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Write your **student number** in the boxes above.

Letter

Chinese First Language

Question and Answer Book

VCE (NHT) Examination – Tuesday 19 May 2026

- Reading time is **15 minutes**: 2.00 pm to 2.15 pm
- Writing time is **2 hours**: 2.15 pm to 4.15 pm

Approved materials

- Any printed monolingual and/or bilingual dictionary in one or two separate volumes

Materials supplied

- Question and Answer Book of 20 pages

Instructions

- You may consult dictionaries during reading time and also during the examination.
- Write all your responses in the spaces provided in this Question and Answer Book.
- The spaces provided give you an idea of how much you should write.

Students are **not** permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

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Section 1 – Reading, listening and responding

Instructions for Texts 1A and 1B, Question 1

- This section consists of a reading text, Text 1A, and a related listening text, Text 1B.
- Text 1B will be played twice, with a short break between each playing.
- You may make notes in the space provided at any time. These notes will **not** be assessed.
- Answer the questions in **CHINESE**. Questions may relate to **either** Text 1A **or** Text 1B, **or** to both texts.
- Your responses **must** be based on the texts.

Text 1A

Simplified-form characters

面塑——指尖艺术

小王

面塑是一种以面粉为主要材料,加以颜料着色,再通过揉、捏、塑、刻等技法,塑造各种形象的艺术,所以也被称为“捏面人”。它兼具工艺性,又承载了中国艺术的审美价值。

面塑的用途之一是食用。一日三餐中的锦上添花折射出了人们对人间烟火的重视和对生活的热爱。历史文献中还有记载,面塑也作祭祀之用。用面塑代替生灵作为祭品,既体现了对祖先和神灵的尊重,又展示了对资源和生命的珍视。不论是食用还是祭祀,面塑都蕴含着丰富的精神和文化价值,这或许也是为什么面塑的题材广泛。面塑师傅一双巧手,各路英雄豪杰、各种卡通公仔跃然指尖,而这些灵动、可爱的形象得到了大众的喜爱,传到粤方言地区,“整公仔”也因此得名。

展望未来,面塑若想得到持续的发展,匠人们的专注、坚持与精益求精的态度至关重要。匠人们还可以通过参加国际展览和文化交流活动来增进人们对面塑的了解。此外,进一步加强作品与传统以及现代文化的联结,也有助于面塑这门“指尖艺术”持续地焕发生命力。

Traditional-form characters**麵塑——指尖藝術**

小王

麵塑是一種以麵粉為主要材料，加以顏料著色，再通過揉、捏、塑、刻等技法，塑造各種形象的藝術，所以也被稱為“捏麵人”。它兼具工藝性，又承載了中國藝術的審美價值。

麵塑的用途之一是食用。一日三餐中的錦上添花折射出了人們對人間煙火的重視和對生活的熱愛。歷史文獻中還有記載，麵塑也作祭祀之用。用麵塑代替生靈作為祭品，既體現了對祖先和神靈的尊重，又展示了對資源和生命的珍視。不論是食用還是祭祀，麵塑都蘊含著豐富的精神和文化價值，這或許也是為什麼麵塑的題材廣泛。麵塑師傅一雙巧手，各路英雄豪傑、各種卡通公仔躍然指尖，而這些靈動、可愛的形象得到了大眾的喜愛，傳到粵方言地區，“整公仔”也因此得名。

展望未來，麵塑若想得到持續的發展，匠人們的專注、堅持與精益求精的態度至關重要。匠人們還可以通過參加國際展覽和文化交流活動來增進人們對麵塑的了解。此外，進一步加強作品與傳統以及現代文化的聯結，也有助於麵塑這門“指尖藝術”持續地煥發生命力。

You may make notes in this space for Text 1A and Text 1B. These notes will **not** be assessed.

Do not write in this area.

Write your responses to **Question 1** on the following pages.

Question 1 (20 marks)

- a. 为什么面塑也被称为“捏面人”、“整公仔”？
為什麼麵塑也被稱為“捏麵人”、“整公仔”？

2 marks

- b. 小张和小李谈到传统和现代的面塑有什么不同？
小張和小李談到傳統和現代的麵塑有什麼不同？

4 marks

- c. 根据所给的两份材料，面塑有哪些用途和价值？
根據所給的兩份材料，麵塑有哪些用途和價值？

6 marks

Question 1 continues on the next page.

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Do not write in this area.

Examination questions continue on the next page.

Examination continues on the next page.

Section 2 – Reading, listening and creating text

Instructions for Texts 2A and 2B, Question 2

- This section consists of a reading text, Text 2A, and a related listening text, Text 2B.
- You have three minutes to read Text 2A. At the end of the three minutes, Text 2B, the listening text, will be played twice. There will be a short break between each playing.
- You may make notes in the space provided at any time. These notes will **not** be assessed.
- Answer the question in approximately 400 characters in **CHINESE**.
- Your response **must** be based on both texts.

Text 2A

Simplified-form characters

《校报》

2026年1月1日

“诚信”致远

——校长寄语

中国历史上的名家大族数不胜数，他们或耕读传家、诗书继世；或入仕扶政、救世安民。而在先贤哲人的智慧箴言中，“诚信”二字熠熠生辉，这或许是这些家族经久不衰的思想凭靠。

南北朝时期的思想家颜之推在《颜氏家训》中曾论及，诚信之人可能会显得笨拙，但却比奸巧诡诈之辈走得更长远。他对子孙品德的强调为颜氏家族保驾护航。颜氏后人不乏忠臣良将，他们完善自身，而不是妄求美名。

明末清初的理学家和教育家朱用纯在《朱子家训》中告诫后人不损人利己，不嫉贤妒能。对待埋怨自己的人，都要用坦诚正直的态度来面对。这种态度和品质难能可贵。对人，尤其是对伤害自己的人还要以诚待之，正如傅雷在《傅雷家书》中所言，在战胜外来的敌人前，先得战胜内心的敌人。

进入了21世纪，新时代向同学们提出了新的挑战，但“诚”、“信”二字仍然历久弥新，帮助大家在面对纷繁复杂的事事人情时，以一份质朴，登高行远。

Traditional-form characters

《校報》

2026年1月1日

“誠信”致遠

——校長寄語

中國歷史上的名家大族數不勝數，他們或耕讀傳家、詩書繼世；或入仕扶政、救世安民。而在先賢哲人的智慧箴言中，“誠信”二字熠熠生輝，這或許是這些家族經久不衰的思想憑靠。

南北朝時期的思想家顏之推在《顏氏家訓》中曾論及，誠信之人可能會顯得笨拙，但卻比奸巧詭詐之輩走得更長遠。他對於子孫品德的強調為顏氏家族保駕護航。顏氏後人不乏忠臣良將，他們完善自身，而不是妄求美名。

明末清初的理學家和教育家朱用純在《朱子家訓》中告誡後人不損人利己，不嫉賢妒能。對待埋怨自己的人，都要用坦誠正直的態度來面對。這種態度和品質難能可貴。對人，尤其是對傷害自己的人還要以誠待之，正如傅雷在《傅雷家書》中所言，在戰勝外來的敵人前，先得戰勝內心的敵人。

進入了21世紀，新時代向同學們提出了新的挑戰，但“誠”、“信”二字仍然歷久彌新，幫助大家在面對紛繁複雜的世事人情時，以一份質樸，登高行遠。

You may make notes in this space for Text 2A and Text 2B. These notes will **not** be assessed.

Do not write in this area.

Write your response to **Question 2** on the following pages.

Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

Instructions for Questions 3 and 4

- Answer **one** question in approximately 600 characters in **CHINESE**.
- Space is provided on the following page to make notes. These notes will **not** be assessed.

Question 3 (25 marks)

如今，很多人会在社交媒体平台上分享自己的日常生活。写一篇博客，谈论这一做法的利与弊。

如今，很多人會在社交媒體平臺上分享自己的日常生活。寫一篇博客，談論這一做法的利與弊。

OR

Question 4 (25 marks)

你是一名高中生，上个周末在整理储物间时发现了以下图片中的几双旧鞋子，一时感慨万千。写一篇日记，抒发自己的感想。

你是一名高中生，上個週末在整理儲物間時發現了以下圖片中的幾雙舊鞋子，一時感慨萬千。寫一篇日記，抒發自己的感想。



You may make notes in this space. These notes will **not** be assessed.

Do not write in this area.

Write your response on the following pages.

Assessment criteria

Section 1 – Reading, listening and responding

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to identify and integrate relevant information and ideas from the texts
- the capacity to convey information accurately and appropriately

Section 2 – Reading, listening and creating text

- the capacity to identify, integrate 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)

Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

- 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
-

— H N

Do not write in this area.

End of examination. There are no more questions.

