

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS CURRICULUM SUPPORT

# Chinese Languages

Lifestyles

Cantonese

[INTERMEDIATE 2]



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## 美琪和安竹的約會

### Michelle and Andrew arrange a date

#### Listening transcript

Andrew phones Michelle to make arrangements to go out. Listen carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

安竹：喂，美琪在家嗎？

美琪：我就是。你是哪位？

安竹：我是安竹。

美琪：哦！嗨，你好嗎？

安竹：很好，謝謝。這個週末我們一起去酒吧玩吧？

美琪：好啊！去哪個酒吧呢？

安竹：我們去那個叫‘花園’的新酒吧。聽說它很不錯。

美琪：好啊，可是那個酒吧很遠啊！

安竹：對，我知道，不過我哥哥大德有車，他會開車帶我們一起去。。

美琪：那太好了！我們什麼時候去？

安竹：星期五怎麼樣？

美琪：好極了！我們在哪見呢？

安竹：在你家對面的咖啡店。晚上八點半好嗎？

美琪：好。再見。

安竹：再見。

## Activities

### Activity 1: Listening

Listen to the Andrew and Michelle's conversation at least twice. Then answer the following questions.

1. Where does Andrew suggest that they go?
2. What is Michelle's reaction to this?
3. What problem does she foresee with the place suggested by Andrew?
4. What is Andrew's solution to this?
5. When do they decide to go out together?
6. Where are they going to meet?
7. At what time will they meet?

### Activity 2: Check your answers

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: Speaking

Look at the transcript of Andrew and Michelle's conversation. Use it as a model for your own conversation. Make up two sample dialogues with a partner, arranging to go out.

### Activity 4: Writing

A problem arises. Michelle does not want to go out with Andrew, so she decides to make an excuse.

To make it easier, she sends him an email of about 50 words, saying why she cannot go.

**Write this email.**

**Answers to activities**

**Activity 1**

1. To a club
2. She would love to go
3. It is very far
4. They are going with his brother, Peter, who has a car
5. Friday
6. The café opposite her house
7. 8.30pm

## 文化之旅

### A cultural visit

#### Listening transcript

Listen to the conversation between Sam and Maria and then answer the questions which follow:

大山: 請問瑪麗在家嗎?

瑪麗: 我就是。

大山: 我是大山。我有一個朋友要來我家, 我們想去藝術館看看。你要跟我們一起去嗎?

瑪麗: 好啊! 我們什麼時候去?

大山: 星期六早上。

瑪麗: 我們幾點見面呢?

大山: 十點。

瑪麗: 在哪裏見面?

大山: 在巴士站。我們搭巴士去藝術館, 你覺得怎麼樣?

瑪麗: 好。那麼, 我們星期六10點在巴士站見。

大山: 對。

瑪麗: 好, 再見。

大山: 再見。

#### Word list

1. 藝術館: art gallery
2. 搭: to take (a ship, plane, etc.)

## Activities

### Activity 1: Listening

Listen to the passage at least twice and then answer these questions.

1. Where does Sam suggest that they go?
2. Why does he suggest this?
3. When are they going on the trip?
4. What time will they meet at?
5. Where are they going to meet?

### Activity 2: Check your answers

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: Speaking

A group of Chinese pupils is coming to your school.

You are asked to deliver a short spoken presentation on the places of culture they could visit in your town/city (or the nearest places of cultural interest).

Write a brief presentation of about 80–100 words and show it to your teacher. You could use a PowerPoint presentation to help you, if you wish.

Then, using your headings as notes, give the presentation to the rest of your group.

以下是一些可參考的用語：

文化景點

最佳藝術作品之一

值得參觀

要是你對現代藝術有興趣，就去。。。。

免門票

你可以花一整天的時間瀏覽  
那些對。。。有興趣；有。。。的興趣；誰喜愛。。。  
一定要參觀。。。  
極好的/棒極了的； 極佳的； 令人印象深刻的

**Answers to activities**

**Activity 1**

1. To go and visit the art gallery
2. A Scottish friend is coming to his house
3. Saturday morning
4. 10am
5. Bus stop

## 我們在哪兒見？

### Where will we meet?

#### Listening transcript

Listen to the telephone conversation between James and Claire and then answer the questions which follow.

龍龍：請問蘭蘭在嗎？

蘭蘭：我就是啊！

龍龍：蘭蘭，我是龍龍。今天晚上你想出去嗎？

蘭蘭：好啊！我們去哪兒呢？

龍龍：我們可以去附近的酒吧喝酒。那個酒吧叫‘The Garage’。

蘭蘭：好。我們怎麼去呢？

龍龍：我們坐火車去。

蘭蘭：我們在哪兒見面？

龍龍：在火車站。

蘭蘭：幾點？

龍龍：八點半，好嗎？

蘭蘭：好。晚上見。

龍龍：再見！

## **Activities**

### **Activity 1: Listening**

1. What does James ask Claire?
2. Where does he suggest that they go?
3. How will they get there?
4. Where do they arrange to meet?
5. What time will they meet at?

### **Activity 2: Check your answer**

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

**Answers to activities**

1. To go out this evening
2. For a drink  
To a new bar called 'The Garage'
3. By train
4. At the train station
5. 8.30pm

## 高爾夫球賽

### A game of golf

#### Listening transcript

Listen to the following short telephone conversation between Maggie and Martin and then answer the questions which follow.

芳芳：請問，大明在嗎？

大明：我就是。你是誰啊？

芳芳：你好！我是芳芳。這個星期天你想去打高爾夫球嗎？

大明：好啊！

芳芳：我爸爸可以開車帶我們去。你想上午去還是下午去呢？

大明：上午比較好，因為下午我想去看電影。

芳芳：好。那麼我們十一點半在我家見，好嗎？

大明：好，星期天見。謝謝，再見！

芳芳：再見！

## Activities

### Activity 1: Listening

1. What does Maggie suggest they do on Sunday?
2. How are they going to travel?
3. At what time of the day does Martin suggest that they play?
4. What else does he suggest?
5. At what time do they agree to meet?

### Activity 2: Check your answer

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: Speaking and listening

Using the transcript of Maggie and Martin's conversation as a model, work with a partner and make up a dialogue of your own.

1. phone a friend
2. arrange an activity
3. arrange how to get there.
4. decide when you will go.
5. arrange an additional activity
6. say goodbye as you would to a friend.

When you have your dialogue ready, say it in front of the rest of the group. The group should be able to repeat the above information in English. You should do likewise with the dialogues they have prepared.

**Answers to activities**

1. Play golf
2. Maggie's father will take them in his car
3. Morning
4. That they go to the cinema in the afternoon
5. 11.30am

## 大學-戲劇團

### At university – the drama group

#### Listening transcript

David is at University and has joined the drama group there. Listen to what he has to say and then answer the questions which follow.

大偉：

在中學的時候，我很害羞。我從未參加過學校的任何社團、體育競賽或文化活動。可是，就在我上中學的最後一年，我對自己說：‘我要改變，不要再害羞。要多參加各種文化活動。’因此，我加入了中學的戲劇班。上了大學後，我和我的同學們參加了學校劇團的課程。班上來了一位教師，他帶著我們不停的演出和旅遊。這是最喜愛的兩件事。在旅遊中，我也認識了一些人。接著，我們又參加了幾個國際性的戲劇節。在這些節慶期間，我認識了很多來自世界各地的人。這些經歷對我的幫助很大，我的人生也改變了很多，我對自己的改變感到非常驕傲。因為，現在的我更有自信了！

#### Word list

1. 害羞: be shy; be bashful
2. 社團: club
3. 競賽: contest; competitions
4. 或〈者〉: or ; either...or...
5. 參加: join; take part in
6. 各種: all kinds of
7. 戲劇班: drama group; drama workshop
8. 帶: take; bring
9. 不停: non-stop
10. 演出: perform; show
11. 認識: know; recognize
12. 接著: follow; carry on
13. 經歷: go through; experience
14. 驕傲: be proud
15. 自信: be confident

## Activities

### Activity 1

Listen to what David has said at least twice and then answer the following questions.

1. Describe what David was like throughout his early school years.
2. When did he overcome his shyness? How did he do that?
3. Describe how he managed to convince himself to change.

We are told that he joined a students' drama workshop at university.

4. How did the workshop develop after the arrival of a teacher?
5. David talks about the two things that he likes most, and also mentions his social life while travelling. What are they?
6. This led on to taking part in other events.
  - (a) What were they?
  - (b) What effect did these have on David?

### 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. Stop the audio recording as often as is necessary to find the Chinese for:

I was very shy  
My life has changed quite a bit  
In my last year at secondary school  
Very positive experiences  
I am much more confident

## 2. Language points arising from the transcript.

1. ‘。。。的时候’ is a common construction denoting time, meaning ‘when’ or ‘at the time of’. It is usually preceded by a word, i.e. ‘休息的时候。。。’ (While resting...)
2. ‘过’ placed after a verb indicates a past experience or action, i.e. ‘他看过这部电影’。(He has seen this film.)  
The negative is formed by adding ‘没’ before the verb, i.e. ‘他没看过这部电影’。(He has not seen this film.)
3. One of the main uses of the adverb ‘就’ is to show the limit or scope, i.e. ‘就这些’。(Just this)
4. ‘了’ can serve as an aspect particle or as a modal particle. When functioning as an aspect particle, ‘了’ is placed after the verb to indicate the completion of an action, i.e. ‘昨天我们看了一个展览’。(We saw an exhibition yesterday.)  
The negative is formed by adding ‘没(有)’ before the verb and leaving out ‘了’, i.e. ‘昨天我们没看展览’。(We did not see an exhibition yesterday.)
5. To state a degree of comparison, use ‘更’ for even more (or less), i.e. ‘这件衬衫更贵’。(This shirt is more expensive.)

## Answers to activities

### Activity 1

1. He was shy  
He never took part in cultural activities
2. In his last year at secondary school  
He decided to join the drama group
3. He said to himself:  
I want to change  
I want to stop being shy  
I want to take part in those cultural activities that I like so much  
(or any similar way of expressing these points)
4. They did many productions and began to travel
5. Drama  
Getting to know people  
Travelling all over
6. (a) International travel  
  
(b) It was good for him  
It changed his life quite a bit  
He feels quite proud of it

### Activity 3

我很害羞。

I was very shy

我的人生改變了很多。

My life has changed quite a bit

就在我上中學的最後一年。

In my last year at secondary school

非常有用幫助的經歷。

Very positive experiences

我更有自信了!

I am much more confident