



THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

2009 Examination (Language Centre)

# LN716

## Mandarin: Level 3 (Fast Track)

### Instructions to candidates

Time allowed: 1 hour 50 minutes

This paper contains 3 sections:

- Listening (15%)
- Reading (15%)
- Writing (15%)

Each section is given equal weight. Dictionaries are **not** allowed in this examination.

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The following elements are also included in your final mark:

- A Speaking test which is conducted in class (15%)
- Your Dossier of Coursework (30%)
- Class participation (10%)

Name

LSE Number


**PART I      Listening comprehension (100 points = 15% )**

I. Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are True or False.  
(30 marks = 6 x 5)

1. 女的在电话里跟男的说话。 ( )
2. 男的到北京旅行去了。 ( )
3. 男的到上海去了。 ( )
4. 现在工作不容易找了。 ( )
5. 男的有工作了。 ( )
6. 女的已经工作三年了。 ( )

II. You'll hear a conversation between a client and officer in a travel agency. Listen to the dialogue and match the phrases in the left column to the phrases in the right column by drawing a line (70 marks).

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. 8月26号 | a. 到 黄山     |
| 2. 8月28号 | b. 在杭州      |
| 3. 8月31号 | c. 在上海      |
| 4. 9月1号  | d. 从北京出发    |
| 5. 9月2号  | e. 回到北京     |
| 6. 在黄山   | f. 参观蛇岛和千湖岛 |
| 7. 在杭州   | g. 买丝绸      |
| 8. 在千湖岛  | h. 买茶叶      |

**PART II    Reading comprehension (100 points = 15% )**

I. Fill in the blanks by choosing an appropriate word from the list (30 marks = 6 x 5).

1. 大学毕业以后，她想去中学\_\_\_\_\_老师。

a. 是 b. 星 c. 当 d. 作

2. 昨天我买了一个新\_\_\_\_\_。

a. 电脑 b. 数学 c. 高兴 d. 点钟

3. 你\_\_\_\_\_在哪儿过新年?

a. 带 b. 开始 b. 学习 d. 打算

4. \_\_\_\_\_他希望去中国工作, \_\_\_\_\_他现在学点儿中文。

a. 虽然……可是…… b. 要是……就……  
c. 因为……所以…… d. 只……不/没……

5. 我每天\_\_\_\_\_来大学。

a. 医院 b. 休息 c. 汽车 d. 骑车

6. 你知道她跟谁\_\_\_\_\_了吗?

a. 食堂 b. 结婚 c. 复习 d. 希望

II. Reading comprehension. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions **in English**, giving as much detail as possible (70marks).

中国农民在非洲

保定是中国河北省的一个城市, 在北京的东南边, 离北京只有140公里。现在有很多保定的农民在非洲 (Africa) 种地。

刘先生是河北保定人, 已经在非洲不同的国家住了十多年了。去非洲以前他在中国河北一家贸易公司(màoyì gōngsītrade: company)工作。1998年, 他到非洲出差, 发现那儿的人吃的东西很少, 可是很多土地空着, 什么都没有种。他的公司就决定出口农业

技术(jīshù: technology) 到非洲。刘先生到过非洲很多国家。现在他的公司请了很多河北的农民在非洲教当地人种蔬菜和水果。他跟我们介绍他们在非洲的生活。

他说：“在中国人多地少，在非洲地多农民少。虽然那儿地多，可是农民不爱种地，他们更喜欢从树上摘水果，不喜欢自己种水果”。刘先生热爱非洲，他觉得“从下飞机的时候起，非洲人对中国人就很友好，很热情。”

现在有7000多个保定农民在非洲不同的国家种地了。他们还建起了几十个‘保定村’。刘先生的朋友罗先生说：我在赞比亚(Zambia 教当地人种蔬菜时，住在这儿的 ‘保定村’。我家里的人就住在中国的保定。这儿土地，天气都很好，种蔬菜，水果比中国容易多了。蔬菜长得很快，西红柿(xīhóngshì: tomato) 大概40块钱一公斤。苹果26块一公斤。要是干得好，我们一个人一年能挣(zhèng: earn) 7000英镑左右。跟大家一样，我们在这儿挣的钱大部分都寄回中国去。在保定我们建起了‘非洲村’。

最后，刘先生笑着说：“我们有些同乡娶(qǔ: marry)了当地的姑娘，因为他们觉得非洲姑娘很漂亮。”他一边抽烟一边说：“不去非洲怕非洲，去了非洲爱非洲，离开非洲想非洲。”

1. Where is Baoding? (8 )

2. What did Mr. Liu do before 1998 ? Why did his company begin exporting agricultural technologies to Africa? (16)

3. What kind of people does Mr. Liu's company send to China and what do they do there? (8)

4. How do African farmers live? (8)

5. Where does Mr Luo and his family live? (8)

6. What is Mr Luo's experience of planting crops in Africa? What does he do with the money he makes? (14)

7. What is Mr. Liu's feeling on Africa? (8)

**PART III Writing** (100 points = 15%)

I. Translate into Chinese (40 marks = 5 x 8).

1. Nobody can buy such an expensive car now.

2. I don't know whether it's better to travel by train or by plane.

3. After graduating from LSE, he worked for two years in a Chinese company.

4. A: Have you ever been to London's Chinatown ? B: Yes, I've been there twice since I arrived here last week.

5. Where did you go to celebrate Chinese New Year, and when did you come back?

II. Choose one of the following topics to write an essay of approximately 160--180 characters (60 marks).

1. 我的上个星期 My last week

2. 我的上一次假期 My last holiday

3. 我与中国 China and me



$$11 \times 14 = 154$$

**END OF PAPER**

### Reference Answers

I. Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are True or False.  
(30 marks = 6 x 5)

Script 1 and the answer

女：这几天你到哪儿去了？我给你打了好几次电话，你总是不在。现在总算找到你了。

男：最近我不在北京，去了一次上海。

女：哦，去上海了？你去上海旅行了吗？

男：不是去旅行，是去找工作。

女：怎么现在就开始找工作了？你还有半年才大学毕业呢！

男：现在工作越来越难找了。要想找好工作，就得早点儿开始。  
女：你说得不错，现在找工作时比以前难得多了。  
男：所以你真好啊，三年前就毕业了。毕业以后，马上就找到工作了。  
现在的工作也不错。

- 7. 女的在电话里跟男的说话。 T
- 8. 男的到北京旅行去了。 F
- 9. 男的到上海去了。 T
- 10. 现在工作不容易找了。 T
- 11. 男的有工作了。 F
- 12. 女的已经工作三年了。 T

II. Listen to the dialogue and match the phrases in the left column to the phrases in the right column by drawing a line (70 marks = 8 x 9 (question 1 = 7 marks)).

**Script 2 and the answer**

(在旅行社)

小王：请问，这次旅行一共多少天？

工作人员：一个星期。8月26号出发，9月2号回来。

王：都去哪些地方？

员：第一个地方是黄山，27，28号两天都在黄山。28号下午下山以后去喝茶。

王：太好了！黄山的茶叶很有名，可以顺便买点带回来。

员：第二个地方是千湖岛，然后从千湖岛坐船到杭州。31号在杭州玩一天。最后一个地方是上海。9月1号晚上从上海火车站出发，2号早上到北京。

王：千湖岛上有什么好看的地方？

员：千湖岛上有很多岛，其中最有名是鸟岛和蛇岛。

王：噢，好像听说过。在杭州有时间去商店吗？听说杭州的丝绸很有名，我想在那儿买点儿丝绸。



员：有是有，恐怕时间不多，因为杭州可看的地方很多。

王：在上海的时间多吗？

员：跟杭州一样，也只有一天。

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## **PART II Reading comprehension**

II. Reading comprehension. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions **in English**, giving as much detail as possible (70marks).

1. Where is Baoding? (8)

Baoding is a city in Hebei Province and located in the north-east side of Beijing.

2. What did Mr. Liu do before 1998? Why did his company export agriculture technologies to Africa? (16)

Mr. Liu worked in a trade company before 1998. He saw that there's shortage of food in Africa, but there're lot of land left uncultivated/used, therefore his company decided to export the agriculture technologies to African countries.

3. What do Chinese farmers do in Africa? (8)

Chinese farmers teach African to grow vegetables and fruits.

4. How do African farmers live? (8)

There is plenty of land in Africa, but not many farmers. They prefer picking up fruits from the trees to growing fruits.

5. Where does Mr Luo and his family live? (8)

He lived in a Baoding village in Zambia, and his family lived in Baoding, Hebei Province in China.

6. What does Mr. Luo grow? What did he do when he made money? (14)

He grew vegetables and fruits. He send the money back to China. The Chinese farmers's built an African village.

7. What is Mr. Liu's feeling on Africa? (8)

He feels that African're friendly and welcome Chinese when they arrived in Africa, and he was afraid of Africa before he went; he loves Africa when he lives there; he misses it when leaves Africa.