

SLA Sample One Answers

SECTION 1

Part A -- Listening and Responding in English

TEXT 1

王明：安娜，非中文背景的学生都说中文非常难学，一到高年级就放弃不学了。你的中文各项技能都很出色，能不能谈谈你学习中文的经验和体会。

安娜：当然可以。我觉得，对非中文背景的学生来说，要学好中文，确实是不容易的事，因为没有练习的机会。但是如果做到以下几点就一定能学好：首先，对学习中文一定要有浓厚的兴趣，并且下决心一定要学好；其次，要寻找和利用各种听、说、读、写的机会去练习，不要怕出错和失败；有句成语说得好：“失败是成功之母”。最后，学中文具有挑战性，一定要坚持不懈地努力，不能半途而废。比如写汉字就得一笔一划反复练习才能记住。

王明：你说得太好了，谢谢你。我认为你就是一个永不放弃的人。我相信你的经验对所有学中文的学生都会有很大的帮助。

Question 1

- a. Based on the text, what do you know about Anna? 3 marks
She is a non-Chinese background learner of Chinese language; she is very good at all aspects of Chinese; and she is a person who never gives up.
- b. According to Anna, how can a non-Chinese background student succeed in learning Chinese? 6 marks
He/she must:
 - have great interest in learning Chinese;
 - be determined to learn well;
 - find and use every opportunity to practise listening, speaking, reading and writing;
 - not be afraid of making mistakes;
 - make consistent effort;
 - make consistent efforts and do not give up halfway.
- c. What does the proverb Anna used mean? 1 mark
"Failure is the mother of success".

Part B – Listening and responding in Chinese

Text 2

李兰：王新你好。听说你找到了一个新兼职工作，是吗？

王新：是的，李兰。我在一家超市工作，给货架上摆放食品和物品。昨天是我开始工作的第一天。我觉得这份工作不仅能培养我多方面的技能，还能增长知识。

李兰：是吗？我还以为给货架上摆放食品和物品是一个很单调无味的工作呢，没想到你说这工作有那么多好处。你能具体谈一谈吗？

王新：当然了。首先，我得熟悉各种不同食品和物品的名称，这就增长了不少知识。要记住各种物品摆放的具体位置，就能锻炼我把物品分门别类的技能。比如，食用油、面粉各在哪一排、是左边还是右边等等。

李兰：你这么一说，我也觉得你这份工作非常有意义，从中学到的知识和技能对平时和以后的生活和学习也大有裨益。

Question 2

- a. What is Wang Xin's new part time job?

1 mark

王新的新兼职工作是做什么的？

王新的新工作是在一家超市给货架上摆放食品和物品。

- b. According to Wang Xin, what are the benefits of his job, and how does he clarify the benefits?

6 marks

根据王新的说法，他的工作有哪些好处？他是怎样阐明那些好处的？

- 他觉得他的工作不仅能培养他多方面的技能，还能增长知识；
- 他得熟悉各种不同食品和物品的名称，这就增长了不少知识。要记住各种物品摆放的具体位置，这就能锻炼他把物品分门别类的技能；比如，食用油、面粉各在哪一排、是左边还是右边等等。

- c. How does Li Lan change her view about Wang Xin's part time job?

3 marks

李兰对王新兼职工作的看法是怎样改变的？

她开始以为王新的工作是一个很单调无味的工作，后来也觉得他的工作非常有意义，从中学到的知识和技能对平时的生活和学习也大有裨益。

SECTION 2

Part A –Reading, listening and responding in English.

TEXTS 3A and 3B – Answer the following questions in ENGLISH.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Text 3B

张明：孙红，昨天的澳式足球联赛前的游行你看了吗？

孙红：张明，我没去。听说热闹极了。

张明：是的，最后两个进入总决赛队的球员们坐在汽车上在墨尔本街头举行盛大游行，人们夹道欢呼，尽情享受澳式足球所带来的快乐。

孙红：每年的总决赛那天也是全国球迷的盛大节日。你喜欢看澳式足球比赛吗？

张明：很喜欢。刚开始不懂比赛的规则，后来逐渐懂了，越看越觉得有意思，很激动人心。

孙红：我觉得澳式足球对抗性太激烈了，有极其危险的碰撞和流血。

张明：我倒认为球场上的碰撞都是合理、有规矩的。无理的碰撞会受到警告和受罚。这项运动讲究的是团体合作，这方面的训练会给人带来很大的提升。如果华人孩子参加这项运动，不仅让其更好地了解澳洲当地人的生活，还能增强沟通能力。

Question 3

- a. Why is Australian football grand final called “National sport” (Text 3A)?

4 marks

- It is called “National Sport” because it is one of the sport events that is most watched and loved by Australians; (2 marks)
- the parade before the grand final is a carnival/exciting event for the football fans;
- the grand final attracts hundreds and thousands of fans in Australia to come and watch it at MCG (Melbourne Cricket Ground).

- b. Australian Chinese have contributed to the Australian football games, provide details (Text 3A).

4 marks

- In August 1892, the earliest football match between the Australian Chinese teams were Miners team and Vegetable farmers team;
 - it attracted more than 5000 people in Ballarat to watch it;
 - the vegetable farmers team won the miners team with the points of 25 to 17;
 - an Australian Chinese football player called Le Sili could kick the ball for 68 metres and he kept the record for 18 years.
- c. Provide details of Australian football teams based on the Photo. 4 marks
- there are 18 teams altogether;
 - each team has its own special uniform;
 - most teams are named after fierce animals or birds, for example, “tigers”, “lions”, “crows”, etc; (2 marks)
- d. What is Sun Hong’s view about the football matches (Text 3B)? 2 marks
She thinks it is too rough, with extremely dangerous collisions and bleeding.
- e. Does Zhang Ming have the same view on the football matches as Sun Hong? Justify your answer (Text 3B). 4 marks
- No,
 - because he said that collisions on the court are all reasonable;
 - there are rules to follow;
 - any unreasonable collision behavior will be warned and even punished/have consequences.
- f. What does Zhang Ming say about Australian Chinese children joining the football sport (Text 3B)? 2 marks
He said that it not only enables the Australian Chinese children to better understand the lives of the local Australians, but also enhances their communication skills.

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

TEXT 4 – Answer the following questions in complete sentences in **CHINESE**.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 4

You are Tom. You not only speak good Chinese, but also a “China Fan”. After you read the conversation about China’s Spring Festival Gala, you decided to watch 2022 Spring Festival Gala. You want to write an email to persuade Chris who also learns Chinese to watch it with you. Write the email now.

你是汤姆，不但中文说得好，而且还是一个中国迷。你看了观众对“春晚”的谈论对话后，决定要看 2022 年的春晚，并且打算写一封邮件说服也学中文的克里斯和你一起看。现在给克里斯写这封邮件。

本题写作与评分要求（供老师们参考）：

1. 必须是邮件的格式；
2. 是说服文的文体；大约 200 汉字；
3. 必须根据课文的内容写全其特点；

4. 语句通顺，各方面信息安排合理、恰当、逻辑性强；
5. 字词拼写和语法正确。

下面是 VCAA 对这一部分的要求：

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

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

SLA Sample Two Answers

SECTION 1

Part A – Listening and Responding in English

Text 1

在高铁发展方面，中国在过去的二十年中后来居上。高铁规模已达到世界第一，全长 26,000 多公里，占世界的一半以上。中国的高铁速度比国外的快一倍，但价格只是国外的四分之一。越来越多的游客选择乘高铁旅游，因为高铁又便捷又便宜，它把中国人的活动范围增加了 4 倍，乘高铁的人数每年大约有 2.5 亿人次。所以，高铁旅游确实使中国成为世界上最强的旅游国家。2018 年的“高铁游”项目让游客真正享受了乘高铁去旅行的优越性。据统计，“十月一日国庆节”长假游客选择高铁旅游的人数上升超过了 200%。北京、西安、杭州、南京、厦门、上海等城市人气最旺。去北京的有 10 万人，去西安的比北京的只少了五千人，去杭州的比去西安的少了三千人。

Question 1

- a. Provide the details that China as a latecomer has made tremendous progress in high-speed rail in the past 20 years. 5 marks
 - The scale of the high-speed rail has reached the first/top in the world;
 - The total length of high-speed rail is more than 26,000 kilometers;
 - It is more than half of the high-speed rails in the world;
 - The speed of high-speed rail is twice as fast as that of other countries;
 - But the price is only one-fourth/a quarter that of other countries.
- b. What is the evidence that China is the strongest country in the high-speed rail tourism in the world? 2 marks
 - The scope of activities for Chinese people has increased 4 times larger, and
 - the number of people taking high-speed rails/trains is about 250 million every year.
- c. At the National Day holiday in 2018, how many visitors travelled to each of the three most popular cities mentioned in the text? 3 marks
 - Beijing: 100,000 people;
 - Xi'an: 95,000 people;
 - Hangzhou: 92,000 people.

Part B – Listening and responding in Chinese

Text 2

杰克：夏琳，听说现在中国越来越多的人都养起了宠物，是吗？

夏琳：是啊，杰克。由于中国人的生活越来越富裕，人们讲究生活的乐趣，所以养宠物已经是司空见惯的事情了。根据《宠物杂志》去年的统计结果显示，仅仅在北京，宠物狗的数量就超过了一百万只，因为狗既通人性，又忠实主人。宠物鸟的数量居于第二。

杰克：那都是哪些人养宠物呢？

夏琳：养宠物有不同年龄层次的人。年轻人工作压力大，养宠物可以让他们放松身心、减轻压力、调节心情。老年人有宠物陪伴不会感到孤独，对健康有利。常常看到有些老人早上提着鸟笼、拉着狗高高兴兴地去公园散步，享受着宠物的陪伴。

杰克：那人们一般都养哪些宠物呢？

夏琳：除了常见的狗、鸟、猫、鱼、兔子以外，人们也开始把一些特殊的动物作为宠物来养，比如：老鼠、乌龟等等。

Question 2

- a. How many pet dogs are there in Beijing and why are dogs the most popular pets?

宠物狗的数量是多少？为什么狗是养的最多的宠物？

3 marks

宠物狗的数量超过了一百万只。因为狗既通人性，又忠实主人。

- b. What are the benefits of raising pets for young people?

3 marks

年轻人养宠物有什么好处？

年轻人养宠物可以让他们放松身心、减轻压力、调节心情。

- c. Give examples that seniors enjoy pets' companionship.

3 marks

举例说明老人享受宠物的陪伴。

有些老人早上提着鸟笼、拉着狗，高高兴兴地去公园散步，（享受宠物的陪伴）。

- d. What are the unique animals raised as pets mentioned in the text?

1 mark

文中提到的作为宠物的特殊动物是什么？

老鼠和乌龟。

SECTION 2

Part A –Reading, listening and responding in English.

Text 3B

张林：劳拉，你好。听说你已经从上海复旦大学商业管理学本科毕业了。祝贺你！

劳拉：谢谢你张林。我上个星期五刚参加了毕业典礼，获得了本科毕业证书。心情非常激动，也感到无比骄傲。

张林：我很佩服你的毅力，从只会一点中文，到顺利获得大学本科文凭，真值得点赞。

劳拉：这也要感谢复旦大学对我的帮助。大学给我提供了部分奖学金，每月还提供了 800 元的生活补贴。并且安排同学和老师给我们补习中文，使我们的学习和交流更加富有成效。

张林：对，中国政府对国际留学生很重视，尽力提供支持与帮助。据说 2019 年就有 15,000 名法国和德国留学生在中国 20 多个城市的大学留学，你就是其中一个。

劳拉：对，我是法国来的。大约 3 分之 1 的法国留学生在北京和上海的大学学习。3 分之 2 的选择了其他城市。

TEXTS 3A and 3B – Answer the following questions in ENGLISH

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 3

- a. Summarise the source of the international students in China based on the Pie Chart, Texts 3A and 3B. 10 marks
- They are from 196 countries in the world's five continents, with a total number of 493,000 students; (1 mark)
 - The majority or 60% of the students come from Asia, eg. Korea, Thailand, etc.; (2 marks)
 - 17 % come from Africa, eg. South Africa; (2 marks)
 - 15% come from Europe, eg. France and Germany; (2 marks)
 - Only 7% come from America, eg. The United States; (2 marks)
 - Oceania has the least students, only 1%. (1 mark)
- b. Overall, what benefits do Chinese government and universities provide for the international students (Texts 3A and 3B)? 5 marks
- They provide special cultural allowance to support students in reading Chinese newspapers and research work in Chinese studies; (2 marks)
 - They provide partial scholarships, living allowance, and arrange for teachers and students to provide tuition lessons to make our studies and communication more productive. (3 marks)
- c. What made Laura feel proud of herself (Text 3 B)? 2 marks
She attended the graduation ceremony, and received the certificate of Bachelor Degree.
- d. What do majority of the international students in China pursue (Text 3A)? 3 marks
They pursue studies for Bachelor, Master and PhD degrees.

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese**TEXT 4 – Answer the following questions in complete sentences in CHINESE.**

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Question 4

Based on the information provided in Text 4, write an article for newspaper “China Daily” on the display rooms in Museum of Chinese Australian History in Melbourne.

根据课文 4 中的信息，给《中国日报》写一篇文章介绍墨尔本澳华历史博物馆内的展馆。

本题写作与评分要求（供老师们参考）：

1. 必须是报纸文章的格式；
2. 是说明文的文体；大约 200 汉字；
3. 必须根据课文中的所有信息；
4. 有逻辑地总结和安排所有信息；
5. 层次清楚、语句通顺、字词拼写准确。

下面是 VCAA 对这一部分的要求：

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

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

SLA Sample Three Answers

SECTION 1

Part A -- Listening and Responding in English

Text 1

小李（男）：小王，你脸色苍白，看起来很疲倦。是不是生病了？

小王（女）：是的小李。我嗓子发炎了，咳嗽，鼻子也不通，全身没有力气。昨晚不断咳嗽，呼吸也困难，几乎一夜未眠。

小李：你最近生病比较频繁。你应该去看看中医，吃些中药，把身体调理一下，增强抵抗力。

小王：墨尔本的中医门诊和大夫极少，另外，中草药熬起来太麻烦，满屋子散发着中药味道，喝起来也很苦，见效也不明显，需要一定的服用疗程才能慢慢见效。我还是看西医吧，西医门诊到处可见。

小李：虽然中药疗效慢、很苦，但是副作用小，对人体无害，人们常说“苦口良药利于病”。西药治疗短期内效果明显，可是对身体有一定的影响，尤其是抗生素，对胃和肝都有伤害。

小王：看来中西药各有千秋，要想调理身体，就看中医、吃中药。要尽快见效，还是非西药莫属。

Question 1

- a. How did Xiao Wang look on the day according to Xiao Li? 1 marks
She looks pale and tired.
- b. Why did Xiao Wang barely sleep last night? 2 marks
She coughed constantly, and found it hard to breathe/had problem breathing. That's why she barely slept last night.
- c. What is Xiao Wang's opinion about Chinese herb medicine? 4 marks
- She said it is too troublesome to cook/boil;
 - the smell goes all over the house;
 - it is very bitter; and
 - the effect is not obvious.
- d. What is Xiao Li's comment about Chinese herb medicine? 3 marks
He said although the effect is not obvious and bitter, it has little side effects, therefore there is no harm for the body/health.

Part B – Listening and responding in Chinese

TEXT 2

同学们：

你们好！

我是安妮。今天我给大家讲讲我在中国学校学习的经历和感受。

刚开始上课时，老师的普通话我只能听懂三分之一，课本内容和作业只能明白大约百分之二十五。尽管我在澳洲学了5年中文，到了中国才发现自己的中文水平太低。因此我利用一切机会练习中文。跟老师和同学只说中文，周末去市场买东西时说中文，去餐馆吃饭全程用中文。听不懂的就问，随时用本子记下生字和新的表达法。经过苦练，我的中文水平进步很快，好像“芝麻开花，节节高”。老师的课能听懂了，作业做起来也

易如反掌。所以无论做什么，只要肯下功夫，专心诚意去做，不放弃，一定能功到自然成。中国有句成语：“精诚所至，金石为开，”就是这个道理。

我讲完了，谢谢大家！

Question 2

- a. How was Annie's Chinese proficiency at the beginning of attending classes in China? 2 marks
 安妮刚开始上课时中文程度怎么样？
刚开始上课时，老师的普通话她只能听懂三分之一，课本内容和作业只能明白大约百分之 25。
- b. How did she practise her Chinese?
 她是怎样练习中文的？
- 跟老师和同学只说中文；
 - 周末去市场买东西时说中文；
 - 去餐馆吃饭全程用中文；
 - 听不懂的就问，随时用本子记下生字和新的表达法。
- c. What is the expression she used to describe her gradual progress in Chinese? 2 marks
 她形容自己中文不断进步的表达法是什么？
“芝麻开花，节节高”。
- d. Explain the meaning of the proverb she used in the text. 2 marks
 解释她用的那句成语的意思。
那句成语的意思是：无论做什么，只要肯下功夫、专心诚意去做、不放弃，什么问题都能解决/一定能功到自然成。（按字面意思解释也可以）

SECTION 2

Part A –Reading, listening and responding in English.

Text 3B

大卫：安娜，你国庆节假期过得好吗？

安娜：非常好，大卫。我和几个同学一起去参观故宫和颐和园了。

大卫：这是你在中国过的第一个国庆节，故宫和颐和园是著名的历史古迹，是首先要参观的。过国庆节你有什么感受？

安娜：我感受到这个节日气氛很浓，体现了中国人的爱国热情，热闹非凡。我最喜欢天安门广场的鲜花，就像是花的海洋。

大卫：是啊，鲜花给节日增加了喜庆和美好。故宫和颐和园的游客多吗？

安娜：多极了。幸亏我提前在网上订的票，否则得排很久的队。尤其在故宫，游客挤满了每个展室。

大卫：颐和园地方宽敞，游客可以分散开来，不是特别拥挤吧。

安娜：十七孔桥上仍然水泄不通，想拍照都很难。虽然如此，我和同学们都观看了每个景点，学到了很多知识，收获满满。

TEXTS 3A and 3B – Answer the following questions in ENGLISH

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit

Question 3

- a. Why are the Labour Day and National Day holidays called “golden week”? 3 marks
- Because these two long holidays have brought a consumption boom to the markets;

- The consumer number in tourism, catering and other fields has increased sharply/dramatically;
- They have improved effectively the "holiday economy".

b. What are the benefits of the golden week?

4 marks

- People can have a good rest;
- It enables people to have time to travel and do leisure activities;
- It enables people to be/unite with their families;
- It enables people to have get-together with their friends.

c. What impacts does the golden week cause to the government?

3 marks

The government has to invest a lot of extra manpower, material and financial resources to deal with public management and emergencies, therefore it increases the government expenses.

d. How does Anna feel about the National Day holiday (Text 3B)?

3 marks

- She said she feels the strong atmosphere of the holiday;
- It reflects people's love for China/people's patriotic passion for China;
- It is incredibly lively.

e. How does Anna prove the two places they visited are extremely busy (Text 3B)?

5 marks

- Fortunately, she booked the tickets online beforehand, or she would have to queue for a long time; (2 marks)
- Every exhibition room at the Forbidden City was filled with tourists; (1 mark)
- The 17-Arch Bridge was blocked with tourists, so it was hard to take photos. (2 marks)

f. What does the Photo show about the golden week?

2 marks

- It shows the congested traffic on the roads, people are getting out the cars and waiting impatiently;
- It shows the rubbish and used tickets everywhere, which pollute the environment.

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

Question 4

The information in Text 4 is about “Caring for Children” volunteer projects in China. Write a diary entry on your experience in working as a volunteer of “Caring for Children” on the first day at a Caring Centre in Shanghai.

根据第四课所提供的“关爱儿童”志愿者项目的信息，写一篇日记，记叙你第一天在中国上海一个关爱中心做“关爱儿童”志愿者的经历。

本题写作和评分标准：（供老师们参考）

1. 必须是记叙文的文体；
2. 日记的格式；大约 200 汉字；
3. 紧扣课文内容、层次清楚；
4. 语句通顺，信息安排合理、恰当；
5. 内容充实、字词拼写准确。

下面是 VCAA 对这一部分的要求：

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

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

Assessment Criteria

SECTION 1

Part A – listening and responding in English

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

Part B – listening and responding in Chinese

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

SECTION 2

Part A– Reading, listening and responding in English

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

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

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

SECTION 3 – Writing in Chinese

- the capacity to demonstrate relevance, breadth and depth of content
- the capacity to demonstrate accuracy, range and appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar