity and release students' pressure from studying, but it will affect students' study and they are isolated from reality.)