

STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

Figures									
Words									

CHINESE SECOND LANGUAGE

Practice Mock Written Examination 3

2021

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
1 - Part A	1	1	10
- Part B	1	1	10
2 - Part A	1	1	20
- Part B	1	1	15
3	4	1	20
		Total	75

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers and any printed monolingual and/or bilingual dictionary in one or two separate volumes. Dictionaries may be consulted during the reading time and also during the examination.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 20 pages, including **Assessment criteria** on page 20.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Write all your answers in the spaces provided in this question and answer book. The spaces provided give you an idea of how much you should write.

At the end of the examination

- Hand in this question and answer book at the end of the examination.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Section 1 Part A – Listening and responding in English

Instructions for Section 1 – Part A

Texts 1, Question 1 (10 marks)

You will hear one text. The text will be played twice. There will be a short break between the first and second playing of the texts. You may make notes at any time.

Listen carefully to the texts and then answer the questions in **ENGLISH**.

All answers **must** be based on the texts.

TEXT 1 – Answer the following question in **ENGLISH**.
Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

You may make notes
in this space.

Question 1

a. Why did Fang Fang move to the suburb?

3 marks

b. What does Fang Fang do every day in the park?

3 marks

c. When is Xiao Li going to Fang Fang's place?

1 mark

d. What are there in the park?

3 marks

郊区/郊区: jiāo qū

Part B – Listening and responding in Chinese

Instructions for Section 1 – Part B

Texts 2, Questions 2

You will hear one text. Each text will be played twice. There will be a short break between the first and second playing of the text. You may make notes at any time.

Listen carefully to the text and then answer the questions in full sentences in **CHINESE**.

All answers **must** be based on the texts.

TEXT 2 – Answer the following question in **CHINESE**.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

You may make notes
in this space.

Question 2

- a. When and where was the lecture held?
讲座是什么时候在哪里举办的?
講座是什麼時候在哪裏舉辦的?

2 marks

- b. Why didn't Jack attend the lecture?
杰克为什么没去听讲座?
傑克為什麼沒去聽講座?

2 marks

- c. List the content of the lecture.
列出讲座的内容。
列出講座的内容。

3 marks

- d. What does Jack plan to do after talking with David?
和大卫谈话后, 杰克打算怎么做?
和大衛談話後, 傑克打算怎麼做?

3 marks

书籍/書籍: shū jí

规律/規律: guī lǜ

**END OF SECTION 1
TURN OVER**

SECTION 2 Part A - Reading, listening and responding in English

Instructions for Section 2 – Part A

Text 3, Question 3 (20 marks)

You have five minutes to read Text 3A. At the end of the five minutes, Text 3B, a listening text, will be played. The text will be played twice.

There will be a short break between the first and second playings of the text. You may make notes at any time.

Answer the questions in **ENGLISH**. Questions may relate to either Text 3A or Text 3B, or to both texts.

All responses must be based on the texts.

TEXT 3A

Simplified form characters

四合院是中国传统的建筑，有上千年的悠久历史。它是由东、南、西、北四面的房屋围起来的一个院子，中间有花、草等自然景观。四合院一般是朝南的，大门都开在东南角，大多数窗户也朝南开。这样的院子冬暖夏凉，住起来非常舒服。

在以前的四合院里，几代人通常住在一起。比如三代、甚至四世同堂。一般来说，北房是正房，房间又宽敞又明亮，是长辈住的地方，这样的居住安排体现了晚辈对长辈的尊敬。北房对面的房子叫“倒座”，是仓库。东边和西边的房子叫厢房，是晚辈年轻人住的地方。在很多地方，有钱人家的院子更多，也更大。

北京有很多漂亮的四合院。近年来，随着经济的发展，很多四合院被政府拆除了。但是一些具有特色的四合院被保留了下来，变成了名胜古迹，供来自世界各地的游人参观，因为它代表着中国历史和文化重要的一部分。

Full form characters

四合院是中國傳統的建築，有上千年的悠久歷史。它是由東、南、西、北四面的房屋圍起來的壹個院子，中間有花、草等自然景觀。四合院壹般是朝南的，大門都開在東南角，大多數窗戶也朝南開。這樣的院子冬暖夏涼，住起來非常舒服。

在以前的四合院裏，幾代人通常住在壹起。比如三代、甚至四世同堂。壹般來說，北房是正房，房間又寬敞又明亮，是長輩住的地方，這樣的居住安排體現了晚輩對長輩的尊敬。北房對面的房子叫“倒座”，是倉庫。東邊和西邊的房子叫廂房，是晚輩年輕人住的地方。在很多地方，有錢人家的院子更多，也更大。

北京有很多漂亮的四合院。近年來，隨著經濟的發展，很多四合院被政府拆除了。但是壹些具有特色的四合院被保留了下來，變成了名勝古蹟，供來自世界各地的遊人參觀，因為它代表著了中國歷史和文化重要的一部分。

仓库/倉庫: cāng kù

拆除/拆除: chāi chú

You may make notes in this space.



a. Who is Jack and where is he studying in the listening text (3B)?

2 marks

b. Why Lin Lin invited Jack to her house?

2 marks

c. When did Chinese people begin to build Siheyuan?

2 marks

d. Who are Lin Lin living with now?

1.5 marks

e. What are the features of Siheyuan's architectural pattern in the reading text (3A)?

3 marks

f. Based on both texts, including the photograph, circle the area Lin Lin is living in.

A B C D

1.5 marks

g. Based on the listening text (3B) and the reading text (3A), name the areas in the floor plan according to the letters and list their functions respectively.

8 marks

Part B- Reading and responding in Chinese

Instructions for Section 2 – Part B

Text 4, Question 4

Read the text and then answer the questions in approximately 200 characters in **CHINESE**. Your response **must** be based on the text.

Simplifies form characters

中国人常说：“饭后百步走，活到九十九。”走路有助于消化，又不是剧烈运动，所以不会太累，是一种非常合适的饭后运动。医生建议人们每天用三十分分钟左右，走三公里的路，每个星期不少于五次，这样对健康很有好处。

一个记者访问了一位九十五岁的老人，问他怎样才能长寿。老人笑着说：“我每天最少走一个小时的路。早上起床以后就到公园去走一走，我常常走得全身都发热了，但是不会热得全身出汗。”他说，生命在于运动。每天走路，可以把马路当成健身房，省了很多钱。换上运动鞋，推开家门，随时随地都能开始运动。

老年人要运动，年轻人更要常运动。当今社会，年轻人学习和生活压力大。尤其，随着电脑和网络的普及，很多人一天到晚坐在电脑前工作或打游戏。身体缺乏运动，就会带来一系列的健康问题，比如长胖或近视。所以，年轻人应该培养定期锻炼的意识。经历了一天的工作和学习后，到外面走一走，放松心情。

Full form characters

中國人常說：“飯後百步走，活到九十九。”走路有助於消化，又不是劇烈運動，所以不會太累，是壹種非常合適的飯後運動。醫生建議人們每天用三十分鐘左右，走三公裏的路，每個星期不少於五次，這樣對健康很有好處。

壹個記者訪問了壹位九十五歲的老人，問他怎樣才能長壽。老人笑著說：“我每天最少走壹個小時的路。早上起床以後就到公園去走壹走，我常常走得全身都發熱了，但是不會熱得全身出汗。”他說，生命在於運動。每天走路，可以把馬路當成健身房，省了很多錢。換上運動鞋，推開家門，隨時隨地都能開始運動。

老年人要運動，年輕人更要常運動。當今社會，年輕人學習和生活壓力大。尤其，隨著電腦和網絡的普及，很多人壹天到晚坐在電腦前工作或打遊戲。身體缺乏運動，就會帶來壹系列的健康問題，比如長胖或近視。所以，年輕人應該培養定期鍛煉的意識。經歷了壹天的工作和學習後，到外面走壹走，放松心情。

劇烈/劇烈 jùliè

普及/普及 pǔjí

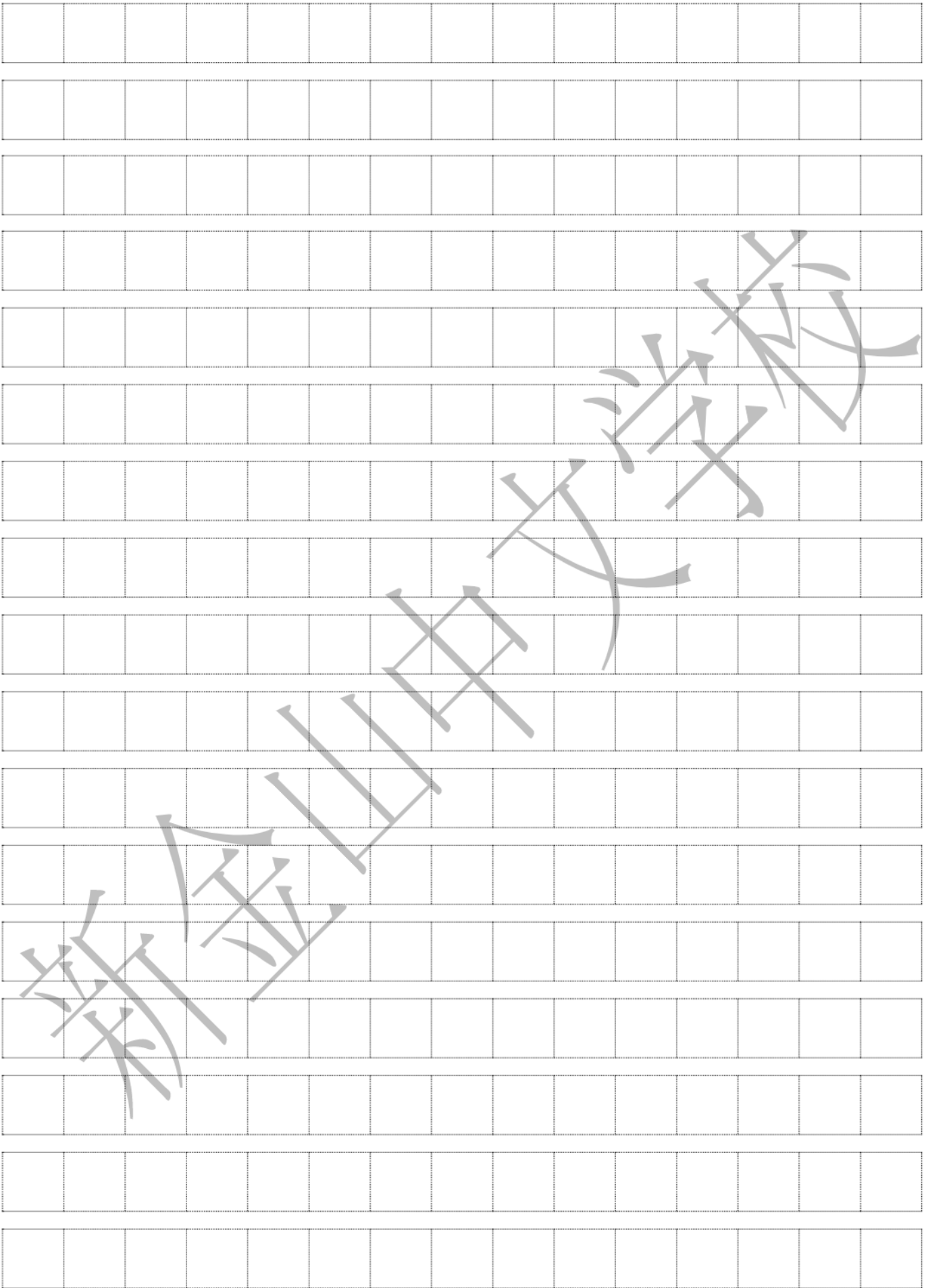
Question 4

Many people have ignored exercise recently. You are Xiao Lin, the president of the student union. Write an article on the school newspaper, encouraging others to walk more.

近年来，很多年轻人忽视了运动。你是学生会主席小林，在《校报》上写一篇文章，呼吁大家多走路。

近年來，很多年輕人忽視了運動。妳是學生會主席小林，在《校報》上寫壹篇文章，呼籲大家多走路。

Write your response to Question 4 on the following pages



CONTINUOUS OVER PAGE

SECTION 3: Writing in Chinese

Instructions for Section 3

Question 5-8 (20 marks)

Answer **one** question in 250 – 300 characters in **Chinese**.

Responses in the wrong language will receive no credit.

Space is provided on the following page to make notes.

Question 5

You are Alex. You were a volunteer at the Open Day in your school last holiday. Write a diary, describing your experience and feelings towards it.

你是艾里克斯，上个假期为学校开放日活动做义工。写一篇日记，描述你在开放日做义工的经历和感受。

妳是艾裏克斯，上個假期為學校開放日活動做義工。寫壹篇日記，描述妳在開放日做義工的經歷和感受。

Or

Question 6

You are Jack. You have been taking online Chinese lessons recently. Write a letter to your grandmother, introducing the online Chinese lesson.

你是杰克。最近，你在家上中文网课。给你的奶奶写一封信，介绍一下在网上上中文课的情况。

妳是傑克。最近，妳在家上中文網課。給妳的奶奶寫壹封信，介紹一下在網上上中文課的情況。

Or

Question 7

Functions on the phone are increasing in recent years. You are a student journalist David. Write an article for *Society* magazine, evaluating people's different opinions about the increase of functions on the phone.

近年来，手机的功能越来越多。你是学生记者大卫，给《社会》杂志写一篇文章，谈谈人们对手机功能越来越多的不同看法。

近年來，手機的功能越來越多。妳是學生記者大衛，給《社會》雜誌寫壹篇文章，評估壹下手機功能越來越多的利與弊。

SECTION 3 – continued

Or

Question 8

You are Jack. You will be participating in a soccer match between humans and robots on behalf of humans. Write an imaginative story describing this match.

你是杰克。你将代表人类队参加与机器人队的足球比赛。写一篇想象性故事，描述你们队与机器人队的比赛情况。

你是杰克。你将代表人类队参加与机器人队的足球比赛。写一篇想象性故事，描述你们队与机器人队的比赛情况。

You may make notes in this space

Write your response on the following pages

SECTION 3 – continued
TURN OVER

Assessment criteria

Section 1

Part A– listening and responding in English

- the capacity to understand and convey general and specific aspects of texts

Part B – listening and responding in Chinese

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to convey information and opinions accurately and appropriately

Section 2

Part A– Reading, listening and responding in English

- the capacity to understand and convey general and specific aspects of texts

Part B – Reading and responding in Chinese

- the capacity to understand general and specific aspects of texts
- the capacity to convey information and opinions accurately and appropriately

Section 3 – Writing in Chinese

- the capacity to demonstrate relevance, breadth and depth of content
- the capacity to demonstrate accuracy, range and appropriateness of vocabulary and grammar

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK