



National
Qualifications
2016

X745/77/11

**Mandarin (Simplified)
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.

经济衰退 英国人价值观的改变

最新的调查显示，一场经济大萧条让英国人的价值观和生活方式改变了。调查发现，对受访者来说，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、注重锻炼身体；第三，还有近三分之一的人都表示要更好的平衡工作与生活的关系。只有最后一件事是跟“钱”有关系的---“管理好家庭钱财”。

调查也发现，经过了经济衰退的时期，很多人都开始注重家庭生活以及跟亲友的关系，这说明在经济不景气期间，人们更希望得到亲友的建议和支持，不再认为“有钱是最好的”。超过两成的人表示家庭生活变得更好，17%的人表示友谊变得更亲密。

除此之外，也有超过两成的人表示他们的工作情况也变得更好了。另外，因为经济拮据，大部份消费者也学到怎样调整他们的家庭花费。他们更愿意花时间、花钱在家庭生活上，有43%的英国人都希望跟家人在一起，而不是出门花钱。

家庭生活的变化

家庭生活最明显的变化就是越来越多人喜欢在家做饭，烘烤食品。除了做饭、烘烤食品，还有很多人把钱花在家里的花园和室内装修。同时，出门喝酒的人数减少。但是，在家里花更多的时间，并不表示全家人在一起的时间增加了，研究发现，餐厅家具销量减少了5%，越来越多的人选择在电视机前吃饭，而不是在餐桌一起吃饭。

在经济衰退期间，很多人都选择在国内度假。随着经济复苏，更多人到国外旅游，他们的花销也慢慢上升。

关心自己 善待他人

根据调查，经济衰退，让英国人变得更和平、善良，知

30 道怎么照顾自己和别人。他们不但变得更关心自己，很多英国人，特别是年轻人，都表示要参与慈善活动。而 55 岁以上的很多人，除了有各种各样的丰富生活以外，比如学电脑、音乐、外语等等，他们大多数的人都仍然希望参与慈善活动。

35 另外，由于经济萧条，为了省钱，很多消费者也开始到慈善商店买东西，这让慈善资金增加了许多，帮助了更多人。

艰难时世 乐观人生

40 即使在困难的环境里，很多英国人仍然保持乐观的态度，大多数的人都相信，努力工作可以成功。大部分的人都认为，他们的机会跟别人的一样多、或者是比别人更多。

45 调查的结论是：在一般的情况下，因为经济萧条，人们的“生活满足感”会下降，但是调查显示，在经济萧条之后，五分之一的英国人觉得他们的家庭关系更亲密、对找工作的前景更乐观、对生活的满足感甚至高于经济萧条以前，这让英国成为世界上幸福感最强的国家之一。

Word List:

大萧条	economic recession
不景气	recession/economic downturn
复苏	recovery
艰难时世	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.
- (b) In what ways have consumers changed their attitude towards time and money? State any **two** things.

3

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
- 根据调查，经济衰退，让英国人变得更和平、...，他们大多数的人都仍然希望参与慈善活动。

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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National
Qualifications
2016

X745/77/12

**Mandarin (Simplified)
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 (Simplified)**, 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 5 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 (Simplified)**, of about 300–400 characters discussing **one** of the following statements

3. **Society**

祖父母应该帮自己的子女照顾他们的孩子。

Grandparents should help to look after their grandchildren.

4. **Learning**

老师是学生的朋友。

Teachers are students' friends.

5. **Employability**

做一份不喜欢的工作比没有工作好。

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

6. **Culture**

每个学生都应该有一个空档年。

Every student should take a gap year.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



National
Qualifications
2016

X745/77/22

**Mandarin (Simplified)
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 5 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) 据说，目前在中国工作的外国人，有百分之六十五是教英文的老师。很多外国年轻人在中国教英语，虽然工资不是很高，却有很多好处。首先，教英语虽然挣的钱不多，但是当作零花钱，也是不错的选择。其次，在中国工作，有机会可以去旅游。最后，很多人在没有找到正式工作以前，教英语可以得到一些工作经验。

还有一些人，也可以利用当老师的这段时间，一边工作，一边学汉语。可是，最近，北京对外籍老师的要求改变了，如果学校想聘用外籍老师，这些老师必须有五年以上的教学经验。但是，很多人都觉得实行这个政策不太容易，主要的原因是学校没有足够的外籍老师，因此，就只能聘用没有经验的外籍老师。

另外，在中国，大多数的父母认为学习英语非常重要，都希望孩子在学校能够跟外籍老师学习英语。

(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！杰克，听说你下个月要去北京工作，是吗？
- (m) 是啊！我真的很高兴！我从中学开始学习中文，一共学了七年，一直希望能在中国工作。
- (f) 我听说有很多外国人喜欢在中国工作，为什么呢？
- (m) 对我来说，在中国工作，是因为我想体验中国的饮食和文化，我也很喜欢跟中国人交流。还有，跟很多国家比起来，中国的经济发展得更快，因此，很多外国人都相信在中国找工作会更容易。
- (f) 杰克，你的中文这么好，在中国找工作一定很容易吧？
- (m) 其实，现在在中国找工作越来越难了。虽然我会说流利的中文，又有经济和商科的专业，我也是花了很长时间才找到这份工作。如果一个外国人，不会说流利的汉语，又没有合适的专业技能，或者不愿意长时间住在中国，那么，在中国找工作一定会更困难。还有，现在每年都有从国外回来的中国学生，外国人必须跟他们竞争，找工作就更不容易了。
- (f) 你觉得中国公司喜欢用国外回来的中国留学生吗？
- (m) 我想是的，很多中国公司喜欢聘用有国外生活经历的中国学生，因为他们在国外学习生活了很多年，所以可以更容易跟国外公司沟通。而且，他们一般跟中国同事相处得比较好，同时又了解不同的管理方式，所以比较受中国公司的欢迎。
- (f) 如果想在中国找到工作，外国人一般还应该注意什么呢？
- (m) 其实，丰富的工作经验是很重要的。还有，在申请工作的时候，最好也有中文的简历，这样就可以让公司更了解你。另外，在中国工作，好的关系也是非常重要的，因为“关系”对找工作和办事情都会有帮助。最后，我觉得耐心也同样重要，因为找工作可能会是一个很长的过程。

- (f) 是的，你说的没错，看起来，你真是一个‘中国通’了。
- (m) 谢谢！对了，我还想说，我有一个法国朋友，在中国住了四年以后，才找到他喜欢的工作。在这四年的时间里，他做过法语教师，甚至还在餐厅打过工，但是，他每天仍然很开心。当他有时间的时候，去了中国很多地方旅游，认识了很多中国朋友。最后他终于找到了一个很适合他的工作。
- (f) 既然你那么了解中国，那你说说看，如果中国公司聘用外国人，可能会有什么样的问题呢？
- (m) 一般来说，会有三个方面的问题。首先，他们必须帮外国员工申请工作签证，这是很麻烦的一件事；还有，一般给外国员工的工资要比中国员工的工资高。而且，如果他们的中国同事不会说英文，那么就会有沟通的问题。
- (f) 你就要去中国了，有没有什么事情让你比较担心的？
- (m) 虽然我很喜欢我的工作，也很期待我在中国的新生活，但是我的工资会比在苏格兰的少，现在中国的东西越来越贵了，生活费也不便宜，所以生活可能不会那么容易了。
- (t) End of Recording.

[END OF TRANSCRIPT]