Chinese Continuers Stage 6

Understanding the requirements of text types

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# Context

This document provides generic advice only. It is the responsibility of individual teachers to ensure their students are adequately prepared for the HSC examinations.

This advice has been developed for the Chinese Continuers Stage 6 course and is current as at May 2024.

# Introduction

In the Chinese Continuers Stage 6 course, students are required to produce different types of text appropriate to a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. By using this guide, you can support your students to develop and refine their writing skills across a range of tasks. Some language features are provided in Chinese as a guide.

Section III of the HSC written paper assesses Objective 2 – express ideas through the production of original texts in Chinese. The following outcomes are assessed:

* **2.1** applies knowledge of language structures to create original text [[1]](#footnote-2)#
* **2.2** composes informative, descriptive, reflective, persuasive or evaluative texts appropriate to context, purpose and/or audience
* **2.3** structures and sequences ideas and information

[Chinese Continuers Stage 6 Syllabus](https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/stage-6-learning-areas/stage-6-languages/continuers/spanish-continuers-syllabus) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2009.

# Text types

Texts (text types) are various forms of spoken and written language, such as articles, conversations, letters and so on. Each text type varies in its characteristics of format, style and language. In Chinese Continuers Stage 6, the following written text types are specified for production:

* article
* diary entry
* email
* letter
* message[[2]](#footnote-3)\*
* note[[3]](#footnote-4)\*
* notice
* postcard
* recount
* report
* script of an interview
* script of a speech or talk.

In the written section of the HSC examination, students are required to produce 2 different texts.

The first text is informative or descriptive. Informative or descriptive texts are usually used for sharing and describing personal experiences and ideas. They can include ideas, opinions and memories, and usually express feelings or reactions and reflections. Students are required to write approximately 90 characters in Chinese.

The second text is reflective, persuasive or evaluative, and could require you to explain or justify a point of view. Students are required to write approximately 250 characters in Chinese.

To build students’ skills in writing cohesive and engaging responses, consider choosing one task focused on a particular text type and completing the steps outlined below as a class. Next, choose a different task with the same text type for students to work on individually or in pairs.

1. Identify the purpose, context and audience for their writing.
2. Brainstorm or identify key ideas.
3. Write a first draft.
4. Evaluate the draft (for example, through peer feedback).
5. Address any areas for improvement.
6. Write the final draft.

## Article

Table 1 – information relating to ‘article’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform about a topic, and/or sustain an argument * To persuade the reader to think about a topic * To entertain * To express the author’s thoughts and feelings | * Title or heading * Introduction that includes a statement of argument to be addressed * Body paragraphs that include development of arguments or ideas and sequencing and linking of ideas, with supporting evidence * Conclusion that reviews or summarises the argument or topic. It should be short and accentuate the main idea of the article | * Range of tenses (past, present, future), for example, 现在, 过去, 了, 过, 将来 * Conditional sentences, for example, 如果……, 就会……, 只要……, 就…… * Descriptive, factual, emotive, evaluative or persuasive language, depending on context, purpose and audience, for example, 有人提议……, 大家都赞成,我心里觉得…… * An objective or subjective tone, depending on the context and purpose, for example, 老实说 * Consistent informal or formal register * Use of language structures, vocabulary and expressions to describe facts or topics, to persuade the audience or to evaluate an issue (for or against), for example, 其实 * Rhetorical questions to lead the audience to a particular conclusion， for example, 中学生怎么交朋友？ * Repetition to emphasise a given idea * Expert opinion where appropriate, for example, 听说 * Modality language, for example, 应该, 可能, 一定, 必须 * Language of cause and effect to draw conclusions, for example, 由于……, 因此……, 结果, 因为⋯…, 所以⋯… * Expressions to present a point of view, for example, 在我看来, 认为, 觉得,赞成, 反对,一点都不觉得…… * Emotive language, for example, 愉快, 过瘾,糟糕,发脾气 * Evaluative language, for example, 做得很好,各有千秋 * Summing up, for example, 总之, 最后，综上所述, 说到底 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You are a journalist for an online magazine. Write an article in which you evaluate a recent Chinese film festival in your city.

Sourced from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You are a journalist for an online magazine. Write an article in which you evaluate a recent visit to a rural area.

Sourced from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have been invited to make a contribution to the school’s Chinese magazine. Write an article in which you reflect on your high school graduation day.

Sourced from 2015 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2015.

## Diary entry

Table 2 – information relating to ‘diary entry’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To document thoughts, reflections and experiences * To explore the emotions, attitudes, values, beliefs, fears, dreams and/or motivations evoked by an experience * To reflect on a theme, place or past events or experiences | * Date * Attention-grabbing opening sentence * Body of the text includes events in chronological order with detail and description | * First person * Plan for the tone and perspective of the character that you are writing * Informal register * Language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive, evaluative or emotive depending on context * Range of tenses (past, present, future) – usually past tense, for example, 去过,吃了 * Conditional sentences, for example, 如果……, 就会……, 只要……, 就…… * Year, date, day, weather, for example, 2023年10月二十日, 星期二, 晴 * Opening statement, for example, 今天发生了一些有趣的事情 * Time connectives to relate events in chronological order, for example, 昨天, 明天, 最近,以前,首先,然后, 之后, 经常, * The body of a diary or journal entry can be written in first or third person and may contain expressions such as, for example, 我很骄傲,真高兴, 我很生气, 她非常感动, 他哭笑不得 * A variety of tenses, including the use of the past tense to recount events in the past, for example, 今年九月的中国旅行我们一共去了十天。 * Short sentences, phrases and exclamations may be used to highlight certain ideas and opinions, for example, 真是太棒了, 真是小题大做, 自相矛盾 * Rhetorical questions may add breadth and depth to personal reflections and thoughts, for example, 什么情况? 怎么会这样?, 如果是我, 我会不会也那样做? * Authentic use of idiomatic expressions where appropriate, for example, 说曹操, 曹操就到, 入乡随俗 * Impressions, reflections, emphatic statements and direct speech to reveal inner thoughts and recount dialogue, for example, 很感人, 我觉得很开心, 我感觉到很快乐, 我印象非常深刻 * Evaluative language, for example, 我觉得住在这个寄宿家庭里很开心, 西安的小吃真好吃, 大学的学习比中学难多了 * Reflective or evaluative language to express opinions or reflections on significant experiences, for example, 我希望明天会更好!   **Note:** do not translate ‘Dear diary’. |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have just completed the first day at a new school. Write a diary entry reflecting on whether the school is suitable for you.

Sourced from 2022 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2022.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have just completed the last day of your high school education. Write a diary entry reflecting on how your high school experiences have affected you.

Sourced from 2022 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2022.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have participated in an extracurricular sport activity for a while. Your team won the grand final last Saturday. Write a diary entry reflecting on this experience.

Sourced from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

## Email or letter

Table 3 – information relating to ‘email or letter’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform or advise * To invite or apologise * To show appreciation * To send greetings * To retell events * To seek a response * To express a point of view and convince * To make a complaint | * Email address of sender and recipient, and the subject (applies only to emails) * Your name and address on the right (informal letter) * Date below your address (informal letter) * Opening salutation * Introduction that includes initial greeting and reason for writing * Body of the text with elaboration of key ideas * Conclusion that includes what is expected from the recipient * Closing statement * Closing salutation and name | * First person, to create a personal tone * Range of tenses (present, perfect, future, imperfect, conditional) * Language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive, evaluative or persuasive, depending on context, purpose and audience * Authentic use of idiomatic expressions, where appropriate, for example, 好久不见 * Formal or informal register depending on the purpose and audience (be consistent throughout the letter or email) * Informal and formal salutation, for example, 亲爱的, 尊敬的 * Address the recipient with their title, for example, 王老师, 陈经理 * Use a suitable sign-off phrase and closing statement based on the context, for example, 期待你的回复! 祝好, 敬上 * Simple linking devices, for example, 首先, 其次, 然后, 最后 * Initial informal greeting and reasons for writing, for example, 亲爱的小明, 你好吗?, 希望你的假期过得愉快, 我写这封信是想告诉你我最近都在做什么, 我们很久没有联系了, 这就是我为什么写信的原因 * Initial formal greeting and state reason for writing, for example, 我读了您的广告……, 我写信给您是关于…… * Appropriate opening phrases, for example, 你好, 你好吗? 近来如何? * Informal closing statement, for example, 祝你一切都好, 希望很快能收到你的回信, 希望很快能收到你的消息, 谢谢你的帮助 * Formal closing statement, for example, 祝学习进步, 祝身体健康salutations and endings in an email – less conventional than a normal letter, for example, 祝好 * Place name and the date in the bottom right corner at end of a letter, for example, 王明 2023年3月25日 * Place name in the bottom left corner at the end of an email |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have recently made changes to your daily routine which have helped you to improve your health. Write an email to a friend to persuade him/ her to do the same.

Sourced from 2019 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2019.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have decided to take on volunteer work. Write an email to a friend to persuade him/ her to join you.

Sourced from 2019 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2019.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have found a photograph of yourself with a friend who you have not seen for a number of years. Write him/ her a letter reflecting on that time of your life.

Sourced from 2017 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2017.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You are concerned that your grandparents are missing out on the benefits of modern life. Write a letter to persuade them to modernise their lifestyle.

Sourced from 2014 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2014.

## Message or note

Table 4 – information relating to ‘message or note’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To thank or express appreciation * To inform or advise * To request * To instruct * To remind   **Note**: the difference between a message and a note is that a message can vary in type, such as text message or social media post, whereas a note is generic. | * Opening salutation * General statement, description or procedure * Lack of descriptive detail * Closing salutation | * Short and to the point (lacking detail) * Informal or formal register (be consistent throughout) * Frequent use of colloquial language (does not necessarily mean informal register) * Use of plain form or polite form, depending on the audience (be consistent throughout the letter or email) * Address the recipients by their title (if required), for example, 王老师 * Place the date and name in the bottom left corner at the end of the message/note.   **Sample phrases**  To thank or express appreciation:   * 非常感谢你…… * 你真是太好了! * 我真幸运有像你这样的朋友！ * 谢谢你为我做的一切! * 你真的很擅长……   To inform:   * 我想通知你…… * 今晚/今天, 我有, 我会回来的很晚。   To request:   * 你可以借你的电脑给我吗? * 对不起, 但是我需要你的帮助。   To remind:   * 我知道你最近很忙, 但是我们很久没有见面了。 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese Your friend Mark has posted a photo on social media in which he is receiving an award from school. Write a message to congratulate him.

Sourced from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. Your friend has organised a barbecue lunch on the weekend that you cannot attend. Write a note to your friend explaining why you cannot attend. Write a note to your friend explaining why you cannot attend.

Sourced from 2022 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2022.

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. You have just spent a weekend with your friend and his/her family. Write a note to the parents to thank them.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese You are meeting your idol tonight. Write a note to your best friend about how excited you are to meet your idol.

Sourced from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

## Notice

Table 5 – information relating to ‘notice’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform * To encourage and seek a response | * Name of the issuing agency * Date of issue/release of the notice * Title, heading or addressee * Relevant details, for example, date, time, duration, place or venue * Statement of conclusion or advice (for example, giving contact details) | * Verbs usually written in the present tense * Language can be descriptive, factual, judgemental, emotive or persuasive, depending on context * Language used is simple and formal * The title should be concise and clear, common words used include: 通知, 公告, 好消息 * Describe the purpose of the notice, for example, 为了……, 由于…… * State any required actions or expectations from the audience, for example, 请快来参加吧! 欢迎有兴趣的同学参加…… * Conclude with a polite ending, for example, 感谢大家 * Highlighting collective responsibility over individuality is often more culturally appropriate, for example, 我们一起……   Sample expressions:   * 你喜欢唱歌或体验其他文化吗? 快来这个有趣的活动上支持你的朋友吧! * 快来参加这个独特的活动 * 比赛的奖品是…… |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. Write a notice to be put on the school noticeboard about a new health and fitness initiative for Chinese students and their parents.

Adapted from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, German Continuers, Section III, Question 12 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. Your school is organising a fair or festival for multicultural day. Write a notice for your school and the wider community, encouraging participation in the event.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. You are on exchange in China and you would like someone to practise Chinese conversation with. Write a notice for the school’s online noticeboard outlining this request.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. A famous basketball team is going to visit your school. Write a notice to be put on the school noticeboard about this basketball team and encourage participation in a friendly game.

## Postcard

Table 6 – information relating to ‘postcard’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform and retell events (describe where you are and some of the things you are doing and seeing) * To communicate your thoughts or feelings * To amuse or entertain | * Recipient name * Information about a place, for example, weather or atmosphere * Activities done * Plans * Closing statement and salutation | * First person * Language is usually descriptive and evaluative * Appropriate greeting ranging from informal to formal depending on the context and relationship with the recipient, for example, 亲爱的 or 尊敬的 * Description of sights and/or activities * Personal impressions * Message is concise * Correct tense for activities – what has happened and what is happening next? * Friendly and personal tone, reflecting your relationship with the recipient   Sample expressions:   * 我现在在中国旅游, 这里有很多可以看和做的事情 * 昨天, 我们在沙滩上打排球, 非常有趣 * 星期一, 我去了……, 看到了……, 天气非常好, 阳光灿烂, 现在我在一家饺子馆吃午餐, 这里的饺子非常好吃 * 明天我们要去参观故宫, 到目前为止, 我最喜欢的事情是……, 希望下次我们可以一起来 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. You are on exchange in China, your host parent recommended a place for you to visit in your free time. Write a postcard to your host parent about your experience.

Adapted from 2023 Higher School Certificate Examination, German Continuers, Section III, Question 11 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2023.

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. You are travelling in China and have visited a place for the first time. Write a postcard to your Chinese friend about this place.

Adapted from 2020 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 11 (5 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2020.

Write approximately 90 characters in Chinese. You have just come back from your first shopping trip in China. Write a postcard to your Chinese-speaking friend at home, describing what happened.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Recount

Table 7 – information relating to ‘recount’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To inform or entertain * To retell past events or experiences for the reader's information or enjoyment | * Introduction or orientation (setting the scene) * Series of events in chronological order with details * Closing statement that expresses an opinion regarding the events described | * First person or third person (depending on the requirement of the question) * Often written in past tense, for example, 去了,看了,吃了,坐了, 玩了 * Adjectives, for example, 天气非常好, 尽管有点冷, 但是太阳还是很温暖。 * Adverbs, for example, 幸运地, 欢乐地 * Time connectives to put events in a chronological order, for example, 从…… 到……, 每晚, 首先, 接下来, 然后, 紧接着, 突然, 最后, 就在那时 * Linking words, for example, 此外, 因为, 然而, 尽管, 但是 * Evaluative language to summarise and/or reflect on the events and/or the experiences, for example, 令人高兴, 真有意思, 最喜欢的, 最糟糕的   Sample expressions:   * 一个完美的一天 * 学校这次举办去中国旅游是一个独特的机会, 我体验到和了解了不同地方的人土风情 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. Write a recount for a blog for Chinese-speaking teenagers reflecting on a special family celebration.

Adapted from 2013 Higher School Certificate Examination, Korean Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2013.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have been on exchange in China for 2 weeks staying with a host family and attending school. Write a recount for the school’s newsletter in which you reflect on this experience.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. Your Chinese class went on an excursion to a Chinese restaurant. Write a recount for a blog for Australian students studying Chinese in which you reflect on the experience.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Report

Table 8 – information relating to ‘report’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To classify, organise and describe information to draw a conclusion * To inform the reader about an issue * To present an evaluation of an issue or a social phenomenon | * General statement outlining the issue * Series of paragraphs in a logical progression – each paragraph presents a new topic sentence followed by facts and details * Concluding statement that sums up the topic and provides recommendations or advice where applicable | * Language may be factual, descriptive and/or evaluative, depending on context, purpose and audience * Usually present tense of verbs used * Descriptive and factual topic-specific vocabulary * Formal register and avoid colloquialisms or slang * Formal quotations when referencing someone’s opinion or statement, for example, 据说……, ……表示…… * Language of generalisation, for example, 在大多数情况下, 通常, 绝大多数, 一般地说, 原则上 * Linking verbs: 出现, 看来, 变成, 保持 * Language of comparison and contrast, for example, 然而, 尽管如此, 相反, 也, 而 * Language of cause and effect, for example, 由于, 因此, 因为,所以, 既然, 但是 * Words to introduce an explanation, for example, 换句话说, 的确,因此 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You are the head of the SRC (Student Representation Council) in your school. Based on the results of a survey you have conducted, write a report to the principal recommending improvements to the running of the school canteen.

Sourced from 2010 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 14(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2010.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have just finished your HSC examinations. Write a report for a blog for Chinese-speaking teenagers reflecting on the positive lifestyle strategies you used during your HSC year.

Adapted from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, Indonesian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have just come back from a 6 week exchange in China. Write a report for the youth exchange company about the difficulties you faced while there and how you overcame them.

Adapted from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, Indonesian Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

## Script of an interview

Table 9 – information relating to ‘script of an interview’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To communicate ideas, information, points of view or opinions * To communicate ideas, opinions and attitudes | * Short introduction about the setting and purpose of the interview * Greeting and thanking the person for their time * Series of questions and responses * Conclusion | * First person 我 and second person 你 or 您 * Establishing the purpose of the interview (我们今天就……, 话题采访您一下) * Polite or informal register, depending on context and audience * Question and response sequence, names or roles followed by a colon, for example, 记者:……, 李先生:…… * Language may be factual, descriptive, evaluative or emotive, depending on context and purpose * Verbs in a range of tenses, depending on the context * Authentic idiomatic expressions * Use of transition words, for example, 那么, 关于这个问题……, 接下来我们谈谈…… * Use of conversation fillers, for example, 当然, 好的, 你知道, 太棒了, 其实, 哦, 那您是说… * Use of emotional reaction phrases, for example, 真的吗?, 哇?, 会不会小题大做了? * Transition strategies when switching topics (optional, for example  您对…, 有什么看法？) * Closing remarks, for example, 非常感谢您今天与我们的交谈, 谢谢大家收看/收听   Sample phrases for a formal interview:   * 感谢您今天抽时间和我们一起回答关于您生活的一些问题 * 你能告诉我你的一天都做些什么吗? * 真的很了不起！您对未来有什么计划吗?   Sample phrases for an informal interview:   * 你好/晚上好? 你好吗? 我们很久没有见到你了 * 最近怎么样? * 当然, 我回去参加你说的派对, 到时候见? * 我也很喜欢打篮球, 你一般都在哪里打? * 不用谢,祝你今天过得愉快! |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. While you were studying overseas, your host brother or sister interviewed you for their school magazine. In the interview, you reflected on life in Australia. Write the script of the interview.

Adapted from 2018 Higher School Certificate Examination, French Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2018.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. While you were doing some volunteer work in China, you were interviewed by a youth magazine. In the interview, you reflect on the importance and benefits of volunteer work. Write the script of the interview.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have recently interviewed a Chinese exchange student in Australia about their experiences whilst on homestay where they talk about both positive experiences and challenges they faced. Write the script of the interview.

Developed by NSW Department of Education.

## Script of a speech or talk

Table 10 – information relating to ‘script of a speech or talk’ tasks

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sample purpose | Sample structure | Sample language features, vocabulary and phrases |
| * To communicate ideas, points of view or opinions * To persuade * To inform * To welcome * To thank * To amuse or entertain | * Salutation * Short introduction to hook the audience * Body paragraphs that make informed judgements with details and/or examples to support * Short conclusion that accentuates the main idea of the speech | * Salutations, for example, 早上好/晚上好, 女士们/先生们, 尊敬的来宾, 老师们, 亲爱的同学们,大家好！ * Introductory statement of purpose, for example 很高兴今天我有机会和大家一起分享…, 今天, 我将讨论… * Language may be factual, descriptive, evaluative, persuasive or emotive, depending on context, purpose and audience * First person * Use of pronoun 我们 at times to be inclusive of the audience * Facts and evidence used to explain and give credibility to the idea presented * Repetition to emphasise a particular idea * Short simple sentences used when appropriate to allow the audience to visualise the experience * Use of rhetorical techniques, such as rhetorical questions, parallelism and analogies to make argument more persuasive, for example, 同学们, 你们都准备好了吗？ * Use of anecdote where appropriate (a short personal story) to illustrate and personalise the issue for a reader/ listener, for example, 我十二岁时 * Words or phrases to present a point of view, for example, 在这方面, 在我看来 * Emotive language to stimulate the feelings of the audience, for example, 快乐, 决心, 热心 * Evaluative language to make a judgement of information, referring to the reasons for or against, for example, 结果非常好, 成绩很好, 没问题, 学到了很多中国文化 * Modality expressions to encourage the audience to act or make a change, for example, 我相信…, 事实上, 这是一定的 * Concluding remarks, for example, 总之, 最后, 最终 |

### Sample questions

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have been invited to speak at a conference promoting Australian domestic travel. The topic of your speech is, ‘The importance of travelling in Australia’. Write the script of the speech.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have been invited to speak at a youth forum. The topic of your speech is, ‘The importance of friendship for young people’. Write the script of the speech.

Sourced from 2021 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 13(b) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2021.

Write approximately 250 characters in Chinese. You have just returned from a 12-day camp where you were not allowed to use any electronic devices. Write a speech to be delivered at the school assembly in which you reflect upon your experiences at the camp.

Sourced from 2012 Higher School Certificate Examination, Chinese Continuers, Section III, Question 14(a) (10 marks) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2012.

# References

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[Chinese Continuers Stage 6 Syllabus](https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/11-12/stage-6-learning-areas/stage-6-languages/continuers/spanish-continuers-syllabus) © NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA) for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, 2009.

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1. # Written or spoken text created by students incorporating their own ideas (NESA 2009). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2.  The difference between a message and a note is that a message can vary in type, such as text message or social media post, whereas a note is generic. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)