

2009 LOTE: Chinese First Language GA 3: Examination

Written component

GENERAL COMMENTS

Most students performed well on the 2009 Chinese First Language written examination, and answered the questions within the time allowed.

Many students showed significant improvement in Section 1 – Listening and responding. They were able to identify the required points and use them appropriately to complete the required tasks. However, many students found the section challenging and were not able to take down all the required information and answer the questions correctly, especially Questions 1c. and 1d. The text contained information about Chinese culture and required students to listen carefully. Some students did not complete all the questions and others made many mistakes with the Chinese characters.

In the Listening and responding section, students need to read the questions carefully, respond appropriately to the task and takes notes during the playing of the text. It is important for students to improve their note-taking skills by practising frequently.

It was evident that students found Section 2 – Reading and responding challenging also. Students should avoid simply copying sections of the text into their responses, which tends to be particularly noticeable in responses from lower-achieving students. Students who merely reproduce long excerpts of the text cannot score well because they are not providing evidence of **synthesis**, which is the requirement of the task. Reading and analysing the task carefully is the key to gaining high marks for this section. Students are reminded that the synthesis task requires students to blend points and produce the text type required by the task.

Although three imaginative tasks were provided in Section 3 – Writing in Chinese, many students chose to do one of the evaluative tasks. Students who chose an evaluative task demonstrated a good understanding of the text type and kind of writing required, but some of the students failed to come up with strong points for and against the issue. Students who chose imaginative tasks generally showed good writing skills, but some failed to compose well-structured stories. Students seemed to find Question 7, which was based on an image, challenging. However, this topic was chosen by some very strong students and their responses to the task were very good.

Exceeding the character limit and using incorrect Chinese characters, including incorrect characters as well as mixing simplified characters with traditional characters, were common problems. Students also need to improve their time management during the examination so that all tasks are completed within the required time limit.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Section 1 – Listening and responding

Section 1 was worth a total of 25 marks. Although only point form answers are given in this report, apart from Question 1, all questions needed to be answered in full sentences. Students should use the number of lines provided as a guide to the length of response needed for each question. Point form answers have been provided because students wrote their sentences in slightly different ways.

Text 1

Question 1a.

演员像雨中的精灵,场景如梦如幻

Question 1b.

- 展示中国文化的(窗口),五千年中华文化对世界的贡献
- 印刷术、指南针、造纸术、火药,四大发明推进人类文明的进程
- 海上丝绸之路和陆上丝绸之路见证中国文明与世界文明的交融
- 儒家文化不但影响东亚文化,还对西方政治文化产生积极影响

Question 1c.

普世价值观念,国家管理手段和强盛的经济实力

1

2009

Assessment Report

VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

Question 1d.

- 看中了科举和选拔官吏的制度,选拔文官仿照科举方法
- 西方教科书把文官选拔方法的创始者归于中国,

Ouestion 1e.

- 丝绸一直是西方女子的最爱,茶叶受各阶层欢迎,成为三大饮料之一
- 瓷器受追捧, 18 世纪输入 6000 万件; 一个元代花瓶拍卖达 2.3 亿人民币

Question 1f.

- 好莱坞引入电影,广泛运用于战争和企业管理
- 美国军事院校列为必读教材,西方有数百个民间研究会
- 激烈竞争的商业社会,希望通过睿智的战略思想用于商战,达到成功的目的

Question 1g.

- 中国文化促进西方文明/文化互动是人类文明发展的重要途径
- 只有互动才能增进了解,减少争端

Section 2 – Reading and responding

The Reading and responding section (Section 2) was worth a total of 30 marks. Many students failed to identify all the required points, especially points four and five in the list below. Students needed to understand the text and then establish the link between the text and the task. Some students misunderstood the meaning of Text 3. Students need to be able to read the texts very carefully and then link the points to the task.

Key points from Texts 2 and 3 are listed below. Students needed to synthesise these points into a meaningful response that answered the question and present their answers in the new text type which is required by the question.

Text 2

Text 3

Criterion 1 – 信息分(共 10 分)每点一分(共 10 分)

信息点:

- 有独特的创意,有创新精神(为众人所不敢为,不能为之事)
- 自信,善于挑战自我
- 有较好的心理承受能力
- 人生要有意义,不当随俗浮沉
- 有远大的志向,追求自立,报效祖国/报国振家
- 有所养: 有所积累、准备, 真才实学
- 勤奋、努力、好学 or 勤勉悦学
- 善于利用政府和社会的支持, (可以举例子)
- 积极创业
- 为促进社会和谐而努力

The following are examples of student responses.

Task:

面对严峻的就业形势,青年人应该如何自己开创一片新天地?你是一位社会工作者,现在就此话题,准备一篇演讲稿。你将在'二十一世纪青年论坛'上发言。

例文一 Sample 1

各位先生、女士:



大家好!我是一位社会工作者,今天很荣幸受邀参加'二十一世纪青年论坛'。当今社会,就业形势越来越严峻,我认为青年人应该勇于开创一片新天地,进行创业。那么青年人应该如何做呢?以下则是我的观点和建议。

人生在世,要有所作为。正所谓'人生决不当随俗浮沉,生无益于当时,死无闻于后世',中国青年应该具有独特的创意,在社会上开创一片自己的新天地。

中国青年应该有自信,善于挑战自我。晚清名儒胡林翼给其弟的信中提到:吾人当求在所以自立,勉为众人所不敢为、不能为之事,上以报国,下以振家',这就是说创业者应该有不俗的勇气,有较好心理承受能力,报国振家。

勤敏悦学也是创业的必备条件。庄子云:水之积焉不厚,则负大舟焉无力。'只有勤勉悦学才可'积之道'。 这正与申请中国青年基金要求之一,高中以上文化程度相契。

创业可以带动就业,不仅解决青年就业问题,还能促进社会和谐。社会上的中国青年创业基金也将给创业者最大的支持。我相信,通过各方努力,有潜质的青年会成为未来的企业家。

我的演讲完了,谢谢大家。

例文二 Sample 2

开创自我新天地

亲爱的各位朋友们:

你们好! 很高兴参加

这次青年论坛,我是社会工作者云天。当今社会就业形势严峻,青年人应该如何自己开创一片新天地? 首先,我们应该充实自己,善于学习。所谓'水之积焉不厚,其负大舟焉

无力'。'积之道如何,亦惟勤敏悦学而己'。如果我们希望自己的肩膀能载大船,必须要有充足的水,而其中的道理就是:如果想有一番大作为,本身要有一定的文化素养,而青年创业基金也要求高中以上文化程度。

其次,我们应该抓住机遇,善于挑战自己。古人云: '吾人当求所以自立,勉为众人所不敢为、 不能为之事。'当机会来临之时,我们应该鼓足勇气,善于挑战自身地去抓住机会。不要总是'冥冥以思', 这样只会'苦未能得解'。

最后,我们应该肩负为国作出贡献的使命,勇于创业。'人生决不能随俗浮沉,生无益当时,死无闻后世。'我们在了解自身价值的同时,更应该'上以报国,下以振家。'我国创业基金的使命是创业带动就业,促进社会和谐。

青年们,行动吧! 创业基金会会给你们一个支点,我们要有承受力去进入社会,请年龄在 18---35 岁之间的有意者与我联系。

谢谢!我的演讲结束了。

例文三 Sample 3

各位来宾:

你们好!作为一名社会工作者,我想借在'二十一世纪青年论坛'的发言机会告诉青年人面对严峻就业形势, 应怎样自己开创一片新天地。

首先,开创一片新天地,我们必须增强底蕴。我们非但要避免庄子所言'水之积焉不厚,则其负大舟焉无力',反而要勤敏悦学,提高文化程度,积累学识,从而成为有潜质和深厚底蕴的人,在人生绢帛上书写崭新的事业篇章。

其次,开创一片新天地,我们还应该挑战自我。18 到 35 岁之间的青年们应该以顽强的承受能力,敢于彰显独特创意,让人生不随俗沉浮,坚定自信地做众人不敢、不能为之事,这样才能向对手挑战,向自己挑战,挺立在事业的风口浪尖上傲视远大的未来。



再者,开创一片新天地,我们更要回报社会。青年人风华正茂,更应该让自己'生益于当时,死闻于后世',在天地间上以报国,下以振家,让政府社会的基金不仅解决个人就业;更让自己因此得到的成功为社会创造更多岗位与财富,从而促进社会和谐,我们何乐而不为呢?

总之,青年人应当锤炼自身,挑战自我,并以坚定的臂膀撑起社会的广阔天空,唱响新天地的嘹亮之音! 我的演讲结束了,谢谢大家!

例文四 Sample 4

各位:

你们好!我是一位社会工作者,在此我想就青年人应如何面对严峻的就业形势这一话题,与大家探讨。

首先,青年人应提高自身文化程度,正所谓'水之积焉不厚,则其负大舟焉无力'。青年人应勤敏悦学,提高自身修养内涵与能力,从而为自己积累实力,为将来做大事创造条件。

其次,青年人应自信地挑战自我。面对竞争激烈的社会,不应随俗浮沉,而更应该学会自立,培养良好的心理 承受能力。只有这样,青年人才能敢于做别人不敢做和不能做的事。

再者,青年人应当有志向。人生于世,不能生无益于当时,死无闻于后世。只要有远大的志向,才能有上以报国,下以振家的决心,从而不负自己的人生。

而就具体做法方面,青年人应勇于创业。创业带动就业,就如中国青年创业基金会。它扶持了青年创业项目 525 个,并因此创造了 5000 多个就业岗位。所以,青年人可通过有关机构的帮助,自我创业。

只要给青年创业者一个支点,只要他们不断完善自我,也许他们就能撬动地球。

青年人,祝愿你们成功。

谢谢大家!

Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

Ouestion 3

Some students developed a good story with a strong plot, but many students failed to understand the task. These students often wrote about the crash to earth of a planet, not how people on earth were preparing for the crash, as the task required.

The following is an example of a high-scoring response.

世界末日 谢勒

'我们要生存!人类不可灭亡!',末日将要到来!我们该何去何从!'看到街上纷纷游行的人们,我终于明白末日将要到来,科学家预言一年之后海王星将撞上地球原来是一个事实。可是在这一年间政府未做任何回应,我想暴乱真的开始了。

我作为美国政府的高级政治人员却知道内幕,实力雄厚的美国政府建造了通往土星的秘密卫星轨道,但飞船上也只能坐几百人,坐上这艘飞船的人只有一个标准那就是交付 10 亿欧元。

政府的虚假,人们的暴乱,引发了我的思考。我利用自己的身份,将 10 亿欧元的公款打到了我的账户并拿到了上飞船的资格,内心虽然矛盾,但拥有这些钱的贪婪之心已经麻痹了我的神经,我竟然顾不上家人和社会。 三天后是末日的到来,暴乱却奇迹般地

消失了,因为当人们知道这是他们唯一与家人相聚的时刻时,人们安定了,他们要与家人安静地互相安慰,互相拥抱与亲吻,共度这最后的时光。

我登上了飞船,飞船上了轨道,可就在这时,船长忽然说因为技术出现问题而偏离了轨道,我回头透过窗户发现海王星与地球擦身而过·····。

这是虚惊一场,地球安然无恙,而我却死了,而死的原因只有一个:贪婪而无情。

Question 4

Many students had some strong points on this issue, but some students wrote about the advantages and disadvantages of healthy products instead of the pros and cons of taking healthy products.

Question 5

There were some good stories written for this task, but some students failed to link the transformation of transportation to the change in people's daily life.



Question 6

It seemed that many students failed to understand the task. Instead of talking about the culture of the Internet, most students talked about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.

The following are examples of high-scoring responses.

例文一 Sample 1

《新媒体》 2009 年第 11 期

网络文化的利弊谈

莫雁

随着科技发展,人们生活水平的提高,网络文化迅猛发展,不断影响人们传统生活方式。作为一名社会学家, 我发现人们对此有不同的看法。

首先,有人认为网络文化的利是显而易见的。

网络文化传播速度快,信息量大。传统生活方式下,人们只能通过广播电视、报刊杂志来了解外面的世界。但 是自从网络文化的兴起,人们只需轻点鼠标就可以了解世界,人们视野更开阔了,井底之蛙也更少了。

网络文化使文化更多元化。网络文化无疑是新世纪的代名词,它使文化形式更多样,从而促进各类文化共同发展。

然而,也有人认为网络文化的弊也是不容忽视的。

网络文化使犯罪率上升。一些不法分子利用网络传播'黄、赌、毒'等不良信息,败坏了社会风气,污染了网络环境。从而犯罪率也因网络文化兴起而上攀。

第二,网络文化兴起影响了人们身体健康。一些青睐网络文化的人长期坐在电脑前,忽视了传统生活方式中锻炼身体的这一方面,从而让许多疾病缠身,使其体质下降。

网络文化目前仍然以强劲的势头影响人们的生活,人们对此的争议也会越来越多。网络文化的利与弊仍需时间来验证。

例文二 Sample 2

《新媒体》 2009 年第 100 期

网络文化的利与弊

华山

网络文化的兴起,极大地影响了人们传统的生活方式。作为一名社会学家,我注意到人们对其利弊莫衷一是,概括起来有以下两方面:

从正面看,首先,网络文化的兴起可以开拓人们的视野。通过网络文化,人们可以看到落英缤纷的桃源,奢靡 宏伟的宫殿,硝烟弥漫的战场,体会到'会当凌绝顶,一览众山小'的快感。网络文化的兴起,使整个大千世 界尽收人们的眼底。

其次,此举激发人们学习的兴趣。网络文化的兴起,让人们多了一个学习的平台,在这个平台上,内容丰富多彩、图文并茂,比起枯燥无味的书本学习,网络文化更加吸引人们的眼球,让人们兴趣浓烈。

然而,其反面观点有: 此举容易引发家庭矛盾。网络文化的兴

此举容易引发家庭矛盾。网络文化的兴起,使孩子沉迷于网络。然而,家长对孩子上网往往怒目圆睁,嫉恶如仇,而孩子对父母的劝告也置若罔闻,一意孤行。双方可谓是势不两立,而矛盾就如在弦之箭,随时可能一触即发。

此现象影响了人们传统的生活方式。网络文化的兴起,改变了人们红袖添香夜读书的味道,传统的'一本书,一杯香茗,一张椅'的气氛荡然无存。所以说,网络文化的兴起,减少了传统生活的韵味。

总之,网络文化的兴起,利弊皆有。只有认清其中的利弊关系,才能把握好其中的平衡。

Question 7

The caption of the picture was the key to answering this question well. A few students chose to do this task and some wrote strong responses, but many failed to provide a well-structured story with a clear beginning, middle and end.

The following is an example of a high-scoring response.

(鱼爬上了岸,青蛙说: '你现在需要改变一下身份了。')

VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

2009 Assessment Report



鱼王的故事 河清

有一条在水中生长了五百年的鱼王,得到神仙的点化,可以到陆地上生活。

鱼王爬上岸,看见一只青蛙,青蛙对它说:'鱼王,你现在需要改变一下你的身份,跟着我适应陆地上的生活吧!'鱼王应允了。青蛙一蹦一跳地示范着陆地行走的方式,'在陆地上这样走才快,而且省力气。'怎知道那鱼王不屑地说:'我在水中摇摆着尾巴,不用一秒就游到几十米以外,怎么会跟着你跳蹦地行走,这符合我鱼王的身份吗?'它坚持摆着尾巴,昂着头像蛇那样前行。鱼王饿了,大喊青蛙:'你,给我拿来食物。'青蛙说:'鱼王,在陆地上你再也不是鱼王,要和我一样捉虫子吃。'鱼王狠狠说道:'这毛茸茸的虫子哪里吃得下。'看着青蛙一蹦跳就捉到虫子,那鱼王看得很不痛快。鱼王是又饿又累,叫苦连天,只好向青蛙炫耀它在水底称王称霸的威风史。

青蛙苦口婆心地说:鱼王,不管你在水下如何威猛,在陆地一定要处处小心,麻鹰随时会袭击我们。'鱼王撇着嘴想,这不是轻视我的本事了吗?这见识狭隘的青蛙,也敢来教导我鱼王?说着说着,心想一定要给它见识一下,于是鱼王摆着尾巴蛇行到了路中间。青蛙见状大喊:'快回来!太危……!',啊!',鱼王被盘旋在天上的鹰叼走了,随即便撕成了两半。

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青蛙想:不适应新环境而停留在过去的辉煌,固步自封,最终只会落得如此下场。