

Part 1 Chinese Knowledge Written Test (15 minutes)

Competition Mode: Each student is given a set of competition questions and an answer sheet to complete the written test within the specified 15 minutes. The questions and answer sheets will be collected and manually graded by the teacher at the end of the allotted time.

The competition questions in Part 1 are divided into four groups of different difficulty levels to ensure fair competition for second language and background language students in both middle and senior years. Therefore, **school teachers are requested to strictly classify student registrations according to their actual language backgrounds:**

- **Second Language Learners** (Chinese Second Language Learners with out a cultural or linguistic background in Chinese)
- **Background Language Learners** (Chinese Second Language Learners with a cultural or linguistic background in Chinese)

Sample Questions 问题例子

- Explain the following words in English. 用英语解释下面的词语。
- Please indicate the pronunciation for the following polyphonic characters. 请给下列多音字标音
- Translate the following sentences into Chinese or English. 将下列语句翻译成中文或者英文。
- Write the Chinese characters based on the Pinyin and English explanations. 根据拼音和英文解释写出汉字

词语 Vocabulary

1. 澳大利亚 (ào dà lì yà, Australia)
2. 扒手 (pá shǒu, pickpocket)
3. 抱怨 (bào yuàn, complain)
4. 辨证 (biàn zhèng, differentiation of symptoms and signs)
5. 秉烛夜读 (bǐng zhú yè dú, pore over one's books by the light of a candle)
6. 不 (bù, no, not, don't)
7. 颤栗 (zhàn lì, to tremble)
8. 澄清 (chéng qīng, clarify)
9. 出人头地 (chū rén tóu dì, stand out among one's fellows)
10. 辞旧迎新 (cí jiù yíng xīn, bid farewell to the old and usher in the new; ring out the old year and ring in the new)
11. 东施效颦 (dōng shī xiào pín, crude imitation with ludicrous effects)
12. 多才多艺 (duō cái duō yì, be gifted in many ways)
13. 而 (ér, but (not), shows contrast, yet (not), as well as)
14. 奋发图强 (fèn fā tú qiáng, go all out to make the country strong; work hard for the prosperity of the country)
15. 各抒己见 (gè shū jǐ jiàn, each airs his own views)

词语 Vocabulary

16. 邯郸学步 (hán dān xué bù, slavish imitation of others and loss of one's own individuality)
17. 画蛇添足 (huà shé tiān zú, ruin the effect by adding something superfluous)
18. 会计 (kuài jì, accountant)
19. 诲人不倦 (huì rén bú juàn, teach with tireless zeal)
20. 基本元素 (jī běn yuán sù, fundamental element)
21. 伎俩 (jì liǎng, intrigue, trick, gimmickry)
22. 骄傲 (jiāo ào, arrogant)
23. 矫情 (jiǎo qíng, argumentative; contentious; unreasonable)
24. 君君,臣臣, 父父,子子 (jūn jūn chén chén fù fù zǐ zǐ, Loyalty and respect between ruler and minister, father and son)
25. 看待 (kàn dài, regard, look upon, look on, look on sb as)
26. 恐吓 (kǒng hè, to threaten)
27. 了望 (liào, oversee, outlook)
28. 琴棋书画 (qín qí shū huà, lute-playing, chess, calligraphy and painting)
29. 青年 (qīng nián, youth)
30. 任何 (rèn hé, whichever, whatsoever, whatever, any)
31. 任劳任怨 (rèn láo rèn yuàn, do something without complaint despite hardships and criticism)
32. 事情 (shì qíng, matter, thing, affair, business, job, occasion)
33. 所以 (suǒ yǐ, therefore, so.that, as a result, forasmuch, so, and so)
34. 问题 (wèn tí, problem, issue, topic, matter, question (on))
35. 心得 (xīn dé, knowledge gained, acquaintance)
36. 心宽体胖 (xīn kuān tǐ pán, laugh and grow fat)
37. 悬梁刺股 (xuán liáng cì gǔ, study assiduously)
38. 学而不厌 (xué ér bù yàn, have a thirst for learning)
39. 雪茄 (xuě jiā, cigar)
40. 严于律己 (yán yú lǜ jǐ, strict with oneself; be strict in examining oneself; be strict towards oneself; exercise strict self-di; be stric with oneself)
41. 厌 (yàn, dislike)
42. 样样精通 (yàng yàng jīng tōng, be versatile)
43. 应该 (yīng gāi, should)
44. 有所作为 (yǒu suǒ zuò wéi, amount to something)
45. 重视 (zhòng shì, value, attach importance to, importance, to pay attention to think much of, lay store by)
46. 主张 (zhǔ zhāng, proposition, position, stand, viewpoint, view, assertion)
47. 子承父业 (zǐ chéng fù yè, carry on parent's cause)

Part 2 Cultural Knowledge Quiz on Kahoot (20 minutes)

Competition Mode: Each student needs to bring a mobile phone or computer to participate in the Kahoot quiz. The scores will be automatically calculated in the Kahoot backend.

The quiz questions in this part only cover cultural knowledge and do not involve language skills, so there are no subgroups for the competition questions.

The highest score in the individual challenge will be awarded to the participating student with the highest total score in Part 1 and Part 2 of the competition questions. The gold, silver, and bronze awards for the individual challenge, as well as various individual awards, will be announced on the same evening.

Kahoot Cultural Knowledge Quiz

1. A pair of shoes is considered an unlucky gift in Chinese culture.
2. The significance of giving a clock as a gift in Chinese culture is believed to bring bad luck and symbolize the end of a person's life.
3. According to Chinese legend, "年" is a monster associated with the Spring Festival.
4. Among the "Four Divine Beasts," the turtle (龟) is a real existing animal.
5. Beijing hosted the 2008 Olympic Games.
6. Beijing is the capital of China.
7. Book is not one of the "Four Treasures of the Study" in China.
8. Cat does not belong to the 12 animal zodiac.
9. Chinese language is written in Chinese characters.
10. Chinese names have the family name in front.
11. Confucius is the philosopher from China.
12. Fish symbolizes fortune, so people eat fish during the Spring Festival.
13. "Fragrant" is the meaning of the Chinese word "香xiāng."
14. Gaokao is the name of the university entrance examination in China that determines students' admission to universities.
15. Giving a clock as a gift in Chinese culture is believed to bring bad luck and symbolize the end of a person's life.
16. Giving an umbrella as a gift in Chinese culture is believed to bring rain and misfortune.
17. Guitar is not a traditional Chinese musical instrument.
18. When introducing a group of people in China, it is customary to introduce elders first.
19. If you have mandarin oranges, a clock, and a knife, mandarin oranges are the appropriate gift for Chinese people.
20. In a traditional Chinese family, the father holds the highest authority and decision-making power.
21. Mandarin is the only official language in China.
22. In Chinese culture, filial piety and respect for elders are the significance of the concept of "孝xiào."
23. It is considered acceptable to ask about a person's age in China.
24. Mahjong (麻将 má jiǎng) is the name of the popular Chinese board game involving tiles.

25. Mum's sisters are called 姨妈 (yí mā).
26. National Day is not a traditional Chinese festival.
27. The number 4 is considered unlucky in Chinese culture.
28. People eat "汤圆 (tāng yuán)" (rice balls) at the Lantern Festival.
29. People eat mooncakes during the Mid-Autumn Festival.
30. The People's Republic of China is the full name of China.
31. Rabbit is the symbolic animal of the Mid-Autumn Festival in China.
32. Refusing a gift before accepting it is a traditional Chinese belief regarding gift-giving.
33. Renminbi is the name of the Chinese currency.
34. Rice is considered a major staple food in the south of China.
35. The Silk Road is the name of the famous ancient Chinese trade route connecting China to the Mediterranean.
36. Suzhou city is nicknamed the "Venice of the East" in China.
37. The Terracotta Warriors are known as one of the "Eight Wonders of the World."
38. The Chinese New Year celebration typically lasts for 15 days.
39. The famous Chinese dynasty, Tang Dynasty, was ruled by the female emperor Wu Zetian (武则天).
40. The famous Chinese poet, Li Bai (李白), wrote the poem "Quiet Night Thoughts."
41. The high-speed train is the fastest train in China.
42. Red packets contain money in Chinese culture.
43. The White House is not a Chinese architecture.
44. When young people address middle-aged and elderly people, they should add the word "old" in front of their surnames.
45. Yang Liwei was the first Chinese astronaut to travel to space.
46. Young people choose to give an apple as a present on Christmas Eve.
47. 上海 (Shanghai) is the largest city in China by population.
48. 伯伯 (Bóbo) is the term for "dad's elder brother" in Chinese.
49. 春节 (Chūn Jié) is another name for Chinese New Year.
50. 秦始皇 (Qín Shǐ Huáng) was the first emperor of China.

Part 3 Part 3 Comprehensive Knowledge Competition (30 minutes)

Competition Mode: This is a comprehensive knowledge and culture competition conducted within school teams. Each team consists of a mix of second language students, background language students, middle year students, and senior year students, with 2-4 members per team. Each team is allowed to use ONE mobile phone or computer to participate in the on-site buzzer quiz, while the other team members are permitted to use their mobiles or computers to search for answers. 比赛模式：这是一场在学校团队中进行的综合知识和文化比赛。每个团队由第二语言学生、背景语言学生、初中生和高中生组成，每个团队有2-4名成员。每个团队被允许使用一部手机或电脑参加现场的抢答问答（但其他团队成员可以使用他们的手机或电脑搜索答案）。

The team with the highest score will be awarded first place in the team challenge, followed by the second and third-place team awards. 得分最高的团队将获得团队挑战的第一名，其次是第二名和第三名团队奖项。

This section of the competition will utilize online Buzz for buzzer-based answering. Here's how it works: Students first log in to Buzz (Buzz link will be provided on the evening) and then wait for the host or the screen to display the questions. Each team will have a few minutes to discuss and search for answers among their team members (team competition allows students to conduct online searches within the specified time, which tests both their knowledge and teamwork skills). When the designated time is up, the host will prompt each team to buzz in using the Buzz platform, and they will be given the opportunity to answer in the order shown on Buzz. 在此部分比赛中，我们将使用在线Buzz进行抢答。具体操作方式如下：学生首先登录Buzz（Buzz链接将在当晚提供），然后等待主持人或大屏幕显示问题。在这之后，每个团队将有一到几分钟的时间与本队其他队员进行讨论并搜索答案（团队竞赛允许学生在规定时间内进行在线搜索，因此既考查知识，也考察学生的团队合作技巧）。当规定时间结束时，主持人会提示各个团队按Buzz进行抢答，按照Buzz上显示的排名先后给予各个团队答题机会。

1. Word Chain Game

词语接龙游戏

This part of the competition is a word chain game. First, students will watch the word phrases presented on the big screen. They will use the last character of the word phrase on the screen or a homophone (regardless of tone) as the first character of their word chain, and they will create words or sentences. The word chain can consist of two or more characters, idioms, or sentences. For example, if the given word phrase is "人山人海" (a crowd of people), and the last character is "海" (sea), students can create any of the following word chains or sentences: "海水" (seawater), "海天相接" (the sea and the sky meet), "海上生明月" (a bright moon rises over the sea), "害虫" (pests), "害群之马" (a troublemaker), and so on.

这一部分的比赛是一个词语接龙游戏。首先，学生将观看大屏幕上呈现的词组，然后使用该词组的最后一个字或同音字（无论声调）作为接龙词组的第一个字，来构建词语或造句。接龙词组可以是包含两个或更多字的词语、成语或句子等。例如，如果给定的词组是“人山人海”，它的最后一个字是“海”，学生可以构建以下任何词组或句子：“海水”、“海天相接”、“海上生明月”、“害虫”、“害群之马”等等。

During the presentation of vocabulary on the big screen, each team can use the "Buzz" to determine the order of answering (it is recommended to buzz only when confident). Once the "Buzz" is pressed, the team has 10 seconds to start answer. If no answer is given within the 5 seconds, it will be considered an incorrect answer and points will be deducted.

在大屏幕呈现词汇的时间内，各组可以按Buzz进行抢答排序（建议胸有成竹后再按Buzz）按完Buss后的5秒内必须回答，否则视为无效抢答扣分。

During the buzzing process, it is important to ensure that every member of the team has a chance to contribute to the chain once (in groups of four, the chain is completed four times; if there are two members in a group, some members will need to answer twice or more to complete the chain four times), for a score of ten points. If any member of the team is unable to continue the chain, no points will be added. For example, if there are three students in the Seymour team, Student A says "海水" (hǎi shuǐ, sea water), Student B immediately says "水可载舟" (shuǐ kě zǎi zhōu, water can carry a boat) within five seconds, Student C immediately says "舟车劳顿" (zhōu chē láo dùn, exhausted from traveling), and Student A can say "顿时" (dùn shí, immediately). If any of the three students, A, B, or C, are unable to say a word in the chain within five seconds, the team will not receive any points.

抢答过程中要确保每组里的每一个成员都能够接龙一次（以4人为单位，接龙四次；若是两人一组，则有成员需要回答两次或以上，以完成接龙四次的要求），获得十分；如本组成员中有成员无法接龙，则不加分。比如，Seymour团队的3名学生，A同学说“海水”，B同学在五秒之内立刻说“水可载舟”，C同学立刻说“舟车劳顿”，A同学可以说“顿时”；若ABC四位同学中有一人无法在5秒内说出接龙词语，则该组不得分。

2. Watch the video and guess various vocabulary 观看视频，猜各种词汇。

This activity requires students to watch a video and, during the process, write down as many words as possible according to the host's requirements for each segment of the video. For example: animals, fruits, vehicles, campus facilities, home facilities, locations, food, famous landmarks, names of cities around the world, etc. (During the video, team members can search for translations online). One minute after the movie ends, the host will prompt the teams to use the "Buzz" and the team that buzzes first will state their answer. If the answer does not meet an 80% accuracy rate, no points will be awarded. The host may allow subsequent teams to supplement the answer, and if the answer is correct, they will receive 10 points.

这个活动要求学生观看一段视频，在观看过程中，根据主持人对于每一段视频的要求，尽可能多地写下听到、看到的所要求的词类，比如：动物、水果、交通工具、校园设施、家庭设施、地点、食物、以及名胜古迹、世界城市名称等（在观看过程中，团队成员可以在线查询翻译），电影结束一分钟后，根据主持人提示开始按Buzz， Buzz排序第一的团队说出自己的答案，若是答案不满足80%的正确率不得分；主持人可以允许后面的团队补充答案，答案满足者，获得10分。

Video sample link视频例子链接：

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXKlpUQ9W6g> (0-2分24秒)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b3-v_QekswE (0-2分42秒)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C0LzU4w0C24> (0-2分42秒)

3. Music Identification Activity听歌辨识活动

In this segment, students will participate in a music identification activity. They will first listen to a Chinese song, and when the music stops, the groups will have a designated time for online searching and discussion. When the allotted time is up, the host will say 'begin answering.' Each group will press the buzzer and be sorted by speed, with the first group required to accurately sing the next line of lyrics and state the name of the song. Successful groups will receive 20 points, while incorrect answers will result in a deduction of 10 points.在这个环节中，学生们将进行听歌辨识活动。他们会先听一段中文歌曲，当音乐停止后，小组在规定的时间内进行在线搜索和讨论。规定时间结束时，主持人会说出“开始抢答”。每个小组都会按下抢答按钮，并按照速度排序，第一个小组要准确地唱出下一句歌词并说出歌曲的名字，成功的小组将获得20分，而答错的小组则会被扣除10分。

Reference songs参考歌曲：

Teresa Teng邓丽君《The Moon Represents My Heart月亮代表我的心》、《Sweet Honey甜蜜蜜》

Wang Leehom王力宏《Descendants of the Dragon龙的传人》、《The Things You Don't Know你不知道的事》

Jay Chou周杰伦《Faraway千里之外》、《Secret不能说的秘密》

Phoenix Legend凤凰传奇《The Most Dazzling Ethnic Trend最炫民族风》

4. Language and Cultural Knowledge Peak Challenge语言与文化知识尖峰挑战赛

This part, please refer to the attached reference material below.这一部分请参考下面所附的参考内容。

1. In the novel "Journey to the West," the term "西天 (xī tiān)" refer to India when the four disciples go to retrieve the scriptures? 《西游记》中，师徒四人去西天取经中的“西天”指的是印度。
2. The longest river in China is Yangtze River. 中国第一长河是长江。
3. China has 56 ethnic groups, among which the Zhuang ethnic group has the largest population. 中国拥有56个民族，其中壮族是人口最多的少数民族
4. In the Chinese mythological story "Kuafu Chasing the Sun," Kuafu is chasing the sun by running. 中国神话故事“夸父逐日”中，夸父是跑着追逐太阳的。
5. "Three times passing by the door but not entering" is related to "Yu the Great's flood control". “三过家门而不入”与大禹治水有关
6. "Plowing at noon, sweat dripping down to the earth" teaches people to cherish food. “锄禾日当午，汗滴禾下土”教育人们要珍惜粮食。
7. (Literature) "Sheng, Dan, Jing, Mo, Chou" are roles in Peking Opera, and "Dan" refers to female roles. (文学) “生旦净末丑”是京剧中的行当，其中“旦”是女角。
8. Robinson Crusoe is not one of the Four Great Classical Novels of China? 《鲁滨逊漂流记》不是中国的四大名著?
9. The Shaolin Temple, famous for its Kung Fu, is located in Henan Province. 以功夫闻名的少林寺在河南省。
10. In ancient China, "结发 (jié fà)" referred to tying the hair of the wife and husband together during marriage. “结发”在中国古时是指结婚时把妻子和丈夫的头发束在一起。
11. In Chinese, it is common to use candle to metaphorically describe teachers as "burning themselves to illuminate others." 汉语中常用蜡烛来比喻教师“燃烧自己，照亮了别人”。
12. In Chinese, people often liken someone who got wet in the rain to a "soaked chicken." 汉语中常把被雨水淋湿的人比作“落汤鸡”。
13. During the Dragon Boat Festival, people engage in activities such as dragon boat races, eating zongzi (sticky rice dumplings), and drinking realgar wine, as a way to commemorate the patriotic poet QU Yuan. 在每年的端午节，人们举行赛龙舟、吃粽子、喝雄黄酒的活动，以此来纪念爱国诗人屈原。
14. Chinese civilization began within Huanghe or Yellow river valley system. 中国文明起源于黄河流域系统。随着周朝对附庸的控制能力减弱，中国进入了一段漫长的政治冲突和社会动荡时期。
15. As the Zhou ability to control their vassals decreased, China entered A long period of political conflict and social turmoil. “一个对秩序和和谐的需求着迷的社会哲学家”准确地描述了孔子。
16. "A social philosopher obsessed with the need for order and harmony" accurately describes Confucius. 秦始皇非常担心在秦国控制思想，他提议烧毁除法家经典和其他少数官方著作之外的所有书籍。
17. Shi Huangdi was so concerned about controlling ideas in the Qin state that he proposed the burning of all books other than Legalist tracts and a few other official volumes. 秦始皇以他的公共建设项目而闻名。中国长城是他最著名的纪念性建筑。
18. Shi Huangdi was famed for his public building projects. The Great Wall of China is his most famous monumental structure. 秦始皇以他的公共建设项目而闻名。中国长城是他最著名的纪念性建筑。
19. Despite the Confucian requirement for female deference to males, women during the Han dynasty had more freedom than during later dynasties. 尽管儒家要求女性对男性表示顺从，但汉朝时期的妇女比后来的朝代更自由。
20. Gunpowder and cannon was NOT a technological innovation of the Han period in China. 火药和火炮不是中国汉代的技术创新。