



Chinese

Checkpoint B Examination

SAMPLE

Contained in this booklet are Parts 2, 3, & 4. Part 1: Speaking has already been completed.

When your teacher instructs you, complete the heading on the answer sheet. At the end of the test, you must sign the Declaration on the last page of the booklet. Your signature indicates that you have received no knowledge of the questions or answers before taking the test. Also, it indicates that you have not received or given assistance while taking the test. Your examination cannot be scored if you fail to sign this Declaration.

Any use of an electronic or communications device is prohibited while taking this test. Use of any device or communication at any time will result in the invalidation of the test and no score will be assigned.

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Chinese, Part 2

Answer all questions in Part 2 according to the directions for *a, b and c*.

Part 2A

Directions (1-9): For each question, you will hear some background information in English *once*. Then you will hear a passage in Chinese *twice* and a question in English *once*. After you have heard the question, the teacher will pause while you read the question and the four suggested answers in your test booklet. Choose the best suggested answer and write its *number* in the space provided on your answer booklet. Base your answer *on the content of the passage, only*. [18]

1. Why can't Wáng Míng come to Chinese class?
 1. He caught a cold.
 2. He hurt his leg.
 3. He has a fever.
 4. He has a soccer game.

2. What does Lì Li like most about her boyfriend Ài wén?
 1. He can speak fluent Chinese.
 2. He is tall and handsome.
 3. He has a good personality.
 4. He is good at sports.

3. Where does your Chinese teacher suggest you visit in China?
 1. the historical sites
 2. the big cities along the coast
 3. the neighborhood restaurants
 4. the less populated areas

4. What does Xiǎo Hǎi ask Měi Huá to do tomorrow?
 1. to attend Chinese class with him
 2. to do their homework together
 3. to go to school together
 4. to bring his book to school for him

5. What best describes Dà Wěi's living arrangements?
 1. The apartment is very close to the school.
 2. The apartment is very cheap.
 3. The apartment has laundry facilities.
 4. The apartment is near a Chinese restaurant.

6. What is the documentary talking about?
 1. Chinese people like to eat food made of rice more than of flour.
 2. Chinese people like many different kinds of hot and cold drinks.
 3. The Chinese people's tastes in food are different based on their geographic location.
 4. All Chinese people use ginger, garlic and green onion in their cooking.

7. What is this news about?
 1. the results of the girls' badminton tournament
 2. the schedule of the school's music festival
 3. the championship for the boy's swim team
 4. the cancellation of after school activities

8. What does Mike do in China now?
 1. He works full time as a chef in a restaurant.
 2. He is a news reporter writing about Chinese food.
 3. He studies Chinese while working at a fast food restaurant.
 4. He teaches English at a secondary school in Chongqing.

9. What does your friend say about her tour in Beijing?
 1. The hotel was at a convenient location.
 2. She ate a lot of very good Chinese food.
 3. There are lot of flee markets in Beijing.
 4. The weather was not as hot as she thought it would be.

Part 2B

Directions (10-15): For each question, you will hear some background information in English *once*. Then you will hear a passage in Chinese *twice* and a question in Chinese *once*. After you have heard the question, the teacher will pause while you read the question and the four suggested answers in your test booklet. Choose the best suggested answer and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. Base your answer *on the content of the passage, only*. [12]

10. 在中国坐火车有什么好处?
1. 很快, 也很方便。
 2. 很干净, 也很安全。
 3. 可以认识很多人。
 4. 很时髦, 人不多。
11. Mike 来中国做什么?
1. 旅游
 2. 工作
 3. 留学
 4. 教书
12. 爸爸今天为什么穿了新衣服?
1. 今天过春节, 中国人过春节都喜欢穿新衣服。
 2. 今天是爸爸的生日, 新衣服是妈妈送他的生日礼物。
 3. 今天是教师节, 新衣服是他的学生送给他的礼物。
 4. 今天是毕业典礼, 爸爸是老师一定要穿新衣服。
13. 小明为什么要请假?
1. 他复习很忙, 想睡觉。
 2. 他起床晚了, 校车走了。
 3. 他感冒发烧了, 要去看医生。
 4. 这几天要考试, 他要在家复习。

14. 于英最近常常做什么？

1. 她常常有考试。
2. 她常常去购物。
3. 她常常去运动。
4. 她常常和朋友吃饭。

15. 你的朋友小华为什么要给你打电话？

1. 小华想告诉你他找了一个女朋友。
2. 小华要和女朋友分手了，想听听你的意见。
3. 小华觉得他的女朋友不喜欢运动。
4. 小华想跟他的女朋友说对不起。

Chinese, Part 3

Answer all questions in Part 3 according to the directions for *a* and *b*, and *c*.

Part 3A

Directions (16-20): After the following passage, there are five questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement *according to the meaning of the passage*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

Reading Passage:

出国旅游热

随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，人民的收入普遍提高。再加上政府放宽旅行限制，越来越多的中国人选择走出国门看世界。这个趋势跟过去传统的“父母在，不远游”的观念很不一样。根据2014年《中国出境游发展年度报告》指出，中国已经是世界第一大旅游国家。中国旅游研究院表示，到2020年，中国出境游游客数量将会增加到2亿人次。

暑假是旅游的最佳时间。除了暑假以外，「春节」、「五一」、「国庆」三大节日也是中国人计划出游的好时机。据统计，虽然今年春节出国旅游比较贵，但是今年春节中国公民去国外旅游的人数比去年上升了百分之四十。

中国人喜欢去哪儿旅游呢？第一个地区是去香港、澳门和台湾旅游。第二个地区主要是东南亚、澳洲和美洲等。2015年，南美洲又成了新的旅游热地。

旅游的时候，中国游客最喜欢的活动之一是购物。他们不但为自己

和家人买东西，还会为亲戚朋友买东西。中国旅客的强大购物能力令很多国外购物商场印象深刻。很多国际大公司都表示，中国人乐于在旅游中花钱。他们对品牌和质量都十分在乎，愿意花大笔钱购买各种名牌商品。为了赚中国旅客的钱，很多国际名牌商品公司在有名的旅游景点增加了商品门市部，陈设中国人喜欢的商品，而且要求售货员要会说中文。比如说，在日本东京有名的秋叶原购物区，几乎每个商场都有会说中文的售货员。

看来，中国人的旅游热不但刺激了中国的旅游市场，而且也刺激了国际经济。

16. Which one of the following contributes to the booming tourism from China?
 1. More people reach the age of retirement.
 2. More people earn a higher income.
 3. More people are studying abroad.
 4. More holidays have been added by the government.

17. According to the article, which time of the year is the most popular time to travel abroad?
 1. during the Chinese New Year
 2. during the Labor Day weekend
 3. during the Summer break
 4. during China's National Day in October

18. Which one of the places is the new favorite destination in 2015?
 1. Europe
 2. Japan
 3. Australia
 4. South America

19. Which one of the following is true about Chinese people and shopping?
 1. Chinese people love bargaining while shopping.
 2. Chinese people love to buy name brand products.
 3. Chinese people care more about the quantity than the quality of the goods.
 4. Chinese people care more about shopping than sightseeing while traveling.

20. If you were a manager for a retail electronics store, what is the best way to attract Chinese buyers?
1. to have a “big sale” sign in front of the store
 2. to post an attractive advertisement around the store
 3. to hire Chinese speaking clerks in the store
 4. to extend business hours during holidays

Part 3B

Directions (21-25): Below each of the following selections, there is either a question or an incomplete statement in English. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement *according to the meaning of the selection*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet [10]

21.



21. What is this sign for?
1. a Dentist's office
 2. a call to save water.
 3. a special sale.
 4. a sporting event.

22.

诚聘家教

家有一名中学生，暑假诚聘英文家庭教师一名

要求：男，大学生，英文专业，有剑桥英语教学经验，守时，认真

时间：六月到八月

价格：每小时四十元（每周二十个小时，共八百元）

地点：黄河路第二小学家属院内

如果您想申请，请致电 39762185。

22. What type of person might respond to this advertisement?

1. school teachers
2. experienced plumbers
3. middle school students
4. college students

23.

	黄玉	黄沁
相同点		
材质	和田玉	和田玉
不同点		
颜色	嫩黄绿色	浅黄到棕褐色，各种黄色系列
成色因子	钴	铁（三价离子）
价格	一般比较高	有高有低

23. What can you draw from this table?

1. Chinese people all like Jade.
2. Both of these Jades are yellowish.
3. One kind is more rare than the other.
4. One kind is more expensive than the other.

24.



24. Based on the above picture about the Shanghai Expo, how many people did not go to?

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5

尊敬的先生/女士

诚挚的邀请您参加胡乐平先生在美国杜克大学画展的开幕式。出席开幕式的有美国政要、名流、艺术家、华人领袖、杜克大学师生，盛况空前。

胡乐平先生是中国当代著名画家，他19岁师从名画家王任先生，40年习画孜孜不倦；除传承老师画技外，还对墨玉兰情有独钟，是中国墨玉兰画法创始人。

此次画展是胡乐平先生弘扬中华文化，走近美国北卡州的第一步。胡乐平先生将精选多幅代表作品与大家交流，以画会友。

期待您能在百忙中莅临开幕式，不胜感激！

地址：美国北卡州杜克大学 图书馆

日期：2015年10月31日

时间：10:00-13:00

25. What does this announcement tell you?

1. an introduction to a museum
2. a flyer about an art exhibition
3. an advertisement of a store
4. a front page of a book

Part 3C

Directions (26-30): After the following passage, there are five questions or incomplete statements in English. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement *according to the meaning of the passage*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

上学读书

有人说：“知识改变命运。”这是对的。我们从六、七岁就开始接受教育，爸爸、妈妈总是对我们说：“一定要好好学习！”6年小学，3年初中，3年高中，等我们高中毕业时已经十八、十九岁了。有的也许考上了大学，还要继续学习。

大学有很多专业：经济、法律、文学、外语、历史、化学、数学、医学……学哪个好呢？很多时候不是我们自己决定选什么专业，而是我们的爸爸妈妈为我们做决定。很多中国父母很重视教育，所以喜欢管孩子将来学什么和做什么。进了大学，我们有了很多自由，除了学习以外，我们还有很多活动。有的同学一边学习，一边工作，他们要自己挣钱付学费和生活费。

大学快毕业了，我们又要决定是找工作还是继续学习。有人说社会是一个真正的“大学”，不一定非要在学校里边才能学到知识。很多成功的人没有上过大学，还有人大学没有毕业就离开学校开始工作了。比如微软的老板比尔·盖茨。可是，在中国，高学历的人有更多的机会，他们更容易找到好的工作，收入也更高，所以很多人大学毕业后还继续读研究生院。

26. 在中国从小学到高中毕业一共几年？

1. 六年
2. 九年
3. 十二年
4. 十八到十九年

27. 根据这篇文章，很多学生是怎么决定他们在大学的专业的？

1. 他们自己做决定。
2. 他们的爸爸妈妈为他们做决定。
3. 他们的老师为他们做决定。
4. 他们的朋友为他们做决定。

28. 中国大学生上学期间要去工作吗?
1. 都去
 2. 都不去
 3. 有的去, 有的不去
 4. 文章中没有说
29. 根据这篇文章, 谁更有机会找到工作呢?
1. 高中生
 2. 初中生
 3. 大学生
 4. 研究生
30. 这篇文章主要说了什么?
1. 中国的学校太大, 科目太多了。
 2. 中国人觉得教育很重要。
 3. 中国大学生的生活太无聊了。
 4. 大多数成功的人没有上过大学。

Part 4

Write your answers to Part 4 according to the directions below. Your answers must be written in your own words; no credit will be given for a response that is copied or substantially the same as material from other parts of this examination. [16]

Directions (31-33): Choose *two* of the three writing tasks provided below. In your answer booklet, write your response to the two writing tasks you have chosen.

For each question you have chosen, your answer should be written entirely in Chinese and should contain a minimum of 85 characters.

Salutations and closings, as well as commonly used abbreviations are included in the word count. Numbers, unless written as Chinese characters are *not* counted as words.

You must satisfy the purpose of the task. Be sure to organize your response and to include a beginning, middle, and ending. The sentence structure and/or expressions used should be connected logically and should demonstrate a wide range of vocabulary with minimal repetition.

31. You lost a personal item last night. In Chinese, write a Facebook entry to all your friends about the loss. You **MAY** wish to include:

- a detailed description of what you lost
- where you were when you lost it and with whom
- when you think you lost it
- why the item is important to you
- a request for help in finding it
- an offer to give money as a reward
- how best to contact you if they have information

32. While you are living in China, a classmate sends you an email inviting you to a concert that will take place next Saturday. You are unable to go. Send an email back to your friend which **MAY** include:

- your thanks for the invitation
- an explanation for why you cannot accept
- how you feel about not being able to go
- a suggestion for other possible activities on a different day and why they might be good to do
- who else might be included
- how best to contact you to set up an activity

33. In Chinese, write a story about the situation shown in the picture below. It must be a story relating to the picture, *not* a description of the picture. Do *not* write a dialogue.



