

APPROACHING A LEVEL WITH CIM

CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

YAN BURCH AND FUJI SONNENSCHNEIN,
WITH AURORA, DEMI AND MOMO

CLARITY + **INSPIRATION** + **MOTIVATION**

CLARITY

- Edexcel A level Chinese was known to be challenging for probably two main reasons that the grade boundary was too high and there have always been a high percentage of native candidates, from Chinese speaking countries.
- Teachers and student alike have a lot to prove to convince parents and school leadership team.
- With no illusion of the hardship facing us all and that is why clarity is important from the very beginning.
- Task one: keep students fully informed and explain clearly what is expected of them.
- It can be done.

COMPARE THE NEW AND OLD GRADE BOUNDARY

• 2019

Cash-in grade boundaries		Max Mark	A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
8CN01	AS Chinese	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
9CN01	A level Chinese	UMS	200	160	140	120	100	80	0

• 90% A*

80% A

70% B

• 2022:

	Max Mark	A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
Subject	400	304	277	229	182	135	88	0

• 76% A*

68% A

56% B

GRADES AWARDED FOR 2022 COHORT

BELOW WAS 2019 (NOT TOO DIFFERENT FROM MOST YEARS BEFORE)

JUNE 2019

Home/overseas . . : HOME
 Subject : 9CN0 CHINESE

Cumulative number of candidates at specified grades

Centre Type	Gender	Sat	A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
Schools	M	718	17	186	540	671	703	711	718
	%		2.4	25.9	75.2	93.5	97.9	99.0	100.0
	F	925	58	412	803	899	914	919	925
	%		6.3	44.5	86.8	97.2	98.8	99.4	100.0
	M&F	1643	75	598	1343	1570	1617	1630	1643
	%		4.6	36.4	81.7	95.6	98.4	99.2	100.0

CHINESE

Cumulative number of candidates at specified grades

Sat	A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
1350	484	934	1267	1331	1344	1349	1350
	35.9	69.2	93.9	98.6	99.6	99.9	100.0

KNOW YOUR OBJECTIVES

Assessment Objectives

Students must:		% in GCE A Level
AO1	Understand and respond: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in speech to spoken language including face-to-face interaction• in writing to spoken language drawn from a variety of sources	20
AO2	Understand and respond: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in speech to written language drawn from a variety of sources• in writing to written language drawn from a variety of sources	30
AO3	Manipulate the language accurately, in spoken and written forms, using a range of lexis and structure	30
AO4	Show knowledge and understanding of, and respond critically and analytically to, different aspects of the culture and society of countries/communities where the language is spoken	20
Total		100%

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES IN EACH PAPER

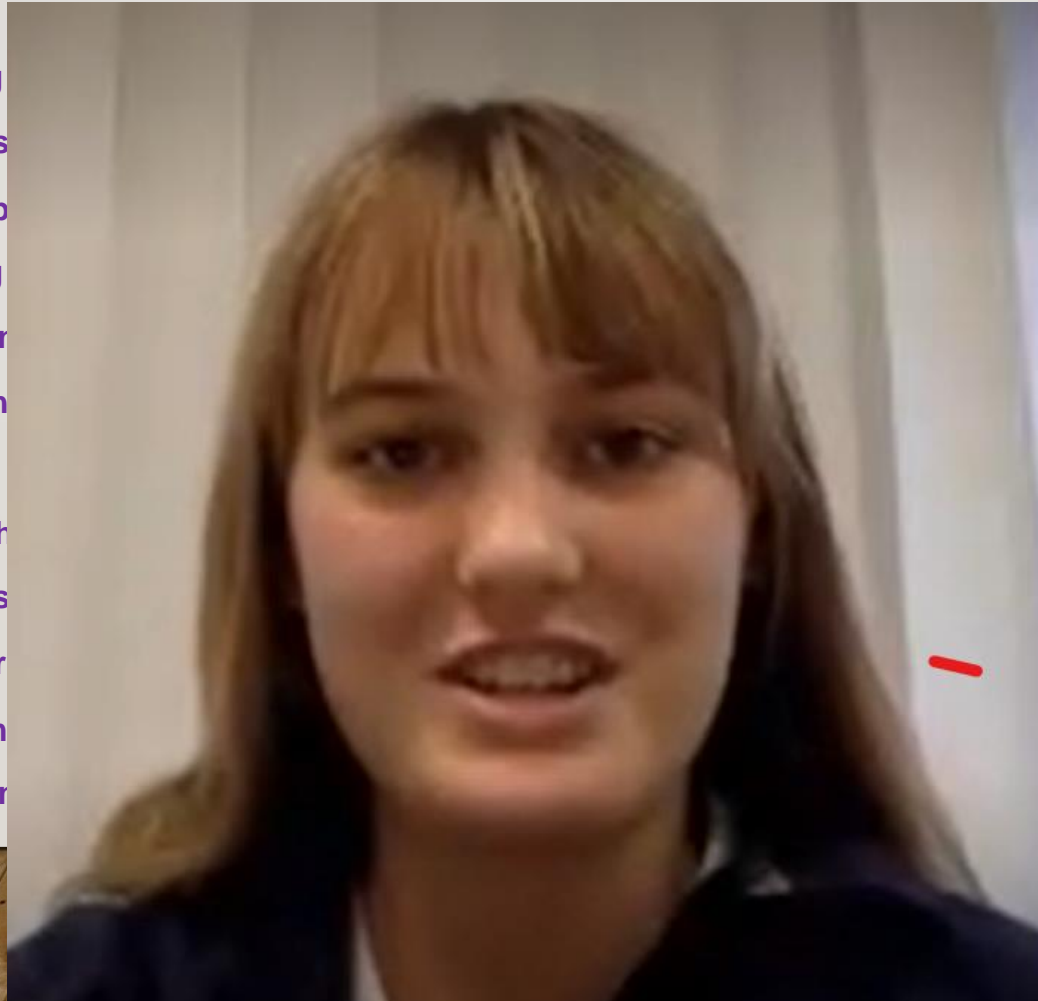
Breakdown of Assessment Objectives

Paper	Assessment Objectives				Total for all Assessment Objectives
	AO1 %	AO2 %	AO3 %	AO4 %	
Paper 1: Listening, reading and translation	15	25	—	—	40%
Paper 2: Written response to works and translation	—	—	20	10	30%
Paper 3: Speaking	5	5	10	10	30%
Total for GCE A Level	20	30	30	20	100%

INSPIRATION

SETTING UP OUR COMMON GOALS AND INDIVIDUAL GOAL VIDEO CLIP BY STUDENTS

- ⌚ Common goal
 - Understanding
 - Two year course
- ⌚ Formulate learning p
 - Understanding
 - Students are kn
 - Understand wh
- ⌚ Clear expectations
 - Comprehend th
 - Need to unders
 - Need to act ear
- ⌚ After GCSE and com
 - It is harder than
 - Perceptions of



chers

ide of class

INSPIRATION

SETTING UP OUR COMMON GOALS AND INDIVIDUAL GOAL VIDEO CLIP BY STUDENTS (10 MINUTES)

- ⌚ Common goal
 - Understand
 - Two year c
- ⌚ Formulate learn
 - Understand
 - Students a
 - Understand
- ⌚ Clear expectati
 - Comprehe
 - Need to ur
 - Need to ac
- ⌚ After GCSE and
 - It is harder
 - Perception



teachers

outside of class

LITERARY WORKS AND FILMS

- (MS) Critical and analytical response (AO4)

	fully link to arguments.
9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Response is relevant to particular aspects of the question, occasional loss of focus.• Critical analysis of issues/themes/cultural or social contexts is evident in relation to particular aspects of the question, with some appropriate interpretations and points of view, sometimes justified by appropriately selected evidence from the work.• Logical arguments are followed through on particular aspects of the question, occasionally detailed and with linked conclusions; some points are made without exploration.
13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Predominantly relevant response to the question.• Critical analysis of issues/themes/cultural or social contexts is frequently demonstrated, with some convincing interpretations and points of view, predominantly justified with appropriately selected evidence from the work.• Generally detailed, logical arguments are made, with some persuasive conclusions that mostly link together.
17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relevant response to the question throughout.• Critical analysis of issues/themes/cultural or social contexts is demonstrated through convincing interpretations and points of view, consistently justified with appropriately selected evidence from the work.

OUR APPROACH TO LITERARY WORKS AND FILMS

- For the first year: It was an easy decision to divide our teaching hours between language and literary works
- Two hours to language – paper 1 and paper 3 (listening, reading comprehension, translation and speaking)
- Three hours to literary works and films. (because this part involve language)
- For the second year, language may be given more teaching hours if necessary.

CHINESE AND ENGLISH SIDE BY SIDE

写作风格及题材 Style and content

这篇小说的写作风格和题材跟童话十分接近，描述儿童如何在艰辛苦难中，复杂的人生演变中奋斗挣扎，勇敢面对生活的挑战。两个主人公的童年都先后经历过家庭变动、悲伤、苦痛，以及生活的考验，人与人之间的不平等，社会的不公正，贫穷以及丧失。虽然如此，在他们成长的道路上也得到了温情。故事结束时，两个主人公懂得了友谊、互助、正能量和真善美的价值。

The writing style and the themes of this novel are very similar to fairy tales. It describes how children struggle through hardships and upheavals in life, bravely face various challenges. The two protagonists have experienced changes in family circumstances, grief, pain, as well as the test of life, inequality between people, social injustice, poverty and loss, throughout their childhood. Despite all this, their path of growing up is also full of warm tenderness. At the end of the story, the two protagonists understand the value of friendship, helping each other, positive energy and truth, goodness and beauty.

人物刻画 Characterisation

作者有效地使用了写作技巧和手法，如对比，重复，比喻，象征，详叙，拟人，心理描写，白描以及丰富多彩的词汇，如形容词，动词等刻画出栩栩如生的人物形象。

The author effectively uses writing techniques and styles, such as contrast, repetition, metaphor, symbolism, detailed narration, personification, description of thinking process, sketching and colourfully rich vocabulary such as adjectives and verbs to depict lifelike characters.

写作手法/修辞手法 Metaphorical devises

跟童话或寓言一样，作者没有交代故事发生的具体时间和地点。在人物描写、景物描写和动作描写方面，作者大量使用了直白写实、简单易懂、生动形象的语言来促进故事的发展。下面是作者使用的一些修辞手法及例句。

As in fairy tales or fables: the author did not explain the specific time and place of the story. In terms of description of characters, scenery and action, the author relies heavily on the styles of sketching, straightforward, realistic, easy-to-understand, vivid language to push the development of the plot. Here are some rhetorical techniques and example methods used by the author.

练习G

邱叔的形象刻画大多借助了他跟秋虎的对话和后来的行动，为下面总结邱叔性格的论点，从小说中找出可以作为论据的引文及行动描述。
The portrayal of Uncle Qiu mostly draws on his dialogue with Qiu Hu and subsequent actions. For the summary of Uncle Qiu's characteristics below, find from the text quotations and descriptions of actions as evidence to back up the arguments.

C

阅读下面一段总结秋虎性格的论点，从小说中找出可以作为论据的描述写下来。
Read the following argument on Qiu Hu's characterisation and then find the evidence from the text in support of the arguments.

论点	Argument
秋虎出身贫穷，童年悲惨，令人可怜，虽然如此，却坚持不懈地培养发展自己的爱好-养鸽子。他从孤苦无助、敏感自卑走向自强自信，凭着坚持不舍的精神最后终于获得珍贵的深厚友情和心爱的鸽子。他对亲人重感情，照顾鸽子细心周到，有智慧，有同情心自立，正直待人，处事公平合	Qiu Hu was born in poverty and had a miserable childhood, which is pitiful. Despite this, he has been tirelessly cultivating and developing his hobby: raising pigeons. He made the journey from loneliness and helplessness, sensitive and inferiority to self-confidence and self-reliance, and was finally rewarded with precious friendship and beloved pigeon with his spirit of perseverance. He has love and warmth for his families, took care of the pigeons with diligence and consideration. He has the quality of wisdom, sympathy, independence, integrity, fairness and reason, competitiveness, generosity and forgiveness.
论据	1

论点 argument	论据 Argument
邱叔知识渊博，善于体贴人，有爱心也	1
细心，认真，待人诚恳，尊敬他人。	2
Uncle Qiu is very knowledgeable, considerate,	3
caring and attentive, earnest, sincere and respectful	4
to others.	5

WHY REVISITS ARE IMPORTANT

主要角色和他们之间的关系 main roles and their

张老师	班主任，主持选举程序。
成成	男生，候选人之一。
成成父母	母亲是电视台编导。养父是工程师。
罗雷	男生，候选人之一。
罗雷父母	父亲是公安局局长，母亲是警官。
许晓菲	女生，候选人之一。
许晓菲母亲	学校行政助理，离婚的单亲。

内容简介 Summary

武汉市一所学校三年级一班的学生举办一场民主选举活动。班里的所有学生都可以投票选举班长，他们的年龄在八到九岁之间。班主任提名三名候选人，他们是许晓菲，成成和罗雷。

选举过程包括才艺表演、现场辩论和演讲。在学校里，每个候选人都可以找竞选助手帮助拉选票，起哄打击对手。在家里，他们的家长也积极帮忙出主意，写演讲稿，想尽各种方法手段达到胜选的目的。结果所谓的“民主选举”很快变成了“公开许愿”、“拉帮结伙”、“恶意攻击”、“损坏名誉”、“散布谎言”、“收买选民”和“小恩小惠”。

这次选举不仅选出了班长，也揭示出孩子们学到的“为了当官，任何手段都是值得一试的”的社会现实。

道具

Prop

演讲稿、节日卡、乐器、对手缺点清单等都是向观众传达角色性格，人际关系和社会现状的有力工具。

Written speeches, greeting cards, musical instruments, and lists of opponent's shortcomings all work as powerful tools to convey to the audience characters' personalities, social relationship and status quo.

对比

contrast/comparison

孩子们表面的幼稚单纯与选举中近乎残酷的行为表现；晓菲的毫无防备与成成的心机多端；罗雷父亲的大气官腔与晓菲母亲的自怜自叹都充分体现出社会中存在的不同等级地位和家庭教育议题…

The children's outward naivety contrasts the close-to-cruelty in the election; Xiao Fei's unguardedness contrast Chengcheng's relentless scheming; Luo Lei's father's official tone contrast Xiao Fei's mother's self-pity and helplessness, amply reflect the issues of hierarchy, family and education existing in society.

练习A

三个班长竞选人的家长对这次竞选结果都在不同程度上起到了一定作用。从影片中找出适当的情节，在以下三个方面把罗雷和晓菲的家长作比较。The parents of the three candidates played a role in the result of this election to varying degrees. Find the appropriate plot from the film and compare the parents of Luo Lei and Xiao Fei in the following three aspects.

对比方面	罗雷家长	晓菲家长
社会地位		
经济条件		
协助孩子选举的能力		

练习B

晓菲是竞选中唯一的女生，她在竞选过程中的表现与成成有很大差异。根据影片，把两个候选人对比一下他们相同和不同之处。Xiao Fei is the only girl candidate in this election, and her performance varied hugely from that of Chengcheng. Based on the film, make comparison on their similarities and differences.

对比方面	成成	晓菲
竞选中依靠家长的程度	场景	场景
	说明	说明
对参加竞选的态度	场景	场景
	说明	说明
竞选中的主动性	场景	场景
	说明	说明
性别差异的代表性		

PROACTIV AND INDEPENDENT LEARNING

STUDENT VIDEO CLIP



INTERACTIVE EXERCISES

(30 MIN)

INTERACTIVE EXERCISES

[HTTPS://WWW.MENTI.COM/ALTU7DV8M6E2](https://www.menti.com/altu7dv8m6e2)

- Survey on [Menti](#)
- Lesson Structure
 - 概述第五章的情节
 - 讨论分析写作手法
 - 作者用。。。的写作手法表达了/表现了。。。
 - 设计问题
 - 写作练习
 - 一对一反馈

MOTIVATION

TO AIM HIGH

- Research based speaking task 2
- Responding to written language in speech (AO2)

	<i>5 marks only.</i>
4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summary refers to named written sources but lacks clarity or is uneven in its coverage of authors' main points/ideas.• Gives a mostly relevant personal response with occasional justification, some loss of focus on the written sources.
7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presents a mostly clear summary of named written sources, generally clear outline of authors' main points/ideas.• Gives a relevant personal response to the written sources supported with some justification.
10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presents a clear summary of named written sources, giving a clear outline of authors' main points/ideas.• Gives a convincing personal response to the written sources supported with clear justification.

STUDENTS' EXAMPLES AUDIO

Practice Research Project

1. <https://www.echashi.com/a/19008>

坏处：不太会照顾人较为自私好处：很受宠溺，是家中上两代人唯一的宝贝。很被关注，被寄予希望，能够得到父母所有投入，包含感情与金钱。除此之外并不会因为父母排挤而出现不自信或其它不乐观的心态。

独生子女的好处和坏处

抚养负担会非常大，同时也能够享受父母所有的财产，这一个要分状况来讲，如果家长标准较弱，那独生子女的抚养负担会非常大，要养父母两个人，甚至父母的上一代也要抚养。不能理解情同手足，是因为没有兄弟姐妹，打小成长都是一个人。成长过程中会相对孤独一点，不过这个也是因人而异，大家状况都不同，也要看父母的教育和自己的心态，就比如我，虽然没有体会过手足之情，但是从小到大玩伴还是很多的，被友情包围。独生子女可能生活条件会好一些，但是现在的失独家庭太多了。再有就是以后两个孩子养四个老人负担太重，如果家庭条件允许的话可以要二胎。

2. <http://www.feedwhy.com/changshizhishi/753296.html>

独生子女的好处：受到父母的重视和宠爱，得到父母全身心的投入。坏处：1、不太会照顾人比较自私；2、赡养压力会比较大；3、无法理解手足情深；4、成长的过程相对孤独一些。

90年代，国家计划生育执行非常严格，导致很多家庭只能生一个孩子，也就是我们常说的独生子女。那么作为独生子女有哪些好处和坏处呢？下面一起来了解一下吧。

好处：非常受宠爱，是家里上两代人唯一的宝贝。很被重视，被寄予厚望，能得到父母全部的投入，包括情感和金钱。此外不会因为父母不公平对待而产生自卑或其他不积极的心态。

坏处：

- 1、不太会照顾人，自理的能力也比较差，性格会比较自私自我，我就是这样，家务不会做，做事也比较自我中心。
- 2、赡养压力会比较大，但同时也能享受父母全部的财产，这个要分情况而言，如果父母条件较差，那独生子女的赡养压力会比较大，要养父母两个人，甚至父母的上一代也要赡养。
- 3、无法理解手足情深，因为没有兄弟姐妹，从小长大都是一

OUR APPROACH TO RESEARCH BASED SPEAKING TASK 2

EXAMPLE 1

If you like this article, you may consider focusing your research on similar topics in preparation for the second task of your speaking exam.

文章一

啃老族

中国到底有多少“啃老族”呢？目前没有确切的公开数据。但从新闻媒体的报道来看，啃老现象似乎很严重。

下面我们就来详细分析一下他们的真知灼见与精神世界。首先，啃老可以给人骄傲感，毕竟“啃老族”是看透这个世界的一批人。虽说他们年纪轻轻就“退休”了，但对职场的认知已经完全超出自己的常识，毫不掩饰自己对上班族的鄙视。在我三四十岁的时候，可能已经成家立业、照顾孩子、和丈夫吵架，而他们却在潇洒，因为他们还是孩子啊。学名——巨婴。

啃老，可以避免被社会上的“资本家”剥削。在家玩玩游戏、刷刷电视剧，没事还可以喝喝酒。会因此被家人咒骂，可开口要钱，他们还是会给。这些家人也是如此伟大，甚至比许三多更懂“不抛弃不放弃”。

更重要的是，相比我们这些加班狗和社畜来说，“啃老族”居然还有时间锻炼身体。他们打算与批判自己的人比一比，到底谁命长。远离过度劳累，不要工作。远离慢性病，不要工作。远离癌症，不要工作。想活久一点，回家啃老。他们坚信，自己可以活得更加久一些。我只能祝愿他们父母长命百岁了，以便让他们也多活几年。否则，人类世界将失去一颗颗璀璨明珠！

选自《不管有多老，啃老从不缺席！47岁最红啃老族是怎样炼成的？》

作者：纪堂说 发表时间：2021年3月19日

文章二

中国式教育

大多数在中国父母身边长大的孩子，他们很少有自我生存的能力，独立性更是不用多说，一旦当这些学生进入到大学，需要独自安排自己的生活和学习时，往往会陷入到各种困境中，不仅生活上一塌糊涂，甚至连自主学习都无法完成，这样的情况，在美式教育中是很少出现的。

因此，有很多人说：在中国教育制度下，是非常难以培养出来性格和思想独立的孩子，然而众人所说的中国式教育，有着这些无法忽视的显著特点。

第一是宠溺孩子。大多数的中国父母都是非常宠溺孩子的，在孩子小时候不敢放开手脚，担心孩子在学走学跑的过程中磕到碰到。当孩子进入到校园中，又怕他们的人际关系不稳定，受到歧视，小到吃穿住行，大到学习计划，或是睡觉喝水的时间，都安排得无比周到。相信在每一个中国孩子身上，都会看到这些被家长宠溺的现象，家长认为：这才是疼爱孩子的方式，殊不知，你正在一步一步摧毁孩子的独立性。

第二是成绩为主。大多数的中国家长在孩子成长过程中，事事都会以成绩作为衡量标准，奖惩制度也是以成绩作为核心的考察要素，只要成绩好，什么事情都是有商有量的，只要成绩下降，甚至会出现棍棒相加的情况。

第三是攀比心过重。在孩子成长和教育的过程中，大多数父母都会与同龄人比较，不管是闺蜜，还是同事，到了中年之后，似乎能拼比的，只有孩子，这种过重的攀比心，不仅会给孩子在学习上增加过多的压力，甚至也会加深孩子对学习的抵触心理。

选自《中国式教育，注定培养不出独立的孩子，原因要知道》

作者：教育良师 发表时间：2021年1月14日

OUR APPROACH TO RESEARCH BASED SPEAKING TASK 2

EXAMPLE 2

If you like this article, you may consider focusing your research on similar topics in preparation for the second task of your speaking exam.

文章一

躺平的年轻人

2016年，躺平一词正式诞生，它作为一个网络热词，指代的是年轻群体在社会上奋斗缺乏上进心的状态，宁愿自我放弃，节节退步，也不愿力争上游，不知报答国家，辜负了父母的期望。

大家需要明确一点，尽管中国在这些年来得到了长足的发展，但目前的我们仍是发展中国家，如果年轻一代致力于躺平啃老，那么时代的发展必将受到极大的影响。

躺平一词为什么这么火爆？其实它映射了年轻人的心理现状，大家都想当一个躺平的人，可是由于其父母并没有积累起大量的财富，所以他们并不具备躺平的资本。

再加上网络的发达使得越来越多的人热衷于分享自己的生活，看到同龄人的日子过得光鲜亮丽，再回头看看身后的一片狼藉，学术无成，心里必然会产生不平衡的感觉，甚至是出现自我压抑的情绪。就采取了‘生老病死，任其自然’的消极态度。

在这种情况下，年轻人借躺平这个词语来发发牢骚，倒倒苦水也就实属正常了，毕竟在现实生活里，哪一个人是真的躺平了呢？大家都在拼命的赚钱工作，希望凭借自己的双手创造出更美好的日子。

当代的年轻人并非懒惰，也不是不争取上进或不自律，只是大部分的人都陷入了矛盾的状态当中，他们既渴望着不断的前进，可是看到眼前毫无出路的景象，又充满着绝望，在梦想和残酷的现状之间来回碰撞，除了高喊躺平，好像别无他法。

选自《为什么现在的年轻人都热衷于躺平？北大教授的回答“一针见血”》

作者：第一心理 发表时间：2022-04-01 16:37

文章二

网络流行语：内卷

“内卷”本质是一种竞争，非常激烈的竞争，严重影响我们一般人正常工作生活的竞争，让人对生活的满意度大幅下降。这个词之所以窜火，并不是因为他多么新奇，恰恰是因为它是早已普遍存在与我们生活和工作中的现象，只是这种现象突然找到了一个非常合适的名字。

举几个“内卷”的例子：第一个例子，毫无意义的精益求精。比如说公司开会，办公室桌面茶杯要摆放得无比整齐，位置非常精确，否则就有人要发难。但是这对参会人和会议讨论内容，茶杯摆得再好也没有实质意义，只要没有那么杂乱就够了。第二个例子，就是将简单的事情复杂化。一件不复杂的事情，个别领导为刷存在感，一定搞一套复杂的流程，先调研报告、再各部门甚至外部专家会审、再逐级审批。第三个例子，低水平的重复，比如国

内那些盯紧硅谷的大批效仿者，一有一家新技术公司，马上跟上进行山寨。都是同质的内容，各家企业花费巨大的时间精力在互相争斗上。第四个例子，体系内的距离内部竞争。比如学校孩子学习，各种报班、刷题，学生本人苦不堪言，同时还要付出很多经济成本。还有家长让孩子被圆周率等等事情。

那“内卷”是近代才产生的吗？

这里举两个大家都知道的成语故事，“凿壁偷光”、“悬梁刺股”，这算不算“内卷”，您自己判断。但如果这俩故事的主人公匡衡和苏秦是你的同班同学或者公司同事，你是不是要顿时大喊：“卷王”？

选自《2021网络流行语大赏：“卷”了一年，终于有人把“内卷”讲明白了》

作者：皓月财经 发表时间：2022年1月10日

CLEAR GUIDANCE TO MOTIVATE INDEPENDENT RESEARCH

PRACTICE - THROUGH CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES (40MIN)

练习一 为以上两篇文章，用中文写出摘要。

Write out a summary in Chinese of up to 2 minutes for the above two articles, including:

1. 独立调查陈述题目 Independent Research question/statement
2. 文章题目 Full title of article
3. 作者 Author
4. 日期 Date
5. 摘要内容 content of the summary

练习二 用英文写出不多于十个调查中的重点结论。

Write out up to 10 key findings of research in English. Below are some examples based on the above two articles.

1. "work-shy" is a group of people who "retired" at a young age.
2. they have made no secret of their contempt for office workers.
3. Their parents are not happy with them but still willing to support them financially.
4. The upbringing of those 'work-shy' did not prepare them well for workplace after school.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

练习三

Carry out a speaking practice / discussion activity with your classmates using the following questions as guide.

1. 你同意我对这篇文章的理解吗？
2. 你认为父母不应该供养“啃老族”吗？有什么根据？
3. 政府和社会在哪些方面能帮助“啃老族”？有例子吗？
4. 是不是可以认为某些家庭教育方式导致“啃老族”的问题？举例说明。

练习一 为以上两篇文章，用中文写出摘要。

Write out a summary in Chinese of up to 2 minutes for the above two articles, including:

1. 独立调查陈述题目 Independent Research question/statement
2. 文章题目 Full title of article
3. 作者 Author
4. 日期 Date
5. 摘要内容 content of the summary

练习二 用英文写出不多于十个调查中的重点结论。

Write out up to 10 key findings of research in English. Below are some examples based on the above two articles.

1. Lack of motivation cause some young people to adopt 'lie flat' attitude towards life and work.
2. "lie flat" is a way of expressing frustration at lack of opportunities in life.
3. Too much attention is given to unimportant aspects in workplace.
4. Certain kinds of competitions are unhealthy, leading to 'involution'.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

练习三

Carry out a speaking practice / discussion activity with your classmates using the following questions as guide.

1. 你认为我对这篇文章的理解合理吗？为什么？
2. 我们应该鼓励“躺平”的生活态度吗？
3. “躺平”和“内卷”各有哪些利弊？有什么根据？
4. 哪种竞争是不应该鼓励的？

CREATE OUR OWN RESOURCES

- encourage work by themselves, because unless they are willing to work hard, but rely on teacher all the time, nothing will be achieved.

Akisanya, Moradeke 02/05 11:40 Edited

同学们 24-6CIHS1中文, here is the quizlet for the trending music reading comprehension:

<https://quizlet.com/gb/798302792/%E9%98%85%E8%AF%BB-1%E6%B5%81%E8%A1%8C%E9%9F%B3%E4%B9%90-flash-cards/?i=2jji8q&x=1jqY>



阅读 1 《流行音乐》 Flashcards

Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like 流式 (liú shì), 数码 (shù mǎ), 完全 (wán quán) and more.

quizlet.com



MA Akisanya, Moradeke 07/10 20:36

你好同学们! Here is the quizlet: <https://quizlet.com/gb/836195708/theme-3-unit-a-test-vocabulary-flash-cards/?i=2jji8q&x=1qqt>



Theme 3 Unit A Test Vocabulary Flashcards

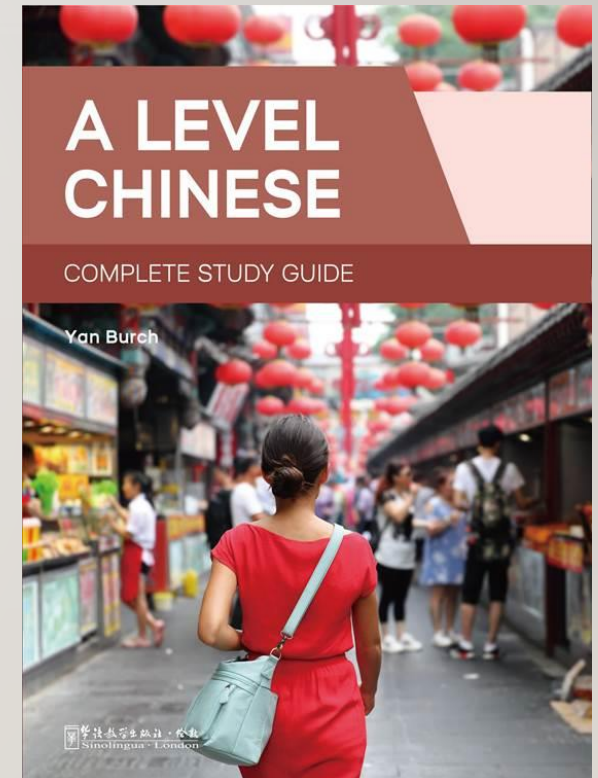
Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like 偶像 (ǒu xiàng), 直播网星 (zhí bō wǎng xīng), 电影明星 (diàn yǐng míng xīng) and more.

quizlet.com

RESOURCES

THE UPCOMING STUDY GUIDE

- A Level Chinese Complete Study Guide
- **Brief:** *A Level Chinese Complete Study Guide* has been authored by a highly experienced frontline Mandarin teacher. It is designed to help the learners to develop an advanced level of proficiency in the Chinese language and a profound understanding of the rich cultures of China and other Chinese-speaking nations. It aims to strengthen their linguistic capabilities, foster critical and analytical thinking, and provide guidance for developing practical communication skills and engaging in independent research. This study guide features texts sourced from authentic materials, covering a wide range of content from different regions and countries, including mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and the United Kingdom.
- **ISBN:** 9781907838583
- **Author(s):** Yan BURCH
- **Publisher:** Sinolingua London
Price: £29.95
Estimated publishing date: 12/2023



PEARSON EDEXCEL TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT RESOURCES

[Edexcel A level Chinese \(2017\) | Pearson qualifications](#)

Course materials

- Specification and sample assessments (5)
- Exam materials (86)
- Forms and administration (12)
- Teaching and learning materials (49)



RESOURCES CONTINUE

Teaching and
learning
materials (49)

SORT BY

Latest



[EXPAND ALL](#)

Course planner



Exemplar material



Guide



Mapping document



Past training content



Presentation



Scheme of work



RESOURCES CONTINUE

(40 MIN)

Presentation



Teaching PowerPoint 'A Very Special Pigeon'

| PPTX 1.1 MB | 18 July 2017



Teaching PowerPoint 'Beijing Bicycle'

| PPTX 1.1 MB | 18 July 2017



Teaching PowerPoint 'Hometown'

| PPTX 1.0 MB | 18 July 2017



Teaching PowerPoint 'Memories of Peking'

| PPTX 1.1 MB | 18 July 2017



Teaching PowerPoint 'Please Vote for Me'

| PPTX 1.1 MB | 18 July 2017



Teaching PowerPoint 'The Way We Are'

| PPTX 1.1 MB | 18 July 2017

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(50MIN)

- Allow 10 minutes or so for questions and answers to give the participants opportunities to ask presenters and all the assistants.