



## YEAR 8 CHINESE (NON-BACKGROUND)

### Unit 2 – My School

### Translating Outcome

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_

Year Level \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

### Take-Home Assignment

**Due: Term 2 Week 1**

#### Instructions

1. Make sure that you answer all questions using a PENCIL (recommended).
2. Attempt all questions.
3. Dictionaries or notes are not permitted.

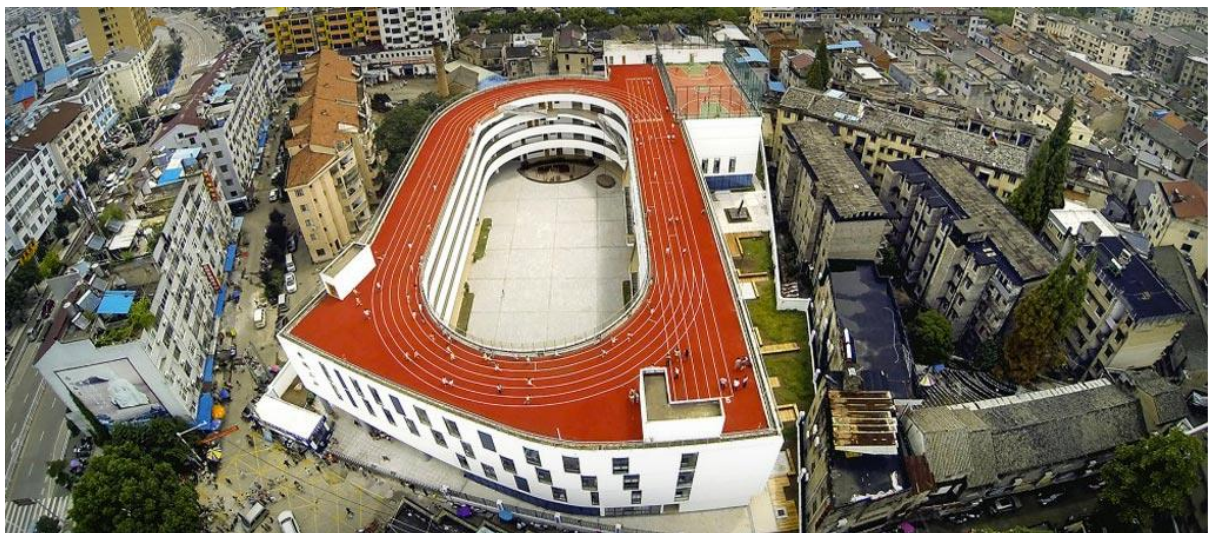
Section	Mark Allocation
A: Chinese – English Translation	/ 25
B: Ch-En Discussion Questions	/ 25
C: English – Chinese Translation	/ 40
D: En-Ch Discussion Questions	/ 10
<b>Total</b>	<b>/ 100</b>

## Section A – Chinese to English Translation

### Scenario

Since late 2014, the design of Tiantai No.2 Primary School (天台第二小学) in Tiantai Prefecture, Zhejiang Province, China, has been a hot topic online among architecture enthusiasts around the world. This is because the school has actually been re-built with an athletic track on its ceiling in hope to save space!

Mr Scott, the principal of Haileybury, is interested to find out more about how the school compacts so many essential facilities into the one building, since Haileybury City is also facing a similar challenge at the moment. He has written an email in English to the principal of Tiantai No.2 Primary School.



The principal of Tiantai No.2 Primary School has replied to Mr Scott in Chinese, with many stunning photos of the school. Mr Scott has asked for your assistance in translating the email into English.

### Task

Translate the following email (which has been broken up for you line-by-line) into **natural English**. Be careful of the audience and the situation, and what language features may be involved. You may use the Pleco Dictionary App to help you with a few unfamiliar words. (50 marks; weighted to 25 marks)

### Source Language – Chinese

(1) Scott 校长，您好！

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(2) 谢谢您的来信。

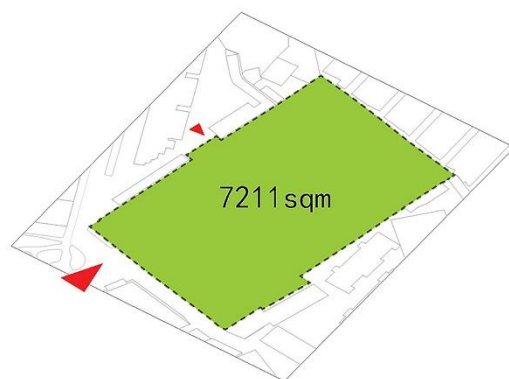
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(3) 天台第二小学在中国<sup>Zhèjiāng Shěng</sup>浙江省。

(2)

(4) 我们学校有 1200 个学生，可是地很小，

只有<sup>zhǐ</sup> 7211<sup>píngfāngmǐ</sup>平方米。



(5)

(5) 2014 年以前，我们没有操场，也没有球场。

(3)

(6) 现在我们有了！

(2)





(7) 从外面看，我们学校只有<sup>zhǐ</sup>有一个教学楼。

(3)



(8) 一楼到四楼都是教室。五楼什么都没有。

(3)



(9) 可是，五楼其实有一个操场和一个<sup>lánqiú</sup>篮球场！

(3)



(10) 从三年级到六年级，学生都在楼上上体育课。

(3)

(11) 一、二年级的学生在楼下运动。



(2)

(12) 一楼还有老师的办公室和小卖部。

(2)

(13) 学生中午 12 点吃午饭。

(2)



(14) 他们都喜欢下楼去休息。

(3)

(15) 学校现在没有礼堂。

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(16) 我们星期一早上八点半在中庭和同学们开周会。

\_\_\_\_\_ (5)



(17) 欢迎您来中国看我们的学校！

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(18) 祝你们新校区顺利！

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(19) 黄明中

(20) 校长

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

## Section B – Chinese to English Discussion Questions

Answer the following questions about the translation in Section A in **English**. (25 marks)

1. Apart from the description of the scenario, what language feature in Chinese gives it away that this correspondence is formal? (Hint: Have a look at Lines 1 and 2.)  
\_\_\_\_\_(1)
2. How does English usually convey formality in the opening line of an email?  
\_\_\_\_\_(1)
3. What information do you need to know about “Scott 校长” in order to translate it properly into English?  
\_\_\_\_\_(1)
4. Using 天台第二小学 as an example, explain how Chinese schools are usually named. State the formula in creating the school name.  
\_\_\_\_\_(2)
5. Why is it habitual for the Chinese to use 我们学校 (rather than 我的学校) when talking about both ‘my school’ and ‘our school’?  
\_\_\_\_\_(1)
6. What are two possible ways of translating 我们学校有 1200 个学生 (Line 4)? How did you decide which one would be more appropriate to use in the context of the whole sentence?  
Translation 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_(2)  
Translation 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_(2)  
Justification: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_(1)

7. How do you know that the Chinese word for 'metre' 米<sup>mǐ</sup> is a loan word? (Hint: Look up the meaning of the word by itself.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_(1)
8. A good sentence pattern to use for translating Line 5 is "neither... nor". Explain how Chinese and English differ in the placement of the negation.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_(2)
9. What is the function of the 了 in Line 6?  
 \_\_\_\_\_(1)
10. Grammatically, what is the difference between 楼下 (Line 11) and 下楼 (Line 14)?  
 \_\_\_\_\_(2)
11. What is the order of the 3 adjuncts in the Chinese sentence in Line 16. How is it different to the order adjuncts are usually placed in an English sentence? Why might there be such a difference?  
 Chinese: \_\_\_\_\_(2)  
 English: \_\_\_\_\_(2)  
 Justification: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_(1)
12. Consider Line 18. What is the formula of a Chinese wish? How does it differ to English?  
 Chinese: \_\_\_\_\_(1)  
 English: \_\_\_\_\_(1)
13. Apart from knowing that Chinese surnames come first, what else does Mr Scott need to know about the name of the Chinese principal in order to pronounce it correctly when meeting him?  
 \_\_\_\_\_(1)



## Section C – English to Chinese Translation



### Scenario

Upon receiving the reply from the Chinese principal (in Section A), Mr Scott writes an email back to thank him for the explanation and to introduce our City Campus. He asks for your help to translate his email into Chinese.

### Task

Translate the following email into **natural Chinese (in hanzi)**. Be careful of the audience and the situation, and what language features may be involved. You may use the Pleco Dictionary App to help you with a few unfamiliar words. (40 marks)

### Source Language – English

(1)	Dear Mr Huang,	(2)
(2)	Thank you for your reply.	(2)
(3)	I like your school very much. Your teaching building is large and good.	(4)
(4)	Haileybury's new campus is in Melbourne.	(2)
(5)	Looking from the outside, there is just the one teaching building in our school too. However, our teaching building has 12 levels.	(4)
(6)	There is a tuck shop on the Ground Floor. Students have lunch here.	(4)
(7)	The teachers' offices are on Level 1 (but my office is on Level 10!)	(4)
(8)	Level 2 is Junior School. Our Junior School is from Prep to Year 4.	(4)
(9)	From Level 4 to Level 6 is Middle School. Our Middle School is from Year 5 to Year 8.	(4)
(10)	Students have PE classes opposite the school. There is a sporting field there.	(3)
(11)	We welcome you to Australia to see our school too!	(3)
(12)	Best wishes,	(2)
(13)	Derek Scott	(1)
(14)	Principal	(1)

[illegible]

## Section D – English to Chinese Discussion Questions

Answer the following questions about the translation in Section C in **English**. (10 marks)

1. When looking up the word for 'reply' (Line 2) in Pleco, how did you know the word you have chosen would be the most suitable one for the current context?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_(2)

2. Suggest two sentence patterns for joining two adjectives in Chinese (as required in Line 3).

Sentence Pattern 1: \_\_\_\_\_(1)

Sentence Pattern 2: \_\_\_\_\_(1)

3. How can you ensure that you have translated the name 'Haileybury' correctly in Chinese?

\_\_\_\_\_(1)

4. Is the official translation for 'Haileybury' an example of a sound- or meaning-based translation?

\_\_\_\_\_(1)

5. What is the Chinese equivalent of the word 'too' (Lines 5 and 11)? Where is it usually placed in the sentence?

\_\_\_\_\_(2)

6. If Mr Scott did not specify the year levels covered by Haileybury's Junior and Middle Schools, what year levels would Chinese speakers usually associate the following terms with?

小学部: \_\_\_\_\_(1)

中学部: \_\_\_\_\_(1)