

薛华领 / 著
Xue Hualing

履痕

Living Creativity

— Chinese Language Learning And Teaching

新疆大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

履痕/薛华领著. —乌鲁木齐:新疆大学出版社,2006.3

ISBN 7-5631-2017-3

I. 履... II. 薛... III. 对外汉语教学—文集

IV. H195-53

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 020311 号

责任编辑:武 戎

封面设计:刘堪海

履 痕

出 版 新疆大学出版社
发 行 新疆大学出版社
地 址 新疆乌鲁木齐市胜利路 14 号
邮 编 830046
印 刷 新疆金版印务有限公司
开 本 850 × 1168 1/32
印 张 7.625
字 数 18 千字
版 次 2006 年 3 月第 1 版
印 次 2006 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
印 数 1-1 000 册
书 号 ISBN7-5631-2017-3
定 价 18.00 元

序

华领同志把他的工作中所经历的事情编辑成册,付梓出版,请我写几句话,我和华领同志相知多年,恭敬不如从命。华领同志长期在外交战线上工作,从事教育外事工作。工作中作者是个有心人,能把看似平常的工作经历加以总结,竟也能从中给人以深刻的启发。这种善于总结、肯钻研的精神是值得我们学习的;作者不但是个有心人,也是善于学习的人。尽管作者从事的工作,从大的方面来讲都是教育外事外交工作,但作者先后调换过几个工作,从使馆教育外交官,到对外汉语教学的考试研究,跨度之大,涉猎的领域之广,对作者而言无疑都是一个全新的领域,但是作者无论从事哪一项工作,都能作深入的研究。他在从事调研,报告,宣传工作时都能够把其与科学研究结合起来,写出来的文章有深度,耐看;作者还是个富有开拓精神的人,从书中几篇有关考试研发的文章可以看出,作者都是在这个领域里敢为人先:第一次负责编辑出版了HSK的宣传资料,第一次大规模的进行督考、主考培训,第一次以招标的方式进行考试研发……的确我们的工作需要创新,创新才有生命力。

今天我们已经进入了快速发展的时期,有时走什么路,

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怎么走都需要我们认真地加以审视,回过头来重温一下我们走过的路,会给我们以深刻的启示和启发,善于总结才能避免走弯路。

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愿华顿同志以后的路走得更好,更顺畅。

王 桐

新疆大学党委书记、副校长、教授

2005年4月1日

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履
痕

Living
Creativity

Preface

Mr. Xue Hualing has gathered together his work experience to compose this book for publication. I would like to share a few words here. I got to know Mr. Xue Hualing many years ago and I am very happy to share these words. Mr. Xue has been involved with international affairs for many years in the field of education. In his work he is a person with high aspirations and determination, an observant and conscientious person. He can look at an everyday situation and extract profound insight to share with others. In addition he is very versatile, having worked as a diplomat as well as an administrator for nearly thirty years. He has been able to use this diverse background to engage in deeper research. When working he combines investigating, reporting, and propagandizing with scientific research. Thus his book is very interesting and worthy reading. The author of this book is also a ground breaker, which can be seen through his testing research articles. He was the first to edit the HSK propaganda materials and to supervise the large scale training of proctors for the HSK, and he was the first to begin bidding public participation in the HSK. Indeed we need this innovation—the living innovation in whatever we do.

We have already entered into a period of fast development in

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China. We must often seriously consider what road to take and how to take it. We must also often look back to see what roads we have taken in order to enlighten us and guide us. Only in this way can we prevent ourselves from taking the wrong road.

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I wish the best for Mr. Xue Hualing that he would proceed onto even better and smoother paths.

Wang Tong

Party Secretary, Vice President and professor

Xinjiang University

April 1, 2005

自序

二十七年前,当我从大学校门迈进了一个完全陌生的环境时,一位长者——我的上级领导对我说:“做好事,要先做人。”他说这话的时候,语气异常的平和,态度异常的冷静,但我却感觉到了它沉甸甸的份量。几十年后的今天,物是人非,当我回过头来重新审视自己所走过的路,我感觉到一丝庆幸和欣慰:我一直在恪守着这直白而又朴素的话语,一直在努力地诠释着“做人”与“做事”的道理。 >>

从我走向工作岗位到新疆维吾尔自治区外事办公室那时起,几十年来就一直与外事工作打交道,先后在自治区外办、教委外事处、驻外使馆教育处、国家汉办等教育外事的工作岗位上努力地为我所热爱的事业“做事”。教育外事作为我国整个外交工作中一个重要窗口,见证了我国改革开放以来所取得的巨大成就。文中所收录的文章可以从一个侧面看出这个历史的发展进程。有关芬兰的教育与科技的文章是我在芬兰使馆教育处工作时,根据当时我国国内大力提倡“科教兴国”的战略所作的系列调查,这些文章对国内科技园的建设、高等教育的改革起到了一定借鉴作用。关于考试研发的一些文章,更是由于我国国力的提升,经济的持续发展,全球的“汉语热”所催生出来的,原有的“HSK”由过去的“1” >>

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[一个主干考试, HSK(主干)]分化而成为现在的“1+4”[一个主干考试和四个专项考试, HSK(商务、少儿、文秘、旅游)]。这些有关考试的调研、设想, 对 HSK 的发展和建设起到了或多或少的作用。

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记得有一位同代的学人曾经说过“那一代人的情怀真像蓝天白云, 纯净而又令后来人无限向往”。的确, 我们这一代人用自己的纯真的心在做我们所热爱的事业, 为我们所挚爱的事业奉献着我的心。虽然这些文章并不是纯粹的学术性的文章, 但它是我们的心路历程, 是我们工作的履痕, 是我们用心在做事的真实写照。

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书成之际, 我要感谢一直给我以支持和帮助的人, 他们是新疆大学的王桐教授、美国教育文化基金会的 Dr. Paul Szeto 先生、新加坡传媒制作有限公司的 Dr. Jackson Yip 先生以及鹿士义博士, 还要感谢美国友人尹莉小姐 (Ms. Elizabeth Eagleton) 在翻译方面的帮助。

薛华领

2005 年 10 月

Author's Preface

Twenty – seven years ago when I entered a completely new workplace after my graduation from Xinjiang University, a respectable superior said to me, “To be an upright man before doing business.” When he said this he was in a very peaceful tone and calm manner, but I felt the weight of his words very heavy upon me. Several decades have passed. The world remains the same but its people are changing. When I look back at the path I have taken, I feel fortunate and a sense of gratification. I have continually stuck to this straightforward and simple principle, continually trying hard to pursue the path of “being a good person” and “doing good things”.

From the time of my assignment in the Foreign Affairs Office in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, several decades have passed. During this period of time I have been continuously involved in matters dealing with foreign relations. I have been working successively with the Foreign Affairs Office in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the Foreign Relations Division of the Xinjiang Education Commission, the Education Department of the Overseas Embassies, and the State Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. In all of these positions I have been working hard to contribute to my field and to “do good

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things". The international relations for education is an important window for the entire foreign service of China. It has witnessed the great achievements of our country since the reform and open policy was adopted. The articles collected in this book can be considered as just a glimpse of the history of educational development in China. The articles related to the Finnish education, science and technology were written when I was working in the Education Department of the Chinese Embassy in Finland. These articles are the result of a series of investigations made in accordance with China's domestic policy of "Science Education for China's Revitalization". These articles have aided in the development and reform of the domestic science and technological garden and the reform of higher education here in China. The articles concerning the research and development of tests were produced as a result of an increasing demand. This demand for research and development is due to the increase of Chinese national power, the continual economic development of China, and the worldwide interest in learning the Chinese language. Originally the Chinese Language Proficiency Test (HSK) only had one general test, now there are four specialized tests for business, children, secretaries, and tourism. These investigations and plans related to the tests have played a conducive role in the refining of the HSK.

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I remember one of my contemporary scholars would always say that "Our generation has a heart for pure things, blue skies and white clouds. This makes the next generation long for what we have". Indeed our generation has used our pure hearts to

completely devote ourselves to our profession. Although the articles collected here are not pure academic papers, they are a record from my heart. The path of my work is a real portrait of how we are to do things whole heartedly.

At the time of the publication of this book, I am obliged to thank all of those who have given me great help and support one way or another in the writing and publishing of this book. They are Professor Wang Tong from Xinjiang University, Dr. Paul Szeto from the Education and Culture Foundation in the USA, Dr. Jackson Yip from the Media Production Ltd. in Singapore, and Dr. Lu Shiyi from Beijing, China. My thanks also go to Ms. Elizabeth Eagleton from the USA, who helped me with the translation.

Bue Hualing

October, 2005

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汉语热的兴起*

一种语言的强弱不仅是一个国家强弱盛衰的象征,而且语言也会促进一个国家的发展强大。中国综合国力和国际地位的迅速提高,也使汉语逐步走向文化产业之路,具有重要的经济意义,其实用价值也在不断提升。 >>

全球“汉语热”快速升温,学会汉语,代表更具备明天的竞争力。而对外汉语教学在狂潮席卷之下,我们是静观其变还是驭势而起? >>

一种语言的强弱不仅是一个国家强弱盛衰的象征,而且语言也会促进一个国家的发展与强大。中国综合国力和国际地位的迅速提高,逐步使汉语步入文化产业的范畴,具有重要的经济意义,其实用价值也在不断提升。

汉语正与新时代潮流共同前进,被越来越多的人看作是一种必须获得的技能。据不完全统计,全球已有 85 个国家的 2 300 余所高校开设汉语课程,而正在学习中文的外国人数更达 2 500 万人之巨(据中国国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室资料)。汉语地位在许多国家已得到官方认可,并广泛 >>

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使用。语言专家预测,不久的将来中文会跃升为全球仅次于英文的新强势语言,它正在成为全球越来越多青少年埋头苦读的对象。而政治家则尽量运用所获得的对于世界进步的预见,使这一态势得以强化。

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英国语言专家戴维·葛拉铎(David Graddol)不久前发表文章说,未来世界的人将能说最少超过一种的语言,英语将不再是独一无二的世界语言。他预测,到2050年,最普遍的语言前三名将分别是汉语、印地—乌尔都语(Hindi-Urdu)和阿拉伯语,全世界以英语为母语的人将从20世纪中叶的9%降到5%。葛拉铎说,亚洲许多雇主着眼于中文将超过英文,未来10年,新的必学语言可能是中文。另有网络专家预测,目前70%~80%互联网使用英文,约10%使用中文。到2050年,在互联网上将有30%~40%使用中文。

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中文支配地位的迅速提升已展现出—个事实:法国总统希拉克鼓励法国青年学习中文,“这是对未来的一个极佳选择”;英国计划在未来5年内拨款100万英镑在英国公民中普及中文学习;菲律宾总统阿罗约表示自己想学中文,而且要“寻觅一位好的老师”;而新加坡总理吴作栋则语重心长地向国民呼吁:新加坡绝不能将掌握华文的优势拱手让人……在韩国,学中文已成为“过好日子”的代名词。韩国父母望子成龙或盼女成凤,中文已成必不可少的学问。

一、汉语学习普及速度不断提升

语言是促进人类交往、密切各国关系最基本、最有力的工具。作为世界上最优美、最古老、也是最难学的语言之一,汉语正随着中国的和平崛起而走向世界。中国快速增长的

经济、巨大的市场与国际影响力,正引发全球新一轮的“中国热”乃至“汉语热”。

汉语在欧美国家的发展持续升温,而亚洲国家的“中文风”则早已沸腾。据媒体报道,近几年在韩国掀起的“汉流”和在中国掀起的“韩流”,风势之猛,可谓旗鼓相当。

美国马里兰州的一家中国餐馆里,三年级的美国女孩凯瑟琳用中文跟侍者交流,这让母语为中文的侍者大吃一惊。凯瑟琳说:“侍者非常高兴,他多给了我几块幸运饼干”。

澳大利亚的新南威尔士州,20世纪80年代初,当社区语言教学项目在公立学校中启动时,为此而设置的全部30个教学位置仅有1个中文教师的全职位置;而今天,在240多个教学职位中,中文教师所占位置约1/4,在所有非英语语言中名列第一。全州选修中文的学生人数也由最初的几百名猛增1.7万多。

柬埔寨首都金边,身披袈裟的僧侣也认为,学会汉语能使自己的眼界更加开阔,现代佛门弟子也需要了解外面的世界,希望将来能有机会去中国学习深造,进行佛学方面的交流……

法国教育部中文教学督学白乐桑先生在2004年7月访问中国国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室时介绍,汉语教学已得到法国教育部的高度重视,受到多方关注。近十年,汉语作为第一外语在法国中学的增长率超过75%,作为第二外语则增加了170%。目前,巴黎有150多所中学开设汉语课,2004年新学年选修中文的学生达7600人。几乎所有高等专业学院和许多综合性大学都把中文列为高等教育课程之一。在国立东方语言文化学院,2004年注册学习中文的学生近1900人,比上一年增加20%以上。据称,中文教学发展迅速