

STUDENT NUMBER  Letter

**CHINESE**  
**FIRST LANGUAGE**  
**Written examination**

Thursday 27 October 2022

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (2 hours)

**QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK**

**Structure of book**

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
1	1	1	20
2	1	1	20
3	2	1	25
			Total 65

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers and any printed monolingual and/or bilingual dictionary in one or two separate volumes. Dictionaries may be consulted during reading time and also during the examination.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

**Materials supplied**

- Question and answer book of 21 pages, including **assessment criteria** on page 21

**Instructions**

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Write all your answers in the spaces provided in this question and answer book. The spaces provided give you an idea of how much you should write.

**Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.**

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## SECTION 1 – Reading, listening and responding

## Instructions for Section 1

## Texts 1A and 1B, Question 1 (20 marks)

This section of the examination consists of a reading text, Text 1A, and a related listening text, Text 1B. You will hear Text 1B. The text will be played twice. There will be a short break between the first and second playings of the text. You may make notes at any time.

Answer the questions in **CHINESE**. Questions may relate to either Text 1A or Text 1B, or to both texts. Your responses **must** be based on the texts.

## TEXT 1A

## Simplified-form characters

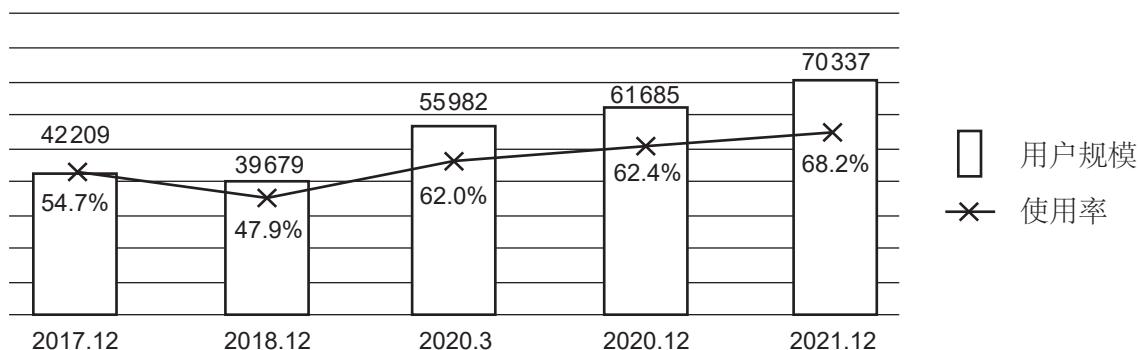
## 网络直播

网络直播是一种依托互联网及信息技术优势，利用视讯方式，通过个人电脑端、手机端等进行直播的高互动性视频交流模式。随着互联网的日益普及，网络直播逐渐发展成了一种新的文化产业并备受青睐。相较于传统电视直播的单一性、严肃性、复杂性、专项性，网络直播的场景更丰富、受众群体更广且即时性更强。此外，网络直播不仅成本低廉，且更为方便、快捷、及时。

网络直播的内容包罗万象，涵盖旅游、娱乐、美食等日常生活的方方面面。其分类主要包括秀场直播、游戏直播、社交直播、泛生活直播以及电商直播等。截至2021年12月，中国网络直播用户规模达7.03亿左右，占网民整体的68.2%。其中，电商直播用户规模为4.64亿，占网民整体的44.9%。

展望未来，视频直播平台、主播和观众之间的互动方式可能会随着科技的不断进步而彻底改变。日趋成熟的人工智能技术将使得网络平台能够更精准地预测用户偏好，提供更契合用户需求的服务。此外，直播行业应注重多领域发展，向教育、公益等领域延伸，并进一步对用户群体进行深耕，挖掘更多潜在用户，特别是吸引更年轻的人群。

网络直播用户规模与使用率



Source: 改编自中国互联网络信息中心《第49次中国互联网络发展状况统计报告》

## Full-form characters

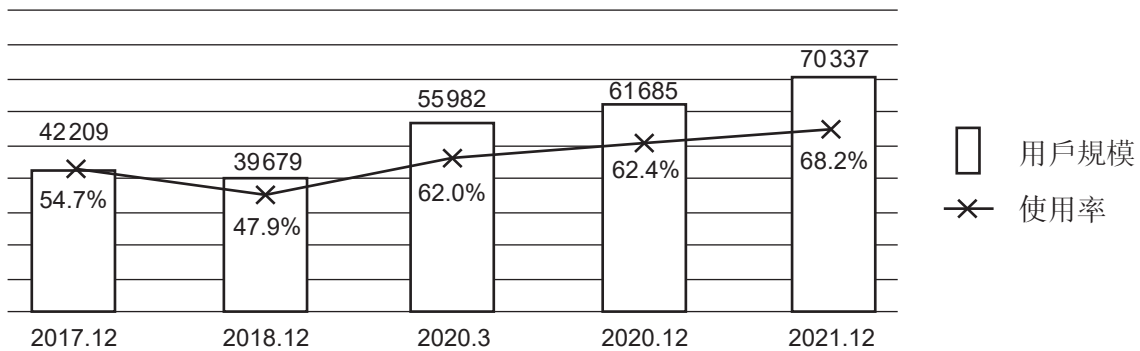
### 網絡直播

網絡直播是一種依托互聯網及信息技術優勢，利用視訊方式，通過個人電腦端、手機端等進行直播的高互動性視頻交流模式。隨着互聯網的日益普及，網絡直播逐漸發展成了一種新的文化產業並備受青睞。相較于傳統電視直播的單一性、嚴肅性、復雜性、專項性，網絡直播的場景更豐富、受眾群體更廣且即時性更強。此外，網絡直播不僅成本低廉，且更為方便、快捷、及時。

網絡直播的內容包羅萬象，涵蓋旅遊、娛樂、美食等日常生活的方方面面。其分類主要包括秀場直播、遊戲直播、社交直播、泛生活直播以及電商直播等。截至2021年12月，中國網絡直播用戶規模達7.03億左右，占網民整體的68.2%。其中，電商直播用戶規模為4.64億，占網民整體的44.9%。

展望未來，視頻直播平臺、主播和觀眾之間的互動方式可能會隨着科技的不斷進步而徹底改變。日趨成熟的人工智能技術將使得網絡平臺能夠更精準地預測用戶偏好，提供更契合用戶需求的服務。此外，直播行業應注重多領域發展，嚮教育、公益等領域延伸，並進一步對用戶群體進行深耕，挖掘更多潛在用戶，特別是吸引更多年輕的人群。

網絡直播用戶規模與使用率



Source: 改編自中國互聯網絡信息中心《第49次中國互聯網絡發展狀況統計報告》

You may make notes in this space for Text 1A and Text 1B. These notes will **not** be assessed.

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Write your responses to Question 1 on the following pages.

**SECTION 1** – continued

**Question 1**

- a. 为什么近来网络直播方兴未艾?  
為什麼近來網絡直播方興未艾?

3 marks

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- b. 根据所给的听力材料，概述网络直播带货的优点。  
根據所給的聽力材料，概述網絡直播帶貨的優點。

4 marks

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- c. 根据所给的全部材料，简述网络直播带货当前的规模及推动其达到这一规模的原因。  
根據所給的全部材料，簡述網絡直播帶貨當前的規模及推動其達到這一規模的原因。

5 marks

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**SECTION 2 – Reading, listening and creating text****Instructions for Section 2****Texts 2A and 2B, Question 2 (20 marks)**

This section of the examination consists of a reading text, Text 2A, and a related listening text, Text 2B. You have three minutes to read Text 2A.

At the end of the three minutes, Text 2B, the listening text, will be played. The text will be played twice. There will be a short break between the first and second playings of the text. You may make notes at any time.

Answer the question in approximately 400 characters in **CHINESE**.

Your response **must** be based on both texts.

**TEXT 2A****Simplified-form characters**

## 读书笔记

今天拜读了苏轼的《文与可画筧筍谷偃竹记》，如醍醐灌顶，特记如下。

文与可，名同，字与可，是宋代著名的画家。他擅长画竹，有“墨竹大师”之称。文同是苏轼的表兄，他们常以诗画互相赠答，并探究绘画理论问题。文同病逝后，苏轼有一次在曝晒书画时再次看到文同的画作《筧筍谷偃竹》，睹画思人，百感交集，于是写下了《文与可画筧筍谷偃竹记》。苏轼在文中忆及文同与他分享的画竹见解：常人画竹，往往一节一节地画，一叶一叶地描，这样一来，笔下的竹子没有了竹子的神韵。因此，画竹之前，须得仔细观察，意在笔先，待胸有成竹时，便振笔直书，一气呵成，这样才能把握住稍纵即逝的灵感，画出形神兼备的竹子。苏轼认为，虽然自己心里明白这些道理和技法，却无法将其诉诸笔端，皆因缺乏练习，做不到内外统一，以至于不能得心应手。庖丁解牛之所以游刃有余，是因为他深谙牛的整体结构及各部位的位置，娴熟地掌握解牛的规律与技巧。大工匠轮扁之所以能制作出上好的车轮，也是因为他巧妙地把握住了砍削木材制作车轮的节奏，注重实践，并懂得变通。

文惠君从庖丁解牛中悟到修身养性的道理，读书人从轮扁制作车轮中得到启发。作画如是，世间事物想必也大抵如此吧。

**Full-form characters**

## 讀書筆記

今天拜讀了蘇軾的《文與可畫筧簞谷偃竹記》，如醍醐灌頂，特記如下。

文與可，名同，字與可，是宋代著名的畫家。他擅長畫竹，有“墨竹大師”之稱。文同是蘇軾的表兄，他們常以詩畫互相贈答，並探究繪畫理論問題。文同病逝后，蘇軾有一次在曝曬書畫時再次看到文同的畫作《筧簞谷偃竹》，睹畫思人，百感交集，於是寫下了《文與可畫筧簞谷偃竹記》。蘇軾在文中憶及文同與他分享的畫竹見解：常人畫竹，往往一節一節地畫，一葉一葉地描，這樣一來，筆下的竹子沒有了竹子的神韻。因此，畫竹之前，須得仔細觀察，意在筆先，待胸有成竹時，便振筆直書，一氣呵成，這樣才能把握住稍縱即逝的靈感，畫出形神兼備的竹子。蘇軾認為，雖然自己心裏明白這些道理和技法，卻無法將其訴諸筆端，皆因缺乏練習，做不到內外統一，以至于不能得心應手。庖丁解牛之所以遊刃有余，是因為他深諳牛的整體結構及各部位的位置，嫻熟地掌握解牛的規律與技巧。大工匠輪扁之所以能制作出上好的車輪，也是因為他巧妙地把握住了砍削木材制作車輪的節奏，注重實踐，並懂得變通。

文惠君從庖丁解牛中悟到修身養性的道理，讀書人從輪扁制作車輪中得到啟發。作畫如是，世間事物想必也大抵如此吧。

You may make notes in this space for Text 2A and Text 2B. These notes will **not** be assessed.

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Write your response to Question 2 on the following pages.

**SECTION 2** – continued





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**SECTION 3 – Writing in Chinese****Instructions for Section 3****Questions 3 and 4 (25 marks)**

Answer **one** question in approximately 600 characters in **CHINESE**.

Space is provided on the following page to make notes.

**Question 3**

作为高年级学生代表，你应邀给校报写一篇文章，劝说同学们要积极参与社会实践活动。

作為高年級學生代表，你應邀給校報寫一篇文章，勸說同學們要積極參與社會實踐活動。

**OR****Question 4**

想象你是一个旅行家，机缘巧合进入了一个未知的国度，并在那儿度过了一天。请你写一篇日志，记录你在那儿的奇妙经历。

想像你是一個旅行家，機緣巧合進入了一個未知的國度，並在那兒度過了一天。請你寫一篇日誌，記錄你在那兒的奇妙經歷。



You may make notes in this space. These notes will **not** be assessed.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Write your response on the following pages.

**SECTION 3 – continued**  
**TURN OVER**







### **Assessment criteria**

#### **Section 1 – Reading, listening and responding**

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to identify and integrate relevant information and ideas from the texts
- the capacity to convey information accurately and appropriately

#### **Section 2 – Reading, listening and creating text**

- the capacity to identify, integrate 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)

#### **Section 3 – Writing in Chinese**

- 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





