

2017 HSC Chinese and Literature Marking Guidelines

Section I — Listening and Responding Part A

Question 1 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the incorrect statement	1

Sample answer:

C

Question 1 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates a sound understanding of why Xiaojie said this	3
• Demonstrates some understanding of why Xiaojie said this	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Xiaojie said that he used to be a top student but now was at the bottom. He felt guilty because his parents sacrificed a lot to be able to send him to study overseas. He felt that he might fail to meet his parents' and teachers' expectations.

Question 1 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates a perceptive understanding of how Xiaojie’s cousin tried to make him feel better with reference to both content and language	6
• Demonstrates a sound understanding of how Xiaojie’s cousin tried to make him feel better with reference to both content and language	4–5
• Demonstrates a satisfactory understanding of how Xiaojie’s cousin tried to make him feel better with some textual reference to content and/or language	3
• Demonstrates a limited understanding of how Xiaojie’s cousin tried to make him feel better with some evaluation of content and/or language	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Answers could include:

Content:

- Xiaojie’s cousin suggested Xiaojie make friends by playing basketball, working after school, participating in various activities.
- She showed her understanding by sharing her own experience with Xiaojie.
- She gave suggestions to Xiaojie to improve his learning, such as form a study group, find resources on the school’s website and ask the teachers for help directly.
- To boost Xiaojie’s confidence, she encouraged him by saying ‘*Your English is quite good.*’

Language features:

- Xiaojie’s cousin used the simile, ‘*a kite with thread broken*’, to describe her loneliness when she first came here to show her understanding to Xiaojie.
- She used the rhetorical question to reinforce his self-esteem, ‘*Isn’t your English very good?*’.
- She used Edison’s quote to encourage Xiaojie to be persistent and never give up.

Section I — Listening and Responding

Part B

Question 2

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the issues raised in the texts and a sophisticated level of ability to compare and contrast them • Composes a coherent and concise text demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of the texts • Demonstrates a highly-developed understanding of context and audience • Demonstrates an excellent control of vocabulary and language structures 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the main issues in the texts and compares and contrasts them in a lucid way • Composes an effective and concise text with close reference to the texts • Writes effectively for the context and audience • Demonstrates an appropriate knowledge and understanding of language structures and vocabulary 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherently compares and contrasts information in the texts • Writes coherently and with some appropriate textual reference • Relates information to context and audience • Writes using a range of language structures and vocabulary 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compares and contrasts some opinions, ideas and information in the texts • Demonstrates a limited ability to structure and sequence information and ideas • Demonstrates an awareness of context and audience 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the texts and the ability to compare and contrast information • Shows some evidence of the ability to organise information 	1–2

Sample answer:

网络与生活的平衡上让

如今，网络已是青少年生活和学习必不可少的一部分。网络上丰富的信息、资源让不仅为学习提供了方便，也拓宽了我们的思路和视野。通过网络我们可以广泛地社让交、了解外部世界和表达自己的观点。让

但是，有些学生沉迷网络，整天上网、玩游戏，不运动，也不愿意参加社会活让动。这样会损害眼睛、颈椎，还有可能患上失眠和抑郁症，同时也会影响学习，甚至让失去基本的社交能力。让

我们应当注意平衡网络和生活之间的关系，多参加户外活动，让自己的生活更丰让富、更健康。“无网日”活动值得提倡。让

Sample answer (translation):

The balance of the internet and daily life

Nowadays the internet has become an essential part of our lives and learning. Rich information and resources online provide a lot of convenience to us for our studies. These things widen our vision and empower our thinking. Through the internet we have an easier access to the world and more opportunities to express our viewpoints.

However, some students are obsessed with the internet, staying at home all the time surfing the internet and playing online games, and rarely go out for sports or social activities. As a result, their physical conditions are adversely affected, such as eyes and back issues. Some even suffer from insomnia and depression. It also has a negative impact on young people's studies and social skills.

Therefore, we should pay attention to the balance between the use of the internet and daily life, participate more in outdoor activities and make our lives more colourful and healthy. 'A Day Without Internet' is highly recommended.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part A

Question 3 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates a perceptive understanding of the reasons why Davis said ‘Monkeys are just monkeys’	3
• Demonstrates some understanding of the reasons why Davis said ‘Monkeys are just monkeys’	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Davis said ‘Monkeys are just monkeys’ because he looked down upon Xu Datong and in his eyes Xu Datong acted like a monkey in the second hearing. Sun Wukong, a monkey, could not compete against human beings. Davis thought Xu Datong knew little of American laws just as Sun Wukong knew little of the regulations of heaven, so Xu Datong was doomed to lose the lawful case.

Question 3 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates a perceptive understanding of why Margaret’s response to winning the case was different to Davis’s response	4
• Demonstrates a sound understanding of why Margaret’s response to winning the case was different to Davis’s response	3
• Demonstrates some understanding of why Margaret’s response to winning the case was different to Davis’s response	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Compared with Davis, whose job was just to win the case without considering Dennis’s feelings, Margaret felt uneasy because Dennis lost his father as a result of the Child Welfare Agency winning the case. She was afraid if CWA wronged Xu Datong, the family would suffer more. She knew Davis lied to the judge in the second hearing by demonising Sun Wukong in order to provoke Xu Datong to anger. She was not happy about Davis’s behaviour at all.

Question 3 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of how Jian Ning’s use of the word reveals the changes in her emotional state with reference to the extract and the whole film • Clearly communicates information and ideas in either Chinese or English using relevant textual references 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of how Jian Ning’s use of the word reveals the changes in her emotional state with reference to the extract and the whole film • Communicates information and ideas in either Chinese or English using some relevant textual references 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of how Jian Ning’s use of the word reveals the changes in her emotional state with reference to the extract and/or the whole film • Communicates some information and ideas in either Chinese or English and/or textual references 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a basic understanding of how the word is used in the extract and/or the whole film • Responds with limited language and/or textual reference 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Jian Ning’s emotional state has changed during the conversation. This is revealed through her use of the word ‘everything’.

The first time she used the word to refer to what had happened, including losing the case so that Dennis was not allowed to go home. She uses this word as a way of apologising to Xu Datong for breaking her promise of keeping secrets from his father. She feels guilty and apologetic.

The second time ‘everything’ refers to Xu Datong’s wrongdoing such as losing his temper in the court. She feels angry when Xu Datong calls her an ‘idiot’. She was offended and blamed him for messing up the whole situation.

The third time she uses the word she says that ‘everything is my fault’. It refers to the cause and dire consequences of the court case. She feels outraged when hearing Xu Datong’s response ‘I know what I am doing’ and she starts to become cynical and ironic ‘You always know the right thing to do, don’t you?’. It also demonstrates her helplessness that she was unable to get her family out of this frustrating situation.

Question 3 (d)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a perceptive understanding of the traditional values demonstrated by Xu Datong in both the extract and the film as a whole • Responds using appropriate textual references • Responds with sophisticated language 	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the traditional values demonstrated by Xu Datong in both the extract and the film as a whole • Responds using some appropriate textual references • Responds with clear and coherent language 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound understanding of the traditional values demonstrated by Xu Datong in both the extract and the film as a whole • Responds using some appropriate textual references • Responds with clear language 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the traditional values demonstrated by Xu Datong in the extract and/or the film as a whole • Responds using some textual references • Responds with basic language and some grammatical errors 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates limited understanding of the traditional values demonstrated by Xu Datong • Responds with limited language and/or textual reference 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Xu Datong demonstrates his traditional values through his attitudes towards his dad, wife, son, friend and boss.

His love for his family members shows he is a responsible man with strong Chinese family values.

He shows great respect to his father in the way he talks to his father, in the fact that he pleads guilty for his father, tries to conceal everything from his father, and wants his father to stay in America.

The way he speaks to his wife in certain circumstances indicates Xu thinks he is superior to his wife. He shouted at her ‘*Cut it out*’ when she tried to tell the judge in the first hearing that it was not Xu Datong who did Gua sha treatment for Dennis. In the extract, he said to her ‘*you, you stupid*’ when he found that she had told his father everything.

He smacks his son on the head when he refuses to say sorry to Paul. It shows his traditional idea of the relationship between a father and a son. He thinks his son is just his belonging and he gives his son physical punishment at his will. It also demonstrates how he shows respect to his boss and friend.

He felt betrayed and angry at Quinlan’s words in the second hearing. He thinks Quinlan should defend him even by lying to the judge. It indicates his traditional values about friendship.

When he decided to quit his job, he told Quinlan that men of different principles can never work together, which indicates he is using Chinese traditional social standards to judge his relationship with Quinlan.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part A (continued)

Question 4

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a highly developed ability to explain how each novel reflects the statement • Demonstrates a perceptive and insightful ability to analyse the way in which content and language features are used to convey meaning in both texts • Composes a coherent and sophisticated argument demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of both texts with appropriate textual references 	17–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a sound ability to explain how each novel reflects the statement • Demonstrates a sound ability to analyse the way in which content and language features are used to convey meaning in both texts • Composes an effective argument demonstrating a sound understanding of both texts with some appropriate textual references 	13–16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some ability to explain how one or both novel(s) reflect(s) the statement • Demonstrates some ability to analyse the way in which content and/or language features are used to convey meaning in one or both text(s) • Supports the discussion of the question with some textual references 	9–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies some ideas and information relevant to the statement • Identifies some examples of the way in which language is used in one or both text(s) • Attempts to compose an argument with reference to the text 	5–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies limited ideas and information relevant to the question • Demonstrates limited ability to structure and sequence ideas 	1–4

Answers could include:

Decades of high-speed economic growth have brought a great deal of wealth to the state and individuals, meanwhile it also nurtured materialism, corruption and pollution.

Return Journey

CONTENT

- Jiang Zhengyuan's position in a large newspaper-publishing firm was taken by Fan Qinghua, his good friend who came from a family of power and money. His outlook on the world has gradually changed and he has started to question his own dream.
- The people with wealth and power always have the most resources, whereas the people with talent and ability but no contacts in high society have less or no opportunity to move up.
- In the academic circle, people begin to pursue money and status instead of academic development. University students have lost their interest in study but pursue a western lifestyle.

LANGUAGE FEATURES

- The detailed description of Jiang's thoughts reflects the impact of the rapid economic growth on him.
- The use of symbolism, such as the glass tower mentioned in the poem at the beginning of chapter 2 and the title of the novel, shows young people's frustration and loss in the rapid economic growth.

Environmental Bureau

CONTENT

- The environment is seriously polluted and caused people's health problems and property loss, such as San Duo Xiang, the river, air, crops and in Longxi village.
- Some officials, like Tian Fuxiangzhang and Ma Fanping, bullied the people under them and deceived the people above.
- Social bribery is not uncommon eg Chang Fengying (Wu's wife) talks about giving gifts to Party Secretary Song.
- Materialism is prevalent. Bad social practice is rising eg the incident of the stolen cover of the inception well.

LANGUAGE FEATURES

- Plain and concise language used.
- A lot of dialogue used to demonstrate individuals' personalities under the influence of rapid economic growth and to move the story forward eg in the incident of the stolen cover of the inception well.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part B

Question 5

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the issues raised in the text • Composes a coherent argument demonstrating a highly developed understanding of context and audience with relevant textual references • Demonstrates an excellent control of language structures and vocabulary in Chinese 	13–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates sound understanding of the issues raised in the text • Composes an effective argument for context and audience with appropriate textual references • Demonstrates an appropriate knowledge and understanding of language structures and vocabulary in Chinese 	10–12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the issues raised in the text • Writes coherently relating information to context and audience with some textual reference • Writes using a range of language structures and vocabulary in Chinese 	7–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to some opinions, ideas and information in the text • Demonstrates an awareness of context and/or audience • Demonstrates a limited ability to structure and sequence information and ideas in Chinese 	4–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding of the text • Shows some evidence of the ability to organise information in Chinese 	1–3

Answers could include (translation):

- Wearing make-up and dressing up is not exclusive to women. More and more men pay more attention to their appearance. It is welcomed by women. They think it is a sign of advanced society and a good display of inner personality and manners.
- A good appearance demonstrates self-respect, self-confidence and self-esteem.
- Traditionally, it is fine for men not to pay attention to their appearance.
- If a man pays too much attention to his appearance, it is too sissy and not accepted.

Section III — Writing in Chinese

Questions 6–7

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes perceptively for a specified audience, context and purpose • Demonstrates an excellent control of vocabulary and language structures • Demonstrates a highly developed and sophisticated control of Chinese vocabulary and syntax • Demonstrates flair and originality in the selection, presentation and development of ideas 	21–25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes effectively for an audience, context and purpose • Demonstrates a well-developed command of Chinese with a comprehensive range of vocabulary and syntax • Demonstrates the ability to manipulate language • Demonstrates originality in the selection and presentation of ideas 	16–20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes original and interesting text appropriate to audience, context and purpose • Demonstrates a satisfactory command of Chinese, with a sound base of vocabulary and syntax • Demonstrates the ability to organise and express most ideas reasonably, but with a number of weaknesses in sequencing, linking and grammar 	11–15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an awareness of audience and context using only a narrow range of information and ideas • Uses a limited range of predictable vocabulary and language structures to express ideas • Attempts to sequence and link ideas 	6–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates a limited range of ideas with little attempt to organise and sequence material 	1–5

2017 HSC Chinese and Literature Mapping Grid

Section I — Listening and Responding Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1 (a)	1	Adapting to new cultures — conversation	H3.1
1 (b)	3	Adapting to new cultures — conversation	H3.1, H3.2
1 (c)	6	Adapting to new cultures — conversation	H3.2, H3.3, H3.7

Section I — Listening and Responding Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
2	10	Pressures on young people today — radio broadcast/conversation	H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H3.5

Section II — Reading and Responding Part A

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
3 (a)	3	<i>The Gua Sha Treatment</i>	H3.1, H3.2
3 (b)	4	<i>The Gua Sha Treatment</i>	H3.3, H3.4
3 (c)	6	<i>The Gua Sha Treatment</i>	H3.2, H3.3, H3.6
3 (d)	7	<i>The Gua Sha Treatment</i>	H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H4.1
4	20	<i>Return Journey</i> and <i>Environmental Bureau</i>	H2.1, H3.1, H3.2, H3.7, H3.8

Section II — Reading and Responding Part B

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
5	15	Changing gender roles in today's society — article/letter	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H2.1, H2.3, H3.1, H3.2, H3.4, H3.5, H3.8

Section III — Writing in Chinese

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
6	25	The place of education in young people's lives — speech	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4, H4.2
7	25	The impact of international influences on Chinese-speaking countries — speech	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4, H4.2