



**MAURITIUS  
EXAMINATIONS  
SYNDICATE**

**NATIONAL  
CERTIFICATE  
OF EDUCATION**

**MODERN  
CHINESE**

**Specimen paper**  
for first assessment in October 2020

## **Acknowledgements:**

The MES would like to place on record its gratitude and appreciation to all stakeholders who contributed to the development of the specimen assessment materials - the Educators (from the mainstream and extended stream), academics from the MGI and the MIE, representatives of the Ministry of Education and HR, TE and SR and representatives of recognised unions - who, at different stages in the development of the assessment, have been members of technical committees, validation committees and Secondary School Examination Committees that were set up by the MES. We are also grateful to the Rectors, Educators and students who took part in the trialling process of the specimen papers. The contribution of all these stakeholders provided us with vital information and feedback which fed into the production of the specimen papers.

## 1. Background

At the end of the Nine-Year Continuous Basic Education (NYCBE) cycle, all students from the Regular and Extended programmes take the National Certificate of Education (NCE) Assessment. This assessment is in line with the philosophy defined in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) Grades 7, 8 and 9 (MIE, 2016)<sup>1</sup> and the learning outcomes detailed in the Teaching and Learning Syllabus (MIE, 2017)<sup>2</sup>.

The assessment will be carried out in the following subjects:

- English
- Mathematics
- French
- Science
- Information and Communication Technology
- Technology Studies
- Business and Entrepreneurship Education (BEE)
- Social and Modern Studies (SMS)
- Art and Design
- An optional core subject (Asian Languages, Arabic and Kreol Morisien, if chosen by the candidate)

A 7-point grading structure will be used in each subject, as illustrated below:

Numerical Grade	Marks
1	85 and above
2	75 and above but below 85
3	65 and above but below 75
4	55 and above but below 65
5	45 and above but below 55
6	35 and above but below 45
7	Less than 35

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<sup>1</sup> Mauritius Institute of Education, 2016, *National Curriculum Framework Nine-Year Continuous Basic Education Grades 7,8 & 9*, Republic of Mauritius

<sup>2</sup> Mauritius Institute of Education, 2017, *National Curriculum Framework Nine-Year Continuous Basic Education Grades 7,8 & 9*, Republic of Mauritius

## 2. Purpose of the NCE Assessment

The main purpose of the NCE Assessment is to measure and certify learning that has taken place at the end of the NYCBE cycle. The information gathered from the assessment will be used for:

- Certification

Meeting the minimum requirements on the NCE assessment (see the Award Rules in the Annual Programme) will lead to the candidate being conferred an NCE certificate which will be recognised at Level 2 on the National Qualifications Framework.

- Promotion to Grade 10

Assessment results from the NCE will guide schools in determining whether students get promoted to Grade 10.

- Orientation

The NCE assessment will provide information to guide students as to whether they want to continue in the general or in the technical/vocational stream. Within the general stream, it may guide students in their choice of subjects as from Grade 10.

- Admission to academies

Performance in the NCE Assessment will determine whether candidates are admitted to academies. The following extract from the Education Act indicates the criteria for admission to academies:

*Priority of admission to Grade 10 in an Academy shall be determined on the basis of the grade aggregate and the relative performance of the eligible pupil in the best 8 core subjects, including English, French and Mathematics, at the NCE assessment and the choice of the responsible party.*

### **3. Guiding principles in Assessment**

A number of key principles of assessment guided the development of the NCE assessment.

#### **(i) Validity**

Validity is a central concept in assessment. In simple terms, it refers to the extent to which an assessment measures what it is supposed to be measuring. Validity also refers to the extent to which the assessment is providing evidence of candidates' achievement levels. An assessment is considered valid if it meets its purposes. (Edwards et al, 2017)<sup>3</sup>

#### **(ii) Reliability**

Reliability, another crucial concept in assessment, refers to producing reliable, stable and consistent results over time. Ensuring reliability requires clear and consistent processes for the setting, marking and grading of the NCE assessment.

#### **(iii) Impact**

The NCE Assessment aims at having positive effects on teaching and learning with positive washback into the curriculum and into the educational system. An important consideration during the development of this assessment was the potential impact that it would have on the life chances of candidates, allowing for maximum inclusion and retention of students in the system while maintaining standards.

#### **(iv) Fairness**

Needs and characteristics of learners were considered in the design of the NCE assessment so as not to disadvantage any group or individual. Care has been taken to minimise cultural and gender biases and to accommodate the different abilities and the social, cultural and linguistic backgrounds of candidates.

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<sup>3</sup> Edwards, M.C., Slagle, A., Rubright, J.D. and Wirth, R.J., 2018. Fit for purpose and modern validity theory in clinical outcomes assessment. *Quality of Life Research*, 27(7), pp.1711-1720

#### 4. Designing the NCE Modern Chinese Assessment – The key considerations

On top of the fundamental assessment considerations spelt out in the previous section, the following key questions underpinned the design of the NCE Assessment for Modern Chinese.



(Source: Cambridge Assessment English, 2018)

##### 4.1 Official guidelines

To ensure that all the candidates are given a fair chance of showing they have acquired the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies, the paper has been designed with 50% of items at basic level, 20% at intermediate level and 30% of items at proficient level.

##### 4.2 What will be assessed and how?

The NCE assessment in Modern Chinese will assess the proficiency of candidates at the end of the NYCBE cycle in reading, writing, grammar and use of Modern Chinese and in translation.

	<b>Task</b>	<b>Mark Allocation</b>
<b>Reading (25 %)</b>	Task 1 - Reading a short note or short notes, message, letter, poster or a short informative passage and locating explicit information.	10 marks
	Task 2 - Reading of an extended passage. Location of explicit and implicit information, vocabulary in context, personal response, synthesizing information, identifying main ideas, follow chronology of events.	15 marks

The tables below give a breakdown of the different learning areas, the kinds of tasks set and the marks allocated.

	<b>Task</b>	<b>Mark Allocation</b>
<b>Writing (25%)</b>	Task 1 – Functional Writing: a short note, e-mail or card (50-60 words)	10 marks
	Task 2 – Extended Writing. Narrative or descriptive composition of around 150-175 words.	15 marks

<b>Grammar and Use of Target Language (40%)</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Mark Allocation</b>
	Task 1 – Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar (MCQs, Open ended etc...)	15 marks
	Task 2 – Vocabulary (MCQs)	5 marks
	Task 3 – Transcription task	5 marks
	Task 4 – Proofreading task with mistakes identified.	5 marks
	Task 5 – Cloze Text	10 marks

<b>Translation (10%)</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Mark Allocation</b>
	Task 1 – Translation of words. Five words to be translated from English to the target language.	5 marks
	Task 2 – Translation of a short paragraph from English to the target language.	5 marks

#### **4.3 Who will be assessed?**

A major consideration in the conception of the paper was to cater for the entire ability range of the entire student population. This, in effect, meant designing a paper that would be fair to all students, whether from the extended stream or the mainstream, while ensuring that Grade 9 standards are maintained.

#### **4.4 How will the assessment be beneficial for learners?**

The NCE assessment in Modern Chinese aims at being beneficial to learners in different ways. Firstly, it will encourage the teaching and learning of the key

competencies and skills in Modern Chinese. It will also provide feedback to learners and stakeholders in general about the overall proficiency level achieved. By assessing functional literacy through a series of authentic tasks, as well as assessing more traditional academic tasks, it aims at providing a firm grounding in Modern Chinese as students progress through the system, whether they wish to continue to the academic stream or move to the technical/vocational stream.

## **5. The Paper Description**

### **Question 1: (15 marks)**

This question will assess knowledge of basic Modern Chinese grammar, spelling and punctuation. Multiple-choice items, matching, fill-in-the blanks, ticking the right option and open ended items may all be set to elicit the required information from candidates.

### **Question 2: (5 marks)**

This question will assess knowledge of basic vocabulary in Modern Chinese in context. MCQ items will be set.

### **Question 3: (10 marks)**

This question will assess functional reading at a basic level. Candidates will be required to read a short note or short notes / letter / e-mail / poster / message and show understanding by locating explicit information from the given text(s).

### **Question 4: (5 marks)**

This question will assess candidates' knowledge and ability to write Modern Chinese characters based on the Chinese pinyin provided. A short paragraph will be set and candidates will have to complete the text by filling the blanks with the correct answer.

### **Question 5: (5 marks)**

This question will assess candidates' ability to deal with grammar and writing of Chinese characters in context. A short paragraph containing grammatical and Modern Chinese characters mistakes will be set and candidates will be required to correct these mistakes.

**Question 6 A:****(5 marks)**

This task will be a closed Cloze Text. Candidates will be required to complete a text with 5 gaps using one suitable word to be chosen from a given list.

**Question 6 B:****(5 marks)**

This task will be an open Cloze Text. Candidates will be required to complete a text with 5 gaps using one suitable word. No list will be given.

**Question 7:****(10 marks)**

This question will assess functional writing. Candidates will be required to write 50-60 words on a given task – writing a short note, e-mail, letter or card. They will be assessed on their ability to complete the task properly and their accurate use of Modern Chinese.

**Question 8:****(15 marks)**

This question will assess candidates' ability to read an extended passage of a narrative or informative type. Candidates will be assessed, inter alia, on their ability to locate explicit information, make inferences, synthesise information, explain the meaning of words as used in the given context, follow the chronology of events, identify main ideas and offer personal response.

**Question 9 A:****(5 marks)**

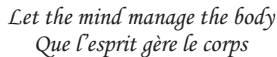
This question will assess candidates' ability to translate common English words into the target language.

**Question 9 B:****(5 marks)**

This question will assess candidates' ability to translate a short paragraph from English into the target language.

**Question 10:****(15 marks)**

This question will assess candidates' ability to produce an extended piece of writing of about 150-175 words. They will be required to write one composition out of a choice of a narrative or descriptive topics.

[illegible]

**Index Number:** .....

# NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

Specimen paper for first assessment in October 2020

## MODERN CHINESE (N 650)

**TIME: 2 HOURS 15 MINUTES**

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

1. Write your Index Number in the space provided above.
2. Write in dark blue or black ink.
3. Answer all questions.
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
5. Any rough working should be done in this booklet.
6. Do not use correction fluid.
7. The total of the marks for this paper is **100**.  
The number of marks is given in brackets for each question or part question.
8. Check that this assessment booklet consists of **10** questions printed on **15** pages from pages **2** to **16**.
9. Any discrepancy in the document must be immediately notified to the invigilator.

## Question 1 (15 marks)

### 一、选择题

(一) 从第一题到第六题，请根据上下文圈出正确答案。

1. 教学楼\_\_\_\_\_食堂的左边。 [1 mark]

- A 在
- B 正在
- C 是
- D 再

2. 汽车比火车\_\_\_\_\_慢\_\_\_\_\_，飞机比火车\_\_\_\_\_。 [1 mark]

- A 红
- B 黑
- C 快
- D 长

3. 我昨天看\_\_\_\_\_了莎莎。 [1 mark]

- A 完
- B 好
- C 到
- D 会

4. 我有点儿头痛，\_\_\_\_\_想出去玩。

[1 mark]

- A 有没
- B 没有
- C 不有
- D 不

5. A: 妈妈\_\_\_\_\_才能回家?

[1 mark]

B: 下午三点。

- A 为什么
- B 什么时候
- C 谁
- D 哪儿

6. 小李从来没去\_\_\_\_\_法国。

[1 mark]

- A 了
- B 着
- C 过
- D 地

(二) 从第七题到第十题，请圈出正确的句子。

7.   A   这双鞋再便宜，我要买。  
      B   这双鞋再便宜，我也要买。  
      C   这双鞋再便宜，我也不买。  
      D   这双鞋再便宜，我也没买。

[1 mark]

8.   A   妹妹一边走一边说。  
      B   妹妹一遍走一遍说。  
      C   妹妹一边走又说。  
      D   一边妹妹走一边说。

[1 mark]

9.   A   我们洗手先再吃饭。  
      B   我们先洗手再吃饭。  
      C   先我们洗手再吃饭。  
      D   先我们洗手饭再吃。

[1 mark]

10.  A   前天下大雨的话，我们就去看海豚。  
      B   昨天下大雨的话，我们就去看海豚。  
      C   明天下大雨的话，我们就去看海豚。  
      D   明天不下大雨的话，我们就去看海豚。

[1 mark]

(三) 从第十一题到第十五题，请依照下列指示作答。

11. 把下列句子改成否定句。 [1 mark]

马修喜欢吃北京烤鸭。

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12. 用“谁”把下列句子改成疑问句。 [1 mark]

妈妈在房间里打电话。

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13. 用“被”字句改写下列句子。 [1 mark]

我们洗完了衣服。

---

14. 用“高兴地”改写下列句子。 [1 mark]

姐姐唱中文歌。

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15. 用“很”改写下列句子。 [1 mark]

这里的苹果好吃。

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## Question 2 (5 marks)

### 二、选择题

(一) 我要一把\_\_\_\_\_来切菜。 [1 mark]

A 刀

C 勺子

B 笔

D 钥匙

(二) 你的手很脏。饭前，请\_\_\_\_\_手。 [1 mark]

A 看

C 玩

B 洗

D 读

(三) 我\_\_\_\_\_我的作业，老师会很高兴。 [1 mark]

A 写了

C 等了

B 提了

D 忘了

(四) 鞋子太贵了，所以我没\_\_\_\_\_。 [1 mark]

A 买

C 走

B 洗

D 跑

(五) 因为他走得太\_\_\_\_\_了，所以他摔倒了。 [1 mark]

A 慢

C 快

B 容易

D 大声

### Question 3 (10 marks)

#### 阅读理解

(一) 阅读下面的结婚请柬，然后填空。

送呈 李小龙先生和夫人 台启

谨订于二零一五年二月十四日星期六十四时为小儿王明华、小女刘小玉在路易港圣路易斯教堂举行结婚典礼。礼毕，请于十七时三十分到蔻丹大海京酒家参加晚宴。

恭请光临

主婚人：王日新

张美华

刘大卫

林利娜

同订

#### 根据请柬内容填空

新郎姓名：王明华

新娘姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

教堂名字：\_\_\_\_\_

举行婚礼的日期：\_\_\_\_\_

举行婚礼的时间：\_\_\_\_\_

举行晚宴的酒家：\_\_\_\_\_

(二) 阅读下列电子邮件，然后回答问题。

马修：

你好！

你的假期过得怎么样？

现在，我在百瓜的叔叔家度假。我和堂哥玩得很开心，今天我们去海边游泳，明天我们打算去看电影。我真的很想看《哈利波特》这部电影。

星期五是我叔叔的生日，我想给他买一件礼物。叔叔很喜欢毛衣，我打算给他买一件毛衣。

就写到这里。回到家我再给你打电话。再见！

王方

1. 谁写的电子邮件？

王方。/王方写的电子邮件。

2. 王方的叔叔家在哪儿？

3. 王方和堂哥玩得怎么样？

4. 写一件王方和堂哥一起做的事。

5. 王方很想看什么电影？

6. 王方想给叔叔买什么礼物？

#### Question 4 (5 marks)

##### 四、看拼音写汉字。

有位老人坐火车时，不 (xiǎoxīn) \_\_\_\_\_ 把新买的鞋从窗口掉了一只。这时火车开了，老人 (mǎshàng) \_\_\_\_\_ 把另一只鞋扔了下去。老人觉得这双鞋 (suīrán) \_\_\_\_\_ 很贵，但是只有一只的话也没有 (yòng) \_\_\_\_\_ 了，如果有人 (jiǎn) \_\_\_\_\_ 到了这双鞋，那个人就有一双鞋穿了。

#### Question 5 (5 marks)

##### 五、改正短文中划线处的错别字。

今天是星期六， 大 ( ) 气很好。我们都不用去学交 ( ) 上课。我和几个好明 ( ) 友去海边玩儿。上午九点，我们坐公共气 ( ) 车从家里出发。半个少 ( ) 时后，我们就来到了海边。

## Question 6

### 六、填空题

#### Question 6A (5 marks)

##### (一) 选词填空。

大海	建	首都	最大	景色	山	游泳
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路易港是毛里求斯的首都，也是毛里求斯\_\_\_\_\_的城市。它\_\_\_\_\_于 1735 年，是法国人建的。

路易港有很多漂亮的地方。路易港的前面是\_\_\_\_\_，后面有几座\_\_\_\_\_。所以，人们站在哪儿都可以看到路易港美丽的\_\_\_\_\_。

#### Question 6B (5 marks)

##### (二) 根据上下文意思，填上适当的词语。

路易港有很多古老的楼房。这些楼房都是法国人和英国人在很\_\_\_\_\_以前建的。其中，炮台山是英国人在 1835 \_\_\_\_\_建的。路易港还有很多很有\_\_\_\_\_的地方，有邮局和菜市场。在菜市场，人们可以\_\_\_\_\_到各种各样的小吃，所以，路易港是游客最\_\_\_\_\_去的地方。

**Question 7 (10 marks)**

七、刘冰参加了学校的郊游活动，回来后，他写了一封信给好朋友玛丽。

请用下列短语写一封 50-60 字的信。

- 去了很多好玩的地方
- 游泳
- 跟老师和朋友玩得很高兴
- .....很有意思
- 回家

玛丽：

你好！

祝

学习进步

刘冰

二零一五年七月十日

## Question 8 (15 marks)

### 八、阅读短文，然后回答问题。

芭比是商店里最漂亮的布娃娃。一天，文文来到商店，把芭比买了下来，带它回家。芭比很高兴，因为它有了新家，它想和文文做好朋友。

但是，到了文文家以后，文文就把芭比和其他的布娃娃丢在房间的角落。那些布娃娃，有的只有一只手或者一只脚，有的没有头，有的穿着破旧的衣服，芭比觉得很害怕。它发现文文一点儿也不喜欢布娃娃。当文文不高兴的时候，她就对布娃娃大喊，用脚踢它们。

一天，文文把吃的倒在了芭比漂亮的衣服上。看到芭比很脏，文文就把它扔到了外面。那天晚上下着大雨，芭比的身上都是泥，芭比觉得没有人会要它了。

第二天早上，芭比听到一个声音在兴奋地说：“布娃娃，布娃娃！我还从来没有过布娃娃！”原来是女孩子芳芳。芳芳捡起芭比，把它洗干净，帮它梳头发。芳芳抱着芭比，给它唱歌。芭比终于找到了一个爱它的人。

(一) 文文在哪儿买到了芭比？ (1 mark)

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(二) 当文文把芭比带回家的时候，芭比是怎么想的？ (1 mark)

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(三) 写两个例子说明文文一点儿也不喜欢布娃娃。(2 marks)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(四) 文文为什么把芭比扔了? (1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_

(五) 看到芭比的时候, 为什么芳芳很高兴? (1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_

(六) 请说说文文和芳芳性格有什么不同。(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(七) 从这个故事, 我们学到了什么? (1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_

(八) 按照故事情节的发展排列顺序。(3 marks)

1. 芳芳把芭比洗干净。 ☐

2. 文文把芭比带回家。 ☐

3. 文文把食物倒在芭比漂亮的衣服上。 ☐

(九) 根据课文写出下列词语的意思, 任选三题。(3 marks)

(1) 商店: \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 漂亮: \_\_\_\_\_

(3) 大喊: \_\_\_\_\_

(4) 兴奋: \_\_\_\_\_

(5) 发现: \_\_\_\_\_

### Question 9

#### 九、翻译

#### Question 9A (5 marks)

(一) 把下列词语译成中文。

1. Night : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Eat : \_\_\_\_\_

4. Hungry : \_\_\_\_\_

5. Large : \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 9B (5 marks)**

(二) 把下列短文译成中文。

Yesterday, a man came to our house to sell flowers. Shasha bought some beautiful flowers. She gave the flowers to her mother. It was her mother's birthday.

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### Question 10 (15 marks)

十、写一篇 150-175 字左右的短文。

### (1) 开学第一天

或者

(2) 写一个故事 (故事要用下列句子)

他说：“我再也不跟你说话了。”

[illegible]



# **MARK SCHEME**

# **MODERN CHINESE**

**Specimen paper Mark scheme**  
for first assessment in October 2020

## NCE Specimen Marking Scheme

### Modern Chinese

#### Question 1 (15 marks)

一、选择题。每题一分。

1 Mark For Each Correct Answer

1.A	(i) Accept answers which are <b>systematically</b> ticked / encircled/ underlined/ copied / crossed.  (ii) Mark wrong if different answers are ticked / encircled / underlined / copied / crossed. But if two systems are systematically used, one of which is the circle, then consider only the <b>encircled</b> answer
2.C	
3.C	
4.D	
5.B	
6.C	
7.C	
8.A	
9.B	
10.D	

11. 把下列句子改成否定句。

马修喜欢吃北京烤鸭。

马修不喜欢吃北京烤鸭。

12. 用“谁”把下列句子改成疑问句。

妈妈在房间里打电话。

谁在房间里打电话？

13. 用“被”字句改写下列句子。

我们洗完了衣服。

衣服被我们洗完了。

14. 用“高兴地”改写下列句子。

姐姐唱中文歌。

姐姐高兴地唱中文歌。

15. 用“很”改写下列句子。

这里的苹果好吃。

这里的苹果很好吃。

## Question 2 (5 marks)

二、选择题。每题一分。

1 Mark For Each Correct Answer

1. A	(i) Accept answers which are <b>systematically</b> ticked / encircled / underlined / copied / crossed. (ii) Mark wrong if different answers are ticked / encircled / underlined / copied / crossed. But if two systems are systematically used, one of which is the circle, then consider only the <b>encircled</b> answer.
2. B	
3. A	
4. A	
5. C	

### Question 3 (10 marks)

阅读理解。

**Note:**

- Candidates **do not** have to answer in full sentences.
- Grammatical and spelling mistakes are **not** penalised if evidence of understanding is clearly shown.

(一) 阅读下面的结婚请柬，然后填空。每题一分。(5 marks)

Question	1 mark	Remarks	0 mark
新娘姓名:	刘小玉		
教堂名字:	路易港圣路易斯教堂/ 圣路易斯教堂		
举行婚礼的日期:	二零一五年二月十四日 (星期六) / 2015 年 2 月 14 日 (星期六)		
举行婚礼的时间:	十四时/14 时/下午两点/下午 2 点		
举行晚宴的酒家:	蔻丹大海京酒家/大海京酒家/ 大海京		

(二) 阅读下列电子邮件，然后回答问题。每题一分。(5 marks)

Question	1 mark	Remarks	0 mark
2.	百瓜。/王方的叔叔家在百瓜。		
3.	很开心。/玩得很开心。/ 王方和堂哥玩得很开心。		
4.	游泳。/去了海边游泳。/ 看电影。(任何一件事)		
5.	《哈里波特》。/《哈里波特》这部电影。 王方很想看《哈里波特》。/ 王方很想看《哈里波特》这部电影。		
6.	毛衣。/一件毛衣。/买一件毛衣。/ 王方想给叔叔买一件毛衣。		

**Question 4 (5 marks)**

四、看拼音写汉字。每个空格一分，答错 0 分。

(Note: Award 1 mark for each correct answer. If there is mistake, give 0.)

Question	1 mark
(xiǎoxīn)	小心
(mǎshàng)	马上
(suīrán)	虽然
(yòng)	用
(jiǎn)	捡

**Question 5 (5 marks)**

五、改正短文中划线处的错别字。每个括号一分，答错 0 分。

(Note: Give 1 mark for a correct answer.)

Question	1mark
<u>大</u>	( 天 )
<u>交</u>	( 校 )
<u>明</u>	( 朋 )
<u>气</u>	( 汽 )
<u>少</u>	( 小 )

## Question 6

六、填空题。

### Question 6A (5 marks)

(一) 选词填空。每个空格一分，答错0分。

(Note: Give 1 mark for a correct answer.)

路易港是毛里求斯的首都，也是毛里求斯最大的城市。它建于 1735 年，是法国人建的。

路易港有很多漂亮的地方。路易港的前面是大海，后面有几座山。所以，人们站在哪儿都可以看到路易港美丽的景色。

### Question 6B (5 marks)

(二) 根据上下文意思，填上适当的词语。每个空格一分，答错 0 分。

(Note: Give 1 mark for a correct answer.)

	1 mark
1.	早 / 久
2.	年
3.	名 / 意思
4.	吃 / 尝 / 买 / 看
5.	喜欢 / 想 / 爱 / 盼望

**Question 7 (10 marks)**

请用下列短语写一封 50–60 字的信。

<b>Band</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>
<b>Band 1 (9-10 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clear awareness of audience and purpose.</li><li>• All required points developed in detail</li><li>• G/S/P and syntax very accurate. Only very occasional slips</li><li>• Accurate and appropriate vocabulary</li><li>• Organised and coherent</li></ul>
<b>Band 2 (6-8 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness of audience and purpose.</li><li>• All points developed</li><li>• G/S/P and syntax essentially accurate but occasional slips</li><li>• Vocabulary accurate</li><li>• Organised but may lack the overall fluency of a Band 1 script</li></ul>
<b>Band 3 (3-5 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some awareness of audience and purpose</li><li>• Required points addressed but may lack detail</li><li>• G/S/P and syntax accurate enough but errors are noticeable</li><li>• Accurate but simple vocabulary</li><li>• Some coherence in the flow of ideas</li></ul>
<b>Band 4 (1-2 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No real sense of audience and purpose.</li><li>• Points briefly addressed</li><li>• G/S/P and syntax erratic. Sense can be made but multiple errors confuse meaning.</li><li>• Simple often inaccurate vocabulary</li><li>• Disjointed writing</li></ul>
<b>Band 5 (0 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meaningless</li><li>• Irrelevant</li><li>• Not recognisable as Modern Chinese</li></ul>

### Question 8 (15 marks)

八、阅读短文，然后回答问题。

**Note:**

- Grammatical and spelling mistakes are not penalised if evidence of understanding is clearly shown.

Question	Accept	Marks	Remarks
(一)	商店/在商店。/文文在商店买到了芭比。	1	
(二)	它很高兴，想和文文做朋友。/ 它想和文文做朋友。	1	
(三)	1. 文文就把芭比和其他的布娃娃丢在房间的角落; 2. 那些布娃娃，有的只有一只手/一只脚/没有头/ 穿着破旧的衣服。	2	
(四)	因为她看到芭比很脏。/因为芭比很脏。/因为芭比的衣服很脏。	1	
(五)	因为芳芳/她还从来没有过布娃娃。	1	
(六)	文文性格不好/不喜欢布娃娃，芳芳性格很好/ 喜欢布娃娃。	2	
(七)	我们要爱布娃娃/爱自己的东西/做一个好孩子。/ 我们要珍惜自己的东西。	1	
(八)	2 3 1	3	
(九)	<b>Note : Award 1 mark for each correct answer. If more than one answer is given, mark the first one.</b>	<b>Marks</b>	
	根据课文说说下列词语的意思，任选三题。 (1) 买/卖东西的地方 (2) 好看/美丽 (3) 大声喊/大声叫 (4) 高兴/激动/快乐 (5) 觉得/看出	3	

### Question 9

#### 九、翻译

### Question 9A (5 marks)

(一) 把下列词语译成中文。每个空格一分，答错 0 分。

**Note: Give 1 mark for each correct answer.**

Question	1 mark
1. Night	晚上/夜晚
2. Teacher	老师/教师
3. Eat	吃
4. Hungry	饿
5. Large	大

### Question 9B (5 marks)

(二) 把下列短文译成中文。每个词 0.5 分，一共 5 分。

**Note: The paragraph is divided into 10 marking groups as shown in the table below. Each marking group carries ½ mark.**

1	Yesterday,	昨天,
2	a man came to	一个男人来/去/到
3	our house	我们家
4	to sell flowers.	卖花。
5	Shasha bought	莎莎买了
6	some	一些
7	beautiful flowers.	漂亮的花。
8	She gave the flowers to her mother.	她把花送给她妈妈。
9	It was	因为那天是
10	her mother's birthday.	她妈妈的生日。

### Question 10 (15 marks)

十、写一篇 150-175 字左右的短文。

#### Composition writing

Band	Descriptors
<b>Band 1 (13-15 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elaborate content</li><li>• Highly accurate G/S/P and syntax, only very occasional slips</li><li>• Varied sentence structures used consistently and for particular effects</li><li>• Vocabulary wide and precise</li><li>• Complex, sophisticated piece of writing</li><li>• Reader's interest sustained throughout</li></ul>
<b>Band 2 (10-12 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Accurate G/S/P and syntax, occasional slips</li><li>• Some variation in sentence structures</li><li>• Vocabulary generally precise but may lack sophistication</li><li>• Strong, accurate piece of writing but may lack complexity and sophistication</li><li>• Reader's interest generally sustained</li></ul>
<b>Band 3 (7-9 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mostly accurate G/S/P and syntax. Errors occur when complexity is attempted</li><li>• Instances of sentence variety but simple sentences dominate overall</li><li>• Accurate but simple vocabulary</li><li>• Relevant piece of writing. Some interest for the reader</li></ul>
<b>Band 4 (4-6 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• G/S/P and syntax – Meaning not in doubt but errors are quite frequent</li><li>• Sentence structures are generally simple</li><li>• Simple vocabulary, not always accurate</li><li>• Relevant but little interest for the reader</li></ul>
<b>Band 5 (1-3 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• G/S/P and syntax – Many serious errors which make meaning unclear</li><li>• Mostly simple sentences</li><li>• Simple vocabulary with many inaccuracies</li><li>• Just relevant – no interest for the reader</li></ul>
<b>Band 6 (0 marks)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Irrelevant</li><li>• Not Modern Chinese</li><li>• Meaningless</li></ul>