



National
Qualifications
2016

X746/77/11

**Mandarin (Traditional)
Reading and Translation**

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

Total marks — 50

SECTION 1 — READING — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly, **in English**, in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

SECTION 2 — TRANSLATION — 20 marks

Attempt to translate the whole extract.

Write your translation clearly, **in English**, in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet, you must clearly identify the section number you are attempting.

You may use a Chinese dictionary.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



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SECTION 1 — READING — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Read the whole article carefully and then answer, in English, ALL the questions that follow.

This article is about how people's priorities in life have changed in recent years.

經濟衰退 英國人價值觀的改變

最新的調查顯示，一場經濟大蕭條讓英國人的價值觀和生活方式改變了。調查發現，對受訪者來說，最重要的四件事是：第一是要跟家人在一起；第二是要吃得更健康、注重鍛煉身體；第三，還有近三分之一的人都表示要更好的平衡工作與生活的關係。只有最後一件事是跟“錢”有關係的---“管理好家庭錢財”。

調查也發現，經過了經濟衰退的時期，很多人都開始注重家庭生活以及跟親友的關係，這說明在經濟不景氣期間，人們更希望得到親友的建議和支援，不再認為“有錢是最好的”。超過兩成的人表示家庭生活變得更好，17%的人表示友誼變得更親密。

除此之外，也有超過兩成的人表示他們的工作情況也變得更好了。另外，因為經濟拮据，大部份消費者也學到怎樣調整他們的家庭花費。他們更願意花時間、花錢在家庭生活上，有43%的英國人都希望跟家人在一起，而不是出門花錢。

家庭生活的變化

家庭生活最明顯的變化就是越來越多人喜歡在家做飯，烘烤食品。除了做飯、烘烤食品，還有很多人把錢花在家裡的花園和室內裝修。同時，出門喝酒的人數減少。但是，在家裡花更多的時間，並不表示全家人在一起的時間增加了，研究發現，餐廳傢俱銷量減少了5%，越來越多的人選擇在電視機前吃飯，而不是在餐桌一起吃飯。

在經濟衰退期間，很多人都選擇在國內度假。隨著經濟復甦，更多人到國外旅遊，他們的花費也慢慢上升。

關心自己善待他人

根據調查，經濟衰退，讓英國人變得更和平、善良，知

30 道怎麼照顧自己和別人。他們不但變得更關心自己，很多英國人，特別是年輕人，都表示要參與慈善活動。而 55 歲以上的很多人，除了有各種各樣的豐富生活以外，比如學電腦、音樂、外語等等，他們大多數的人都仍然希望參與慈善活動。

35 另外，由於經濟蕭條，為了省錢，很多消費者也開始到慈善商店買東西，這讓慈善資金增加了許多，幫助了更多人。

艱難時世 樂觀人生

40 即使在困難的環境裡，很多英國人仍然保持樂觀的態度，大多數的人都相信，努力工作可以成功。大部分的人都認為，他們的機會跟別人的一樣多、或者是比別人更多。

45 調查的結論是：在一般的情況下，因為經濟蕭條，人們的“生活滿足感”會下降，但是調查顯示，在經濟蕭條之後，五分之一的英國人覺得他們的家庭關係更親密、對找工作的前景更樂觀、對生活的滿足感甚至高於經濟蕭條以前，這讓英國成為世界上幸福感最強的國家之一。

Word List:

大蕭條	economic recession
不景氣	recession/economic downturn
復甦	recovery
艱難時世	difficult time

Questions

MARKS

Re read lines 1–7

1. Since the economic recession, British people's values and lifestyles have changed. What have become the most important things for them? State any **four** things.

4

Re read lines 8–17

2. (a) There are findings from a survey. The survey states that people value friends and family more since the recession. Give any **three** examples which demonstrate this.

3

- (b) In what ways have consumers changed their attitude towards time and money? State any **two** things.

2

Re read lines 18–26

3. (a) People’s lifestyles have changed as a result of the recession. The writer mentions some changes that have taken place in life at home. Give any **two** examples. 2
- (b) People spend more time at home but it doesn’t mean that the family spends more time together. What did the research discover about this? 2
- (c) (i) What did people do for holidays during the economic recession? 1
- (ii) The economy is improving. How have holiday patterns changed since the economic recovery? 1

Re-read lines 34–36

4. What role did charity shops play in society during the recession? 2

Re-read lines 37–45

5. (a) The article discusses other aspects of the economic recession. During this difficult time, what positive attitudes did many British people have? Give any **two** details. 2
- (b) What are the conclusions of the survey? State any **four** things. 4
6. Now consider the article as a whole. What is the writer’s overall purpose in writing about this subject? Justify your response with close reference to the points made and the language used. 7

SECTION 2 — TRANSLATION — 20 marks

7. Translate the underlined section into English: (lines 28–33) 20

根據調查，經濟衰退，讓英國人變得更和平、...，他們大多數的人都仍然希望參與慈善活動。

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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National
Qualifications
2016

X746/77/12

**Mandarin (Traditional)
Listening and Discursive Writing**

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE

1:00 PM – 2:45 PM

Total marks — 70

SECTION 1 — LISTENING — 30 marks

Section 1 has two parts. You will hear two items in **Mandarin**. **Before you hear each item, you will have one minute to study the questions.** You will hear each item twice, with an interval of one minute between playings. You will then have time to answer the questions before hearing the next item. Write your answers clearly, **in English**, in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify which question you are attempting.

You should write your answers for **Section 1 — Listening on Pages 02–07** of the answer booklet.

SECTION 2 — DISCURSIVE WRITING — 40 marks

Write your answer clearly, in **Chinese (Traditional)**, in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify which statement number you are attempting.

You should write your answer for **Section 2 — Discursive Writing on Pages 08–15** of the answer booklet.

You may use a Chinese dictionary.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



* X 7 4 6 7 7 1 2 *

SECTION 1 — LISTENING — 30 marks

Attempt ALL questions

Item 1

Listen to this report about foreign teachers of English in China and then answer in **English** the questions below.

- (a) What is the percentage of all foreign workers in China who teach English? 1
- (b) What is a disadvantage of teaching English in China? 1
- (c) What are the advantages for foreigners teaching in China? State any **three** things. 3
- (d) There are changes to the regulations for employing foreign English teachers in Beijing. What are these changes? 1
- (e) (i) Why do many people think that this new regulation would be difficult to implement? State any **two** details. 2
- (ii) How do parents feel about their children's English learning? State any **one** thing. 1
- (f) This listening text is about foreign teachers of English in China.
What is the speaker's overall purpose in talking about this subject?
Choose from **one** of the following options: 1

1	To stress the importance of using English native speakers to teach the subject.
2	To encourage English native speakers to teach in China.
3	To criticise the new regulation about teaching English in China.

Write the correct number (1 or 2 or 3) in your answer booklet.

Item 2

Listen to the conversation between Jack and Xiao Wang. Jack is a Scottish graduate and is going to China as he has just got a job there, and then answer, in **English**, the questions below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) When did Jack start studying Chinese? State any one thing. | 1 |
| (b) For what reasons do foreigners hope to work in China? State any three . | 3 |
| (c) What makes it more difficult for foreigners to find jobs in China? State any three things. | 3 |
| (d) Why do Chinese companies like employing Chinese students who have experience of living abroad? Give any two details. | 2 |
| (e) What advice does Jack give to foreigners who would like to work in China? State any three things. | 3 |
| (f) Describe Jack's friend's life before he found a job he liked in China. Give any three details. | 3 |
| (g) What issues might prevent Chinese companies from employing foreign workers? State any three things. | 3 |
| (h) What concerns does Jack have about living and working in China? State any two things. | 2 |

[Turn over

SECTION 2 — DISCURSIVE WRITING — 40 marks

Write an essay in **Chinese (Traditional)**, of about 300–400 characters discussing **one** of the following statements

3. **Society**

祖父母應該幫自己的子女照顧他們的孩子。

Grandparents should help to look after their grandchildren.

4. **Learning**

老師是學生的朋友。

Teachers are students' friends.

5. **Employability**

做一份不喜歡的工作比沒有工作好。

Taking a job you don't like is better than being unemployed.

6. **Culture**

每個學生都應該有一個空檔年。

Every student should take a gap year.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



National
Qualifications
2016

X746/77/22

**Mandarin (Traditional)
Listening Transcript**

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE

1:00 PM – 2:45 PM

This paper must not be seen by any candidate.

The material overleaf is provided for use in an emergency only (eg the recording or equipment proving faulty) or where permission has been given in advance by SQA for the material to be read to candidates with additional support needs. The material must be read exactly as printed.



* X 7 4 6 7 7 2 2 *

Instructions to reader(s):

For each item, read the English **once**, then read the Chinese **twice**, with an interval of 1 minute between the two readings. On completion of the second reading of Item Number One, pause for the length of time indicated in brackets after the item, to allow the candidates to write their answers.

Where special arrangements have been agreed in advance to allow the reading of the material, those sections marked (f) should be read by a female speaker and those marked (m) by a male; those sections marked (t) should be read by the teacher.

(t) Item Number One

Listen to this report about foreign teachers of English in China and then answer **in English** the questions below.

You now have one minute to study the questions for Item Number One.

(m/f) 據說，目前在中國工作的外國人，有百分之六十五是教英文的老師。很多外國年輕人在中國教英語，雖然工資不是很高，卻有很多好處。首先，教英語雖然掙的錢不多，但是當作零花錢，也是不錯的選擇。其次，在中國工作，有機會可以去旅遊。最後，很多人在沒有找到正式工作以前，教英語可以得到一些工作經驗。

還有一些人，也可以利用當老師的這段時間，一邊工作，一邊學漢語。可是，最近，北京對外籍老師的要求改變了，如果學校想聘用外籍老師，這些老師必須有五年以上的教學經驗。但是，很多人都覺得實行這個政策不太容易，主要的原因是學校沒有足夠的外籍老師，因此，就只能聘用沒有經驗的外籍老師。

另外，在中國，大多數的父母認為學習英語非常重要，都希望孩子在學校能夠跟外籍老師學習英語。

(3 minutes)

(t) Item Number Two

Listen to the conversation between Jack and Xiao Wang. Jack is a Scottish graduate and is going to China as he has just got a job there, and then answer, in English, the questions below.

You now have one minute to study the questions for Item Number Two.

- (f) 嗨！傑克，聽說你下個月要去北京工作，是嗎？
- (m) 是啊！我真的很高興！我從中學開始學習中文，一共學了七年，一直希望能在中國工作。
- (f) 我聽說有很多外國人喜歡在中國工作，為什麼呢？
- (m) 對我來說，在中國工作，是因為我想體驗中國的飲食和文化，我也很喜歡跟中國人交流。還有，跟很多國家比起來，中國的經濟發展得更快，因此，很多外國人都相信在中國找工作會更容易。
- (f) 傑克，你的中文這麼好，在中國找工作一定很容易吧？
- (m) 其實，現在在中國找工作越來越難了。雖然我會說流利的中文，又有經濟和商科的專業，我也是花了很長時間才找到這份工作。如果一個外國人，不會說流利的漢語，又沒有合適的專業技能，或者不願意長時間住在中國，那麼，在中國找工作一定會更困難。還有，現在每年都有從國外回來的中國學生，外國人必須跟他們競爭，找工作就更不容易了。
- (f) 你覺得中國公司喜歡用國外回來的中國留學生嗎？
- (m) 我想是的，很多中國公司喜歡聘用有國外生活經歷的中國學生，因為他們在國外學習生活了很多年，所以可以更容易跟國外公司溝通。而且，他們一般跟中國同事相處得比較好，同時又瞭解不同的管理方式，所以比較受中國公司的歡迎。
- (f) 如果想在中國找到工作，外國人一般還應該注意什麼呢？
- (m) 其實，豐富的工作經驗是很重要的。還有，在申請工作的時候，最好也有中文的簡歷，這樣就可以讓公司更瞭解你。另外，在中國工作，好的關係也是非常重要的，因為“關係”對找工作和辦事情都會有說明。最後，我覺得耐心也同樣重要，因為找工作可能會是一個很長的過程。

- (f) 是的，你說的沒錯，看起來，你真是一個‘中國通’了。
- (m) 謝謝！對了，我還想說，我有一個法國朋友，在中國住了四年以後，才找到他喜歡的工作。在這四年的時間裡，他做過法語教師，甚至還在餐廳打過工，但是，他每天仍然很開心。當他有時間的時候，去了中國很多地方旅遊，認識了很多中國朋友。最後他終於找到了一個很適合他的工作。
- (f) 既然你那麼瞭解中國，那你說說看，如果中國公司聘用外國人，可能會有什麼樣的問題呢？
- (m) 一般來說，會有三個方面的問題。首先，他們必須幫外國員工申請工作簽證，這是很麻煩的一件事；還有，一般給外國員工的工資要比中國員工的工資高。而且，如果他們的中國同事不會說英文，那麼就會有溝通的問題。
- (f) 你就要去中國了，有沒有什麼事情讓你比較擔心的？
- (m) 雖然我很喜歡我的工作，也很期待我在中國的新生活，但是我的工資會比在蘇格蘭的少，現在中國的東西越來越貴了，生活費也不便宜，所以生活可能不會那麼容易了。
- (t) End of Recording.

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]