

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. 東方語言都很難學，
- A. 這樣一來，中文就更難學了。
 - B. 尤其是日文。
 - C. 中文也很容易。
 - D. 不過多用一些時間罷了。

22. j 你的中文真好！j

- A. | 謝謝，我的中文真糟糕。|
 - B. | 不用謝，這是我應該做的。|
 - C. | 不好意思，你可以跟我學嗎？|
 - D. | 哪里哪里，您的英文比我的中文好多了。|
23. 他雖然沒去過中國，
- A. 所以對中國非常瞭解。
 - B. 却對中國非常瞭解。
 - C. 由于對中國非常瞭解。
 - D. 于是對中國非常瞭解。
24. 幸虧我帶了手機，
- A. 其實我不想回家。
 - 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. 寫漢字的確很難，
- A. 那麼說漢語最難。
 - B. 因此說漢語不太難。
 - C. 其實說漢語很難。
 - D. 不過說漢語不太難。
26. 既然你不喜歡吃日本飯，
- A. 于是我們就去吃美國飯。
 - B. 畢竟我們可以去吃美國飯。
 - C. 難道我們要去吃美國飯嗎？
 - D. 那麼我們就去吃美國飯吧。
27. 當我走進他的宿舍的時候，
- A. 他看書了。
 - B. 他正在看書。
 - C. 他看著書。
 - D. 他不看書。
28. 王老師，我明天要去辦簽證，
- A. 沒有來上課。
 - B. 可以不來上課。
 - C. 不能來上課。
 - D. 所以上不起課。
29. 真沒想到，十五年以後，
- A. 我會在那家飯館看我的小學同學。
 - B. 我會在那家飯館看看我的小學同學。

- C. 我會在那家飯館看過我的小學同學。
D. 我會在那家飯館看到我的小學同學。
30. 這麼短的報告，
A. 他怎麼三個星期就寫完了？
B. 怎麼被他用三個星期寫完了？
C. 他怎麼三個星期才寫完？
D. 他為什麼把報告寫完了三個星期？
31. 采用這種學習方法以後，學生不但語言水平提高得很快，對中國文化的瞭解也加深了，
A. 真可以說是心不二用。
B. 真可以說是畫蛇添足。
C. 真可以說是揠苗助長。
D. 真可以說是事半功倍。
32. 我本來想去北京看奧運會，
A. 但因機票太貴而未能成行。
B. 所以準備趕快買飛機票。
C. 爲了給美國運動員加油。
D. 於是機票被我賣了。

Part Five. Reading Comprehension

王剛，我的字典丟了。因爲明天要考試，所以我把你的字典拿去用了。等我買到新的字典就會還給你。謝謝。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.

馬紅，我們收到了你的暑期工作申請。請你在明天上午八點半到國華電腦公司（美華大廈八層）參加面試。

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，我去上海學習中文。在那兒，我遇到了一個從法國來的學生，他叫李大明。我們很快成了好朋友。雖然李大明的父母都是中國人，他是在法國巴黎出生的。五歲以前，在家裏他學了一些簡單的中文，但是上小學以後，他就只說法文不說中文了。爸爸媽媽想讓他上

周末中文學校，他却不願意去。直到上大學以後，他才明白學中文很重要。于是他就選了中文課和中國歷史課，并且決定利用暑假來上海學中文。大明又聰明又熱情，他唱歌唱得非常好，還會彈鋼琴。現在我和大明常常用電子信聯絡，我們都喜歡寫中文的電子信。

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.

在中國，幾乎所有的大學生都會英文。雖然有機會來美國的不多，但是他們都常常看美國電影。而且，在中國報紙和雜誌上，有很多關於美國的新聞。所以你跟中國大學生談話的時候，會發現他們知道很多美國的事情。大部分美國大學生對外國的東西不感興趣。學中文的美國大學生只有不到五萬人。所以，如果你問美國大學生關於中國的問題，他們知道的很少。

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「情人節」。現在中國的年輕人也會在這一天送玫瑰花和巧克力。其實，中國也有自己的情人節，那是農曆七月七日。據說在這天晚上，喜鵲會搭一座橋，讓相愛却不能在一起的人有機會相會。

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，自行車是北京上海等中國大城市的主要交通工具。但是最近幾年，騎自行車的人越來越少，不少家庭購買了汽車，更多的家庭正在考慮購買。在很多人看來，擁有汽車是生活水平提高的重要標志。對此，我有不同的看法。開汽車固然方便快捷，但是騎自行車也有很多好處。

騎自行車不但可以鍛煉身體，而且可以減少環境污染。最近在歐洲，騎自行車的人越來越多了。在荷蘭，自行車和汽車的數量達到了七比一。

現在，北京的污染正在直接影響市民的身體健康，交通堵塞的現象更是越來越嚴重。希望大家重新考慮購買汽車的計劃。

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.

教育的目的是什麼，在很多人看來，這個問題非常容易回答。他們認為教育就是把知識傳授給學生，讓學生掌握的知識越來越多。成績作為衡量學生是否掌握知識，掌握知識多少以及掌握的知識是否正確的標志，可以判斷教育的成功與否。

在我看來，把傳授知識作為學校的中心任務，用分數來衡量學校是否成功，正是中國教育存在的最嚴重的問題。

不久前，我去美國訪問。同行的一些老師，對美國的教育頗有微詞，他們認為美國學校傳授的知識數量太少，考試太少，考題太容易，培養出來的學生缺乏扎實的基礎知識。但是我看到的却是另外一面。美國的中小學生比中國的同齡學生要快樂得多。和中國比，美國中小學

的課業負擔較輕，學生可以參加體育音樂等大量的課外活動，並且在校外參加各種非常有意義的公益活動，接觸社會，瞭解社會，可以學到很多在課堂上學不到的東西。我認為，應該把學生是否快樂作為衡量學校是否成功的標準。

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.

尊敬的李老師，

我叫王超，二十年前上過您的中國歷史課，您還記得我嗎？那時候我真不是一個好學生，在上課的時候常常睡覺，可是上您的課我從來沒有睡過覺，因為您講的課太有意思了。既有很有意思的故事，又有許多深刻的哲理。

很多人覺得歷史課是一門最枯燥乏味的課程，學生必須要記住那些幾百年前乃至幾千年前的歷史人物的名字和歷史事件的年代。除了個別專家以外，大家其實根本沒有必要掌握這些沒有用處的知識。我也是帶著這種想法走進歷史課的教室的。我的興趣是化學，我從小就想當一個科學家。我之所以來上您的歷史課，只是因為這是一門必修課，每個學生都必須上。我必須向您坦白，我是帶著一本美國小說來上您的課的，準備在上課的時候看看小說。

誰知道，您的頭幾句話就讓我感到震撼。您說，一個真正的知識分子，不管他或她的專業是什麼，必須有歷史感。您還說，學習歷史的目的並不是要瞭解古人在做什麼，更不是要記住一些幾千年前的人和事情，而是要研究古人的經驗，避免古人犯過的錯誤。

您的課是從唐朝開始的，是您讓我知道唐朝的政治制度在當時的世界上是那麼先進，唐朝的對外態度是那麼開放，您讓我們為我們的祖先感到自豪。這些都對我以後的生活產生了不可磨滅的影響。

受到您的影響，我曾經也想過去研究歷史。最後我雖然決定，仍然選化學專業，但是二十年來我一直在思考歷史。

祝教師節快樂！希望有機會回學校看您。

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.