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MANDARIN CHINESE

9778/02

Paper 2 Listening, Reading and Translation

May/June 2014

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 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 response to Listening Text (e) in continuous English prose.
You may listen to the 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.

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]

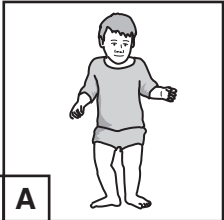
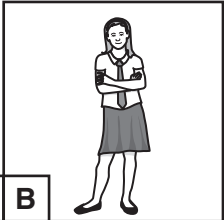
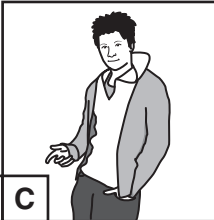
[3 marks]

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 According to the speaker, amongst which age group has learning Chinese become increasingly popular? Tick **one** box.

	Nursery	Secondary	University	
				
	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	

[1]

Listening Text (c)

5 Which **two** pieces of advice are given to those learning Chinese?

Tick **two** boxes.

A Listen to the bilingual news.

B Speak with native-speakers.

C Read Chinese stories aloud.

D Write characters repeatedly.

[2]

[3 marks]

Exercise 3 Questions 6–8

Listening Text (d)

How to be successful

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

6 Complete the following sentences.

According to many parents, what is the relationship between success and diligence?

(i) Success and diligence are [1]

(ii) Diligence success. [1]

(iii) Success diligence. [1]

7 According to some successful people, which **two factors contribute to success?**

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

8 According to the speaker, what impact does one's attitude have? Give **two details.**

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[7 marks]

Exercise 4 Question 9

Listening Text (e)



Social networking

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.

- What draws people to social networks?
- The impact of social networks on our lives.

[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 the impact of roads on economic development and answer the questions.



“要想富，先修路”说的是，一个地区要想发展经济，道路就一定要好走。从经济学的角度来看，道路好走了，地区之间的贸易成本就降低了。

一个城市的运行是有成本的，交通成本就是其中之一。住在城西的人要去城东上班；住在城北的人要去城南办事。我们每天在路上所花费的时间、堵车时的等待、打车付的费用、开车的油钱，都是交通成本的一部分。但这部分成本是对经济增长没有意义的。如果城市交通系统发达，则既可以省时省力，又能减少不必要的资源消费，这样人们可以有更多时间和精力去从事其它事情。因此，修好一个城市内部的交通系统，也是可以促进经济增长的。

Exercise 1 Question 10

10 Complete the following sentence with the phrases in the box.

cost of trading
 disappear
 differences
 cheaper to build
 decrease
 fit for purpose

From the point of view of economy, the between regions
 will, if roads are [3]

[3 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 11–13

Answer the questions in English.

11 Give three factors which, according to the text, contribute to the cost of the daily commute.

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

12 According to the text, what benefits would a well-developed transport system bring?

Tick the **two** correct answers.

A Increased revenue from tourism.

B Reduction in unnecessary consumption.

C Decrease in road accidents.

D More time at one’s disposal.

[2]

13 At the end of the passage, what suggestion is made to cities wishing to enhance their economic development?

..... [1]

[6 marks]

Reading Text (b)

Read Text (b) which is about 'super middle-school' performance and answer the questions.



近年来，中国出现了越来越多的“超级中学”。
“超级中学”是指：高考成绩十分优秀，高分学生集中而且考入名牌大学人数较多的中学。这些中学的在校师生人数不断增多，有的学校的在校学生人数甚至超过万人。国家和地方财政¹为“超级中学”提供很多资金，这些中学有着一流的师资和设备，收取高额的择校费，很多“超级中学”一年的择校费已经超过大学四年的学费。这些学校全面控制²着一个地方的教育发展和收费标准。

理想的教育应该是公平的。“超级中学”的教育尽管好，但是收费一样“好”，在这样的高收费下，教育的公平性是不存在的。

Glossary:

¹ 财政 = financial administration

² 控制 = to control

Exercise 3 Questions 14–15

14 According to the text, which of the following best describe the ‘super middle-schools’?

Tick the **three** correct boxes.

A A concentration of high achieving students.

B Situated in the city centre.

C Feeder schools to top universities.

D Offer financial support to their students.

E Deliver advanced curriculum.

F Ever increasing student/staff numbers.

[3]

15 In terms of resources, what advantages do these ‘super middle-schools’ offer? Mention **two** advantages.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[5 marks]

Exercise 4 Questions 16–18

Answer the questions in English.

16 What comparison made in the text highlights the level of fees being charged in ‘super middle-schools’?

..... [1]

17 How do ‘super middle-schools’ exert influence locally? Mention **two** ways.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

18 According to the text, on what basis should a country’s education system be judged?

..... [1]

[4 marks]

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

Exercise 1 Question 19

19 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) 虎父虎子

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

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

(b) 夜郎自大

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

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

(c) 守株待兔

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

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

[6 marks]

TURN OVER FOR SECTION 4

SECTION 4: TRANSLATION (16 marks)

Exercise 1 Question 20

- 20 Translate the following passage into English. It is about parental support for children. Conveying the meaning of the passage is more important than literal correctness.



对于大多数正在步入成家年龄的年轻人，结婚买房的需求就在眼前。面对过高的房价，不少父母在即将退休的年龄当上了孩子的“房奴”。

很多年轻人表示，父母工作了一生，到退休了还要为自己背负购房压力，自己也感到难受。但面对买房的困难，只有父母才能帮助自己。这些年轻人的父母为了帮孩子购房，要花掉他们在银行所有的钱。

专家指出，父母的这种“爱”虽然帮助孩子解除了一时的困难，但从长久来看，不利于年轻人在消费和管理他们的收入时做出适合自己能力的正确选择。

[16 marks]

Glossary:

房奴 = house slave

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