

IDS Oral Presentation

I1.2 The student consistently conveyed the detailed ideas, information and opinions.

I2.2 Ideas were elaborated, and opinions were supported with examples.

E1.4 The student demonstrated effective communication with a high degree of fluency. Pronunciation was mostly accurate with reasonably correct intonation.

E2.1 Information and ideas were organized logically and coherently.

二零二二年六月三十日//星期四

文化杂志

文化杂志

准备春节和圣诞节有什么不同？



一个人挂着红灯笼和春联



用五颜六色的圣诞灯装饰的房子

因为春节对中国人来说是一个非常重要的传统，所以节日前中国人会做很多准备。同样，圣诞节对许多澳大利亚人来说很重要，而且有很多准备工作。

I2.1 Depth and breadth in the treatment and content are very detailed and varied.

首先，春节前，中国人也会去买很多年货，比如红灯笼，春联，各种各样的鲜花，等等。在中国人看来，红灯笼象征着家庭团聚、繁荣和幸福。

正门两侧及门框上方贴春联。它们是红色的，有诗意的。贴春联表达人们对节日的喜悦和对来年美好生活的祝愿。鲜花象征着纯洁和幸福，表达新年里行好运的愿望。圣诞节，澳大利亚人会购买和装饰圣诞树。他们还会挂各式各样灯饰。不像春节的装饰品，这些并没有真正的象征意义。他们更多的是为了家庭、怀旧和舒适的感觉。



穿新红衣的中国孩子



圣诞树下的圣诞礼物

其次，春节前，中国家长也会买新衣服给孩子。在春节天，穿上新衣服象征着新的一年开始和新的希望。衣服应该是红色的，因为这是中国的幸运色。老一辈会为家人的年轻人准备压岁钱，因为压岁钱是好运的

象征。在澳大利亚，人们会在圣诞节前为亲朋好友购买礼物。在这个过程中，人们必须更多地考虑他们想要买的礼物。他们要多想想人会喜欢什么，无论是玩具、书籍、衣服还是零食。

E1.1 Use of an extensive range of complex linguistic structures and features with a high degree of accuracy.

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春节前的中国家庭大扫除



圣诞节后必须清理的烂摊子

最后，春节前中国人也会花了一天时间大扫除。这个非常重要。人们打扫是因为打扫象征着驱走前一年的厄运，让新的开始。但是，过春节时，中国人避免打扫房子，特别在节前三天，因为他们不要扫走将到来的好运。在圣诞节方面，澳洲人没有具体的清洁流程。他们只会一般性的整理，以使他们的房子对客人来说看起来不错，也在庆祝活动后进行另一次整理。

春节和圣诞节都有很多准备。在我看来，春节有最有趣、有独一无二的准备。

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In-Depth Study Reflection

IR3.2 The student recognized and explained the values, beliefs, practices and ideas.

IR3.3 The student demonstrated excellent reflection on own learning.

When I began learning Chinese in middle school, I was introduced to so many interesting elements of Chinese history, culture, and lifestyle. I became particularly fascinated by the unique customs of Chinese New Year. I wanted to deepen my knowledge about the festival's traditions, so I decided to research Chinese New Year foods and preparations in my in-depth study. I compared these customs with the foods and preparations Australians generally do for Christmas.

Before my in-depth study, I knew a little about my topic from in-class discussions, but I still had much to learn about certain specifics. Prior to the research experience, I knew that it would be difficult to understand some of the resources I would use due to them including Chinese characters unknown to me. However, I knew that my teacher would be of great assistance, and I could use Chinese dictionaries, so I felt confident I could tackle these potential issues.

To gain deeper knowledge about my topics, I used various resources. Firstly, I used both Chinese and English websites. I cross-checked websites written by people who are not Chinese with multiple resources created by Chinese people to ensure their accuracy and reliability. I generally found these websites convenient and informative. I also watched YouTube videos by Chinese creators who explained important Chinese New Year customs. These videos were engaging and insightful and helped me learn the pronunciation of some useful Chinese words relating to my topic. Finally, I interviewed my Chinese-Australian and European-Australian friends to compare the ways they celebrate Chinese New Year and Christmas. Every resource represented Chinese practices in a positive light, however one of my Australian-Chinese friends said how she dislikes having to help thoroughly clean her house for festival time.

Before my research I knew these festival habits were important to Chinese people, but I did not fully understand the significance of these activities in Chinese history and culture. It surprised me that eating dumplings is to wish to gain wealth because they are shaped like the ancient Chinese gold ingots used as currency in ancient China. Another surprising thing I learnt was the specifics of Chinese New Year cleaning rituals. I learnt how many Chinese people are superstitious and will not clean at particular times of the festival for fear of brushing away good luck. I now more deeply understand why these traditional customs are important to Chinese-speaking communities.

IR3.2 Recognition and explanation of values, beliefs explored in texts.

My research has influenced my thinking about language. It was so interesting to learn how the meanings of Chinese New Year foods reflect the Chinese love of the use of homonyms. For example, eating fish is to wish for surplus in the new year, as the Chinese words for 'fish' and 'surplus' are pronounced the same. This fascinates me as it demonstrates the complexity of the Chinese language, and the love of humour in Chinese culture through its play on words.

My in-depth study has contributed to my understanding of my own identity. In my family, foods do not have specific significance like they do in Chinese culture. I would like to make my family mealtimes more meaningful, because my research has indicated how this can bring families together. I also want to introduce my family to the meanings of Chinese foods and preparations. This is important because cultural exchanges enhance and connect our society. Additionally, I would love to experience Chinese New Year traditions more personally. I hope to travel to China or visit my Chinese friend's house during festival time and follow the traditional customs they uphold. I think experiencing this first-hand will further enhance my understanding of these customs and will allow me to reflect on my own values and beliefs.

IR3.3 Reflection on own learning.

Word Count: 612