

四是联想类练习。如“猜老师要写什么字”，“表演猜/写汉字比赛”，“词语接龙”等。第五是应用类练习。如“创作自己的汉字绘本”，“给中国朋友写信”等活动。

此外，与会的学习者们提出在书法课上，他们更好地学习了笔画的书写并加深了对汉字结构的理解，同时培养了对汉字的兴趣，了解了中国文化。因此在初级阶段的汉字教学中加入书法教学及练习的形式值得尝试。综合学习者们对汉字教学活动的建议以及教师们的教学经验来看，简单有效以及多样化的教学活动是保持学生学习热情和提高教学效率的重要保证。

此次工作坊中，不同身份的汉语教师和汉语学习者们通过讨论，提出了各自的要求和期望，共同分析了“汉语难”及产生偏误的原因，展示了当前欧洲汉字教学的动态及存在的问题，体现出了各类汉语教学机构对汉字教学的研究特色。此次工作坊的举办为德国乃至欧洲地区的汉语教师提供了一个向同行和专家学习的难得机会，并将对欧洲的汉字教学和科研产生积极的影响。



Akademisches Konfuzius-Institut
an der Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
哥廷根大学学术孔子学院



Summary of the International Conference “Teaching and Assessing Chinese in Europe: Proficiency Expectations and Assessment Instruments” (TACE) Göttingen, Germany, 2nd and 3rd of June 2017

Olaf Bärenfänger, Andreas Guder und Erwin Tschirner

On June 2nd and 3rd 2017, the Department of East Asian Studies of Göttingen University in cooperation with the Institute of Test Research and Test Development Leipzig held the international conference “Teaching and As-

sessing Chinese in Europe: Proficiency Expectations and Assessment Instruments” with participants from Germany, China, Taiwan, USA, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

The conference, which was generously supported by the Akademisches Konfuzius-Institut Göttingen (AKI), had the goal to bring together experts of several Chinese language assessments and frameworks from all over the world to exchange views and ideas on dealing with Chinese language framework and assessment issues such as defining proficiency levels, teaching and learning traditions and goals, writing systems, digital writing vs. writing by hand, and the future of Chinese language education within a European context.

After welcoming words by the Vice-President of Göttingen University, Hiltraud Casper-Hehne, and the Chinese Director of AKI Göttingen, LI Qikeng, Andreas Guder, Professor for Chinese Language Teaching in Göttingen, German Director of AKI Göttingen and president of the Association of Chinese Language Teachers in the German Speaking Countries (FaCh), opened the conference.

On the first day, representatives of test providers and research projects presented the following assessment tools and framework projects:

- HSK exam (汉语水平考试 *Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi*, Chinese Proficiency Test), including YCT (Youth Chinese Test) exam and BCT (Business Chinese Test) exam, LI Peize, Hanban, Beijing; http://english.hanban.org/node_8002.htm
- The Graded Chinese Syllables, Characters and Words for the Application of Teaching Chinese to the Speakers of Other languages (汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分 (国家标准 • 应用解读本) *Hanyu guoji jiaoyu yong yinjie Hanzi cihui dengji huafen (Guojia biao zhun – Yingyong jieduben)*), LIU Yinglin, Beijing Language and Culture University, (presented by LI Yanan)
- European Benchmarks for the Chinese Language (EBCL, 欧洲汉语能力基准项目 *Ouzhou Hanyu nengli jizhun xiangmu*), George Xinsheng Zhang, Richmond University, London, and Andreas Guder, Göttingen; <http://ebcl.eu.com/>; http://edocs.fu-berlin.de/docs/servlets/MCRFileNoDeServlet/FUDOCs_derivate_00000005242/EBCLxinklxxAppendizes_x23Juni2015.pdf
- Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGSCE) Chinese, Feroza Basu and Holly Shao, Cambridge International Examinations, UK; www.cie.org.uk/programmes-and-qualifications/cambridge-igcse-chinese-mandarin-foreign-language-0547/
- ACTFL Assessment of Performance toward Proficiency in Languages/Chinese (AAPPL), Helen Hamlyn, Language Testing Interna-

- tional Inc., USA; <https://www.actfl.org/assessment-professional-development/assessments-the-actfl-testing-office>; <https://www.actfl.org/publications/guidelines-and-manuals/actfl-proficiency-guidelines-2012>
- Test of Chinese as a Foreign Language (TOCFL / TOP, 華語文能力測驗 *Huayuwen nengli ceyan*), CHEN Po-Hsi and CHAO Chia-Pi, Taipeh, Taiwan; www.sc-top.org.tw/english/eng_index.php
 - Chinees A1 en A2 vaardigheidstoetsen, Claire Smulders, Leiden, The Netherlands; <http://handreikingschoolexamen.slo.nl/chinees>
 - SEAGULL – Smart Educational Autonomy through Guided Language Learning Chinese, Bianca Seeliger-Mächler, Greifswald, and Arvid Storch, Konfuzius-Institut Hamburg, Germany; <http://seagull-tandem.eu/>
 - Diplôme de compétence en langues Chinois, SHAO Baoqing, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, France: www.education.gouv.fr/cid55748/le-diplome-de-competence-en-langue-dcl.html

On the second day, three keynotes from a research and development perspective illustrated key issues regarding Chinese language assessments:

Erwin Tschirner's (Leipzig) presentation was entitled "Assessment for Learning: Comparing Frameworks, Proficiency Expectations, and Assessment Practices". He argued that all kinds of assessments should be assessments for learning, i.e. provide diagnostic feedback and help learners increase their language proficiency while preparing for a particular test. He also argued that correspondences between frameworks need to be established empirically as do proficiency expectations and provided several examples of the kinds of research questions the profession should try to address. After the presentation, a panel of experts discussed several of the questions raised by Tschirner with respect to crosswalks, proficiency expectations, and assessment practices within Chinese.

Andreas Guder raised the question which proficiency levels can realistically be achieved by Sinology students. He stressed the importance of providing detailed feedback on students' proficiency levels for each individual skill. Whereas a high proficiency in reading may be difficult to reach, students may easily achieve higher levels of oral proficiency without being able to read and write. Though this might be an incentive for potential learners of Chinese outside the framework of academic Chinese studies, at present, only 10% of Hanban test candidates take the oral exam HSKK.

LI Peize stressed the importance of crosswalks between individual testing systems. He was convinced that Chinese language tests have to adhere to the principals of communicative language testing, with a specific focus on communicative tasks.

Referring to LI Peize's statement, Helen Hamlyn suggested concrete steps for the alignment of different Chinese language tests. She expressed her belief that crosswalks between testing frameworks of proficiency such as the

Hanban proficiency levels, the Common European Framework of Reference, and the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines can only be done test by test.

In the final statement, George Zhang highlighted the importance of conceiving language assessments not only as a means of reporting on language competence, but also as a means to promote language learning. All participants agreed that existing language assessments will serve their constituencies better if they turn into assessments FOR learning.

The first workshop of the day dealt with questions of the relationship between learning processes and characteristics of assessments. Participants worked in small groups and discussed in groups the advantages and disadvantages of current Chinese language exams as well as their impact on curricula and teaching and learning practices.

Central topics discussed included the following:

- Proposed shifts from summative to formative tests;
- Real-life tasks;
- Theme-oriented and frequency-based vocabulary;
- Diversification of test formats with respect to regional demands as well as for diverse professional needs (e.g. business, academic purposes);
- A clear differentiation between oral and written competences (and between reading and writing);
- Individual diagnostic feedback;
- Increased exchange and collaboration among testing institutions and classroom communities;
- Improving “assessment literacy” of teachers;
- The importance of digital writing tests;
- The advantages of face-to-face oral communication tasks as for example included in the AAPPL (Assessment of Performance toward Proficiency in Languages);
- and most importantly, the development of reliable crosswalks between major international frameworks of language development.

In the second keynote, Olaf Bärenfänger, Vice President of the Institute for Test Research and Test Development (Leipzig), addressed “Validity Claims of Language Examinations: How Can They be Established?”. In his paper, he outlined the European standards of test construction and quality assurance processes as documented in a manual by the Council of Europe. In a second step, he compared a number of existing Chinese language tests against these standards, focusing on general information on the constructs and on principles of communicative language testing provided to the test takers. He also discussed selected test items with regard to their authenticity. As a research desideratum, Bärenfänger identified missing validity studies.

In the third keynote, Leah Graham from the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) discussed “Current Approaches and Innovations in ACTFL Assessments”.

In the second workshop participants discussed their own experiences with frameworks of language proficiency and specific assessment tools for the Chinese language, while focusing on shortcomings, expectations for a research agenda, ways to enhance the status of Chinese and other non-European languages within the European policy of multilingualism and further measures that should be taken into account to create a more satisfying situation with respect to assessing Chinese language proficiency.

It became obvious that participants

- are fairly dissatisfied with the level alignments and claims of HSK and other Chinese language exams (as pointed out by the Fachverband Chinesisch in 2010, there are widely diverging views concerning the alignment of the HSK to the CEFR levels);
- request more information on test construction and validity and the relation of the test constructs to CEFR competence levels;
- call for more research on content coverage as well as for crosswalks between Chinese language exams and US-European frameworks (ACTFL, CEFR);
- call for the construction of learner corpora and their analysis;
- call for more teacher training and strengthening of teachers’ “assessment literacy”;
- call for more contact of test developers with classroom practice;
- hope for more governmental support for promoting Chinese language on the side of Western countries; and
- hope for a better understanding of general education policy stakeholders concerning the difficulty of Chinese.

All participants agreed that it would take some time to achieve these goals. At the same time, participants agreed that the Göttingen conference was an excellent start to intensify the international discussion on all issues related to Chinese language assessment.

It was widely agreed that a consensus view on which competences may be achieved at particular language levels is urgently needed, if the profession wants to make better progress in promoting the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language. Chinese language assessment could benefit a great deal from the experience of established language proficiency exams, with the caveat that certain characteristics such as cultural matters and the unique Chinese writing system will continue to have a strong impact within Chinese language assessment.