



2009 Chinese Second Language GA 3: Examination

Written component

GENERAL COMMENTS

In total, there were 857 students who participated in the 2009 Chinese Second Language examination. Most students were well prepared and demonstrated a good understanding of the requirements.

Teachers are advised to emphasise to students the importance of note taking in Section 1 – Listening and responding. Students who took notes (in both Chinese and English) performed much better than students who did not. Students should also practise identifying key points in this section.

The major discriminator in this year's exam was Section 2, Part C – Translation. Students who wrote fluent English performed well in this part of the exam. More time should be spent in class to improve students' translation skills. Students are advised to leave time at the end of the examination to check their work for spelling or grammatical errors and questions they may have missed.

In Section 3, most students chose Question 12, 'Write an evaluative report for your school newspaper on the advantages and disadvantages of supermarkets providing plastic bags for their customers' for their writing topic. Although students demonstrated adequate writing skills, there were very few excellent papers. Students generally handled the format and text features well but the writing lacked depth and breath. Students should compose their work with better overall structure and more sophisticated vocabulary. Inclusion of Chinese idiomatic phrases would also be an advantage.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Section 1 – Listening and responding
Part A – Answer in English

Question 1a.

They looked at (checked) a map.

Question 1b.

Two of:

- she was very tired
- she was hungry/starving
- they had been walking for two hours and still had just over half an hour to walk/walking for a long time/more walking ahead.

Question 2a.

They wear red clothes at Chinese New Year or at festivals.

Question 2b.

Because they believe that black often makes people feel unhappy/sad/unpleasant/uncomfortable.

Part B – Answer in Chinese

Question 3

信息 3点3分。语法、汉字 2分

用英语回答不计分 答案应为整句，只写点扣2分

信息

Question 3a.

1. 因为学校今年开汉语 / 很多学生都想学汉语。



2.他们都想（去中国看看）学习中国文化。

Question 3b.

他们的学校都有汉语 / 中文课。

语法先对照内容分数，语法、词汇 / 汉字 2分。先对照内容如下表，再按照语法汉字错误酌情扣分 — 语法错1扣1；汉字错3扣1

信息	词汇 / 汉字无错	信息	词汇 / 汉字无错 有错误
3	2	3	1
2	2	2	1
1	1	1	0

Section 2 – Reading, responding and translating
Part A – Answer in English

Question 4a.

They would address their friend’s parents as ‘uncle’ and ‘aunt/aunty’. It is impolite (rude) to call them by their names/it is polite to call them ‘uncle’ or ‘aunt’.

Question 4b.

In a Chinese family	Correct manners
When offered drinks and fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> do not drink or eat immediately/straight away only drink or eat after you have been invited many/several times
At meal time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> do not refuse food do not eat all of the food in your bowl/at least taste some dishes do not say ‘Yaofan’ 要饭

Question 4c.

They would put/offer/give a lot of food (in your bowl to show their hospitality).

Question 4d.

- want (ask for) rice (food)
- to beg food (money)

Question 4e.

- do not bring pears as gifts to your Chinese friends as it means ‘to separate’ or ‘to part’
- a man should not bring flowers for a hostess if she is the same age as him as it indicates that he loves her

Question 4f.

Meeting Chinese friends/Chinese way of life

Part B – Answer in Chinese

Question 5 用汉语回答不计分

信息8分（1点1分）

Question 5a.

1. 每年的九月或十月。

2. 晚上 / 秋天

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Question 5b.

中秋节过去的庆祝方式是：

3. 全家人一起吃晚饭，
4. 晚上一边吃月饼，一边看月亮。
5. 有些地区的人还会在月下玩游戏或跳舞。现在的庆祝方式是：
6. 有些人晚上会和朋友一起去饭店吃饭
7. 或是看电影。
8. 一些人会对着月亮，想念自己的家人。

语法、词汇 / 汉字 7分 先对照内容如下表，再按照语法汉字错误酌情扣分 —
语法2到3扣1，4以上扣2；汉字3到5扣1，6以上扣2

信息	词汇 / 汉字
7-8	7
6	6
5	5
4	4
3	3
2	2
1	1

Part C – Translation

Question 6

During the latter part of 2008, the economy in many countries underwent a big change and had been worsening. Many people lost their jobs. People who had borrowed money to buy houses had to sell their houses to repay their loans. Now, many people's living standard is worsening day by day. Many countries are working out ways to help everyone.

The following are examples of student responses for 五分标准.

During the latter half of 2008 (towards the end of 2008/in the late 2008), the economy in many countries underwent (experienced/there was a big change in the economy of ...) a big change (huge changes) and it was becoming (getting) worse and worse. Some people who had borrowed money to buy houses had to sell them in order to pay off (repay) their debt (loan/money). Nowadays, the living standard of many people is becoming (getting) worse and worse.

Towards the end of 2008, many countries experienced vast changes (big changes/huge changes) in the economy of their countries. It was becoming worse and worse. Some people who bought houses had no choice but to sell them in order to repay the loan. Nowadays, the living standard is becoming worse and worse.

注意时态的正确使用，名词的单复数与动词的对应。‘越来越……’的正确译法。

The following are examples of student responses for 四分标准.



After the year 2008, the economy has undergone dramatic changes in many countries, and have become more worse. Some people who borrow money to buy a house have no choice but to sell their house to repay money. Currently, the living standard of many people have worsened.

有3, 4个语法小错误和翻译错误。‘越来越.....’和‘不得不’的翻译欠妥。

After 2008, a lot of countries' economy experienced very big changes, which became more and more different/bad. some people who borrowed money to buy houses also had no choice but to sell the house to pay off the money. Now, a lot of people's living standards are getting worse.

有几处的词、句翻译不准确。

The following are examples of student responses for 三分标准.

In the later period of the year 2008, a lot of the economies in the countries has had a huge change and has become more and more worse. A few people who borrowed money to buy houses have to sell their houses to pay off the money/debt. Now, a lot of people's living standards has become more and more worse.

有很多语法错误。

Before 2009, all countries' economic situation underwent very big changes, with more changes came more differences. Some people who borrowed money to buy a house, could not sell their house and get the money back. Now, many people's living standards are not good.

没有正确地理解关键的几个语言点, 英语表达不够准确。

The following are examples of student responses for 两分标准.

The year 2008 behind a period of time, a lot of families lifestyles had gone through a big change from aspect to aspect. The amount of money due to foreign buying and not buying, now a lot of peoples lifestyles is unfair and bad.

英语表达不准确, 有些地方与原文不符。

After 2008, many businesses lost lots of money, during the stock market crash. Some people cannot afford to buy houses. Now, living conditions are getting worse and worse.

英语表达不准确, 有些地方与原文不符。

The following are examples of student responses for 一分标准.

In the Year 2008, a lot of countries logic has seen a large change, other countries are getting worse. Some people who borrow money for a house must not spend the money from the house sold. Now, a lot of people' water usage is getting worse.

翻译与原文基本不符, 只有个别词语正确。

Before in 2008, many countries discovered a big change changing more and more...

翻译与原文基本不符, 只有个别词语正确。

Question 7

What is a happy family? Different people have different views on it. Some people believe that a family would be happy if the whole family could have a meal together at home, go to a movie or do activities together. Others feel that all members of the family, including parents and siblings, should care for and help each other no matter how far apart they are.

The following are examples of student responses for 五分标准.

What is a happy family? Different people have different views. Some people think a happy family is one where family members eat home cooked meals together, watch movies and do activities together. Other people think that a happy family is also one that no matter how dad, mum, and siblings are far apart from each other; they will care for and help each other.



What is a happy family? Different people have different opinions (views). Some people believe (think) that a happy family is one that the whole family eat their own home-made meals together, watch a movie (watches movies/films) and do activities together. There are also those who believe that a happy family is one where parents and siblings (brothers and sisters) in the family can care for and help each other no matter how far away they are from each other.

名词的单复数与动词的对应。‘不管……都……’的正确译法。

The following are examples of student responses for 四分标准.

What makes a happy family? Everyone has their own opinion. Some people believe that a happy family is a family that sits down to eat dinner, watch movies together or do activities with each other. Some people also believe that a happy family is a family that no matter how far away their father, mother or cousins are, they will care about each other and help each other out in times of need.

翻译基本忠实于原文，只有三，四个翻译小错误。

What is a joyful family? Different people have different views to this. Some people think that a happy family is when the whole family is together eating their own cooked meals, watching movies and exercising. Also there are people who thinks that a happy family is when the father, mother, brothers and sisters care for each other, help out the family, no matter how far they are apart.

同上。

The following are examples of student responses for 三分标准.

What is a happy family? Different people have different view. Some people think that a happy family is where everyone cooks for themself, go together to watch movie and play sport. Also, some people think a happy family is where your father, mother, brother, little brother and little sister don't control and is distant, all caring and help each other.

在英语表达方面有明显错误。一些词语的翻译欠妥。

What is a happy and joyful household? Different people have different views. Some people's view is that it is a home where everyone eats and cooks together, watches TV together, do activities together – this is a happy home and family. Other's think that fathers, mothers, and children who live nearby, and are all able, - that this is a cheerful and happy household.

同上。

The following are examples of student responses for 两分标准.

What is a happy household? Different people have different rules. Some households work to earn themselves food, at some they can watch movies, do sports, this is a happy household. Also have work for father, mother, sons and daughters, they are not very close, all able to play, talk to each other, this is also a happy household.

有很多语法错误，翻译与原文有很大出入。

What are happy families? Different people have a different way of looking at things. There are people that think eating meals together as a whole family, together watching movies, doing activities, these just are happy families not something else. Also there is people that thinks father, mother, siblings, not allowed to be very far apart, can all be concerned, help family members, isn't this is a very happy family?

同上。

The following are examples of student responses for 一分标准.

What is home? Disagree people have disagreed. They think whole family together eat, make food together with watching movies, doing exercises and thinking about father, mother and siblings all.

翻译与原文基本不符，只有个别词语正确。

Family is what? People love their family's eating together, watching good TV programme and play. Some fathers, mothers and sisters are far. But families are happy.



同上。

Question 8

Confucius is a world-renowned educator and thinker. He believed that everyone should have the opportunity to receive education. Confucius had 3 000 students and he treated everyone equally. Confucius is the symbol of Chinese culture. Until now, China has established hundreds of 'Confucius Institutes' in the world, which will enable foreigners to learn Chinese language and culture.

The following are examples of student responses for 五分标准.

Confucius is a generally recognised educator and thinker in the world. He believed that everyone should have the opportunity to receive education. Confucius represents Chinese culture. Currently, China has set up hundreds of 'Confucius Institutes' all over the world where foreigners can study Chinese and learn about Chinese culture.

Confucius is universally acknowledged (recognised) as a famous educator (teacher) and thinker. He believed that everyone should have an opportunity to be educated. Confucius is the representative of Chinese culture. Nowadays in China and everywhere in the world, there have been hundreds of 'Confucius Institutes' set up (established/opened), allowing foreigners to learn Chinese and the Chinese culture.

语句通顺，忠实原文。

The following are examples of student responses for 四分标准.

Confucius is recognised around the world as a great teacher and thinker. He thought that all people should love the opportunity to a passive education. Now Confucius is a representative of Chinese culture, and now in China and in every place around the world, hundreds of 'Confucius Colleges' have started up, to let international people know Chinese and Chinese culture.

翻译基本忠实于原文，只有2, 3个翻译小错误。

Kong Zi is a world's universally acknowledged big educator and thinker. He thinks that everyone should have the chance to get education. Kongzi is Chinese culture's representative. Now all around the world, China opened a few hundreds of 'Kong Zi Institutes', which allows foreigners to learn Chinese and Chinese culture.

同上。

The following are examples of student responses for 三分标准.

Confucius is generally accepted as the world's greatest educator and thinker. He thought all people should have love for the opportunity to be educated. Confucius is China's leading culturist, today in China and the world millions know of 'Confucious' teachings' and many foreigners learn the Chinese language and Chinese culture.

大部分与原文相符，但存在不少语法和翻译错误。

Kong Zi is the world most recognised educator and philosopher. They think everyone should receive an education opportunity. Kong Zi is Chinese culture representatives, currently, China at the world allow other people to study Chinese and Chinese culture.

同上。

The following are examples of student responses for 两分标准.

Jiezi is the world's presumed the biggest Ministry of Education. He persuaded people all should have a passive education chance. Li zi is China's cultural representative, now China's World's teacher is known to start a proper education, getting foreigners study Chinese and Chinese culture.

有很多语法错误，翻译与原文有很大出入。

Kong zi is world known teacher and political. He thinks people should have chance at education. Kong Zi is China representative, now China is world famous style called 'Kong Zi teaching' in American.

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有很多语法错误，翻译与原文有很大出入。

The following are examples of student responses for 一分标准.

Kong Zi is the world's generally recognised poet. Kong Zi is China's culture, today China is the world's history.

翻译与原文基本不符，只有个别词语正确。

Buddah also needs to know the boundaries and rules at the church. He knows people must have a passive voice education inside. Is a Chinese speaker, now China has opened several hundreds of 'Buddah learning place' in the world.

同上。

Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

Question 9

Content

- 露营的时间、地点 – the date and time of the camp
- 两个以上的活动 – at least two activities
- 自己的体会 – experience

Format

- 日期 / 无日期扣2分，日期在正文后扣1分，日期顺序错误扣1分，多写‘你好、再见、亲爱的日记、名字’扣1分 – the date
- 天气 (optional) – weather
- 文章结构（起始、描述、结论），分段 + 句子衔接 – structure

Length

- 250 字以上不阅；不足200字酌量扣分（120以下扣2；120–180 扣1）

Grammar

- 1–2基本结构错误扣1分；3–5扣2分；最多扣3分。语法重复错误以一次计算

Vocabulary

- 错别字3–5字扣1分；6字以上扣2分；汉字重复错误以一次计算
简繁体字混用5字以下扣1分，5字以上扣两分。

Question 10

Content

- 一、两个著名的澳大利亚旅游景点的名称、地点 – the names and locations of the scenic spots
- 描写风景 – scenery
- 旅游特色 – touring features

Format

- 各位代表 / 同学 / 大家好、题目、谢谢 / 完了，错1扣1，最多扣2
- 以下与前题同

Question 11

Content

- 写信的原因 – reasons for writing this letter
- 两个以上当老师的理由 – reasons for choosing a teaching career
- 如何鼓励 – points of encouragement

Format

- 同学们、你们好、祝愉快、己名、日期，错1扣1，最多扣2
- 以下与前题同

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Question 12

Content

- 为什么要写这个报告 – reasons for writing this report
- 两个以上提供塑料袋的好处 – advantages
- 两个以上提供塑料袋的坏处 – disadvantages

Format

- 无题目、无作者各扣1分
- 以下与前题同

Question 13

Content

- 时间地点 – time and place
- 动物王国描写 – a description of the kingdom of animals
- 与动物相处的两个以上的活动或事件 – at least two activities

Format

- 无题目、无作者各扣1分
- 以下与前题同