

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS CURRICULUM SUPPORT

Chinese Languages

Education and Work

Simplified Mandarin

[INTERMEDIATE 2]



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校规

School rules

Listening transcript

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

从入学的第一天起，我们就应该要知道有哪些规定要遵守。第一，每天穿着校服并且准时到校。第二，如果要请假，一定要有父母的或是医生的请假字条。第三，每天带着上学用品。要是忘了带学习用品，会被老师警告。第四，教室每天都要打扫整齐、干净，才能离开。第五，要准时交出作业。如果没有准时交作业，老师会扣你的平时分数。这些校规请同学们记住。

Word list

1. 宣布: announce; declare
2. 校规: school rules
3. 遵守: observe abide by
4. 应该: should; ought to
5. 并且: and; besides; moreover
6. 准时: punctual; on time
7. 请假: ask for leave
8. 字条: brief note
9. 用品: articles for use
10. 被: used before a notional verb to indicate that the subject is the receiver
11. 离开: leave
12. 交: hand in
13. 扣: deduct
14. 记住: 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

中学课程表

The timetable in a secondary school

Listening transcript

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

中国中学的课程表跟苏格兰中学的课程表有很大的差别。在我的学校，学生们早上七点开始早自习，八点正式上课。上午有四节课，下午有三节课。第二节和第三节课之间，有十五到二十分钟的晨间休息时间。在这段时间里，学生们除了做课间操以外，也可以去学校小卖部买东西，或者和朋友聊天轻松一下。接着，再上两节课。中午十二点开始休息二个小时左右。在午休的时候，有的学生去学校餐厅吃饭，有的学生回家吃饭，也有的学生外出吃午餐。午饭以后，大部分的午休时间是学生用来做作业或者补习功课的。下午五、六点上完一整天的课。接下来有些学生又有晚自习，一直到大约十点才回宿舍休息。

Word list

1. 课程表: school timetable
2. 自习: (of students) study by oneself outside of class
3. 正式: formal
4. 晨间: morning time
5. 段(measure word): section; part
6. 课间操: an exercise between lessons
7. 聊天: chat
8. 轻松: relaxed
9. 补习: take lessons after school or work
10. 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. Arrangements for lunch.
5. Arrangements after 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.

上高二的时候，每个学生都要决定未来的求学方向。这两个方向可以选择：文科或者理科。我选了文科，有两个原因：第一，我的数学极差，我不喜欢数学。第二，我非常喜欢文学和语言。所以在我上高三的时候，我的主要学习科目就是中国文学、英文或日文、历史、地理和政治。进入大学后，我很自然地选了英国语言学专业。这个专业包括了很多我已经学过的科目，还有很多我很有兴趣的语言学和文学，比如有美国、英国、爱尔兰和苏格兰的文学，以及英文，法文和意大利文。这些都是我非常喜爱的科目。现在，我是文学和语文的教师，我很高兴我做了这个选择。

Word list

1. 未来: coming; next; approaching
2. 求学: pursue one's studies
3. 方向: direction; orientation
4. 选择: 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. 专业: special field of study
12. 已经: 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 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.

大学求学经验

Choosing a degree course at university 1

Listening transcript

Listen as Margaret talks about her experiences at university.

当我在大学的时候，有几位老师跟我提到我的学习课程。他们跟我说，因为我对语言有兴趣，我可以同时修两个学位。也就是，同时修英国语言学与法国语言学，将来成为英语和法语教师。他们对我说，我得非常努力。因为同时学两个科很难。虽然老师们警告，我没有多想，就决定了。第一年年要学十五科非常难的课程。半年后我就学不下去了。因为我没想到，同时修两个学位这么难。所以，我不得不放弃法文课程，专心修英文学位。虽然对自己的决定有点失望，可是我还是继续学好英文。感谢老天爷，现在，我已修完了我的学位。我希望有一天可以再修法文学位。

Word list

1. 修: study; compile
2. 语言学: linguistics
3. 对: to
4. 努力: try hard; make great efforts
5. 警告: warn; caution
6. 决定: decide
7. 不得不: have no choice (or option) but to; have to
8. 放弃: abandon; give up
9. 专心: be attentive; be absorbed
10. 失望: be disappointed
11. 继续: continue; go on
12. 感谢: 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

讨论题 - 我会达成我的愿望吗?

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. 我开始了第一年
我了解到
半年后
同时
我有点儿失望
因为我对语言有兴趣
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.)

选择大学学位

Choosing a degree course at university 2

Listening transcript

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

我自认是一个勤奋好学的学生。在学校的时候，我碰到过很认真负责的老师，也碰到过不是很认真负责的老师，我感觉到这两类老师完全不同。因此我对自己说——为了将来能把书教得好，上大学的时候，我要学教育，将来当个好老师。有一阵子，我很不高兴，总是抱怨我的老师们教得不够好。因此我决定在大学里，选择教育和语言的专业课程，希望可以学到更多有关的知识，做个专业的语文教师。现在，我对自己的专业感到十分骄傲。

Word list

1. 自认: claim to be
2. 勤奋: diligent; hard-working
3. 好学: eager to learn
4. 认真: conscientious earnest
5. 负责: responsible; conscientious
6. 类: kind; type
7. 因此: therefore; consequently
8. 为了: indicating an objective
9. 将来: future
10. 教育: education
11. 一阵子: a burst; a peal; a fit
12. 总是: always
13. 抱怨: complain; grumble
14. 够: enough; sufficient
15. 专业: special field of study
16. 课程: course; curriculum
17. 有关: have something to do with; related to
18. 知识: knowledge
19. 骄傲: 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. 上大学的时候。
因此我决定。
我总是抱怨。
我决定做语言教师。
2. 我自认是一个勤奋好学的学生。在学校的时候，我碰到过很认真负责的老师，也碰到过不是很认真负责的老师。

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：友玲，告诉我，当中文助教有哪些工作？

友玲：我的工作包括了对学生们说中文和鼓励他们说中文。

成德：你和他们做那些活动？

友玲：有时，我们唱中文歌。孩子们都很喜欢。有时，学生们说说他们的爱好与兴趣。比如说，他们空闲时做什么，或者说电视节目。我的学生们爱看电视，他们说很多有关他们喜爱的电视节目。

成德：你一个星期工作几个小时？

友玲：我每星期工作十二个小时。有时我也去小学。

成德：你比较喜欢去小学还是中学工作？

友玲：我比较喜欢小学，因为学生们比较守秩序，而且他们也爱学习中文。教他们，我可以做更多的活动和游戏。

成德：你要在这个学校教多久？

友玲：一直到五月。之后我会回中国，然后大概在那儿开始工作。

Word list

1. 包括: include; consist of
2. 鼓励: encourage
3. 活动: activity
4. 空闲: free time; leisure
5. 有关: relate to; have something to do with
6. 喜爱: like; be found of
7. 比较: compare; contrast
8. 守秩序: observe discipline
9. 一直: continuously; all along
10. 然后: 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:

有时学生们说说他们的爱好与兴趣，比如说，他们空闲时做什么，或者说电视节目。我的学生们爱看电视，他们说很多他们喜爱的电视节目。

Activity 4

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

有玲的工作包括了对学生们说。。。

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

每个星期
大概。。。开始工作
多久
有哪些工作
活动种类

学校广播通知

School announcements

Listening transcript

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

同学们早，我是校长。全体乒乓球队员们请注意，乒乓球队员们今天放学后请到体育馆集合，接受训练。我再重复一次，全体乒乓球队员们，今天放学后请到体育馆集合，接受训练。

大家早，这是副校长的广播通知。全体教师和同学们请注意，今天晨间休息时间，在学校礼堂开大会，讨论文化周的活动事项。欢迎有兴趣的学生和教师们参加。我再重复一次，今天晨间休息时间，在学校礼堂开大会，讨论文化周的活动事项。谢谢。

Word list

1. 广播: broadcast
2. 通告: give public notice; announce
3. 乒乓球: table tennis
4. 注意: pay attention to; take notice of
5. 集合: gather; assemble
6. 接受: accept
7. 训练: training
8. 重复: repeat
9. 开大会: hold or attend a meeting
10. 讨论: discuss; talk over
11. 事项: 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