

Notice of change to A level Chinese Sample Assessment Materials

Please be aware that we have made small changes to Paper 2 (Written response to works and translation) questions 3 and 4 as follows. The changes are shown below with yellow highlight.

Question 3

Traditional/full character version (page 79)

3 《城南舊事》(作者 林海音)

分析在〈爸爸的花兒落了〉中，作者如何用比喻表現英子和父親的關係。

(Total for Question 3 = 50 marks)

Simplified character version (page 93)

3 《城南旧事》(作者 林海音)

分析在〈爸爸的花儿落了〉中，作者如何用比喻表现英子和父亲的关系。

(Total for Question 3 = 50 marks)

Indicative content Question 3 (page 117)

Flowers represent the father's way of life, his presence, absence and the daughter's blossoming as she grows up.

- The father, a keen gardener, spends many hours with his daughter, Yingzi, tending his plants. The plants become a recurring symbol of their close relationship and mutual fondness.
- When Yingzi goes to the school assembly hall for the graduation ceremony, while her father is in hospital, she wears an oleander flower which is symbolic of his presence.
- The father's illness and eventually death is paralleled by the fading of his plants.
- For Yingzi, the condition of her father's plants reflects his state of health and his death.

Question 4

Traditional/full character version (page 80)

4 《故鄉》(作者 魯迅)

探討作者運用什麼寫作方法，表達閏土和敘述者「我」之間關係的變化。

(Total for Question 4 = 50 marks)

Simplified character version (page 94)

4 《故乡》(作者 魯迅)

探讨作者运用什么写作方法，表达闰土和叙述者“我”之间关系的变化。

(Total for Question 4 = 50 marks)

Indicative content Question 4 (page 118)

The author regularly employs contrasts to present the changes in the narrator's relationship with Runtu. Their early relationship is equal and one of mutual admiration, but some years later they are miserable in different ways and struggling due to the economic situation. There are contrasts throughout their shared journey.

- Runtu, a peasant, used to be the narrator's childhood friend and was a fountain of knowledge.
- As a child, the narrator was the son of a landlord family and as such his life was limited to the four walls of the family courtyard. He admired Runtu who was free to experience the life of the countryside.
- As an adult, the narrator struggles to make a living in the city, but Runtu is still trapped in the miserable economic situation in the countryside.
- When returning home to sell his family home, the narrator is excited at the prospect of being reunited with Runtu. However, reality strikes when he is addressed by Runtu as “Master” and this sharply reinforces the distance between them.

We have found an error in the simplified character version of Question 6.

Question 6

Simplified character version (page 96)

6 《十七岁的单车》(导演 王小帅)

分析电影如何呈现农民工在城市的社会地位。

(Total for Question 6 = 50 marks)

Note that the traditional character version of Question 6 is correct.