

2008 HKCEE English Mock Exam - Paper 3 (Speaking)

Marking Reference(with sample answers)

By Ken Kan

Suggested Sample Dialogues

A: Well, let's get started. How can students learn Mandarin effectively? First of all, I believe they should take some basic courses. They must have basic knowledge to speak it right. However, it may cost students around three to five hundred dollars. Do you think it is worth Mr. Lee?

注意事項： 同學們在開始討論時，要緊記別直接抄襲題目的所有內容。這位同學首先利用問題來帶出討論主旨「怎樣有效學習國語」，然後就開始給予意見。意見也可以針對討論题目的其他主題，如「價錢」等等去把自己的發言牽涉多一點內容。

B: Absolutely! Of course it is worth! And taking a course is better than buying video games I believe. And it's easy to find those courses in many learning centres. Students should go to the classes at least twice a week and I am sure they will learn it fast. However, does anybody think that some students will get bored after a while and they quit?

注意事項： 很多同學都回應一句簡單的 'yes, I agree with you!' 然後就發表自己準備好的意見。這樣會令討論變得很不自然。回應對方的論點時，最好要接著給多點解釋及例子，例如上面說到「花錢在課程總比花在遊戲機上好」來回應上一位的「值得與否」這問題，這樣才是最自然的對答形式。同學們要多多注意及練習這一點。

D: Yes, I totally agree with you. They will get bored and they will quit. And what do you think?

注意事項： 這是同學很常犯的錯誤。就是用陳腔濫調式的回應 'I totally agree with you' 後，再重覆上前者的論點，繼而問其他人想法。問題在那裡？這位同學完全沒有對討論作出貢獻。所以同學應緊記，在討論中最重要不是發言，而是給予論點及意見。

B: Right! Some students will get bored and therefore, I believe looking for an interesting course is something very important. And I have another idea. Why don't we encourage students to meet some friends who speak Mandarin and they can practice in a funnier way? And it's not difficult to find some Mandarin-speaking friends in Hong Kong now after 1997, don't you think so Ms. Chan?

注意事項： 反過來說，這位同學的表現就很好。首先回應上一方的意見，然後加上自己的第二個意見，再說明有多「方便」。這一氣呵成的發言方式，是拿取高分的重要方法。

A: Sure! It's a great way and it's totally free! Actually, students had better talk in Mandarin at least once a week and what's more important is, they shouldn't be shy when they have made mistakes. You know, I always make mistakes when I speak Mandarin but this is how we learn a language, right?

注意事項： 假如別人忘記提及某些題目，我們應該在後面作出補充，例如「價錢」問題。另外，解釋論點時可以利用自己的一點經驗，來令討論更真實及原創。當然，同學們應注意平衡，別太長篇大論。

D: Yeah! And how about you Ms. Lai? Do you have any idea?

注意事項： 明顯地，這學生在這一組別中是比較弱的一位。他只是回應一句 'yeah'，之後就問別人問題，一點意見都沒有提供。這種做法是沒可能得到分數的。

C: Sorry, I have no idea now. Why don't you tell us what you think?

注意事項： 當同學沒有意見時，不用說「對不起我沒意見!」。取而代之的是比較間接的說法。例如說 'Sorry I may need some more time to organize my point first...' 來先問別人意見。這是說話的技巧，也可以給考官比較好的印象。

B: Well, I have another idea. Why don't students watch more TV mandarin news to improve their listening skills? They are completely free of charge and it's so convenient for all students to watch. Students only need to watch it three times a day and I believe they can understand mandarin easily. What do you think is important Ms. Lai?

注意事項： 另外，當我們給予意見的時候，也可以利用反問句 'why don't we ...' 來代替 'I think ...' 來令到表達比較生動。也可以利用討論細節中的 'anything else you think is important' 來問下一位發言的考生，來令討論過程更流暢。

C: Oh! I think the price is the most important. Students don't want to use too much money and if it's free, then everything is ok. Don't you agree?

注意事項： 同學們請緊記，當談及到 'anything else important' 時，請別重覆之前意見。因為 Candidate C 說的是之前關於 'cost' 的問題，所以會失去分數啊! 另外，「花錢」應該是 spend money 而不是廣東話的 use money。

A: Maybe you are right Ms. Lai, but I believe students must try to keep it as a habit. This is important because students may give up soon if they find the TV program too boring.

注意事項： 很多時候，我們可以利用間接方法去不同意對方說法。例如這裡的「你可能是對的，不過...」，來令語氣比較平和。

C: That's an excellent idea! Ok then. Time is running short and I'll make a conclusion now.

B: Sorry but I still have some points to add her. I agree with Candidate A that they will be bored with the TV program. Isn't organizing a study trip in China a good idea to learn? Students can meet more friends in this way and they will be forced to speak more! Do you agree with this Candidate D? You seem a bit silent?

注意事項： 假使在考試中遇到某考生太早作出結論，其他人應該盡量的去阻止他。可以說「還有論點」去繼續討論，之後就可以給予自己理由等等。否則太早的總結會令整個組別分數減低。另外，遇到有考生太久沒發言，也可以問他問題來爭取多點分數。

D: I think it's a good idea. A study trip is a good idea! Well, I think ... it's good ...

A: Sorry but can I say something here first? You may be right Candidate B but don't you think students can't learn a lot from one trip? And we need to organize too much, so it's not really convenient. I prefer taking courses in Hong Kong more indeed. What is your preference Candidate D?

注意事項： 當遇到有考生吞吞吐吐，別猶豫地去截斷他的說話。因為這樣會破壞討論過程。給予意見可以多行用反問句，這樣會較 'I think ...' 生動。同學亦可以在最後把發言權重交那位同學手上，這樣看起來像是幫助他一樣，以搏取更高分數。

D: I think taking courses is better.

B: That's an excellent idea! Ok then. Time is running short and I'll make a conclusion now. We'll encourage students to take Mandarin courses, meet more Mandarin-speaking friends and watch more TV programs. And We strongly believe all these suggestions can improve their Putonghua effectively. Thank you very much.

注意事項： 假設時間已到，可以作出結論。只需要把某些同意的論點重申一次，利用肯定的語氣道出便可。最後緊記要說 'Thank you very much!'。

Part B (1 minutes per candidate)

How will / do you learn Mandarin and why?

Suggested Sample Presentation

Well, I quite prefer taking mandarin courses. But why? There are several reasons. First of all, I can learn some basic theory and pronunciation from the courses. Only with good foundation can I speak accurate Mandarin. Then, I will make more Mandarin-speaking friends in Hong Kong. Indeed, some friends speak fluently as they always hang out with their Taiwanese friends. Communicating with them will surely help my Mandarin. Last, I will watch more Taiwanese programmes and listen to Mandarin songs. I can certainly improve my listening skills as well as my pronunciation by doing all these.. See? I am sure I can speak perfect Mandarin soon. Thank you!

注意事項: 在個人短講中, 我們很多時候都會有幾個原因來支持自己選擇。一開始選擇後, 可以加一句 **but why?** 來帶出之後的幾個論點, 這樣比較生動。另外, 同學們應該盡量多想幾個意見出來, 利用 **first of all, then, besides** 及 **last** 等等分開, 令考官聽起來覺得有組織。還有, 同學們可以多多利用個人例子, 來令自己論點比較有力。例如以上的「有些朋友透過跟台灣朋友溝通而進步」來支持自己這選擇。總結時用 **see** 或 **look** 這些比較口語化的, 來代替中文的「看!」, 來令演說比較生動。最後, 結尾可以再利用肯定的副詞如 **'I am sure I can ...'**, 令演講更生動更有說服力。