

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS CURRICULUM SUPPORT

# Chinese Languages

Education and Work

Traditional Mandarin

[INTERMEDIATE 2]



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## 校規

### School rules

#### Listening transcript

Listen to Andrew as he tells you about the school rules which you must follow.

從入學的第一天起，我們就應該要知道有哪些規定要遵守。第一，每天要穿著校服並且要準時到校。第二，如果要請假，一定要有父母的或是醫生的請假字條。第三，每天帶著上學用品。要是忘了帶學習用品，會被老師警告。第四，教室每天都要打掃整齊乾淨，才能離開。第五，要準時交出作業。如果沒有準時交出作業，老師會扣你的平時分數。這些校規請同學們記住。

#### Word list

1. 宣佈: announce; declare
2. 校規: school rules
3. 遵守: observe abide by
4. 應該: should; ought to
5. 並且: and; besides; moreover
6. 準時: punctual; on time
7. 請假: ask for leave
8. 字條: brief note
9. 用品: articles for use
10. 被: used before a notional verb to indicate that the subject is the receiver
11. 離開: leave
12. 交: hand in
13. 扣: deduct
14. 記住: remember; bear in mind

## Activities

### Activity 1

Listen carefully to the information which Andrew shares with you and then answer the following questions.

1. From when do these classroom rules apply?
2. What are the first two rules?
3. What do you have to do if you are absent?
4. What does Andrew tell you about materials?
5. Under what circumstances are you not allowed to leave class?
6. What happens if you hand in work late?

### Activity 2

Your teacher will give you the answers to the above questions. Correct your own answers or those of another member of your class.

### Activity 3

Write about 100 words based on the rules in your own school and hand this in to your teacher.

## Answers to activities

### Activity 1

1. From the first day that you start school.
2. Always arrive punctually/on time  
Always wear school uniform
3. You have to bring in a note from your parent or bring in a note from your doctor
4. You have to bring your own materials to class  
If you do not, you will receive a warning
5. If the classroom is dirty or untidy
6. You will be given a low mark/grade

## 中學課程表

### The timetable in Chinese schools

#### Listening transcript

Listen to Linda as she describes the timetable in Chinese schools.

中國中學的課程表跟蘇格蘭中學的課程表有很大的差別。在我的學校，學生們早上七點開始早自習，八點正式上課。上午有四節課，下午有三節課。第二節和第三節課之間，有十五到二十分鐘的晨間休息時間。在這段時間裏，學生們除了做課間操以外，也可以去學校小賣部買東西，或者和朋友聊天輕鬆一下。接著，再上兩節課。中午十二點開始休息二個小時左右。在午休的時候，有的學生去學校餐廳吃飯，有的學生回家吃飯，也有的學生外出吃午餐。午飯以後，大部分的午休時間是學生用來做作業或者補習功課的。下午五、六點上完一整天的課。接下來有些學生又有晚自習，一直到大約十點才回宿舍休息。

#### Word list

1. 課程表: school timetable
2. 自習: (of students) study by oneself outside of class
3. 正式: formal
4. 晨間: morning time
5. 段(measure word): section; part
6. 課間操: an exercise between lessons
7. 聊天: chat
8. 輕鬆: relaxed
9. 補習: take lessons after school or work
10. 宿舍宿舍: accommodation

## Activities

### Activity 1

Listen to what Linda has to say at least twice and then write down as much information as you can about the following.

1. The start times of Chinese schools.
2. Details about interval/break times.
3. What Chinese pupils do during break.
4. How much class time is left after the break.
5. Arrangements for lunch.

### Activity 2

Your teacher will give you the answers to the above questions. Correct your own answers or those of another member of your class.

### Activity 3

Language points arising from the transcript?

1. ‘。。。跟。。。一样’ is a way of equating two items,  
i.e. 他跟他哥哥一样高。 (He is as tall as his elder brother.)  
The negative is formed by putting ‘不’ before ‘一样’.
2. Correlative conjunctions: ‘除了。。。以外。。。都/也。。。’  
(besides, except) mean that there are other things besides  
something,  
i.e. 除了英语和法语以外, 我也会说一点儿汉语。  
(Besides English and French, I can also speak a little Chinese.)
3. Expression of length of time placed after verb,  
i.e. 他学英文, 学了两个小时。 (He studied English for two hours.)
4. ‘是。。。的’ is for emphasis here,  
i.e. 西安是很值得参观的。 (Xian is indeed the place to visit.)

5. Use of ‘才’ (only then) with time expressions 。 ,  
i.e. 他早上十一点才起床。 (Only when it was 11am did he get up.)

#### Activity 4

Listen again to the recording. When you have done this, prepare a similar presentation, In Chinese, about Scottish schools. When you have completed this, covering all of the points of information in the Chinese presentation, show it to your teacher.

When your presentation is ready, record it on an Mp3 player.

Exchange recordings with your classmates and compare how the same points are covered in different ways.

## Answers to activities

### Activity 1

1. Start time is 8.00
2. Break is 15–20 minutes
3. Have snacks  
Chat with friends or just generally rest
4. Have lunch at school or at home or go out
5. Do homework or attend off-curriculum lessons

## 高中分班

### Choosing subjects in secondary school in China

#### Listening transcript

Listen to Michelle as she talks about choosing subjects in her secondary school in China.

上高二的時候，每個學生都要決定未來的求學方向。這有兩個方向可以選擇：文科或者理科。我選擇文科，有兩個原因：第一，我的數學極差，我不喜歡數學。第二，我非常喜歡文學和語言。所以我上高三的時候，我的主要學習科目就是中國文學、英文或日文、地理、歷史和政治。進入大學後，我很自然地選了英國文學專業。這個專業包括了很多我已經學過的科目，還有很多我有興趣的語言學和文學，比如美國、英國、愛爾蘭和蘇格蘭的文學，以及英文、法文和義大利文。這都是我非常喜愛的科目。現在，我是文學和語文的老師，我很高興我做了這個選擇。

#### Word list

1. 未來: coming; next; approaching
2. 求學: pursue one's studies
3. 方向: direction; orientation
4. 選擇: select; make a choice
5. 文科: liberal arts
6. 理科: science faculty; natural sciences
7. 原因: cause; reason
8. 主要: main; major
9. 政治: politics
10. 自然地: naturally
11. 專業: special field of study
12. 已經: already

## Activities

### Activity 1

After you have listened to the recording answer the following questions.

1. What choice was Michelle faced with at the end of second year at secondary school?
2. What did she choose and why?
3. What subjects did she study in third year?
4. What did she choose to study at university?
5. What was this made up of?
6. What does she do now and is she happy with it?

### Activity 2

Your teacher will give you the answers to the above questions. Correct your own answers or those of another member of your class.

### Activity 3

In Scotland you choose subjects usually at the end of second year.

In Chinese, write about what decisions you had to make in second year. Write about what you chose to study and why you chose these subjects. Was your choice the correct one?

In a further paragraph, write about the choices at the beginning of fifth year and what you chose.

How does this prepare you for what you want to do when you leave school?  
(100–120 words)

## Answers to activities

### Activity 1

1. Arts or sciences
2. Arts  
She was not good at maths and did not like the subject at all  
She loves literature and languages
3. Chinese literature, English, Japanese, history, geography and politics
4. English and philosophy
5. Linguistics and literature of many countries  
American literature  
English literature  
Irish and Scottish literature  
She also studied languages: English, French and Italian
6. She teaches languages and literature  
She likes it and feels at home with it

## 大學求學經驗

### Choosing a degree course at university 1

#### Listening transcript

Listen as Margaret talks about her experiences at university.

當我在大學的時候，有幾位老師跟我提到我的學習課程。他們跟我說，因為我對語言有興趣，我可以同時修兩個學位。也就是，同時修英國語言學與法國語言學，將來成為英語和法語教師。他們對我說，我要非常努力。因為同時學兩個科很難。雖然老師們警告，但我沒有多想，就決定了。第一年要學十五個非常難的課程。半年後我就學不下去了。因為我沒想到，同時修兩個科目這麼難。所以，我不得不放棄法文課程，專心修英文學位。雖然對自己的決定有點兒失望，可是我還是繼續學好英文。感謝老天爺，現在，我已修完了我的學位。我希望有一天可以再修法文學位。

#### Word list

1. 修: study; compile
2. 語言學: linguistics
3. 對: to
4. 努力: try hard; make great efforts
5. 警告: warn; caution
6. 決定: decide
7. 不得不: have no choice (or option) but to; have to
8. 放棄: abandon; give up
9. 專心: be attentive; be absorbed
10. 失望: be disappointed
11. 繼續: continue; go on
12. 感謝: thanks; be grateful
13. 希望: hope; wish

## Activities

### Activity 1

Answer the following questions after you have listened to Margaret.

1. What did Margaret's lecturers at university advise her to do?
2. In addition, they gave her a word of caution. What was this?
3. Did she consider the situation well enough? Give reasons for your answer.
4. When did she discover she had taken on too much?
5. How many subjects had she been studying?
6. What course of action did she take?
7. How did she feel about doing English only?
8. How does she feel now that she has finished her degree?

### Activity 2

Your teacher will give you the answers to the above questions. Correct your own answers or those of another member of your class.

### Activity 3

1. Stopping the tape as often as necessary, find the Chinese for:

I began the first year  
 I realised that  
 half-way through the year  
 at the same time  
 I was a little disappointed  
 since I was interested in languages  
 The following year

2. Exercise on tenses

Margaret used a lot of verbs in the 'past' tense. Make a list of these verbs and write them out in the first person singular, third person singular and third person plural.

If you find this a useful exercise make a list of all other verbs in the transcript and do the same with them.

**Activity 4**

討論題 - 我會達成我的願望嗎?

Discuss with your classmates what you want to do in the future and whether you think you will be able to do it.

What will the problems be?

Will you have to make a great effort?

Will you have to stop being involved in some social activities in order to achieve this?

Are you taking on too much or are you not prepared to work hard enough?

What do your classmates think of your goal?

## Answers to activities

### Activity 1

1. Do two qualifications/degrees at the same time – English and French
2. It would require great effort  
She would have to study two difficult subjects
3. No, she says that she didn't think much about it but she wanted to do it – so she did it!
4. Half-way through her first year
5. 15
6. She dropped her French subjects and concentrated on English
7. Disappointed in herself
8. She feels like finishing the degree that she left unfinished

### Activity 3

1. 我開始了第一年  
我瞭解到  
半年後  
同時  
我有點兒失望  
因為我對語言有興趣  
第二年
2. Language points arising from the transcript.
  1. To ask about someone's interest, use '对。。。有兴趣' (to be interested in),  
i.e. 他对音乐有兴趣吗? (Is he interested in music?)
  2. One of the main uses of the adverb '就' (then, therefore) is to show one action closely followed by another,  
i.e. 我们吃了早饭就出去了。 (We had breakfast and then went out.)

## 選擇大學學位

### Choosing a degree course at university 2

#### Listening transcript

Listen to John as he describes his reasons for his choice of degree at university.

我自認是一個勤奮好學的學生。在學校的時候，我碰到過認真負責的老師，也碰到過不是很認真負責的老師，我感覺到這兩類老師完全不同。因此我對自己說 -- 為了將來能把書教得好，上大學的時候，我要學教育，將來當個好老師。有一陣子，我很不高興，總是抱怨我的老師們教得不夠好。因此我決定在大學裏，選擇教育和語言的專業課程，希望可以學到更多有關的知識，做個專業的語文教師。現在，我對自己的專業感到十分驕傲。

#### Word list

1. 自認: claim to be
2. 勤奮: diligent; hard-working
3. 好學: eager to learn
4. 認真: conscientious earnest
5. 負責: responsible; conscientious
6. 類: kind; type
7. 因此: therefore; consequently
8. 爲了: indicating an objective
9. 將來: future
10. 教育: education
11. 一陣子: a burst; a peal; a fit
12. 總是: always
13. 抱怨: complain; grumble
14. 夠: enough; sufficient
15. 專業: special field of study
16. 課程: course; curriculum
17. 有關: have something to do with; related to
18. 知識: knowledge
19. 驕傲: be proud

## Activities

### Activity 1

1. What does John have to say about his teachers at school?
2. Explain his reasons for wanting to be a teacher.
3. Apart from studying for his teaching qualification, which subjects did he decide to teach?
4. How does he now feel about the choice he made?

### Activity 2

Your teacher will give you the answers to the above questions. Correct your own answers or those of another member of your class.

### Activity 3

1. Stopping the recording as often as is necessary, find the Chinese for:

when I go to university  
this made me decide  
I was always complaining  
I chose to become a teacher of languages

2. Again stopping the recording as often as is necessary, transcribe the section from:

‘Although the two things are related I thought it was more appropriate to study something which I had always criticised as I considered it had not been done correctly on some occasions.’

(The above sentence has to be written in Chinese characters.)

### Activity 4

Think of a teacher you admire greatly in primary or secondary school. Write a few sentences about the qualities of this teacher and why you admire him or her so much.

## Answers to activities

### Activity 1

1. He always had some very good teachers and other teachers who were not so good.
2. So that he could learn the knowledge and teach/teach properly  
Because he felt that his teachers did not teach much and this did not please him
3. Languages
4. Proud

### Activity 3

1. 上大學的時候。  
因此我決定。  
我總是抱怨。  
我決定做語言教師。
2. 我自認是一個勤奮好學的學生。在學校的時候，我碰到過認真負責的老師，也碰到過不是很認真負責的老師。

## 中文助教的工作

### The job of a Chinese language assistant

#### Listening transcript

Listening to the following conversation, where Linda tells Peter about her job as a Chinese language assistant.

成德：友鈴，告訴我，當中文助教有哪些工作？

友鈴：我的工作包括了對學生們說中文和鼓勵他們說中文。

成德：你和他們做那些活動？

友鈴：有時，我們唱中文歌。孩子們都很喜歡。有時，學生們說說他們的愛好與興趣。比如說，他們空閒時做什麼，或者說說電視節目。我的學生們愛看電視，他們說很多有關他們喜愛的電視節目。

成德：你一個星期工作幾個小時？

友鈴：我每星期工作十二個小時。有時我也去小學。

成德：你比較喜歡去小學還是中學工作？

友鈴：我比較喜歡小學，因為學生們比較守秩序，而且他們也愛學習中文。教他們，我可以做更多的活動和遊戲。

成德：你要在這個學校教多久？

友鈴：一直到五月。之後我會回中國，然後大概在那里開始工作。

#### Word list

1. 包括: include; consist of
2. 鼓勵: encourage
3. 活動: activity
4. 空閒: free time; leisure
5. 有關: relate to; have something to do with
6. 喜愛: like; be found of
7. 比較: compare; contrast
8. 守秩序: observe discipline
9. 一直: continuously; all along
10. 然後: then; after that
11. 大概: general; rough

## Activities

### Activity 1

After you have listened to Linda and Peter, answer the following questions.

1. What are the two main aspects of Linda's work?
2. What types of activities does she do with the pupils?
3. What does she have to say about her pupils and television?
4. How many hours per week does she work?
5. In addition to her work in secondary school, what else does Linda do?
6. Which type of school does she prefer and why?
7. When will she finish working here?
8. What will she do then?

### Activity 2

Your teacher will give you the answers to the above questions. Correct your own answers or those of another member of your class.

### Activity 3

1. Listen to the recording again and find the Chinese for:

per week

I will probably start working

How long...?

What does your job consist of?

type of activities

2. Stopping the recording as often as necessary, transcribe the section:

有時，學生們說說他們的愛好與興趣。比如說，他們空閒時做什麼。或者說說電視節目。我的學生們愛看電視，他們說很多他們喜愛的電視節目。

**Activity 4**

Use the transcript to write about Linda's work (in the third person) starting as follows:

有玲的工作包括了對學生們說。 。 。 。 。

## Answers to activities

### Activity 1

1. Talking to pupils in Chinese and making them talk in Chinese
2. Sometimes they sing in Chinese  
Other times they have to talk about their likes and interests, for example what they do in their free time, or about television
3. They love television and talk a lot about their favourite programmes
4. Twelve hours
5. She goes to primary schools sometimes
6. Primary  
The children behave better and they love Chinese
7. May
8. She will go back to China and start working there.

### Activity 3

每個星期  
大概。。。開始工作  
多久？  
有哪些工作  
活動種類

## 學校廣播通告

### School announcements

#### Listening transcript

Listen to the following two announcements, which were made over the school tannoy by the headteacher and the deputy headteacher.

同學們早，我是校長。全體桌球隊員們請注意，桌球隊員們今天放學後請到體育館集合，接受訓練。我再重複一次，全體桌球隊員們，今天放學後請到體育館集合，接受訓練。

大家早，這是副校長的廣播通告。全體教師和同學們請注意，今天晨間休息時間，在學校禮堂開大會，討論文化周的活動事項。歡迎有興趣的學生和教師們參加。我再重複一次，今天晨間休息時間，在學校禮堂開大會，討論文化周的活動事項。謝謝。

#### Word list

1. 廣播: broadcast
2. 通告: give public notice; announce
3. 桌球/乒乓球: table tennis
4. 注意: pay attention to; take notice of
5. 集合: gather; assemble
6. 接受: accept
7. 訓練: training
8. 重複: repeat
9. 開大會: hold or attend a meeting
10. 討論: discuss; talk over
11. 事項: item; matter

## Activities

### Activity 1

Listen to the first announcement made by the headteacher and answer the following questions.

1. Who is the announcement addressed to?
2. What is it about?
3. Give details of time and place.

Listen to the second announcement made by the deputy headteacher and answer the following questions.

1. Who is the second announcement addressed to?
2. What is the announcement about?
3. When and where will it take place?

### Activity 2

Your teacher will give you the answers to the above questions. Correct your own answers or those of another member of your class.

### Activity 3

Make up two different announcements using the following headings and write them out in Chinese.

They should be based on the kind of things you usually hear on the school tannoy or loudspeaker system.

1. Greeting and say who you are, for example headteacher or deputy headteacher.
2. Who the announcement is for.

3. What it is concerning.
4. If an event, say **when** and **where** it is to take place.

When you have done this and had it checked by your teacher, record it and exchange recordings with a classmate to see if you understand each other's announcements.

## Answers to activities

### Activity 1

Headteacher

1. The table tennis team
2. Training
3. Today, once classes have finished/at the end of the school day/in the school's sports centre.

Deputy headteacher

1. All pupils and teachers
2. General meeting to plan/programme the cultural week
3. Today  
At interval  
In the assembly hall