

SECTION 1: LISTENING (20 marks)

You are advised to spend 30 minutes on this section.

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 What enables us to better understand the history and culture of a place? Tick **one** box.

Language	Travel	Literature
<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C

[1]

Listening Text (c)

5 Apart from sleep, what else can help to relieve our fatigue?

Tick **two** boxes.

- A** friendship
- B** hope
- C** smiling
- D** love

[2]

[3 marks]

Exercise 3 Questions 6–9

Listening Text (d)



Companionship

Listen to Text (d) and answer the following questions in English. You need not write in full sentences.

6 Complete the following sentences.

In the parent-child relationship, companionship cannot be replaced by money or For a child, what they remember is not but rather the happy times they have spent with their parents. [2]

7 What can have a strong influence on the development of a child? Mention **one** thing. [1]

8 According to a child psychologist, what example of parental behaviour can make children feel unimportant? [1]

9 Apart from love, what **three** other key factors contribute to true companionship?
(i) [1]
(ii) [1]
(iii) [1]

[7 marks]

Exercise 4 Question 10

Listening Text (e)



10 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 characteristics of sign language
- the differences and similarities between sign languages in different countries

[7 marks]

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TURN OVER FOR SECTION 2

SECTION 2: READING (18 marks)

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

Reading Text (a)

Read Text (a) which is about 'chasing celebrities' and answer the questions.



“追星”一词在中国最早出现在20世纪90年代末。随着传播媒介的多样化以及偶像制造业的兴起，现今的追星意味着对偶像有更深入和全面的了解。除了才华以外，明星凭借着外表和性格，成为粉丝的“信仰”。

近年来，媒体对科学家的报道，远远不如影星、球星，甚至也大大不如以自我炒作博名的“网络红人”。

追星成为了一些人生活的一部分，因为这是他们实现自己的方式。很多年轻人认为他们的偶像身上有可贵的品质和精神值得学习。比如：不怕困难；坚持理想。那些充满正能量并对社会的进步做出贡献的人才是真正值得我们追的星。

Glossary:

粉丝 = fans

Exercise 1 Questions 11–13

11 When did the phrase ‘chasing celebrities’ first appear in China? Tick **one** box.

A in the early 20th century

B in the early 1990s

C in the late 1990s [1]

12 Apart from the emergence of an idol-making industry, what else changed the meaning of ‘chasing celebrities’? Tick **one** box.

A diversity of media

B advances in technology

C ever-changing lifestyle [1]

13 People ‘worship’ celebrities because of their... Tick **one** box.

A power and wealth

B appearance and personality

C fame and influence [1]

[3 marks]

Exercise 2 Questions 14–17

Answer the questions in English.

14 Apart from movie stars and sports icons, who else has received more media coverage in recent years?

..... [1]

15 Why has ‘chasing celebrities’ become part of some people’s lives?

..... [1]

16 According to many young people, what **two** qualities are worth learning from celebrities?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

17 According to the end of the text, what kind of truly worthy celebrities should we follow? Mention **two** things.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

[6 marks]

[Turn over]

Reading Text (b)

Read Text (b) which is about overtime culture and answer the questions.



在竞争日益激烈的职场中，尤其是在将勤奋置于首位的中国式工作文化中，很多人觉得工作时间越长，完成任务的机会也就越多。随之，以“996”为常态的加班文化便形成了。“996”是指：朝九晚九，工作六天。

有些成功的企业家认为只有努力才能成功；那些能坚持加班的人一定是找到了自己的热情之处。

中国政府对996工作制进行了批评，官方报纸《人民日报》写道：“强制执行996加班文化不仅反映了企业管理者的傲慢，而且也是不公平和不切实际的。”

为了保持高生产率，降低与健康相关的成本，让员工乐于上班，企业应首先考虑员工的工作与生活平衡。

Exercise 3 Question 18

Complete the following sentence with the phrases in the box.

an increasingly competitive
 longer hours
 greater support
 loyalty
 more opportunities
 hard work
 a more and more stressful
 more incentives

18 In workplace, especially given the Chinese-style work culture that puts at the forefront, many people feel the longer the working hours, the they have to complete their tasks. [3]

[3 marks]

Exercise 4 Questions 19–21

Answer the questions in English.

19 What do entrepreneurs think of people who consistently work overtime?
 [1]

20 Apart from criticising managers, what else does the Chinese government think of the ‘996’ system? Mention **two** things.
 (i) [1]
 (ii) [1]

21 According to the end of the text, what benefits would prioritising a work-life balance bring?
 (i) [1]
 (ii) [1]
 (iii) [1]

[6 marks]

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

You are advised to spend 15 minutes on this section.

Exercise 1 Question 22

22 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) 坐井观天

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

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

(b) 青出于蓝

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

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

(c) 亡羊补牢

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

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

[6 marks]

TURN OVER FOR SECTION 4

SECTION 4: TRANSLATION (16 marks)

You are advised to spend 1 hour on this section.

Exercise 1 Question 23

- 23 Translate the following passage into **English**. It is about a video clip dedicated to young people. Conveying the meaning of the passage is more important than literal correctness.



前几年网络热传着一部名为《后浪》的视频，这是长辈们献给年轻人的作品，充满对年轻人的羡慕和赞美。

随着科技的发展及文化的繁荣，现代文明的成果被层层打开，供年轻人尽情享用。年轻人可以自由地学习一门语言，掌握新手艺，去远方旅行。

很多人从小就清楚自己的喜好。人与人之间的墙被打破了，人们可以轻易地交到志同道合的朋友。年轻人把自己的热爱变成了和人们分享快乐的事业。他们正在把传统的变成现代的，经典的变成流行的，学术的变成大众的，民族的变成世界的。

[16 marks]

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