X257/13/01

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2015

MONDAY, 1 JUNE
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.

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Read carefully the following article, and then answer **in English** the questions which follow.

In the article, the writer talks about current attitudes towards marriage.

根據統計，中國大陸居民結婚登記人數從1992年到2005年間下降約350萬人。中國的結婚人數在減少，而離婚人數卻在迅速增加。造成這個事實的原因，引人反思。

恐婚 (fear of marriage) **現象和恐婚族**

今年“五一”假期，剛從美國留學回來的孫濤，只在中國逗留了很短時間又回美國了。他說：“太恐怖了，親朋好友都在催促我結婚，我只有逃回學校。”

當前，像孫濤這樣的“恐婚族”很多。他們通常在30歲左右,收入較高、戀愛時間較長，他們“恐婚”特別嚴重。他們並不害怕愛情，而是害怕結婚。

調查研究

最近，中國青年社會中心也在展開一項線上調查，結果顯示，在5521人的調查人中，22·3%的人認為自己有“恐婚”心理，45·7%的人表示他們身邊有這樣的人。44·4%的人認為“恐婚族”大部分是在1980年後出生的。

恐婚的原因

為什麼“恐婚”呢？原因各式各樣。這次調查顯示，68·9%的人認為是“離婚率高、失敗婚姻”留下的陰影。離婚率越來越高，給社會造成了負面的影響。這次調查還表明，一半以上的人認為是“沒有做好結婚的準備”；大多數人擔心“婚後生活壓力過大”；50%的人覺得“對婚姻沒有信心，維持困難”；有些人同時也認為“恐婚”是因為“心理上還不成熟”和“很難完全相信對方”；還有些人認為原因是“結婚費用過高”。

北京師範大學的研究生張磊和女朋友在一起6年了，但是婚期卻一直延遲。他說：“結婚後男人要負擔更多的責任，想到房子、養孩子等問題，就感覺壓力很大。想得越多，就越不想結婚。”

一家外語培訓機構員工陳小麗說：“當前社會，人變得越來越自私，往往不顧其他人的感受，物質上的誘惑也越來越多了。”有時候她自己都不相信自己的感覺，更不用說去完全信任對方了。

北京大學教授石林認為，“恐婚族”在每個年齡段都會有，但是目前面臨婚嫁的年輕人主要是1980以後出生的。他們受到更多的高等教育，獨生子女也比較多，由於家庭的寵愛，接觸社會時間很有限，與人交往的經驗很少，他們常常無法考慮別人的感受，而且人生經驗比較缺乏，所以他們對婚姻產生了恐懼心理。

石林教授還補充說明：“生活在大城市裡的年輕人來自不同的文化背景，成長在不同的環境下，雖然生活在同一個地方，但很少有任何機會能真正地互相瞭解，缺乏信任不但是婚姻的問題，而且也是社會人與人之間的問題。我認為其它國家也有同樣的問題。”

QUESTIONS

Marks

1. What were Sun Tao's experiences when he finished his studies in the USA and came back to China? **2**

2. How does the writer describe those people who suffer from the "fear of marriage"? **2**

3. What were the results of the on-line research conducted by the Chinese Youth Society? **2**

4. What do most people think are the reasons for the "fear of marriage"? **2**

5. According to research, what are other reasons for fearing marriage? **4**

6. (*a*) Zhang Lei's wedding date has been postponed many times. How does he explain this? **3**

(*b*) Why is it that Chen Xiao Li hardly trusts anyone? **3**

7. Professor Shi Lin from Beijing University gives his views about people who are more likely to be afraid of marriage. What does he say about them? **5**

8. How effective do you think the writer is in conveying the changes in attitude in Chinese society towards marriage? Justify your answer with reference to the text as a whole. **7**

9. Translate into English:

石林教授還補充說明：.....我認為其它國家也有同樣的問題。
(lines 31–34) **20**

(50)

[*END OF QUESTION PAPER*]

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2015 Mandarin (Traditional) Advanced Higher Reading and Translation

Word List

逃回	to escape back to …
陰影	shade
誘惑	temptation/attraction

[*END OF WORD LIST*]

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X257/13/02

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2015

MONDAY, 1 JUNE
1.00 PM – 2.45 PM

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.

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Section I—Listening

Part A

Listen carefully to the news item about environmental issues 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	*Marks*
1. What does a newly published book suggest in relation to household pets?	**2**
2. (*a*) According to the book, what is the greatest threat to the future of the planet?	**1**
(*b*) What is the benefit of eating more rabbit?	**2**
3. Some people believe that the book offers practical suggestions to help address environmental issues.	
(*a*) Why do many people disagree with the suggestions made in the book?	**2**
(*b*) What other recommendations are made to resolve the problem of the increase in CO_2 gas emissions?	**3**
	(10)

Part B

Now listen to Shen Yang and Tian Qing discussing their views about how our food choices affect the environment, 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

Marks

1. According to Shen Yang, how did the ex-Beatles singer, Paul McCartney, try to encourage people to change their eating habits? **1**

2. Why does Tian Qing think more people are becoming vegetarian? **2**

3. What are the consequences of people eating more meat? **3**

4. (*a*) According to Shen Yang, what has made the environmental situation even worse? **1**

(*b*) (i) Why have many British supermarkets been fined? **1**

(ii) What has this led to? **1**

5. What is the UK government trying to do? Why? **2**

6. (*a*) What does the Environmental Protection Agency suggest in order to save the countryside? **1**

(*b*) What problems does Tian Qing see with this suggestion? **3**

7. What does the government have to do to encourage more people to become vegetarian? **2**

8. (*a*) Some of Tian Qing's friends grow their own vegetables. Apart from saving money, what is the other benefit of this? **1**

(*b*) What other initiatives could the government promote in order to protect the environment? **2**

(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. 有人覺得上大學是對未來工作的保證，但也有人認為具有‘一技之長’才是最有用的，上不上大學並不重要，你的看法是什麼呢？

Some people think that going to university is the guarantee of a future job, however, some others think that having a "skill" is most useful; going to university is less important. What is your opinion?

2. 從經濟上的觀點而言，很多父母會幫忙子女付大學學費，甚至買房子、帶孫子。你認為父母應該幫子女到什麼時候？

From a financial viewpoint, many parents help their children with university fees, and even buy them a house and look after the grandchildren. When do you think parents should stop helping their children?

3. 很多人認為電視的暴力節目是目前社會暴力增長的主要原因，你同意嗎？

Many people think that violent TV programmes are the main reason for the increase in violence in society. Do you agree?

4. 獨生子女政策是不是解決中國人口問題的方法？你有什麼看法?

Is the one child policy the solution to China's population issue? What is your opinion on it?

5. 你覺得使用假的聖誕樹能幫助環保嗎？為什麼？

Do you think that using artificial Christmas trees can help to protect the environment? Why?

(40 marks)

[*END OF QUESTION PAPER*]

X257/13/12

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2015

MONDAY, 1 JUNE
1.00 PM – 2.45 PM

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.

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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 3 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 environmental issues 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.

據中國日報消息報導，兩位紐西蘭維多利亞大學教授近日在一本新書中建議人們不應該養寵物，如果要養，應該養小一點的寵物。在書中，他們甚至建議吃掉寵物以保護我們的地球。

書中指出，對地球環境威脅最大的是日益增長的二氧化碳的排放量。再舉個例子：每對兔子每年可以生36隻小兔子，如果鼓勵大家吃寵物的話，這樣人類不但可以選擇更多食物，還可以減少二氧化碳的排放。

這本書出版以後，引起了大眾熱烈的反應。有很多人認為這是一個非常實用的建議，特別指出大家的寵物是可以吃的，比如羊、雞、魚等。但也有很多人指出，雖然近年來，二氧化碳量不斷上升，但這並不是影響環境變化的主要原因，所以吃不吃寵物都不能解決問題。最重要的是，這些寵物給人帶來那麼多快樂，這些寵物就像家人一樣，無論如何，也不應該吃自己的家人！如果真的要解決二氧化碳過多的問題, 應該減少水、電、煤氣的使用，降低食物的價格，減少飛機的使用。

Instructions to reader(s):

Part B

The dialogue below should be read in approximately 6 minutes. On completion of the first reading, pause for one minute, then read the dialogue a second time.

Now listen to Shen Yang and Tian Qing discussing their views about how our food choices affect the environment, 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.

嗨！瀋陽，我們去吃飯吧！

好啊！不過, 我今天吃素，不吃肉哦！

我怎麼不知道你是吃素呢？

也不是，我還是吃肉的。你聽過“週一無肉日”嗎？這是英國Beatles的歌手保羅•麥卡尼(Paul McCartney)，為了鼓勵大家吃素所推廣的。所以，現在為了環保, 我也決定每個星期一都吃素。

吃素跟環保有什麼關係？有的人吃素是為了身體健康，而有的人是因為宗教信仰的關係，不是嗎？

沒錯，很多人吃素是為了身體健康。不過，跟30年前比起來，我們現在吃的肉更多，我們需要的牛肉、羊肉、豬肉也就更多了，畜牧業也因此快速增長。問題是畜牧業的發展不但會讓更多森林消失，而且在製作冷凍肉類的過程中，也會排放出很多的二氧化碳，所以如果大家少吃肉，多吃蔬菜，就可以幫助環保。

這麼說，如果我們進口外國來的肉，不是會讓環境更加糟糕嗎？

說得沒錯！我們最近開放美國的進口牛肉，這些牛肉老遠從美國運過來，肯定會製造很多的二氧化碳。我最近也看到一個新聞，聽說因為很多英國公司和超市需要大量的牛肉和皮革，這樣導致了亞馬遜熱帶雨林的樹木損失了很多，所以現在這些公司和超市也因此被罰了很多錢。

是嗎？哦！不過，我聽說最近英國政府擔心全球氣候變暖，已經在考慮鼓勵全國人民吃素，來減慢氣候變暖進程。

我也聽說了，除了鼓勵大家吃素以外，環保組織還建議用更多的地來種糧食，最好不要用來畜牧, 養牛、養羊。

但是，我認為要讓大家放棄畜牧，把土地拿來種糧食，恐怕很多民眾不會支持。第一，主要是經濟問題，許多農場一定不會放棄畜牧業，沒有牛、羊，他們的錢從哪裡來？另一個是民眾飲食的習慣，很多人都有吃肉的習慣。如果真的不吃肉，我真的會受不了。

你說得對！其實我也不是完全的素食主義者，現在我也只有星期一才吃素。我想要讓民眾接受素食，政府要有耐心，慢慢來，否則民眾一定會不滿意，環保計畫也就不會成功了。

聽你這麼說，我覺得只要大家願意，做自己能夠做到的，一定可以改善我們的環境。比如說，我有些朋友自己在家種青菜，不但省錢，有利於健康，還可以達到綠化環境的目的。另外，政府推廣電動車，還有少用塑膠袋，這些對環保都有好處。

[*END OF TRANSCRIPT*]

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