

Chinese Placement Test

Before taking the placement test, please take a few minutes to participate a short survey that will help your teacher to find a right course for you.

Question One. Do you speak Chinese at home?

- A. No, neither I nor my parents speak Chinese at home.
- B. My parents sometimes speak Chinese to me but I speak English to them.
- C. My parents and I speak Chinese but that is a local dialect (for example, Cantonese).
- D. I speak Mandarin Chinese at home.

Question Two. Have you ever been to a Chinese speaking region? If yes, how long was your stay?

- A. Not yet.
- B. Less than 6 months.
- C. More than 6 months but less than 3 years.
- D. More than 3 years.

Question Three. How long have you been learning Chinese?

- A. I learned Chinese at home.
- B. I have taken weekend Chinese schools.
- C. I have learned Chinese at high school for 2 years or less.
- D. I have learned Chinese at high school for over 2 years.

Question Four. Do you read Chinese?

- A. No, I only speak some Chinese.
- B. Yes, but just textbooks.
- C. Sometimes I read some Chinese newspapers and short articles.
- D. I read Chinese novels.

Question Five. Do you write Chinese?

- A. I don't write Chinese characters at all.
- B. I mainly write Chinese with computer.
- C. I can write about 400 Chinese characters by hand.
- D. I can write more than 400 Chinese characters by hand.

Question Six. Have you taken Chinese SAT II? If yes, what is your score range?

- A. No.
- B. Less than 649.
- C. 650-749.
- D. 750-800

Question Seven. Have you passed Chinese AP? If yes, what is your grade?

- A. No.
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Now let us start the test.

Part One. Listening Comprehension: Short Conversations

Choose the best answer.

Question 1 is based on Conversation One.

1. The lady will go to
- A. China to learn Chinese.
 - B. USA to learn English.
 - C. China to teach English.
 - D. USA to teach Chinese.

Questions 2 and 3 are based on Conversation Two.

2. The man is trying to find
- A. college library.
 - B. Student Center.
 - C. Bus station.
 - D. A gas station.
3. How far is it from the place where they are talking?
- A. Five minutes; walk.
 - B. Five minutes; bicycle riding.
 - C. Five minutes; driving.
 - D. Fifteen minutes; bus riding.

Question 4 is based on Conversation Three

4. Nanjing's winter is
- A. not as cold as Beijing.
 - B. The same cold as Beijing.
 - C. Even colder than Beijing.
 - D. As snowy as Beijing.

Questions 5 and 6 are based on Conversation Four.

5. Professor Zhang will talk to students on
- A. agriculture issues
 - B. international issues
 - C. Shanghai's development.
 - D. Teacher " student relationship.

6. His talk will be held

- A. in Shanghai.
- B. In summer.
- C. After 5 weeks.
- D. In next month.

Question 7 is based on Conversation Five

7. The lady

- A. could not understand the movie.
- B. Has not yet watched the movie.
- C. Does not like the movie at all.
- D. Likes the movie very much.

Questions 8 and 9 are based on Conversation Six.

8. They are talking about

- A. Composition.
- B. Calligraphy.
- C. Study of law.
- D. Culinary art.

9. The lady

- A. asks where she can find more knowledge about that.
- B. expresses her thanks for the help from the man.
- C. is upset to the criticism from the man.
- D. expresses her modesty when being praised by the man.

Question 10 is based on Conversation Seven.

10. What causes the worry of the man?

- A. His son thinks nothing but making money.
- B. His son has chosen meteorologist as major.
- C. His son has chosen education as major.
- D. His son will not be able to get a good job after graduation.

Part Two. Listening Comprehension: Short Monologue

Question 11 is based on Monologue One.

- A. All my Chinese teachers are Chinese.
- B. None of my Chinese teachers are Chinese.
- C. Some of my Chinese teachers are Chinese.
- D. Most of my Chinese teachers are not Chinese.

Question 12 is based on Monologue Two.

- A. He went to Shanghai three months ago.
- B. He went to Shanghai last March.
- C. He will go to Shanghai in three month.
- D. He will go to Shanghai next March.

Question 13 is based on Monologue Three.

The man

- A. Went to Nanjing and Hangzhou but did not visit Shanghai.
- B. Went to Shanghai but did not visit Nanjing and Hangzhou.
- C. Went to Shanghai and will go to Nanjing and Hangzhou soon.
- D. Went to Shanghai, Nanjing, and Hangzhou.

Question 14 is based on Monologue Four.

The man thinks

- A. He is not as affluent as Professor Wang.
- B. He is as affluent as Professor Wang.
- C. He is more affluent as Professor Wang.
- D. His relation to Professor Wang would have been better if he were affluent.

Question 15 is based on Monologue Five.

According to Chinese tradition, in wedding the bride should dress in

- A. Red.
- B. White.
- C. Red or white.
- D. Both red and white.

Part Three. Listening Comprehension: Long Monologue

Question 16 is based on Monologue Six.

The speaker

- A. does not have brothers.
- B. Does not have sisters.
- C. Does not have younger sisters.
- D. Does not have younger brothers.

Question 17 is based on Monologue Seven.

Where does the speaker read books most often?

- A. His dorm
- B. The library.
- C. Beside the lake.
- D. Outside his school.

Question 18 is based on Monologue Eight.

What do most of the people in Shanghai eat on the eve of Chinese New Year?

- A. Rice wrapped in bamboo leaves.
- B. New Year Cake.
- C. Dumplings.
- D. Rice with many delicious dishes.

Question 19 is based on Monologue Nine.

According to the speaker, what did Confucius teach his students?

- A. Reading classics only.
- B. Reading books of various topics.
- C. Six subjects including reading, archery, and music.
- D. All kinds of subjects but reading classics.

Question 20 is based on Monologue 10

Since reform and opening, the divorce rate in China

- A. Has declined.
- B. Has not changed.
- C. Has increased.
- D. Has surpassed most Western countries.

Part Four. Reading Comprehension: Structure Connection (Choose the best answer grammatically and logically)

21. 东方语言都很难学，
- A. 这样一来，中文就更难学了。
 - B. 尤其是日文。
 - C. 中文也很容易。
 - D. 不过多用一些时间罢了。

22. j 你的中文真好! j

- A. j 谢谢，我的中文真糟糕。j
B. j 不用谢，这是我应该做的。j
C. j 不好意思，你可以跟我学吗？ j
D. j 哪里哪里，您的英文比我的中文好多了。j
23. 他虽然没去过中国，
A. 所以对中国非常了解。
B. 却对中国非常了解。
C. 由于对中国非常了解。
D. 于是对中国非常了解。
24. 幸亏我带了手机，
A. 其实我不想回家。
B. 但是我不能回家。
C. 要不然我就回不了家了。
D. 不但我不可以回家。
25. 写汉字的确很难，
A. 那么说汉语最难。
B. 因此说汉语不太难。
C. 其实说汉语很难。
D. 不过说汉语不太难。
26. 既然你不喜欢吃日本饭，
A. 于是我们就去吃美国饭。
B. 毕竟我们可以去吃美国饭。
C. 难道我们要去吃美国饭吗？
D. 那么我们就去吃美国饭吧。
27. 当我走进他的宿舍的时候，
A. 他看书了。
B. 他正在看书。
C. 他看着书。
D. 他不看书。
28. 王老师，我明天要去办签证，
A. 没有来上课。
B. 可以不来上课。
C. 不能来上课。
D. 所以上不起课。
29. 真没想到，十五年以后，
A. 我会在那家饭馆看我的小学同学。
B. 我会在那家饭馆看看我的小学同学。

- C. 我会在那家饭馆看过我的小学同学。
D. 我会在那家饭馆看到我的小学同学。
30. 这么短的报告，
A. 他怎么三个星期就写完了？
B. 怎么被他用三个星期写完了？
C. 他怎么三个星期才写完？
D. 他为什么把报告写完了三个星期？
31. 采用这种学习方法以后，学生不但语言水平提高得很快，对中国文化的了解也加深了，
A. 真可以说是心不二用。
B. 真可以说是画蛇添足。
C. 真可以说是揠苗助长。
D. 真可以说是事半功倍。
32. 我本来想去北京看奥运会，
A. 但因机票太贵而未能成行。
B. 所以准备赶快买飞机票。
C. 为了给美国运动员加油。
D. 于是机票被我卖了。

Part Five. Reading Comprehension

王刚，我的字典丢了。因为明天要考试，所以我把你的字典拿去用了。等我买到新的字典就会还给你。谢谢。李明。

33.
A. Li Ming lost the Dictionary he borrowed from Wang Gang.
B. Li Ming will come to pick up Wang Gang's dictionary tomorrow.
C. Li Ming will buy a new dictionary for Wang Gang.
D. Li Ming took away Wang Gang's dictionary.

马红，我们收到了你的暑期工作申请。请你在明天上午八点半到国华电脑公司（美华大厦八层）参加面试。

34.
A. Ma Hong got a summer job.
B. Ma Hong is applying for a summer internship.
C. Ma Hong is hired as an interviewer by a computer company.
D. Ma Hong's application has been rejected.

去年夏天，我去上海学习中文。在那儿，我遇到了一个从法国来的学生，他叫李大明。我们很快成了好朋友。虽然李大明的父母都是中国人，他是在法国巴黎出生的。五岁以前，在家里他学了一些简单的中文，但是上小学以后，他就只说法文不说中文了。爸爸妈妈想让他上

周末中文学校，他却不愿意去。直到上大学以后，他才明白学中文很重要。于是他就选了中文课和中国历史课，并且决定利用暑假来上海学中文。大明又聪明又热情，他唱歌唱得非常好，还会弹钢琴。现在我和大明常常用电子信联络，我们都喜欢写中文的电子信。

35. How did the author get acquaintance with Li Daming?

- A. Both the author and Daming attended a summer language program in Shanghai.
- B. They met in cyber space.
- C. They encountered in Paris, France.
- D. They were classmates in a history course.

36. When did Daming started to learn Chinese?

- A. Before entering elementary school.
- B. At elementary school.
- C. At the Weekend Chinese School.
- D. At college.

37. After the author and Daming returned their countries, how did they contact each other?

- A. By phone.
- B. By mail.
- C. By email.
- D. By visiting each other during vacations.

在中国，几乎所有的大学生都会英文。虽然有机会来美国的不多，但是他们都常常看美国电影。而且，在中国报纸和杂志上，有很多关于美国的新闻。所以你跟中国大学生谈话的时候，会发现他们知道很多美国的事情。大部分美国大学生对外国的东西不感兴趣。学中文的美国大学生只有不到五万人。所以，如果你问美国大学生关于中国的问题，他们知道的很少。

38. According to the author,

- A. Chinese students know the United States better while American students know little about China.
- B. American students know Chinese culture better while Chinese students have no access to American culture.
- C. Neither Chinese nor American students are interested in information of other civilizations.
- D. Both Chinese and American students show great enthusiasm on foreign cultures.

大家都知道二月十四日是情人节。现在中国的年轻人也会在这一天送玫瑰花和巧克力。其实，中国也有自己的情人节，那是农历七月七日。据说在这天晚上，喜鹊会搭一座桥，让相爱却不能在一起的人有机会相会。

39. When is Chinese Valentine's Day?

- A. February 14.
- B. The 14th day of the 2nd month of Chinese calendar.
- C. July 7.
- D. The 7th day of the 7th month of Chinese calendar.

40. What will happen on that day according to Chinese folklore?
- A. People will send flowers and chocolates to those whom they love.
 - B. A magic bridge will form.
 - C. You will soon get married if you see a magpie in the evening.
 - D. Young people can date without the permit from their parents.

十多年前，自行车是北京上海等中国大城市的主要交通工具。但是最近几年，骑自行车的人越来越少，不少家庭购买了汽车，更多的家庭正在考虑购买。在很多人看来，拥有汽车是生活水平提高的重要标志。对此，我有不同的看法。开汽车固然方便快捷，但是骑自行车也有很多好处。

骑自行车不但可以锻炼身体，而且可以减少环境污染。最近在欧洲，骑自行车的人越来越多了。在荷兰，自行车和汽车的数量达到了七比一。

现在，北京的污染正在直接影响市民的身体健康，交通堵塞的现象更是越来越严重。希望大家重新考虑购买汽车的计划。

41. Now in Chinese big cities,
- A. Cars have outnumbered bicycles.
 - B. Government is raising more restrictions to dishearten people from buying cars.
 - C. More and more people are driving greener cars to reduce pollution.
 - D. Many residents are planning to buy cars.
42. Why are there more and more bicycle riders in Europe, especially in Holland?
- A. The price of gas has increased drastically.
 - B. Public transportation is too crowded.
 - C. People want to have better body shape and control air pollution.
 - D. Bicycles imported from China are cheap in price but good in quality.
43. What is the best translation of the last sentence?
- A. I wish you don't buy another car if your family already has one car.
 - B. We should not repeat the automobile disaster of the West.
 - C. I wish you reconsider your plan to purchase cars.
 - D. I hope heavier taxes will be imposed for car buyers.

教育的目的是什么，在很多人看来，这个问题非常容易回答。他们认为教育就是把知识传授给学生，让学生掌握的知识越来越多。成绩作为衡量学生是否掌握知识，掌握知识多少以及掌握的知识是否正确的标志，可以判断教育的成功与否。

在我看来，把传授知识作为学校的中心任务，用分数来衡量学校是否成功，正是中国教育存在的最严重的问题。

不久前，我去美国访问。同行的一些老师，对美国的教育颇有微词，他们认为美国学校传授的知识数量太少，考试太少，考题太容易，培养出来的学生缺乏扎实的基础知识。但是我看到的却是另外一面。美国的中小学生比中国的同龄学生要快乐得多。和中国比，美国中小学

的课业负担较轻，学生可以参加体育音乐等大量的课外活动，并且在校外参加各种非常有意义的公益活动，接触社会，了解社会，可以学到很多在课堂上学不到的东西。

我认为，应该把学生是否快乐作为衡量学校是否成功的标准。

44. How does the author compare Chinese education with American education?

- A. He believes Chinese education is better than American education.
- B. He believes American education is better than Chinese education.
- C. He believes Chinese education and American education have no big differences.
- D. He believes Chinese education and American education should learn from each other.

45. What is the criterion for successful education criticized by the author?

- A. Successful education can be measured by scores of students.
- B. Successful education can be measured by the quality of teachers.
- C. Successful education can be determined by whether or not students are happy.
- D. Successful education can be determined by frequency of tests.

46. According to the author, extra curriculum activities

- A. are good for students.
- B. Are distractions for students to master basic knowledge.
- C. In United States were too much.
- D. Are waste of time.

尊敬的李老师，

我叫王超，二十年前上过您的中国历史课，您还记得我吗？那时候我真不是一个好学生，在上课的时候常常睡觉，可是上您的课我从来没有睡过觉，因为您讲的课太有意思了。既有很多有意思的故事，又有许多深刻的哲理。

很多人觉得历史课是一门最枯燥乏味的课程，学生必须要记住那些几百年前乃至几千年前的历史人物的名字和历史事件的年代。除了个别专家以外，大家其实根本没有必要掌握这些没有用处的知识。我也是带着这种想法走进历史课的教室的。我的兴趣是化学，我从小就想当一个科学家。我之所以来上您的历史课，只是因为这是一门必修课，每个学生都必须上。我必须向您坦白，我是带着一本美国小说来上您的课的，准备在上课的时候看看小说。

谁知道，您的头几句话就让我感到震撼。您说，一个真正的知识分子，不管他或她的专业是什么，必须有历史感。您还说，学习历史的目的并不是要了解古人在做什么，更不是要记住一些几千年前的人和事情，而是要研究古人的经验，避免古人犯过的错误。

您的课是从唐朝开始的，是您让我知道唐朝的政治制度在当时的世界上是那么先进，唐朝的对外态度是那么开放，您让我们为我们的祖先感到自豪。这些都对我以后的生活产生了不可磨灭的影响。

受到您的影响，我曾经也想去研究历史。最后我虽然决定，仍然选化学专业，但是二十年来我一直在思考历史。

祝教师节快乐！希望有机会回学校看您。

王超

2007年9月10日

47. What is the relationship between the author and the addressee?

- A. Student and teacher.
 - B. Teacher and student.
 - C. Writer and editor.
 - D. A young historian and an older historian.
48. What was Wang Chao's major 20 years ago?
- A. Chemistry.
 - B. History.
 - C. American literature.
 - D. Philosophy.
49. Why did Wang Chao bring an American novel to the classroom?
- A. He tried to compare Chinese history and American history.
 - B. He was preparing an English test.
 - C. He thought the class would be boring.
 - D. He did not like chemistry at all.
50. Why did Wang Chao take history course 20 years ago.
- A. He liked history very much.
 - B. It is a compulsory course.
 - C. Other courses were even more boring.
 - D. The class size was smaller than other courses.
51. According to Professor Li, the purpose of studying history is to
- A. memorize the most important persons and events.
 - B. Understand the activities of ancient people.
 - C. Avoid the mistakes of the past.
 - D. Promote patriotism.
52. According to Professor Li, the Tang dynasty
- A. was advanced in technology but backward in political system.
 - B. was engaging in exterior expansion.
 - C. Was very arrogant towards other parts of the world.
 - D. Was very open to the outside world.