

2017 VCE Chinese First Language written (NHT) examination report

Specific information

This report provides sample answers or an indication of what answers may have included. Unless otherwise stated, these are not intended to be exemplary or complete responses.

Section 1 – Listening and responding

Assessment criteria

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to convey information accurately and appropriately

Text 1

Question 1a.

像四书五经成了世界，尤其是西方世界了解中国的窗口，而且对西方文学的发展产生了很大的影响

(Early Chinese works of literature, such as the Four Books and Five Classics, have become a window for the world, especially the Western world, to understand China. They also have influenced the development of western literature.)

从先秦《诗经》中的“窈窕淑女，君子好逑”到元代马致远《秋思》中的“枯藤老树昏鸦，小桥流水人家”

(From the Book of Poems from early Qin Dynasty to Yuan Dynasty lyrics.)

这种时间与空间不拘一格的表达方式，曾经在某种程度上影响了西方的某些文学作品，如意象诗

(The unique expression of time and space had some influence on western literature work, such as poems of Imagism.)

Question 1b.

追求的处世哲学，如：讷于言而敏于行的文化形象

(to pursue the philosophy of living)

中庸哲学的稳重含蓄、寄情于江湖的散淡

(to be moderate, implicit and to take it lightly)

Question 1c.

中国古典文学的整体形象开始发生了变化，由古典文学作品中的帝王将相、才子佳人到现当代文学作品中的江湖艺人、普通百姓；由文言文的“之乎者也”到白话文的简单直白

(Some changes have taken place in Chinese literature, from emperors and princes in classics to street artists and normal people in modern works of literature; from classic language to modern plain language.)

可以说现当代文学以另一种迥然相异的形象崛起。尽管它力图从多个方面与世界交流，但是由于近百年来的社会的变革动荡，它们的整体形象反而不如中国古典文学清晰。

(These changes can be seen as another creation of images. Although people tried to communicate with the world by using those images, over one hundred years and because of its massive and diverse content, the image created by contemporary literature was not as clear in the West as the image in classic Chinese literature.)

Question 1d.

在中国文坛上，各种主题、表现形式纷至沓来

(Different themes and styles appeared in modern Chinese literature.)

在这半个多世纪中，曾经涌现出了以张恨水、徐振亚等为代表作家的“鸳鸯蝴蝶派”，以孙犁、刘绍棠等为代表的“荷花淀派”，以赵树理、马烽等为代表的“山药蛋派”等

(In that half a century, different schools of literature established. Leading writers who represented different schools of literature include Liu Shaotang, Sun Li and Zhao Shuli.)

Question 1e.

这一时期出现的文学作品等统称为改革文学。

(It is called Reform Literature.)

有以卢新华、刘心武为代表的“伤痕文学”，以巴金、张一弓等为代表的“反思文学”

(Leading writers are Lu Xinhua and Bajin.)

以韩少功、阿城等为代表的“寻根小说派”，以舒婷、顾城、北岛等为代表的“朦胧诗派”等等。

(Leading writers are Han Shaogong and Shu Ting.)

Question 1f.

大部分作家已转向更深沉的思考，更多地在考虑一些具有根本意义的问题。

(Most writers have turned to deep thinking on some fundamental questions.)

中国作家只有凸显出创新精神，他们与世界文学的交流才能产生巨大的影响

(Chinese writers need to show their creativity in order to make an impact on the world of literature.)

Section 2 – Reading and responding

Assessment criteria

the capacity to identify and synthesise relevant information and ideas from the texts

appropriateness of structure and sequence

accuracy, range and appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar (including punctuation and, where relevant, script)

Texts 2 and 3

Question 2

和谐的人际关系至关重要 (harmonious relationship is vital)

需要宽容，是人格修养 (need to be tolerant and forgiving)

举例说明 (provide examples on the two points above)

需要谦让，是和谐社会的重要保障 (being humble and willing to make a concession is fundamental to a harmonious society)

需要尊重，是走向成功必备的智慧 and 胸怀 (be respectful and it is the wisdom for success)

不能无原则，以礼为标准 (it is based on ritual or etiquette)

尊重、谦让不分老少、尊卑 (respect is not based on the age or social statuses)

要相互体谅，同时要以整体利益为重 (need to be tolerant with each other and put the whole group first)

Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

Assessment criteria

relevance, breadth and depth of content
appropriateness of structure and sequence
accuracy of vocabulary and grammar (including punctuation and, where relevant, script)
range and appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar

Question 3

Suggested advantages and disadvantages:

尽快进入社会，摸索创业途径。(can enter into society earlier and explore ways to start a business)

将大学所获得的知识尽早学以致用。(put what you have learned at university into practice)

缺乏社会阅历，容易走弯路。(lack of experience and easy to make mistakes)

缺少创业资金。(lack of financial support)

Question 4

Students were asked to imagine that they were the great navigator Zheng He and write a diary entry to describe one of their adventures.

Question 5

Suggested advantages and disadvantages:

方便。(convenient)

增加就业机会。(provides more job opportunities)

增加经济负担。(increased financial pressure)

存在不安全因素。(may be unsafe [if people do not have their cars serviced often enough])

Question 6

Students were asked to write a letter to their friend describing some unique things/events they had experienced in the year 2020 when they came to a city in Australia as a tour guide for a TV program.

Question 7

Suggested advantages and disadvantages included:

刺激经济发展。(will stimulate the development of economic activity)

物美价廉。(attractive prices and good quality goods are offered)

鱼目混珠。(people cannot tell whether the purchased items are good quality or not)

容易造成透支。(some people buy on credit and that is not so good)