

# X256/13/01

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2012

TUESDAY, 29 MAY  
9.00 AM – 10.30 AM

MANDARIN  
(SIMPLIFIED)  
ADVANCED HIGHER  
Reading and Translation

50 marks are allocated to this paper, 30 for comprehension questions and 20 for translation into English. The value attached to each question is shown after each question.

You may use a Chinese dictionary.



Read carefully the following article where Su Ping, a BBC reporter in China, discusses the benefits of volunteer work for young people in the UK, and answer **in English** the questions which follow on **Page three**.

## 做义工，帮你成就梦想

根据调查，英国公司中只有五分之一会考虑雇用16岁的中学毕业生。大学毕业生的就业情况就比这个更糟糕了。不过，英语里有句谚语“Every cloud has a silver lining”——“黑暗中总有一线曙光”。大学毕业生的另外一条出路就是去做义工。

- 5 爱旅游，去中国教英语；爱探险，去南美保护热带雨林；爱踢球，去给小朋友当教练；爱音乐，去医院电台做广播员；爱玩电脑，去给小公司设计网站；爱烹饪，去养老院展示手艺；……。志愿组织说，做义工，不仅可以帮你找到工作，甚至还能让你成就梦想！要想找到工作，最好是要有经验。慈善组织说，做义工，正是获得经验的一个好方法。

- 10 志愿服务，是英国文化的一个重要组成部分。“青年网络”（YouthNet）公益组织的服务对象是16至24岁的年轻人，他们的宗旨是鼓励、帮助年轻人实现自己的志向、梦想。

## 钱，不是唯一动力

- 15 初看起来，你可能会说，做义工的都是那些相信“利他主义”的人。但是，“英格兰志愿中心”（England Volunteering Development Council-EVDC）指出，很多‘志愿热’正是因为人们在重新找工作或者开始找工作的时候，希望通过把做义工的经历放进简历里，增加就业机会。埃米莉·库克（Emily Cook）今年23岁，刚从大学历史系毕业时，以为很快就能找到工作，但却四处碰壁，大受打击。后来，她在“社区服务志愿组织”（Community Service Volunteers-CSV）做了四个月的义工，现在才在“全国消防学院”有了一份不错的正式工作。埃米莉认为，能找到现在这份工作，和她做义工有直接关系。她说：“有了做义工这一段经历，我的简历看起来好多了，我也增强了自信心。”

- 20 在英国，许多用人单位都强调志愿服务的重要性。一个足球俱乐部的董事总经理卡伦·布雷迪（Karren Brady）说过，“所有做义工的人都是朝着正确的方向迈出了决定性的一步，都是把自己的职业志向掌握在自己的手中。如果申请人做过义工，我肯定会考虑给他一个面试的机会。”

- 25 “青年网络”说，通过作义工，年轻人可以向未来的雇主展示——钱，并不是早上爬起来的唯一动力。除了展示了自己的主动性之外，还表现出愿意帮助别人，而这正是用人单位希望看到的“团队精神”的关键。

## 善有善报

- 30 “青年网络”的志愿者网站上有篇文章把做义工的好处概括为以下几点：改善简历；增强自信；学习新技能；拿到事业的敲门砖。你知道吗？做义工还能带来其它“好效应”：睡觉更香甜、感觉更良好；有些人会觉得你特别有魅力。

但是，就算做义工有一百个好处，刚刚毕业的大学生，面对读书期间欠下的一大堆贷款，厌倦了常年与人合租、去超市只能挑最便宜饭菜的生活，恐怕最想要的就是挣钱，也不见得对做义工有兴趣。

- 35 我在发表这份文章前，我上了do-it.org.uk的义工网站，找到了443个义工机会。其中除了照顾孤寡老人、给慈善商店打工等以外，还有接待外国留学生、制作DVD光盘、在杂志社工作等机会。我还注意到一个广告：“关照中国孤儿、弃儿”——COCOA慈善组织急需义工。

如果你一时找不到工作，会考虑去做义工吗？

## QUESTIONS

Marks

1. According to the survey mentioned in the article, what is the situation for school leavers and university graduates looking for jobs? 2
  2. (a) Su Ping highlights some examples of the types of volunteer work available. Give **four** examples, and explain in each case what sort of person they would be suitable for. 4  
(b) Why does she think doing volunteer work helps you to find a job afterwards? 1  
(c) What are the aims of YouthNet? 1
  3. (a) According to the England Volunteering Development Council (EVDC), why is volunteer work in such demand? 2  
(b) What did Emily think would happen when she graduated from university? 1  
(c) What helped her to get her present job? What benefits did it bring? 2
  4. (a) Why does Karren Brady always give an interview to job applicants who have done volunteer work? 2  
(b) According to YouthNet, what characteristics do future employers see in people who have done volunteer work? 2
  5. (a) What are the advantages of doing volunteer work? 3  
(b) What factors might influence some graduates against doing volunteer work in favour of paid employment? 3
  6. Now consider the article as a whole.  
Does the writer of the article view volunteer work as a sound preparation for finding a job? Support your answer with close reference to the text. 7
  7. Translate into English:  
“我在发表这份文章前， . . . . 慈善组织急需义工”。 (lines 34–37) 20
- (50)**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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## 2012 Mandarin (Simplified) Advanced Higher Reading and Translation

### Word List

谚语	saying/phrase
探险	to explore
南美	South America
电台	radio station
志愿组织	voluntary organisation
不仅…甚至还	not only . . . but even
慈善组织	charity organisation
公益	public welfare
利他主义	selflessness
四处碰壁	to be refused everywhere
大受打击	a heavy blow
用人单位	employer
迈出	to step out
掌握	to have in hand
善有善报	virtue has its reward
敲门砖	a stepping stone to success

[END OF WORD LIST]

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# X256/13/02

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2012

TUESDAY, 29 MAY  
1.00 PM – 2.45 PM

MANDARIN  
(SIMPLIFIED)  
ADVANCED HIGHER  
Listening and Discursive Writing

There are two sections in this paper.

Section I: 30 marks are allocated to this section.  
Section II: 40 marks are allocated to this section.

You may use a Chinese dictionary.

**You will have 2 minutes to study the questions before hearing the recording for Section I.  
During this time you should study the questions for both Part A and Part B.**



## Section I—Listening

### Part A

Listen carefully to the news item about the problem of obesity among school students in Hong Kong and then answer **in English** the questions which follow.

You will hear the item twice with an interval of one minute between the playings. There will then be a further interval of three minutes before you hear Part B. You may make notes at any time.

Questions	<i>Marks</i>
1. What were the results of the research carried out by the Chinese University of Hong Kong?	2
2. What are <b>two</b> main causes of obesity?	2
3. (a) What should secondary school students do, according to researchers?	2
(b) What do parents need to do?	1
4. (a) What suggestions do health clubs have for losing weight?	1
(b) Why do some experts not agree with their recommendations?	2
	<b>(10)</b>



## Part B

Now listen to Feng Ling and Wang Long discussing their views about weight control and then answer **in English** the questions that follow.

You will hear the conversation twice with an interval of one minute between the playings. You may make notes at any time.

Questions	<i>Marks</i>
1. (a) According to Feng Ling, why has her son, Xiaoming, gained weight recently?	2
(b) What is Feng Ling going to do about it?	1
2. (a) What does Wang Long suggest she should do?	1
(b) How does he think parents contribute to the problem?	2
3. (a) When Feng Ling was a child, she went to school by bike. What were the overall benefits?	2
(b) How is the situation different today for her son? Why?	2
4. (a) In Wang Long's opinion, what is another cause of obesity?	1
(b) What adds to this problem?	2
5. What criticism does Feng Ling make about the school's extracurricular activities?	1
6. (a) According to Wang Long, what is another important cause of child obesity?	1
(b) Why is this the case?	2
7. What advice does Wang Long give to Feng Ling to help her son control his weight in the long term?	3
	<b>(20)</b>
	<b>(Total = 30 marks)</b>

**[Turn over for Section II—Discursive Writing**

## Section II—Discursive Writing

Write an essay **in Chinese (Simplified)** of about 300–400 characters on **one** of the following topics.

1. “学生在学校期间谈恋爱，会影响学习。”你同意这个观点吗？为什么？

*“Being in a relationship when you’re at school can affect your studies.” Do you agree with this? Why?*

2. “汽车使用的增加破坏了环境，我们应该减少使用汽车。”你同意吗？我们应该为此做些什么？

*“The increase in car use is damaging the environment. We should use our cars less.” Do you agree with this statement?*

3. 手机款式的更新越来越快，有些人认为“我得常换手机”，你是不是也生活在“得有新手机”的压力下呢？谈谈你对此的看法。

*Mobile phone styles are changing all the time and many people think to themselves “I need to update my phone”. Do you also live under the pressure of “I need to get the latest handset”? Give your opinions.*

4. 你喜欢在网上看新闻，还是从报纸上看新闻？为什么？

*Do you get the news on the Internet or from a newspaper? Why is this?*

5. “环境污染是一个全球性问题，当前一些航空公司提供便宜机票，从而加重了空气污染。”你对此有什么看法？

*“Environmental pollution is a global issue nowadays. Many airlines offer cheap flights and these damage the environment.” Do you agree with this statement?*

**(40 marks)**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

# X256/13/12

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NATIONAL TUESDAY, 29 MAY  
QUALIFICATIONS 1.00 PM – 2.45 PM  
2012

MANDARIN  
(SIMPLIFIED)  
ADVANCED HIGHER  
Listening Transcript

**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.



**Instructions to reader:**

**Candidates have two minutes to study the questions for Part A and Part B.**

**Part A**

The passage below should be read in approximately 2¼ minutes. On completion of the first reading, pause for one minute, then read the passage again.

There should then be a further pause of three minutes before reading Part B.

Listen carefully to the news item about the problem of obesity among school students in Hong Kong and then answer **in English** the questions which follow.

You will hear the item twice with an interval of one minute between the playings. There will then be a further interval of three minutes before you hear Part B. You may make notes at any time.

据香港中文大学的研究报告显示，2006 年香港肥胖中小學生比 1993 年增加了40%。在 2001 年到 2006 年期间，跟踪调查香港三万多名中小學生，发现有肥胖问题的男生比女生更多。

研究人员指出，中小學生发胖的最主要原因是运动不足和饮食习惯不健康。他们建议小學生每天至少运动 60 分钟；中學生每周至少运动三次，每次至少 60 分钟。他们还建议，父母要注意调整孩子的饮食。

当家长意识到孩子的肥胖问题后，总希望通过各种减肥中心、减肥俱乐部，来帮助自己的孩子达到减肥的目的。但是，一些专家不赞同这做法，他们指出，这些机构一般采用节食、高强度的运动等方式，让孩子在短时间内瘦下来，但是，从长远来看，效果并不理想。往往造成短期减肥，长期却越来越胖的后果。

**Instructions to reader(s):**

**Part B**

The dialogue below should be read in approximately 5 minutes. On completion of the first reading, pause for one minute, then read the dialogue a second time.

Now listen to Feng Ling and Wang Long discussing their views about weight control and then answer **in English** the questions that follow.

You will hear the conversation twice with an interval of one minute between the playings. You may make notes at any time.

听说学校附近开了一家减肥俱乐部，很多人参加。我想带我12岁的儿子，小明也去参加。他整天在家里上网，打游戏，不肯出门，最近胖了很多。我想带着他去这个俱乐部，锻炼身体，帮助他减轻体重。

可是，小明他愿意去吗？

他肯定不愿意去，但是我要试着说服他去。

我觉得你首先应该找到他肥胖的真正原因。比如，现在很多父母有条件了，去任何地方，都是开车带着孩子去。这样虽然方便快捷，但是却减少了孩子锻炼的机会。

是啊，我们以前上学的时候，都是骑自行车去，既环保又锻炼身体。但是现在为了节省时间，我们都是开车送儿子上学，接他放学，这样他有更多的时间来学习。

对，这又是另一个造成肥胖的原因了，孩子的学习负担让运动的时间更少了。我也很同情这些孩子，他们的学习负担越来越重，因为父母对他们的期望很高，所以课外给孩子增加了许多学习任务，比如音乐、美术、英语等等，挤掉了孩子大量的活动时间。

没有办法啊，大家都在上各种各样的学习班。即使是学校安排的课外活动，运动量太少了，这也造成了体重的增加。

还有一个重要的原因，就是父母对孩子的溺爱。现在大部分家庭只有一个孩子，家里人都宠着这些独生子女。为了让孩子开心，经常让他们吃一些不健康的食物。

所以我要带小明去减肥俱乐部，这样他就可以很快减肥了。

但是，我听说，减肥俱乐部只是短期有效果，从长远来看，你应该先改变小明的生活方式。

那你觉得我应该怎么做？

你可以先带他做一些轻松的运动，比如去爬爬山，经常呼吸户外的新鲜空气。我知道小明以前喜欢游泳，那么现在鼓励他每个星期都去游泳。同时，要让他生活有规律，每天一定要吃早餐，少吃零食，多吃蔬菜。让他慢慢地建立起减肥的信心。我相信，小明一定会瘦下来的。

谢谢你的建议。

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]

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