

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS CURRICULUM SUPPORT

Chinese Languages

Lifestyles

Simplified Mandarin

[INTERMEDIATE 2]



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美琪和安竹相约见面

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，美琪在家吗？

美琪：我就是。你是哪位？

安竹：我是安竹。

美琪：哦！嗨，你好吗？

安竹：很好，谢谢。这个周末我们一块儿去酒吧玩吧？

美琪：好啊！去哪个酒吧呢？

安竹：我们去那个叫‘花园’的新酒吧。听说它很不错。

美琪：好啊，可是那个酒吧很远啊！

安竹：对，我知道，不过我哥哥大德有车，他会开车带我们一起去。。

美琪：那太好了！我们什么时候去？

安竹：星期五怎么样？

美琪：好极了！在哪见呢？

安竹：在你家对面的咖啡店。晚上八点半好吗？

美琪：行。再见。

安竹：再见。

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: 请问玛丽在家吗?

玛丽: 我就是啊。

大山: 我是大山。我有一个朋友要来我家, 我们想去艺术馆看看。你要跟我们一块去吗?

玛丽: 好啊! 我们什么时候去?

大山: 星期六早上。

玛丽: 我们几点见面呢?

大山: 十点。

玛丽: 在哪儿见面?

大山: 在公车站。我们搭公车去艺术馆, 你觉得怎么样?

玛丽: 好。那么, 我们星期六 10 点在公车站见。

大山: 对。

玛丽: 好, 再见。

大山: 再见。

Word list

1. 艺术馆: 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.

以下是一些可参考的用语：

文化景点

最佳艺术作品之一

值得参观

要是你对现代艺术有兴趣，就去。。。

免门票

你可以花一整天的时间浏览
那些对。。。有兴趣；有。。。的兴趣；谁喜爱。。。
一定要参观。。。
极好的；棒极了的；极佳的；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

我们在哪儿见？

Where will we meet?

Listening transcript

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

龙龙：请问兰兰在吗？

兰兰：我就是啊！

龙龙：兰兰，我是龙龙。今天晚上你想出去吗？

兰兰：好啊！我们去哪儿呢？

龙龙：我们可以去附近的酒吧喝酒。那个酒吧叫‘The Garage’。

兰兰：好。我们怎么去呢？

龙龙：我们坐火车去。

兰兰：我们在哪儿见面？

龙龙：在火车站。

兰兰：几点？

龙龙：八点半，行吗？

兰兰：好，行。晚上见。

龙龙：再见！

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

高尔夫球赛

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：请问，大明在吗？

大明：我就是。你是谁啊？

芳芳：你好！我是芳芳。这个星期天你想去打高尔夫球吗？

大明：好啊！

芳芳：我爸爸可以开车带我们去。你想上午去还是下午去呢？

大明：上午比较好，因为下午我想去看电影。

芳芳：行。那么我们十一点半在我家见，好吗？

大明：好，星期天见。谢谢，再见！

芳芳：再见！

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

大学-戏剧团

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.

大伟:

在中学的时候，我很害羞。我从未参加过学校的任何社团、体育竞赛或文化活动。可是，就在我上中学的最后一年，我对自己说：‘我要改变，不要再害羞。要多参加各种文化活动’。因此，我加入了中学的戏剧班。上了大学后，我和我的同学们参加了学校剧团的课程。班上来了一位教师，他带着我们不停地演出和旅游。这是我最喜爱的两件事。在旅游中，我也认识了一些人。接着，我们又参加了几个国际性的戏剧节。在这些节庆期里，我认识了很多来自世界各地的人。这些经历对我的帮助很大。我的人生改变了很多，我不再害羞了。我对自己的改变感到非常骄傲，因为，现在的我更有自信了！

Word list

1. 害羞: be shy; be bashful
2. 社团: club
3. 竞赛: contest; competitions
4. 或(者): or; either...or...
5. 参加: join; take part in
6. 各种: all kinds of
7. 戏剧班: drama group; drama workshop
8. 带: take; bring
9. 不停: non-stop
10. 演出: perform; show
11. 认识: know; recognize
12. 接着: follow; carry on
13. 经历: go through; experience
14. 骄傲: 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 traveling. 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 very 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

我的人生改变了很多。

My life has changed quite a bit

就在我上中学的最后一年。

In my last year at secondary school

非常有用/帮助的经历。

Very positive experiences

我更有自信了！

I am much more confident