



The Erindale Academy

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COURSE NAME: Simplified Chinese – LKBDU

Final Exam

Teacher: Cathy Wang

Time: 150 minutes

8 pages in total

Student's Name: _____

Date: **January 14, 2026**

Mark: _____ /%

Categories	Knowledge/ Understanding	Thinking/Inquiry/ Problem Solving	Communication	Application
Symbol	K/U	T/I	C	A
Weight	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %
Level				
Percentage				
Mark				

Note: Please try your best to answer the questions in a clear and legible manner. Thanks!



I. Matching. (1 × 10 = 10)

1.

Benefits of Self-branding

Answers: _____

2.

Reasons to include a cover letter with your application

Answers: _____

- a. enhances your self-awareness
- b. highlights your interest in the role
- c. highlights your communication skills
- d. helps you clarify and reach your career goals
- e. creates visibility and presence
- f. offers more control and power for you
- g. builds a relationship with your prospective employer
- h. offers resilience and early career growth
- i. shares your personal story and achievements
- j. explains a career gap on your CV

II. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences. (1.5 × 10 = 15)

1. Chinese belongs to _____ language family while English belongs to Indo-European language family.
2. The first language is the mother tongue of a person. The second language learning depends a lot on the _____ of the first language.
3. The Sino-Tibetan languages have in common several features. For example, they show a tendency to be monosyllabic and isolating and to use _____ or musical pitch.
4. An extreme exaggeration is called a _____ (figure of speech).
5. On _____, Canadian Multiculturalism Day honours the many cultural communities that help build a strong and vibrant Canadian society.
- 6) "Polly Pocket picked a purple plant" is an example of _____ (figure of speech).
- 7) In the year _____, Canada's multiculturalism policy was adopted.



8) A comparison between two objects without using "like" or "as" is called

_____ (figure of speech).

9) "Jumbo shrimp" is an example of _____ (figure of speech).

10) The giving of human-like traits to inanimate objects is _____
(figure of speech).

III. Tell the following statements whether they are true or false. (1 × 10 = 10)

_____ 1. There was no Romanization system of the Chinese language before the 1950s when it was developed by Chinese linguists.

_____ 2. Chinese is a covert coherence-prominent, paratactic language and its clauses are arranged one after the other often without connectives showing the relation between them.

_____ 3. In English, clauses or phrases are coordinated with one another or subordinated to one another syntactically, therefore, it is a hypotactic language.

_____ 4. The conventional classification of the Chinese language is region based.

_____ 5. In the sentence "There is a correlation between social media usage and anxiety symptoms in teenagers (Parker, 2019, p. 12)", the in-text citation is incorrect.

_____ 6. In the sentence "Asmelash (2019, p.6) illustrates that heavy social media use can be linked to depression and other mental disorders in teens", the in-text citation is correct.

_____ 7. The differences between Chinese and English resumes mainly lie in the fact that in Chinese resumes more personal information is required, such as gender, height, age, place of birth, and marital status, etc.

_____ 8. Common family types include Nuclear families, Single-parent families, Extended families, Childless families (e.g. DINK families), Stepfamilies, and Grandparent families.

_____ 9. In the sentence "Body image issues have been widely associated with social media usage, particularly among young women (Perloff 2014, p.2.)", the in-text citation is correct.

_____ 10. Major Canadian holidays/ festivals include Christmas, New Year's Day, Remembrance Day, Good Friday, Easter, Victoria Day, Labor Day, Valentine's Day, and Ghost Festival, etc.

IV. Answer the following questions. (4× 6= 24)

1) What is a dialect (方言)?



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2) What is personal branding?

3) What are the five main word-formation techniques?

4) What are the major websites for job listings in Canada?

5) What are the tips for gaining a competitive advantage?

6) How can individuals improve cross-cultural communication competence?



V. Translate the following sentences. (3× 6= 18)

1) 如蒙早日寄来样品或产品册，将不胜感激。

2) He had a disconcerting habit of expressing contradictory ideas in rapid succession

3) The tick-tack of sleet on frosted windowpanes aroused me from sleep.

4) Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.

5) When Chou En-lai's door opened, they saw a slender man of more than average height with gleaming eyes and a face so striking that it bordered on the beautiful.



6) Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtile; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend.

VI. Read the following passage and fill out the form accordingly. (1× 23= 23)

Chinese Religions and Philosophies

Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism are considered the “three pillars” of ancient Chinese society. As philosophies and religions, they not only influenced spirituality, but also government, science, the arts, and social structure. Though their specific beliefs and teachings have occasionally been at odds with each other, there has been much room for overlap. Instead of one tradition taking over and pushing the others out, the three philosophies have influenced society alongside each other, changed each other, and at times blended together. Understanding the unique interplay between these three traditions gives great insight into ancient Chinese society, as well as modern times.

Confucianism

Though closer to a philosophy than a true religion, Confucianism was a way of life for ancient Chinese people, and it continues to influence Chinese culture today. The founder of Confucianism, named Confucius, lived from 551 to 479 B.C.E. He was a philosopher and political figure who lived during a time when traditional Chinese principles began to deteriorate under competing political states. He took older religious precepts and translated them into guidelines for social mores. His teachings gave guidance on all levels of ancient Chinese life, from interactions between family members and in the public sphere, to educational standards and how states should be governed. Confucius saw every aspect of life as being made up of obligations between people and entities, and rituals to convey the mutual dependency between them. His teachings focused on humanism, including treating others the way you would want to be treated. He taught that if everyone fulfilled their roles and obligations with respect and kindness towards others, it would build a stronger state. While religious rituals were mentioned alongside all of the other rituals a person was expected to perform, Confucius did not focus on spiritual concerns like the afterlife, gods and goddesses, or mysticism. This is why Confucianism is considered a philosophy rather than a religion, even though it is often lumped in with other major religions.



Confucianism became the dominant political philosophy during the Han Dynasty from 206 B.C.E. to 220 C.E. Because Confucian teachings were conservative and told people to maintain their role in social order, the philosophy was used by the state to keep the status quo from that time forward. The structure of Chinese society and its focus on rituals, familial respect and obligation, worship of ancestors, and self-discipline, remains greatly influenced by Confucius and his teachings.

Taoism

Taoism (also called Daoism) is a Chinese religion that developed a bit after Confucianism, around two thousand years ago. In contrast to Confucianism, Taoism is mainly concerned with the spiritual elements of life, including the nature of the universe. The guiding principle of Taoism is roughly translated as “the Way,” which is a harmonious natural order that arises between humans and the world, and that Taoists should strive to achieve. In the Taoist structure of the universe, humans are meant to accept and yield to the Tao and only do things that are natural and in keeping with the Tao. This is the concept of wu-wei, which translates as “non-action,” but really means to go with the true nature of the world and not strive too hard for desires. This puts Taoism in opposition to Confucianism in another way: it is not concerned about with humanistic morality, government, and society, all of which Taoists see as inventions of humans and not necessarily part of the Tao. At the same time, Taoists were interested in longevity, both of the human body and the soul. Achieving spiritual immortality through becoming one with nature is an important part of the Taoist religion.

Despite their differences, Taoist and Confucian ideas are not completely at odds with each other, so Chinese society was able to absorb concepts from both traditions. Taoism had influence on literature and the arts, but the biggest area of Taoist influence was in science. The Taoist focus on natural elements and observing how the natural world works helped to create Chinese medicine. Similar to the modern scientific method, Taoists observed how different medicines affected people and animals through experimentation. Their collective knowledge gained through trying to improve human longevity made a huge contribution to health sciences.

Buddhism

Buddhism was the third major belief system of ancient China. It was founded by Siddhartha Gautama, also called the Buddha, who lived in India around the sixth century B.C.E. Buddhism is a philosophy that focuses on personal development and attainment of deep knowledge. Buddhists seek to achieve enlightenment through meditation, spiritual learning, and practice. They believe in reincarnation and that life is impermanent and full of suffering and uncertainty; the way to find peace is through reaching nirvana, a joyful state beyond human suffering. There are many different sects that place different emphasis on various aspects of Buddhism. The two largest sects are Theravada Buddhism, which is found primarily in southern Asia, and Mahayana Buddhism, which is found in east Asia, including China.

After its founding in India, Buddhism spread to and became popular in China in the first century C.E. Part of the reason Buddhism became popular in China was because of Taoism. Some Buddhist practices were similar to Taoist ones, and Buddhist monks would use Taoist concepts to explain Buddhism to the Chinese, overcoming the cultural and language barrier between Indian and the Chinese people. Buddhism also influenced Taoism with its institutional structure, which Taoists copied and modified. A competition between Buddhism and Taoism arose to gain more followers and greater government influence, and this competition increased the vitality of both religions. As



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Buddhism became more prevalent, its concepts merged with Taoist and Confucian ideas to become the basis of ancient Chinese society and government. Its influence is seen in Chinese art, architecture, and literature.

Values and ideas from Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism are still prevalent in Chinese culture today. Despite the differences and occasional contradictions between the three traditions, the ancient Chinese society held each of these philosophies in high importance and incorporated the different teachings into multiple areas of life.

	Confucianism	Taoism	Buddhism
Time to emerge			
Major teachings			
Influence			



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