

X257/13/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

TUESDAY, 29 MAY
9.00 AM - 10.30 AM

MANDARIN
(TRADITIONAL)
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**.

做義工，幫你成就夢想

根據調查，英國公司中只有五分之一會考慮雇用16歲的中學畢業生。大學畢業生的就業情況就比這個更糟糕了。不過，英語裡有句諺語“Every cloud has a silver lining”——“黑暗中總有一線曙光”。大學畢業生的另外一條出路就是去做義工。

- 5 愛旅遊，去中國教英語；愛探險，去南美保護熱帶雨林；愛踢球，去給小朋友當教練；愛音樂，去醫院電台做廣播員；愛玩電腦，去給小公司設計網站；愛烹飪，去養老院展示手藝；……。志願組織說，做義工，不僅可以幫你找到工作，甚至還能讓你成就夢想！要想找到工作，最好是要有經驗。慈善組織說，做義工，正是獲得經驗的一個好方法。

- 10 志願服務，是英國文化的一個重要組成部分。“青年網絡”（YouthNet）公益組織的服務對象是16至24歲的年輕人，他們的宗旨是鼓勵、幫助年輕人實現自己的志向、夢想。

錢，不是唯一動力

- 15 初看起來，你可能會說，做義工的都是那些相信“利他主義”的人。但是，“英格蘭志願中心”（England Volunteering Development Council-EVDC）指出，很多‘志願熱’正是因為人們在重新找工作或者開始找工作的時候，希望通過把做義工的經歷放進簡歷裡，增加就業機會。埃米莉·庫克（Emily Cook）今年23歲，剛從大學歷史系畢業時，以為很快就能找到工作，但卻四處碰壁，大受打擊。後來，她在“社區服務志願組織”（Community Service Volunteers-CSV）做了四個月的義工，現在才在“全國消防學院”有了一份不錯的正式工作。埃米莉認為，能找到現在這份工作，和她做義工有直接關係。她說：“有了做義工這一段經歷，我的簡歷看起來好多了，我也增強了自信心。”

- 20 在英國，許多用人單位都強調志願服務的重要性。一個足球俱樂部的董事總經理卡倫·佈雷迪（Karren Brady）說過，“所有做義工的人都是朝著正確的方向邁出了決定性的一步，都是把自己的職業志向掌握在自己的手中。如果申請人做過義工，我肯定會考慮給他一個面試的機會。”

- 25 “青年網絡”說，通過作義工，年輕人可以向未來的雇主展示——錢，並不是你早上爬起來的唯一動力。除了展示了自己的主動性之外，還表現出願意幫助別人，而這正是用人單位希望看到的“團隊精神”的關鍵。

善有善報

- 30 “青年網絡”的志願者網站上有篇文章把做義工的好處概括為以下幾點：改善簡歷；增強自信；學習新技能；拿到事業的敲門磚。你知道嗎？做義工還能帶來“好效應”：睡覺更香甜、感覺更良好；有些人也會覺得你特別有魅力。

但是，就算做義工有一百個好處，剛剛畢業的大學生，面對讀書期間欠下的一大堆貸款，厭倦了常年與人合租、去超市只能挑最便宜飯菜的生活，恐怕最想要的就是掙錢，也不見得對做義工有興趣。

- 35 我在發表這份文章前，我上了do-it.org.uk的義工網站，找到了443個義工機會。其中除了照顧孤寡老人、給慈善商店打工等以外，還有接待外國留學生、製作DVD光盤、在雜誌社工作等機會。我還注意到一個廣告：“關照中國孤兒、棄兒”——COCOA慈善組織急需義工。

如果你一時找不到工作，會考慮去做義工嗎？

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:
“我在發表這份文章前， 慈善組織急需義工”。 (lines 34–37) 20

(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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2012 Mandarin (Traditional) Advanced Higher Reading and Translation

Word List

諺語	saying/phrase
探險	to explore
南美	South America
電台	radio station
志願組織	voluntary organisation
不僅...甚至還	not only . . . but even
慈善組織	charity organisation
公益	public welfare
利他主義	selflessness
四處碰壁	to be refused everywhere
大受打擊	a heavy blow
用人單位	employer
邁出	to step out
掌握	to have in hand
善有善報	virtue has its reward
敲門磚	a stepping stone to success

[END OF WORD LIST]

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X257/13/02

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

MANDARIN
(TRADITIONAL)
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 two 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
	(10)

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
	(20)
	(Total = 30 marks)

[Turn over for Section II—Discursive Writing

Section II—Discursive Writing

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

1. “學生在學校期間談戀愛，會影響學習。”你同意這個觀點嗎？為甚麼？

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

2. “汽車使用的增加破壞了環境，我們應該減少使用汽車。”你同意嗎？我們應該為此做些甚麼？

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

3. 手機款式的更新越來越快，有些人認為“我得常換手機”，你是不是也生活在“得有新手機”的壓力下呢？談談你對此的看法。

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. 你喜歡在網上看新聞，還是從報紙上看新聞？為甚麼？

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

5. “環境污染是一個全球性問題，當前一些航空公司提供便宜機票，從而加重了空氣污染。”你對此有甚麼看法？

“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]

X257/13/12

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

MANDARIN
(TRADITIONAL)
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.

據香港中文大學的研究報告顯示，2006 年香港肥胖中小學生比 1993 年增加了40%。在 2001 年到 2006 年期間，跟蹤調查香港三萬多名中小學生，發現有肥胖問題的男生比女生更多。

研究人員指出，中小學生發胖的最主要原因是運動不足和飲食習慣不健康。他們建議小學生每天至少運動 60 分鐘；中學生每周至少運動三次，每次至少 60 分鐘。他們還建議，父母要注意調整孩子的飲食。

當家長意識到孩子的肥胖問題後，總希望通過各種減肥中心、減肥俱樂部，來幫助自己的孩子達到減肥的目的。但是，一些專家不贊同這做法，他們指出，這些機構一般採用節食、高強度的運動等方式，讓孩子在短時間內瘦下來，但是，從長遠來看，效果並不理想。往往造成短期減肥，長期卻越來越胖的後果。

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.

聽說學校附近開了一家減肥俱樂部，很多人參加。我想帶我12歲的兒子，小明也去參加。他整天在家裡上網，打遊戲，不肯出門，最近胖了很多。我想帶著他去這個俱樂部，鍛煉身體，幫助他減輕體重。

可是，小明他願意去嗎？

他肯定不願意去，但是我要試著說服他去。

我覺得你首先應該找到他肥胖的真正原因。比如，現在很多父母有條件了，去任何地方，都是開車帶著孩子去。這樣雖然方便快捷，但是卻減少了孩子鍛煉的機會。

是啊，我們以前上學的時候，都是騎自行車去，既環保又鍛煉身體。但是現在為了節省時間，我們都是開車送兒子上學，接他放學，這樣他有更多的時間來學習。

對，這又是另一個造成肥胖的原因了，孩子的學習負擔讓運動的時間更少了。我也很同情這些孩子，他們的學習負擔越來越重，因為父母對他們的期望很高，所以課外給孩子增加了許多學習任務，比如音樂、美術、英語等等，擠掉了孩子大量的活動時間。

沒有辦法啊，大家都在上各種各樣的學習班。即使是學校安排的課外活動，運動量太少了，這也造成了體重的增加。

還有一個重要的原因，就是父母對孩子的溺愛。現在大部分家庭只有一個孩子，家裡人都寵著這些獨生子女。為了讓孩子開心，經常讓他們吃一些不健康的食物。

所以我要帶小明去減肥俱樂部，這樣他就可以很快減肥了。

但是，我聽說，減肥俱樂部只是短期有效果，從長遠來看，你應該先改變小明的生活方式。

那你覺得我應該怎麼做？

你可以先帶他做一些輕鬆的運動，比如去爬爬山，經常呼吸戶外的新鮮空氣。我知道小明以前喜歡游泳，那麼現在鼓勵他每個星期都去游泳。同時，讓他的生活要有規律，每天一定要吃早餐，少吃零食，多吃蔬菜。要讓他慢慢地建立起減肥的信心。我相信，小明一定會瘦下來的。

謝謝你的建議。

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]

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