

AP 中文評估標準在教學上的運用

AP 課程要求

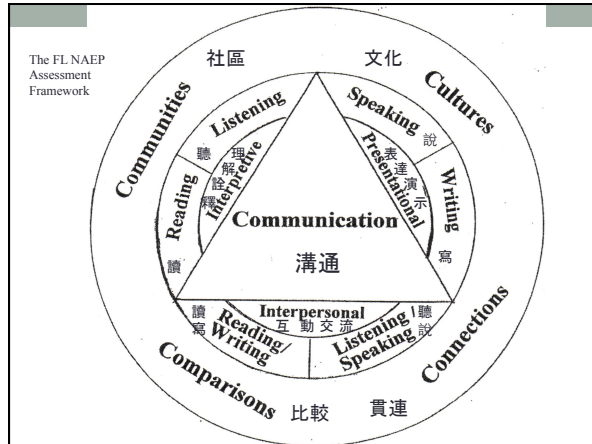
- 課程清楚指明以三種溝通模式與另外四個外語學習標準為教學目標
- 課程內容包含與中國人日常生活、家庭社會結構、與中國人世界觀有關的課題
- 經常性、多面性的測驗與評估:
 - Formative Assessment (漸進式評估) Summative Assessment (總結式評估)
- 使用各種形式的教材與真實語言與文化材料 (包括媒體、網路資料等), 並協助學生處理挑戰性高的真實語料

- 設計學習活動提高學生溝通能力、加強其學習策略
- 訓練學生互動交流進行有意義的語言活動
- 使用不同教學策略應付來自不同背景的學生
- 給學生充足的機會練習手寫漢字以及使用拼音與注音符號做電腦中文文字處理
- 使用中文教學

外語教學目標

World Readiness Standards for Learning Languages

- **溝通** Communication
- **文化** Cultures
- **貫連** Connections
- **比較** Comparisons
- **社區** Communities



「溝通」的三種模式

1. 互動交流 (Interpersonal)

用外語交談、交換意見、表達感覺與情感

2. 理解詮釋 (Interpretive)

分析、理解、詮釋口語與書面語信息

3. 表達演示 (Presentational)

用口語及書寫方式傳遞信息、陳述概念與看法

「文化」：取得對所習文化的了解”

- 瞭解所習文化中的文化活動與文化概念之間的關係
- 瞭解所習文化中的文化產品與文化概念之間的關係

文化產品，文化活動，文化理念

有一天在吃晚飯的時候，祖母責備十歲的孫子拿筷子時手指太靠近筷尖兒。孫子不明白為甚麼祖母這麼說，立刻把手從筷子尖兒移到筷子尾。祖母又輕輕的打了孫子的手背一下。對著滿面不解的小孫子祖母解釋道，小孩子拿筷子的時候，如果手指離筷子尖兒太近，長大了就不會想離開家去為自己闢下一番事業。可是，如果手離筷子尖太遠，長大了就會離家太遠。家中的長輩既不希望孩子長大了不能離家自立，可是又捨不得孩子離得太遠不能常常回家。所以最理想的情況是孩子長大了搬出去住，但是最好不要離家太遠，可以常常回家團聚。為了要使這個願望得以實現，就必須訓練孩子從小拿筷子的時候要拿著筷子的中間。

「貫連」：用所習語言與其它學科銜接、
取得新知

- 用所學的語言與別的學科連接起來，取得新的知識
- 體認所學語言中之特殊觀點只能透過該語言與文化才能體會

「比較」：透過比較，增加對語言本質
與文化概念的了解

- 透過母語與所學語言的比較顯示對所學語言本質的了解
- 透過本體文化與所學文化的比較顯示對所學文化的概念有所瞭解

「社區」：在多語種社區中進行交流

1. 在外語學習環境以內或以外都能使用所學語言
2. 能應用所學外語增加生活樂趣、充實個人生活，並願終身繼續學習語言

AP中文教學目標與測驗評估標準的互動

- What students **know** about a language
- What students can **do** with what they know about a language and culture.
- Describe student outcomes in terms of what they “can do” with language
- Assess observable performance not based on assumptions of what has been “covered” or what they “should” be able to do
- Use proficiency-based criteria to evaluate student performance
- AP Chinese Scoring Guidelines
https://secure-media.collegeboard.org/digitalServices/pdf/ap/ap16_chinese_language_sg.pdf

2016 年 Free Response Questions
Presentational Writing: Cultural Presentation

The four pictures present a story. Imagine you are writing the story to a friend. Narrate a complete story as suggested by the pictures. Give your story a beginning, a middle, and an end.

STORY NARRATION: TASK COMPLETION							
Score	Address the Prompt	Thorough and detailed	Organization	Progression of ideas	Use of transitional devices	TEXT TYPE	
						Paragraph	Sentence
6	All	Yes	Well organized & coherent	Logical and clear	Appropriate	Yes	Well connected
5	All	May not be	Well organized & coherent	Logical and generally clear	Some	Yes	connected
4	All	Lacks detail	Generally organized	Minor inconsistencies	Inconsistent	Yes	Loosely connected
3	Not all	No; basic story	May Lack organization	Inconsistent	Infrequent	No	Disconnected
2	Marginal	No	Lacks w/ scattered info	Inconsistent	Minimal or none	No	Fragmented
1	Minimal	No	Lacks	Inconsistent	None	No	Disjointed, isolated words
0	Restatement of the prompt; clearly does not respond to the prompt; irrelevant to topic; not in Chinese characters						

STORY NARRATION: DELIVERY	
Score	Use of Register
6	Consistently appropriate
5	Consistently appropriate with occasional lapses
4	Consistently appropriate with several lapses
3	Inconsistent with many errors
2	Frequently inappropriate
1	Consistently inappropriate

STORY NARRATION: LANGUAGE CONTROL							
Score	Vocabulary and Idioms				Grammatical Structures		
	Appropriateness	Errors	Obscure meaning	Language interference	Range	Errors	Obscure meaning
6	Rich and appropriate	Minimal	No	No	Wide	Minimal	No
5	Yes	Sporadic	No	No	A variety of	Sporadic	No
4	Mostly	Yes	Not generally	No	Mostly appropriate	Yes	Not generally
3	Limited	Frequent	Sometimes	Intermittent	Mostly simple	Frequent	Sometimes
2	Minimal	Frequent	Yes	Repeated	Limited	Frequent	Yes
1	Insufficient inappropriate	Frequent	Significantly	Constant	Little or no control	Frequent	Significantly

Sample Student Responses

Sample: A

星期天的下午小红和她的父亲一起去超市买了一些吃的东西。回家的路上，小红的她的父亲正在边走边聊天的时候，小红发现路旁的树上有一个寻狗启示，小红非常希望能够帮助失主找回丢失的小狗，在一旁抱着购物袋的父亲也这么觉得。

于是回到家以后，小红的父亲把买回来的蔬菜，面包，牛奶等食物放到了冰箱里。然后立刻带着小红开车出去寻找丢失的小狗。小红坐在副驾驶上焦急地四处张望。终于，在路左侧的一边草地上，小红发现了丢失的小狗。

小红的父亲把车停到路边以后，小红马上下车并抓住了小狗。小红的父亲把手机拿了出来，小红把小狗项圈上写的电话号码包给了父亲。父亲很快就拨通了电话并得知了失主家的地址。

把小狗带到车上，小红与她的父亲一路开到了刚刚得知的地址。在那里，一位美国妇女和她的儿子正站在车库门前焦急地等待小狗的出现。一看到小狗，失主的儿子就冲到小狗面前保住了小狗。小红在一旁欣慰的看着他们的团圆。同时，失主非常感激地握住了小红父亲的手表示她最忠诚的谢意。

Sample: E

有一天，王朋跟李友起買東洗會來弄午飯。他們看見一個之在曝舟便。那個之有獎有一個狗跑起了。

王朋和李友開車去條看見那個狗(王朋打點話跟那個狗的人。

王朋和李友仔拿個狗會起她的條。那個狗的人很高翔王朋跟李友找到他們的很愛的狗。

2016 年 Free Response Questions Interpersonal Writing: Email Response

Read this e-mail from a friend and then type a response.

发件人: 美华
邮件主题: 面试

今年夏天我想去打工赚点钱。上个星期，我申请了日新百货商店的暑期工作。昨天收到了他们的电邮，让我周末去面试。你以前在那儿打过工，面试的时候，他们问了你什么样的问题？除了准备回答面试的问题以外，我还应该注意些什么，为什么？希望很快收到你的回信。

EMAIL RESPONSE: TASK COMPLETION

Score	Address the Prompt	Thorough and detailed	Organization	Progression of ideas	Use of transitional devices	TEXT TYPE	
						Paragraph	Sentence
6	All Aspects	Yes	Well and coherent	Clear	Appropriate	Well connected	
5	All Aspects	May not be	Well and coherent	Generally clear	Some	connected	
4	All Aspects	May Lack detail	Generally	Generally clear	Maybe Inconsistent	Yes	Loosely connected
3	Directly, Not all	No	May Lack	Mostly clear	Infrequent	No	Disconnected
2	Marginally, Some aspects	No	Lacks, w/ scattered info	Sometimes	Minimal or none	No	Fragmented
1	Minimally	No	Lacks	Unclear	None	No	Disjointed, isolated words
0	Restatement of the prompt; clearly does not respond to the prompt; irrelevant to topic; not in Chinese characters						

EMAIL RESPONSE: DELIVERY	
Score	Use of Register
6	Consistently appropriate
5	Consistently appropriate with occasional lapses
4	Consistently appropriate with several lapses
3	Inconsistent with many errors
2	Frequently inappropriate
1	Consistently inappropriate

EMAIL RESPONSE: LANGUAGE CONTROL							
Score	Vocabulary and Idioms				Grammatical Structures		
	Appropriateness	Errors	Obscure meaning	Language interference	Range	Errors	Obscure meaning
6	Rich and appropriate	Minimal	No	No	Wide	Minimal	No
5	Yes	Sporadic	No	No	A variety of	Sporadic	No
4	Mostly	Yes	Not generally	No	Mostly appropriate	Yes	Not generally
3	Limited	Frequent	Sometimes	Intermittent	Mostly simple	Frequent	Sometimes
2	Minimal	Frequent	Yes	Repeated	Limited	Frequent	Yes
1	Insufficient inappropriate	Frequent	Significantly	Constant	Little or no control	Frequent	Significantly

Sample: B

你好！對不起，我昨天一整天都不在家，沒有看到你送的電郵。我以前是有在那裏打過工。我很喜歡那裏的工作環境。我當時的老闆很照顧員工的。你去面試的時候不要太緊張，他們問的問題都很簡單。你祇要老實的回答他們的問就好了。我去面試的時候，他們問了我為什麼想要去那裏工作。他還問了很多關於我的興趣和我的優點。

你去面試的時候，你一定要很小心。我以前的老闆雖然人很開通，但是他很注重禮貌。如果你給他的印象不好的話，我保證在你家附近找不到好工作的。每次有一個他不太喜歡的人來面試，他都會告訴附近的老闆你全部的缺點。希望我有幫組。

2016 Free Response Questions Part B
Interpersonal Speaking: Conversation


You are a foreign tourist having a conversation with your taxi driver in Beijing on your way to the Forbidden City

- 你的汉语说得真好!你是怎么学的?
- 现在学中文的外国人越来越多,这是为什么呢?
- 你这次来中国除了参观故宫,还打算做些什么?
- 你对北京的印象怎么样?
- 你觉得北京跟你居住的城市有什么不同?
- 如果我有机会去你的国家旅行,我应该到什么地方去玩儿?为什么?

Conversation: Task Completion				
Score	Address Prompt	Response to Prompt	Elaboration with detail	Organization
6	Directly	Thorough, appropriate	Yes	Smoothly connected sentences
5	Directly	Thorough, appropriate	May include elaboration	Connected sentences
4	Directly	Appropriate	No	Loosely connected sentences
3	Directly	Appropriate but basic	No	Disconnected sentences
2	Directly	Appropriate but incomplete	No	Fragmented sentences
1	Minimally or Marginally	Minimally related to prompt	No	Disjointed sentences
0	No	Clearly does not respond to prompt; not in Mandarin Chinese; restatement of prompt; "I don't know," "I don't understand," "Please repeat,," blank		



Conversation: Delivery					
Score	Pace & Intonation	Hesitation & Repetition	Pronunciation errors		Use of register
			Number and Frequency	Listener Effort	
6	Natural	Minimal	Minimal	No	Consistently appropriate
5	Smooth	Occasional	Occasional	No	Appropriate with occasional lapses
4	Generally consistent	Intermittent	Several	No	Consistent with several lapses
3	Inconsistent	(Intermittent) Interferes with comprehension	(Frequent)	Special (Sometimes)	Inconsistent with many errors
2	Labored	Frequent (Interferes with comprehension)	Frequent	Constant	Frequently inappropriate
1	Very labored	Constant (Interferes with comprehension)	Frequent	Intense	Constantly inappropriate

Conversation: Language Control							
Score	Vocabulary and Idioms				Grammatical Structures		
	Appropriateness	Errors	Errors obscure Meaning	Language Interference	Range and Variety	Errors	Errors obscure meaning
6	Yes, with rich vocabulary	Minimal	No	No	Wide	Minimal	No
5	Yes	Sporadic	No	No	A Variety of	Sporadic	No
4	Mostly	(Sporadic)	Not Generally	NO	Mostly appropriate	(Sporadic)	Not Generally
3	Limited	Frequent	Sometimes	intermittent	Mostly simple	Frequent	Sometimes
2	Minimal	Frequent	Yes	Repeated	Limited	Frequent	Frequent
1	No, with insufficient vocabulary	Frequent	Yes, Significantly	Constant	Little or no control	Frequent	Significantly


你这次来中国除了参观故宫,还打算做些什么? 

Sample: C
Score: 4

- Directly addresses prompt with an appropriate response
- Generally consistent pace with several errors in pronunciation that do not require special listener effort
- Mostly appropriate vocabulary and grammatical structures


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你觉得北京跟你居住的城市有什么不同?



Sample: E
Score: 2

- The student addresses the prompt directly but talks only about Beijing rather than making a comparison between Beijing and his hometown
- Labored pace with several pronunciation error such as 市[shì]場
- Minimal appropriate vocabulary and limited grammatical structure with one incomplete sentence: 因為2008年的比賽...

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2016 Free Response Questions Part B
Presentational Speaking: Cultural Presentation


Choose ONE Chinese myth or legend (The Cowherd and the Weaver Girl, The Story of Nian, Butterfly Lovers, Hua Mulan, etc.). In your presentation, describe this myth or legend and explain its significance.

You have four minutes to prepare your presentation.
You have two minutes to deliver your presentation.

CULTURAL PRESENTATION: TASK COMPLETION							
Score	Address Prompt	Elaboration	Organization & Coherence	Use of transitional devices	Text Type		Cultural Information
					Paragraph	Sentences	
6	All aspects	Thorough and detailed	Well organized & coherent	Appropriate use	Well connected discourse		Ample, accurate, detailed
5	All aspects	May include elaboration	Well organized & coherent	Some use	Connected discourse		Accurate and detailed
4	All aspects	May lack detail	Generally Well organized & coherent	May be inconsistent	Discourse with loosely connected sentences		Accurate but may lack detail
3	Not all aspects	No	Portions may lack organization	Infrequent		Disconnected	Generally correct with some inconsistencies
2	Marginal & some aspects	No	Lacks organization with scattered information	Minimal or none		Fragmented	Has several inaccuracies
1	Minimally	No	Lacks organization	None		Disjointed or isolated words	Frequent or significant inaccuracies
0	Mere restatement of the prompt; clearly does not respond to the prompt; completely irrelevant to the topic; not in Mandarin Chinese; blank (although recording equipment is functional) or mere sighs						

CULTURAL PRESENTATION: DELIVERY				
Score	Pace & Intonation	Hesitation & Repetition	Pronunciation errors	Use of register
6	Natural	Minimal	Minimal	Consistently appropriate
5	Smooth	Occasional	Occasional	Appropriate with occasional lapses
4	Generally consistent	Intermittent	Several, does not necessitate special listener effort	Consistent with several lapses
3	Inconsistent	Intermittent, Interferes with comprehension	Sometimes necessitate special listener effort	Inconsistent with many errors
2	Labored	Frequent (Interferes with comprehension)	Frequent, necessitate constant listener effort	Frequently inappropriate
1	Very labored	Constant, interferes with comprehension	Frequent, necessitate intense listener effort	Constantly inappropriate

CULTURAL PRESENTATION: LANGUAGE CONTROL							
Score	Vocabulary and Idioms				Grammatical Structures		
	Appropriateness	Errors	Errors obscure Meaning	Language Interference	Range and Variety	Errors	Errors obscure meaning
6	Rich and appropriate	Minimal	No	No	Wide	Minimal	No
5	Appropriate	Sporadic	No	No	A Variety of	Sporadic	No
4	Mostly appropriate	(Sporadic)	Not Generally	NO	Mostly appropriate	(Sporadic)	Not Generally
3	Limited	Frequent	Sometimes	intermittent	Mostly simple	Frequent	Sometimes
2	Minimal	Frequent	Yes	Repeated	Limited	Frequent	Yes
1	Insufficient, inappropriate	Frequent	Significantly	Constant	Little or no control	Frequent	Significantly



Sample: D
Score: 3

- Addresses topic directly; tells a story, but not its significance.
- Limited appropriate vocabulary.
- Most simple grammatical structures.

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Sample: F
Score: 1

- Addresses prompt only minimally: 花木蘭時代女人在家，她反對爸爸的話，做男人的工。
- Labored pace and insufficient vocabulary.
- Inaccurate cultural information.
- Little control of grammatical structures.

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Achieving Pre-Advanced Level Proficiency

按照 ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, 教學內容涵蓋初級(Novice)至中級高(Intermediate High) 範圍

Perform tasks at the Advanced level

- Describe, narrate, explain, elaborate with detail; handle unanticipated complications
- Handle most informal and some formal settings/ Topics of personal and general interest
- Produce paragraph-length discourse
- Understood without difficulty by speakers unaccustomed to dealing with non-native speakers

使用與教學主題有關之真實的語言與文化材料



培养与提高学生使用认知能力与学习策略,
达到自学的目的

- 强记 Memorize
- 假设 Hypothesize
- 推理 Make Inference
- 分析 Analyze
- 预测 Predict
- 综合 Synthesize
- 归纳 Generalize
- 结论 Conclude

认知能力与学习策略

- 猜测 Guess
- 比较 Compare
- 对比 Contrast
- 自我检查 Self-monitor
- 自我改错 Self-correct
- 自我评估 Self-assess
- 自我学习 Self-learn

2007 AP 中文測驗
Multiple Choice Questions (選擇題)

Rejoinders

- 10-15 questions; 10 minutes
- Tests interpersonal communication, using set phrases and social formulae; communicating opinion, attitude, intent

• Rejoinder 1



• Rejoinder 2



Radio Report 

Radio report (Selection plays one time.)

25. The report announces the opening of an event that is presenting what type of work?
- (A) Photography
 - (B) Painting
 - (C) Sculpture
 - (D) Cinema
26. The main theme of the event concerns
- (A) economic modernization
 - (B) cultural traditions
 - (C) historical sites
 - (D) international athletics

Public Announcement 

Public announcement (Selection plays two times.)

16. Where would the announcement be heard?
- (A) On an airplane
 - (B) On a subway train
 - (C) On a long-distance train
 - (D) On a tour bus
17. This announcement asks passengers to
- (A) yield seats to passengers who need them
 - (B) take all personal belongings when exiting
 - (C) avoid blocking the exits
 - (D) return to their seats

Email

发件人: 明明
收件人: 丽丽
邮件主题: 最近好吗?
发件日期: 2005年9月17日

丽丽:

你好! 好久没跟你联系了。最近学习忙吗? 我今年学习非常紧张, 另外准备申请大学的材料也花了很多时间。昨天刚刚把申请信寄出去。好在我们就要放假了。放假以后我先休息几天, 然后去一个离家很近的地方打工, 挣点儿钱, 上大学以前去中国旅游两个星期。你上次来信说你申请了五所大学, 都是哪些大学? 预祝成功。

明明

Email -- Questions

- The sender and recipient of the e-mail are
 A college students
 B high school students
 C coworkers
 D relatives
- What is the purpose of this e-mail?
 A To seek assistance in submitting an application
 B To ask for advice about overseas travel
 C To discuss current activities and future plans
 D To wish a friend good luck in starting a new job
- What does the sender plan to do first when vacation starts?
 A Travel to China
 B Return home
 C Look for a job
 D Take it easy for a few days

Advertisement

登峰英语中心

诚征
美籍老师
有耐心有经验
会讲中文

请在晚上七点后电
989-8788
找王先生

Advertisement -- Questions

- The advertisement is placed by an organization that offers
 A language instruction
 B medical care
 C immigration assistance
 D mountain-climbing trips
- The purpose of the advertisement is to recruit
 A an experienced teacher
 B a native speaker of Chinese
 C a skilled technician
 D a sincere and sympathetic counselor

Public Sign

消防通道，禁止停車

Public Sign -- Questions

20. The sign's message is directed primarily to
- (A) schoolchildren
 - (B) bus passengers
 - (C) motorists
 - (D) pedestrians
21. The purpose of the sign is to
- (A) direct people to a certain location
 - (B) allow access for people with disabilities
 - (C) post the penalty for violating a regulation
 - (D) provide for a particular emergency situation

Brochure

首都艺术博物馆

门票成人十五元，老人十元，学生七元。十二岁以下儿童可在成人带领下免费入场。门票当日有效。

不准携带食品、饮料入场。入场前请务必关闭手机。本馆禁止拍照、录像。

博物馆内的大多数展品均允许用铅笔、圆珠笔、彩色蜡笔及炭笔临摹。禁止使用钢笔及水彩颜料。如想使用油画颜料复制博物馆的展品，必须申请许可证。许可证限量发行，有意申请者请直接打电话给服务台索取申请表格，并在电话留言中留下姓名及通讯地址。收到表格后，请在一周内填好寄回本馆。

Brochure -- Questions

23. For how many days is an admission ticket valid?
- (A) One
 - (B) Seven
 - (C) Ten
 - (D) Twelve
24. A permit is required to use which of the following means for copying or reproducing works on exhibit?
- (A) Watercolor
 - (B) Oil paint
 - (C) Still photography
 - (D) Video recording
25. What method is specified for requesting an application for a permit?
- (A) Fax
 - (B) Regular mail
 - (C) E-mail
 - (D) Phone message

News Article

音乐欣赏将成为中国大学生必修课

记者在采访教育部负责人时得知，两年内所有中国高等院校都将开设音乐欣赏课程，而且这门课程将在五年内成为每个大学生的必修课。

据了解，通过和欧美大学生的比较，教育部的专家发现中国学生学习的课程大部分是和专业知识有关的，对自己专业之外的东西了解较少，特别是在艺术方面，常常缺乏基础的知识。欧美大学常常要求学生选修和专业无关的课程，例如一个学化学的学生必须学习五门人文科学课程。这样培养出来的学生，就不是简单的技术人员，而是全面的人才。

专家们还认为，现在中国学生常常听的一些格调不高的流行音乐，这会让他们思想受到不良影响，因此必须想办法让他们多听高水平的好音乐。不同于以前的硬歌和摇滚乐演奏的音乐类，教育部这次设计的课程以欣赏欧洲十九世纪古典音乐为主，也有少量中国传统音乐。

考试的要求很简单，一般就是听一段音乐，让学生写出音乐的名字和作曲家的名字。教育部负责人认为，实现这一计划最大的困难是师资，真正懂音乐的老师很难找到。

News Article -- Questions

28. Which of the following best describes the overall goal of the plan discussed in the article?
- (A) To produce college graduates who have some basic background in music
 - (B) To encourage college students to develop their natural artistic creativity
 - (C) To promote a revival of interest in traditional Chinese music
 - (D) To increase the number of students training to become music teachers
29. Students will be tested primarily on their ability to
- (A) write a critique of a musical work
 - (B) identify musical masterpieces and their composers
 - (C) perform vocal or instrumental music
 - (D) compose original music
30. The greatest obstacle to implementing the plan is expected to be a lack of
- (A) qualified instructors
 - (B) adequate funding
 - (C) student interest
 - (D) up-to-date facilities

Put a great deal of emphasis on contemporary cultural topics

Contemporary Cultural Topics	A great deal of emphasis	Some emphasis	Not so much emphasis	No emphasis
Holidays and food	77.78	20.99	0.00	1.23
Games and Sports	20.99	50.62	27.16	1.23
Geography	23.46	53.09	20.99	2.47
Climate and Weather	21.25	57.50	20.00	1.25
Travel and Transportation	51.85	40.74	6.17	1.23
Population	13.58	51.85	30.86	3.70
Social Relations	25.00	55.00	17.50	2.50
Ethnic and Regional diversity	19.75	53.09	20.99	6.17
Environment	22.78	55.70	16.46	5.06
Current Affairs	30.00	47.50	16.25	6.25
China's Impact on the Global Community and Vice Versa (economics, geopolitics, etc.)	20.99	51.85	22.22	4.94

Put a great deal of emphasis on historical cultural topics

Historical Cultural Topics	A great deal of emphasis	Some emphasis	Not so much emphasis	No emphasis
Historical Events	30.49	47.56	21.95	0.00
Historical Figures	31.33	55.42	13.25	0.00
Philosophical thoughts	28.92	55.42	12.05	3.61
Artistic Products (stories, drama, music, painting, calligraphy, etc.)	38.55	49.40	10.84	1.20

分組設計教學活動

1. Choose two cultural topics—one contemporary and one historical.
2. Design for each chosen topic a Cultural Presentation task that requires describing the cultural product or practice and discussing its significance.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contemporary cultural topics• societal relations• geography• population• ethnic and regional diversity• travel and transportation• climate and weather• holidays and food• games and sports• current affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Historical cultural topics</u>• historical events• Historical figures• philosophical thoughts and themes• artistic pursuits (stories, drama, music, painting, calligraphy)• government institutions, |
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AND, China's impact on the global community and vice versa
(environment, economics, geopolitics, etc.)