

STUDENT NUMBER

Letter

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| Figures | | | | | | | | | |
| Words | | | | | | | | | |

CHINESE SECOND LANGUAGE

Practice Mock Written Examination 1

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. How did Li Li perform in the math exam? List details about her performance.

2 marks

- b. List methods used to keep healthy in the text.

5 marks

- c. Why was Li Li absent from the class?

3 marks

郁闷/郁悶: yù mèn

彻底/徹底: chè dǐ

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. Why did the customer order Ma Po Tofu?

顧客為什麼要點麻婆豆腐？

顧客為什麼要點麻婆豆腐？

3 marks

b. What else did the customer order besides Ma Po Tofu? How much did he spend altogether?

除了麻婆豆腐以外，顧客還點了什麼？他一共花了多少錢？

除了麻婆豆腐以外，顧客還點了什麼？他壹共花了多少錢？

7 marks

麻婆豆腐/麻婆豆腐：m á p ó d ò u f u

**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

中国的语言文化博大精深，中国的方言多达几十种，最普遍的有上海话、广东话等。福建、广东等地的移民遍布全球，所以广东话在海外华人中的使用非常广泛。汉语的方言十分复杂，各种方言之间在词汇、语法等方面都有很大的差别。如果人们都用方言说话，即使都是中国人，交流起来也会很困难。比如，一个上海人和一个四川人用方言对话，可能根本听不明白对方在说什么。为了减少听不懂方言的困难，更加方便人与人之间的交流，中国政府把“推广普通话”作为语言文字工作的重要任务之一，在全国进行推广普通话的活动。目前，中国政府不但在学校发展普通话教育，还在国内外进行普通话水平考试，让更多外国人了解了普通话，同时提升了中国的国家形象。近年来，随着中国国际地位的提高，中文在世界上的影响力越来越大，更多的外国人开始了解中文，学习普通话。在未来，普通话可能成为世界上重要的一门语言。

You may make notes in this space.

Full form characters

中國的語言文化博大精深，中國的方言多達幾十種，最普遍的有上海話、廣東話等。福建、廣東等地的移民遍布全球，所以廣東話在海外華人中的使用非常廣泛。漢語的方言十分複雜，各種方言之間在詞匯、語法等方面都有很大的差別。如果人們都用方言說話，即使都是中國人，交流起來也會很困難。比如，壹個上海人和壹個四川人用方言對話，可能根本聽不明白對方在說什麼。為了減少聽不懂方言的困難，更加方便人與人之間的交流，中國政府把“推廣普通話”作為語言文字工作的重要任務之壹，在全國進行推廣普通話的活動。目前，中國政府不但在學校發展普通話教育，還在國內外進行普通話水平考試，讓更多外國人了解了普通話，同時提升了中國的國家形象。近年來，隨著中國國際地位的提高，中文在世界上的影響力越來越大，更多的外國人開始了解中文，學習普通話。在未來，普通話可能成為世界上重要的一門語言。



a. Why does Lily watch Chinese news? Why doesn't she watch Chinese movies?

6 marks

b. Why can Xiao Liu speak Shanghai dialect?

2 marks

c. What does Lili think about the language environment? Why?

3 marks

d. Why is dialect very complex?

2 marks

e. Based on both texts and the photograph, how is the Chinese government promoting Mandarin? Why does the government do this?

7 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

在几年以前，学生可以带手机进教室，所以很多人已经养成了随身带手机上课的习惯。最近，很多学校开始禁止学生带手机上课，由此引起了很多学生的不满。很多人抱怨，如果在课上不能用手机查找资料，肯定会减少他们获取信息的途径。但是另一方面，他们用手机时，很多人会忘记调成静音模式，课上的铃声和短信提示声此起彼伏，老师的思路会被打断，有时甚至会忘了在讲什么；教室里的其他同学也会受到不同程度的干扰，让他们分心，无法集中注意力听老师讲课。而且，很多学生看到别人用的手机比自己的高级，也会想让父母给自己买，久而久之，可能形成不良的风气。

其实，禁止带手机的目的是为了提高学生的学习效率。在课上能不能使用手机，最重要的是学生的学习态度。如果不影响学习效率，也不影响课堂纪律，很多人认为，课上用手机是没问题的。

Full form characters

在幾年以前，學生可以帶手機進教室，所以很多人已經養成了隨身帶手機上課的習慣。最近，很多學校開始禁止學生帶手機上課，由此引起了很多學生的不滿。很多人抱怨，如果在課上不能用手機查找資料，肯定會局限他們獲取信息的途徑。但是另壹方面，他們用手機時，很多人會忘記調成靜音模式，課上的鈴聲和短信提示聲此起彼伏，老師的思路會被打斷，有時甚至會忘了在講什麼；教室裏的其他同學也會受到不同程度的幹擾，讓他們分心，無法集中註意力聽老師講課。而且，很多學生看到別人用的手機比自己的高級，也會想讓父母給自己買，久而久之，可能形成不良的風氣。

其實，禁止帶手機的目的是為提高學生的學習效率。在課上能不能使用手機，最重要的是學生的學習態度。如果不影響學習效率，也不影響課堂紀律，很多人認為，課上用手機是没问题的。

此起彼伏/此起彼伏: cǐ qǐ bǐ fú



Question 4

You are Xiao Hong, a Year 12 student. Based on the information above, write a blog post, persuading students not to take phones into the classroom.

你是小红，一名十二年级的学生。结合以上材料，在网上专栏发表一篇博客短文，呼吁学生不要带手机进教室上课。

妳是小紅，壹名十二年級的學生。結合以上材料，在網上專欄發表壹篇博客短文，呼籲學生不要帶手機進教室上課。

You may make notes in this space.

Write your response to Question 4 on the following pages

Question 4

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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 Jack, a Year 12 student. You were a volunteer of the event organised by the school to raise donation for hospitals in Australia this year. Write a diary, describing your experiences and feelings of the event.

你是杰克，一名十二年级的学生。今年，你为学校组织的“为澳洲医院募捐”的活动做义工。写一篇日记，谈谈你在活动中的经历和感受。

妳是傑克，壹名十二年級的學生。今年，妳為學校組織的“為澳洲醫院募捐”的活動做義工。寫壹篇日記，談談妳在活動中的經歷和感受。

Or

Question 6

You are Jack, president of the student union. Write down the script of a speech, introducing a multicultural activity in your school for international students in your school in terms of three aspects.

你是学生会主席杰克，写一篇演讲稿，从三个方面向你学校的留学生介绍学校的一项多元文化活动。

妳是學生會主席傑克，寫壹篇演講稿，從三個方面向妳學校的留學生介紹學校的壹項多元文化活動。

Or

Question 7

You are Alex, a student journalist. You noticed that a lot of parents hope their children to become a lawyer in the future. Write an article for *Education* magazine, discussing the pros and cons of being a lawyer.

你是艾里克斯，学生记者。你发现许多家长希望孩子将来能做律师。为《教育》杂志写一篇文章，谈谈当律师的利与弊。

妳是艾裏克斯，學生記者。妳發現許多家長希望孩子將來能做律師。為《教育》雜誌寫壹篇文章，談談當律師的利與弊。

Or

Question 8

You are David. It is the year of 2110, and you have invented a multifunctional air-refreshing machine. Write an imaginative story, describing what happened after you brought the machine with you to a bustling city.

今年是2110年，你是大卫，发明了一台多功能的空气清洁机。写一篇想象性故事，描述你带着自己的空气清洁机，来到一个繁华的城市发生的事情。

今年是2110年，妳是大衛，發明了壹臺多功能的空氣清潔機。寫壹篇想象性故事，描述妳帶著自己的空氣清潔機，來到壹個繁華的城市發生的事情。

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