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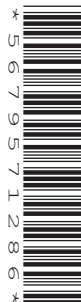
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CENTRE
NUMBER

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MANDARIN CHINESE (PRINCIPAL)

9778/02

Paper 2 Listening, Reading and Translation

May/June 2018

2 hours 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Candidates must have individual listening equipment.
Prescribed dictionary.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided. There are instructions about how to answer the questions, and which language to answer the questions in, above each item on the question paper.
You may approach the sections in any order you wish.

Section 1: Listening

You are advised to spend 30 minutes on this section.
You need not write in full sentences in responses to Listening Text (d).
You are reminded to write your responses to Listening Text (e) in continuous English prose.
You may listen to passages as many times as you wish on your individual listening equipment.

Section 2: Reading

You are advised to spend 45 minutes on this section.
Full sentences are not required in the comprehension exercises.

Section 3: Chinese sayings

You are advised to spend 15 minutes on this section.

Section 4: Translation

You are advised to spend 1 hour on this section.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

SECTION 1: LISTENING (20 marks)

Exercise 1 Questions 1–3

Listening Text (a)

Listen to the words and write down the correct pinyin with tones.

1 [1]

2 [1]

3 [1]

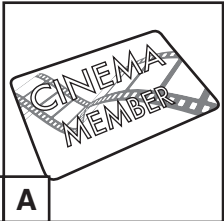
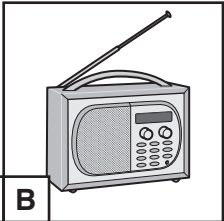
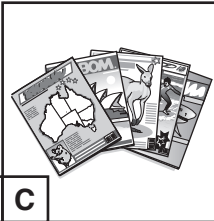
[3 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 4–5

Listen to Texts (b) and (c) and answer the questions by ticking the correct answer(s).

Listening Text (b)

4 Which is a popular choice to buy as a Christmas present? Tick **one** box.

Cinema membership	A digital radio	Magazine subscription
		
<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C

[1]

Listening Text (c)

5 Which **two** new technological developments are about to change our lives?

Tick **two** boxes.

A indoor farming

B holidays in space

C robots with personalities

D self-driving vehicles

[2]

[3 marks]

Exercise 3 Questions 6–8

Listening Text (d)



Listen to Text (d) and answer the following questions in English.

6 What **two** things should governments be able to guarantee in the first instance?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

7 What **two** requirements must be in place to meet people’s health needs?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

8 What **three** things must the food industry bear in mind for the future?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

[7 marks]

Exercise 4 Question 9

Listening Text (e)



9 Listen to Text (e) and summarise its content according to the bullet points provided in no more than 75 words of continuous English prose.

- the definition of a true friend
- the best form of friendship

[7 marks]

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TURN OVER FOR SECTION 2

SECTION 2: READING (18 marks)

Reading Text (a)

Read Text (a) which is about material rewards for academic achievement and answer the questions.

暑假即将到来，学生们进入了期末考试准备时期。虽说考试还没开始，但在微博中，不少家长论坛已经摆出给孩子准备的各种考试奖品，有出去旅游的，还有奖给孩子手机的。

对此，教育专家认为，把收到礼物作为孩子学习的动力是一种过于简单的启发方式。他们指出培养孩子，要注意鼓励他们好的行为，而不是只注重结果。

据调查，如果总是用奖品作为衡量成绩的标准，那么孩子特别容易放弃，因为他会觉得，如果自己做不到，大不了只是一台电脑或者一部手机没有了，他可以不要了。这种“无所谓”的心态在孩子的成长过程中，是有害无利的。

Glossary:

衡量 = measure

Exercise 1 Questions 10–12

10 Where are parents showing off about examination prizes they will give to their children?

Tick **one** box.

A		Parents' meeting
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B		Microblog
----------	--	-----------

C		Facebook
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[1]

Answer the questions in English.

11 What **two** prizes are mentioned in the text?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

12 Complete the following sentences.

Education experts believe using gifts as is an overly simplistic way to inspire children. They point out that, when nurturing children, we ought to focus on rather than

[3]

[6 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 13–14

Answer the questions in English.

13 According to the research, what are the children who are measured by prizes likely to do?

..... [1]

14 (a) What type of mentality is described in the last paragraph?

..... [1]

(b) What is the impact of this mentality on children?

..... [1]

[3 marks]

Reading Text (b)

Read Text (b) which is about garden-style workplaces and answer the questions.



人们很难把有着条形灯、电脑的办公楼与花园联系在一起，但越来越多的公司选择在可利用空间种植花草，甚至蔬菜。有的公司鼓励每位员工在方便时加入花园的日常整理工作，雇员可以利用此机会与来自不同部门的同事相互交流。

这种被广泛采用的花园式办公给人们从家到办公室两点一线的生活带来新奇；为员工提供在午休时间能放松的绿色场所，让人们接近自然，使得上班变得更加愉快。

根据调查，在绿色生态环境中办公可以使工作效率提高10%以上，更可改善员工的健康状况。为此，花园式办公已成为未来办公发展的新方向。

Glossary:

新奇 = novelty

Exercise 3 Questions 15–17

15 Complete the following sentences with the words in the box.

strip lighting
meeting rooms
ringing telephones
convenient times
available spaces

It is hard for people to associate office buildings which have
and computers with gardens; however, more and more organisations make use of
..... for planting flowers or even vegetables. [2]

16 What do some companies encourage staff to participate in? Tick **one** box.

- A** company gardening competitions
- B** routine garden maintenance
- C** gardening courses [1]

17 What is the benefit of this? Tick **one** box.

- A** provides opportunities for colleagues to interact
- B** offers staff additional skills
- C** improves work-life balance for employees [1]

[4 marks]

Exercise 4 Questions 18–19

Answer the questions in English.

18 Apart from their novelty value, which **three** advantages do garden-style workplaces have?

- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]
- (iii) [1]

19 According to research, what **two** findings are mentioned?

- (i) [1]
- (ii) [1]

[5 marks]

[Turn over

SECTION 3: CHINESE SAYINGS (CHENGYU) (6 marks)

Exercise 1 Question 20

20 For each of the following *chengyu*:

- (i) provide a translation, **and**
- (ii) add an explanation in English.

Example:

指鹿为马: (i) **Translation:** calling a stag a horse
 (ii) **Explanation:** deliberately misrepresenting

(a) 亡羊补牢

(i) **Translation:**
 [1]

(ii) **Explanation:**
 [1]

(b) 如鱼得水

(i) **Translation:**
 [1]

(ii) **Explanation:**
 [1]

(c) 掩耳盗铃

(i) **Translation:**
 [1]

(ii) **Explanation:**
 [1]

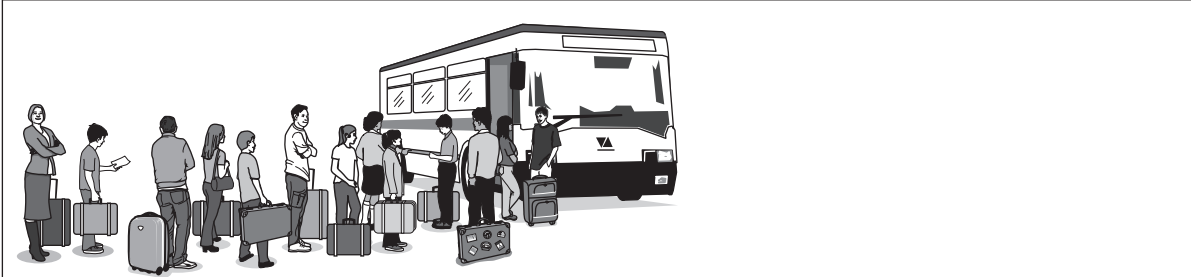
[6 marks]

TURN OVER FOR SECTION 4

SECTION 4: TRANSLATION (16 marks)

Exercise 1 Question 21

- 21 Translate the following passage into English. It is about the 'spring movement' during Chinese New Year. Conveying the meaning of the passage is more important than literal correctness.



“春运”是中国春节前后发生的一种全国性高交通压力的现象。据调查，每年春运的客流量人口已经超过十亿！春运的产生主要有以下两个原因：

首先，是中国人的传统家庭观念：由于春节是一年中最重要的节日，无论离家多远，人们都想要赶在除夕时回家过年。

其次，中国地方经济发展速度不同，地区生活水平差距大以及教育资源分配过于集中在大城市而造成了社会人力大量流动。

春运带来了一些社会问题。比如：现有的交通网络不能完全满足交通需求。飞机和汽车的票价在春节期间全面上涨，这对于低收入的人群影响最大。

Glossary:

上涨 = increase; rise

[16 marks]

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