

WARM-UP:

NUMBERS

Draw lines matching the Chinese numbers to the Arabic numerals.
(Guess if you don't know!)



The image contains a grid of Chinese characters in circles and a row of Arabic numerals in circles at the bottom. The Chinese characters are arranged in four rows:

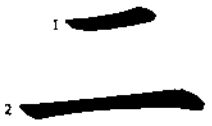

- Row 1: 十 (Ten), 八 (Eight)
- Row 2: 六 (Six), 一 (One), 三 (Three)
- Row 3: 五 (Five), 二 (Two), 九 (Nine)
- Row 4: 四 (Four), 七 (Seven)

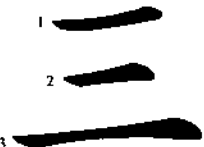

The Arabic numerals are arranged in a single row at the bottom: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.



Lines are drawn connecting the Chinese character '四' (Four) to the Arabic numeral '4' and the Chinese character '九' (Nine) to the Arabic numeral '9'.



Write the numbers, following the stroke order indicated.



character 	radical 
	pinyin yī
	English one



	
	èr
	two



	
	sān
	three



	
	sì
	four



	
	wǔ
	five

	
	liù
	six

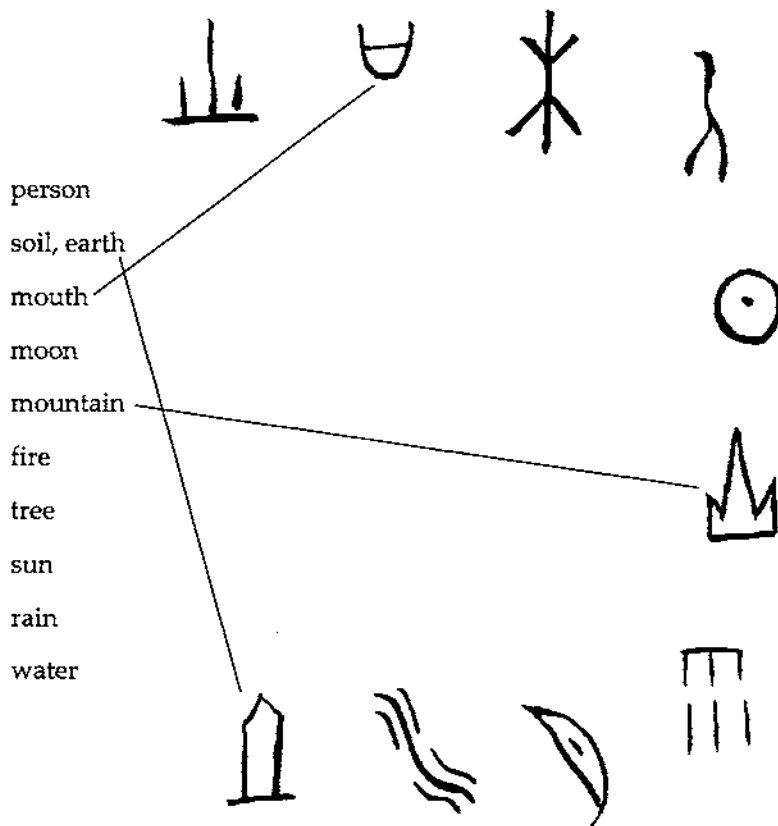
	
	qī
	seven

	
	bā
	eight

	
	jiǔ
	nine

	
	shí
	ten

1. The earliest records of Chinese characters on oracle bone inscriptions included versions that were more pictographic than Chinese characters today. Match these "pictographic" characters on the right with their English equivalents on the left.



火 口 木 人 日 山

2. Now, based on what you know about the pictographs, can you figure out what these modern characters mean?

土 水 月 雨

3. Label each character in item 2 above with one of the following identifications.

- rén (human, person) tǔ (soil, earth) shuǐ (water) yǔ (rain) mù (tree, wood)
shān (mountain) kǒu (mouth) rì (sun) huǒ (fire) yuè (moon)

4. Each of the ten characters on the previous page is a *radical* or "meaning component" of a Chinese character. Circle the radicals you recognize in the following characters.

嶺

mountain range

旦

dawn, day

雲

clouds

吹

to blow

峰

peak, summit

映

shine, reflect

雪

snow

吞

to swallow

峽

canyon, gorge

晚

evening, night

雷

thunder

喝

to drink

朔

new moon

地

earth, land

址

site, location

林

forest

朧

rising moon

墳

grave, tomb

枯

withered

松

pine tree

5. Some radicals can be somewhat altered when they combine with another character component. Match the full forms on the left below with the combination form on the right.

火

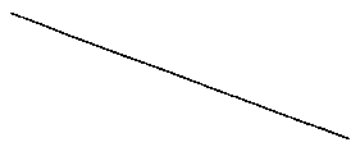
亻

人

灬

水

氵



6. Circle the radicals in the following characters.

燈

lantern, light

焦

to scorch

熱

hot

仙

an immortal

濺

to splash, splatter

波

wave, ripple

傭

a servant

你

you

7. Try to pick out the radicals in the characters below.

楚

司

坤

晶

位

侶

崩

岳

有

森

唱

棟

洋

炒

暗

海

塊

吃

露

煙

基

僑

需

崎

期

梧


溪

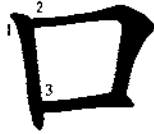
朗

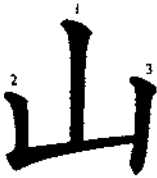
煮


只

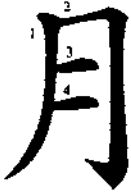
8. Write the radicals, following the stroke order indicated.


	rén
	<i>person</i>


	kǒu
	<i>mouth</i>


	shān
	<i>mountain</i>


	mù
	<i>tree</i>


	yuè
	<i>moon</i>

	rì
	<i>sun</i>

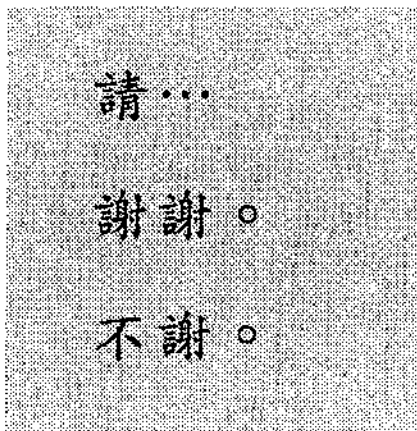
	shuǐ
	<i>water</i>

	huǒ
	<i>fire</i>

	yǔ
	<i>rain</i>

	tǔ
	<i>earth</i>

Basic courtesy expressions



1. Read aloud with a partner.

Two friends bump into each other coming out of the subway.

- A. 你好。 Hello.
- B. 你好。 Hello.
- A. 請... Go ahead...
- B. 謝謝。 Thank you.
- A. 不謝。 You're welcome.
- B. 再見。 Goodbye.
- A. 再見。 Goodbye.

你好！

再見。

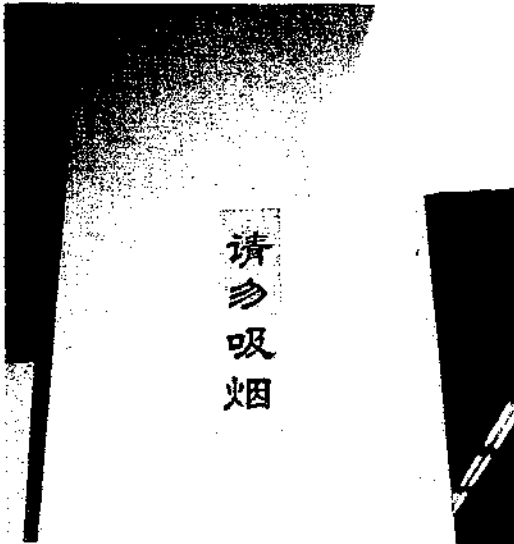
2. Match the complex characters on the left with the simplified characters on the right.

Complex characters (left): 請, 謝謝, 再見

Simplified characters (right): 谢谢, 请, 再见

3. "Please don't park by the window. Thank you."

- Circle and label "thank you."
- Circle and label "please."
- Circle and label "don't." (Actually, the sign says, "Window. Please don't park. Thank you.")



4. "Please don't smoke"

- Fill in the blank.

_____ wù xī yān.

- Guess which character means "to breathe in, to inhale." Circle and label it.
- Guess which character indicates the noun "smoke." Circle and label it.
- What does 勿 mean? Write the English equivalent.

_____ (This word is in literary style—it is generally used in writing rather than speech.)

5. On the following page are the opening and closing lines of a letter written by a 12-year old to her mother.

- Circle the words "Hello!" and "goodbye." (Notice the use of the polite form 您 in place of the informal 你.)
- The author of the letter opens with the salutation "Dear Mom." Circle this.
- She closes with "Your daughter Miaomiao," followed by the date. Circle this.
- Check one. This letter is written in traditional simplified characters.

亲爱的妈妈：

您好！许多日子没给您写信了，请您原谅。快到新年了，我特意寄几个贺年片给您，那个友谊袋是我做的，好看吗？人家都说我做得挺好的，我想您也会很喜欢的。“每逢佳节倍思亲”，是啊，我们一家人分地三洲，不能相见，只能用信来表达自己的思念之情。

好了，今天就谈到这儿吧，别忘了替我向爸、妈问好，再见！

祝

节日愉快 身体健康 工作顺利

女儿苗苗

1986.12.28.

6. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters (T) and the corresponding letter for simplified characters (S).

English	<i>pinyin</i>	T	S
Hello.			
Please., go ahead.			
Thank you.			
You're welcome.			
Goodbye.			
Don't... (literary)	wù		
to smoke			
you (formal)			

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. 不謝 | a. 您 |
| 2. 吸煙 | b. 你好 |
| 3. 你好 | c. 謝謝 |
| 4. 勿 | d. 請 |
| 5. 謝謝 | e. 再見 |
| 6. 請 | f. 不謝 |
| 7. 再見 | g. 吸煙 |
| 8. 您 | h. 勿 |

7. Learn to write the characters below. The numbers indicate stroke order; each number is written near the beginning point of the stroke it marks.

	人 pinyin nǐ English you		言 qǐng to invite; please
	冂 zài again, then		見 jiàn to see
	女 hǎo good, fine, well		言 xiè to thank
	一 bù no, not		口 ma (question particle)

8. Pretend you are writing your parents a Chinese letter. Write the opening and closing salutations in the blanks. ➔

9. Pretend you are making a sign for your room. Fill in the blanks below in characters.

"No Smoking, Please. Thank You."

— 勿吸煙。 —

親愛的爸爸、媽媽：

_____ ! x x

x x

x x

_____ !

兒 _____
 (write your name)

SEGMENT A: Own name, personal names.

1. This is part of a PRC alien registration form, to be completed upon check-in at a hotel.
Fill in the *pinyin* in the empty bubbles.

姓 Surname	名 First name	性別 Sex
中文姓名 Name in Chinese	國籍 Nationality	生年 Year of birth

Diagram description: A registration form with two rows and three columns. Above the first row are three dashed ovals. The first oval is connected to the 'Surname' field. The second oval is connected to the 'First name' field. The third oval contains the pinyin 'xìngbié' and is connected to the 'Sex' field. Below the second row are three dashed ovals. The first oval is connected to the 'Name in Chinese' field. The second oval contains the pinyin 'guójí' and is connected to the 'Nationality' field. The third oval contains the pinyin 'shēngnián' and is connected to the 'Year of birth' field.

2. Read aloud with a partner.

Chen and Ma are chatting at a Western-style cocktail party.

馬：她姓甚麼？ What is her last name?
陳：姓李。 It's Li.

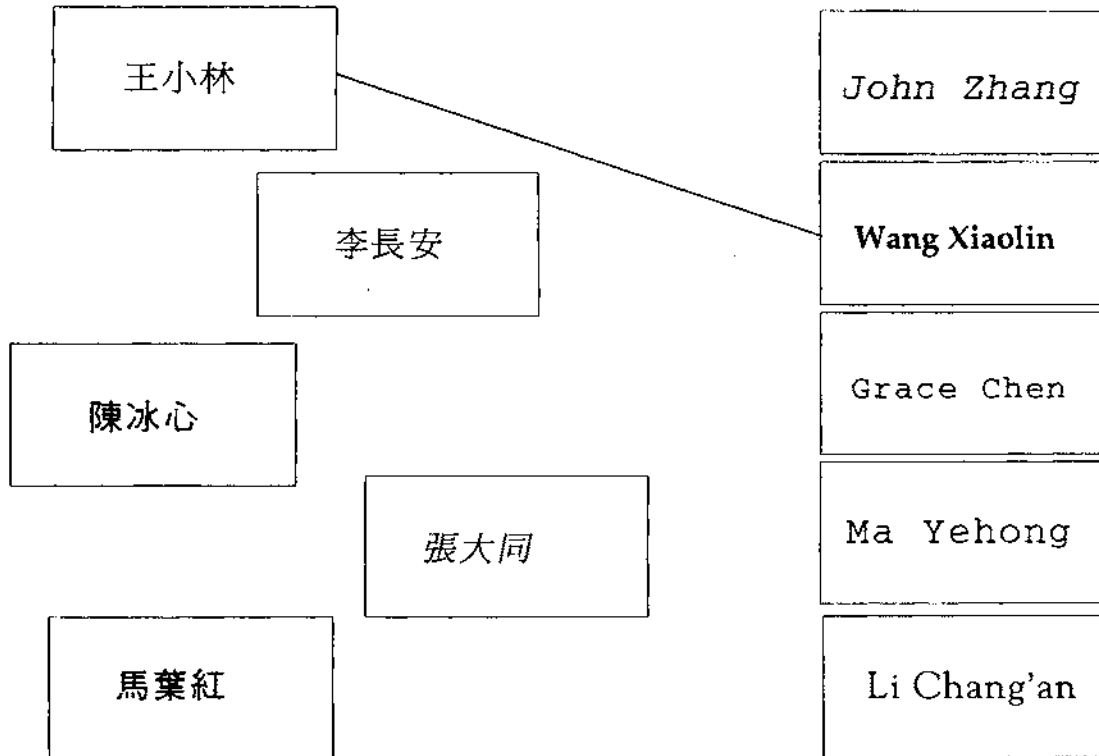
Later, Li and Chen talk at the party.

李：他叫甚麼名字？ What is his first name?
陳：誰？ Whose?
李：他。 His.
陳：他叫... His name is...

Ma comes up with another acquaintance.

你們好！ Hello!

3. Chinese name cards are often printed with Chinese on one side and English on the other. Match the two sides of the following name cards.



4. Match the traditional to the simplified characters.

- | | |
|----|----|
| 我們 | 陈 |
| 你們 | 我们 |
| 他們 | 谁 |
| 誰 | 什么 |
| 甚麼 | 他们 |
| 陳 | 马 |
| 馬 | 你们 |

5. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.

surname			
first name			
sex			
we			
you (plural)			
they			
Zhang (Chang)			
Wang (Wong)			
Li (Lee)			
Ma			
Chen			
what			
who			
to be called			
to be			

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. 張 | a. 叫 |
| 2. 性別 | b. 我們 |
| 3. 姓 | c. 李 |
| 4. 叫 | d. 什麼 |
| 5. 他們 | e. 是 |
| 6. 李 | f. 王 |
| 7. 我們 | g. 姓名 |
| 8. 是 | h. 名 |
| 9. 陳 | i. 張 |
| 10. 甚麼 | j. 誰 |
| 11. 名 | k. 馬 |
| 12. 王 | l. 你們 |
| 13. 你們 | m. 性別 |
| 14. 誰 | n. 陳 |
| 15. 馬 | o. 他們 |

6. Practice writing.

	戈 丿 wǒ I, me		人 tā he, she		口 míng first name
	日 shì to be		口 jiào to call, to be called		女 xìng surname; to be surnamed

	子			人
	zì			men
	word, character			(plural marker)

		言			甘
		子			人
		shéi			shén
	who				what

		麻
		丿
		me
		(particle)

7. Write your own name in characters and *pinyin*.

--	--	--

8. Fill in the blanks on the form below, using characters for the ones on the first line and English for the rest.

姓	名	
性別	國籍	生年

SEGMENT B: Social titles.

1. Read aloud with a partner.

Two neighbors, a man and a woman, meet at the bus-stop.

陳：馬女士，您好嗎？	Ms. Ma, how are you?
馬：好，好。你呢？	Fine, fine. And you?
陳：很好。	I'm fine.
馬：陳太太呢？	How is Mrs. Chen?
陳：她也很好，謝謝。	She's fine too, thank you.

They part. Ma later runs into a friend of hers.

馬：老張！	Zhang! (Old Zhang!)
張：小李！你好嗎？	Li! (Young Li!) How are you?
馬：我不姓李。	My name isn't Li.
我姓馬。	My name is Ma.
張：對不起，對不起。	Sorry, sorry.
馬小姐，你好。	Miss Ma, hello.

2. Below are five envelopes for hand-delivered invitations. Rain has washed out two characters. Draw lines matching the envelopes to the invitation list on the left.

Key: 女 = female. 男 = male. 已婚 = married. 未婚 = not (yet) married.

張 (女, 未婚)

王 (女, 已婚)

李 (男, 未婚)

陳 (男, 已婚)

馬 (女, 未婚)

李先生收

張女士收

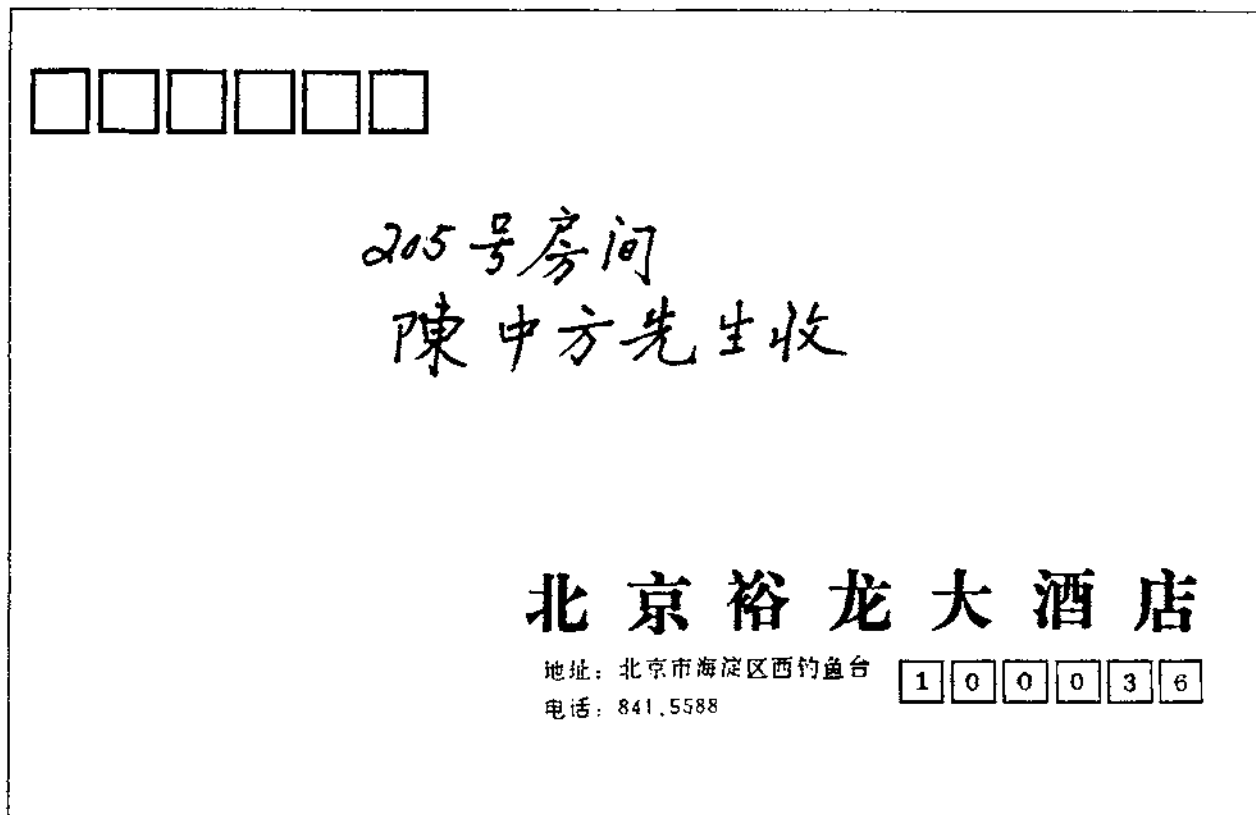
馬小姐收

太太收



先生收

3. This is an envelope from a hotel in Beijing, addressed for hand-delivery to a guest.



- Circle and label the title given the addressee.
- X *shōu* means "to be received by X." Draw a circle around the character for *shōu*.

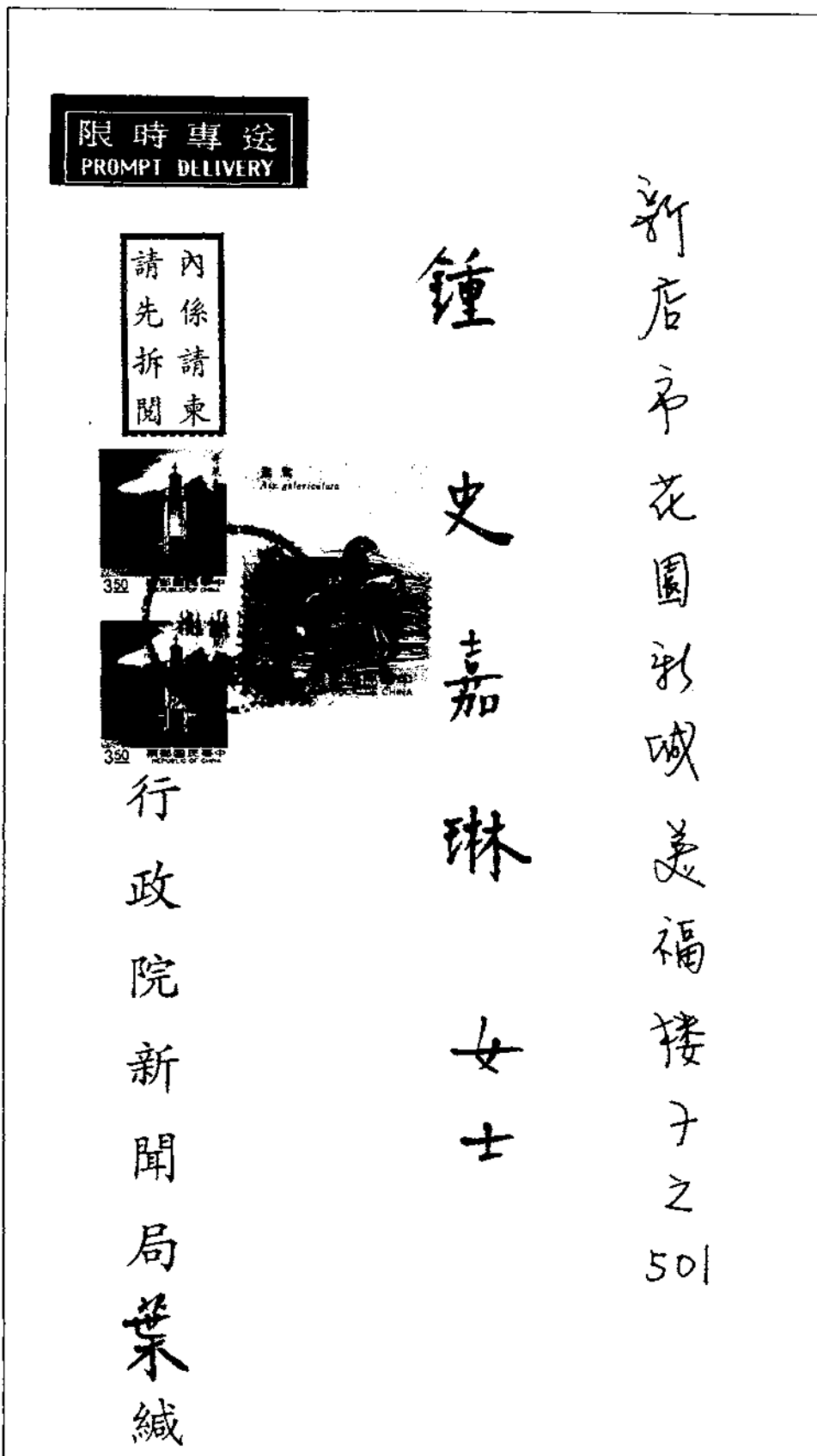
4. This is an envelope addressed for delivery through the mail.

• Circle and label the recipient's name.

• Circle and label the recipient's title.

• Circle and label the recipient's address.

• Is the recipient male or female?
(Circle one.)









5. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.

Ms.			
Mr.			
Mrs.			
Miss			
Young X			
Old X			
How about X?			
also (+ a verb)			
to receive			
sorry			

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. 太太 | a. 女士 |
| 2. 小 | b. 对不起 |
| 3. 先生 | c. 小姐 |
| 4. 也 | d. 小 |
| 5. 收 | e. 老 |
| 6. 女士 | f. 也 |
| 7. 老 | g. 呢 |
| 8. 呢 | h. 太太 |
| 9. 小姐 | i. 先生 |
| 10. 对不起 | j. 收 |

6. Practice writing.

	女 nǚ female		士 shì person, intellectual		儿 xiān first
	生 shēng to be born		大 tài extreme, excessive		老 lǎo old

	小
	xiǎo
	<i>small</i>

	女
	jiě
	<i>older sister</i>

	乙
	yě
	<i>also, too</i>

	心
	nín
	<i>you (polite)</i>

	口
	ne
	<i>(question particle)</i>

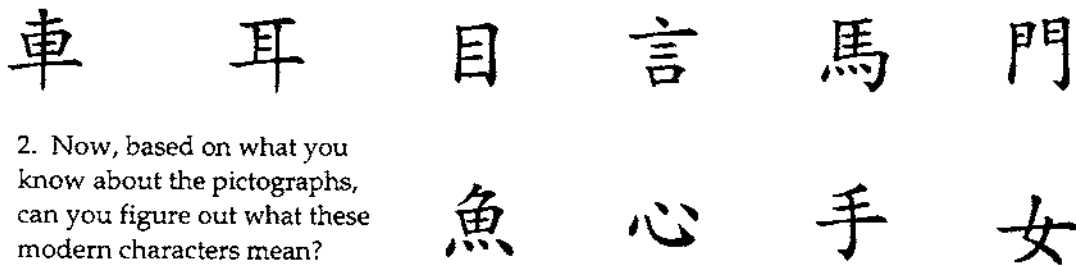
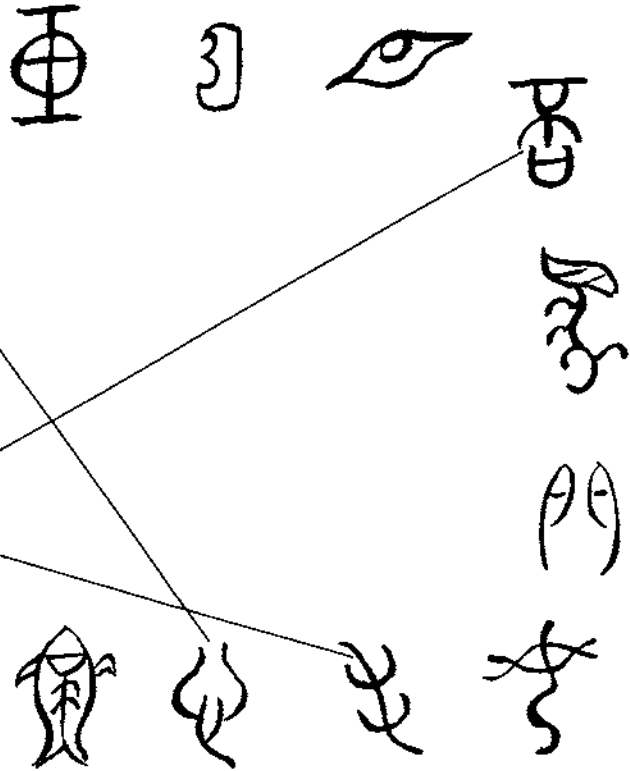
7. Address these envelopes for hand-delivery to two people in your class—one male and one female. Use their Chinese last name and give them a title.

收

收

1. Match the "pictographic" characters on the right with their English equivalents on the left.

- woman, female
- fish
- heart, mind
- eye
- horse
- door, gate
- word, speech
- hand
- cart, carriage
- ear



3. Label each character in item 2 above with one of the following identifications.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| yán (word, speech) | mén (door, gate) | mǎ (horse) | ěr (ear) | mù (eye) |
| chē (cart, carriage) | shǒu (hand) | xīn (heart, mind) | yú (fish) | nǚ (woman, female) |

4. Circle the radicals you recognize in the following characters.

駕

to ride

旦

dawn, day

語

language

好

good

駛

to drive

映

shine, reflect

話

speech

姦

treacherous

駿

fleet-footed, swift

晚

evening, night

盲

blind

眼

eye

鮮

fresh

門

door latch

軌

a rut, an orbit

聲

sound

鯊

a shark

開

to open

輜

chariot, cart

聽

to listen

5. Some radicals are altered when they combine with another character component. Match the full forms on the left below with the combination form on the right.

手

扌

心

扌

6. Circle the radicals in the following characters.

打

to hit, beat

扔

to throw

推

to push

拉

to pull

性

nature, temperament

怕

to be afraid

悲

to be sad, melancholic

忘

to forget

7. Try to pick out the radicals in the characters below.

問

排

講

悅

聊

請

婆

鯨

睡

魯

耶

拿

關

嫁

怎

輩

恐

輕

鯉

驚

托

馮

軍

奶

閨

看

誰

妙

眉

聖

8. Write the radicals, following the stroke order indicated.

	xīn
	<i>heart, mind</i>

	nǚ
	<i>female</i>

	mù
	<i>eye</i>

	yán
	<i>word, speech</i>

	shǒu
	<i>hand</i>

	ěr
	<i>ear</i>

	yú
	<i>fish</i>

	mǎ
	<i>horse</i>

	mén
	<i>door, gate</i>

	chē
	<i>cart, carriage</i>

SEGMENT C: Personal descriptions

Q: 你覺得我們好看嗎？

1. Check one of the three responses given for each picture below. Predict which response your neighbor will check, then see if your prediction was right.



A: 很好看

不好看

很難看

A: 很好看

不好看

很難看





Q: 你覺得我們好看嗎？

2. Check any of the following you think is appropriate.

- A: 你很好看。
- 你很高。
- 你很白。
- 你不白，很黑。
- 你不好看。
- 你很難看。

Which ones do you think your neighbor checked? Make a prediction; then see if you are right.

Guess what this simplified character term means.

难看

3. Read aloud with a partner.

Ma and Wang are best friends. Ma is having an anxiety attack.

馬：我很難看。

I'm ugly (unattractive).

王：不，你不難看。

No, you're not ugly.

馬：小王很好看。

Wang is very nice-looking.

王：是嗎？

Is she?

馬：是的。她很美。

Yes. She's beautiful.


- 王：她很高。 She's tall.
 馬：高好啊。 Tall is better.
 王：也很黑。 And dark.
 馬：黑也好啊。 Dark is better too.
 王：你呢？你也很高，
 很黑。 How about you? You are
 also tall and dark.
 馬：我很難看。 I'm ugly.


4. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.


to be tall			
to be fair			
to be dark			
to be beautiful			
to be good-looking			
to be unattractive			
very			

1. 白 a. 很
 2. 好看 b. 难看
 3. 難看 c. 黑
 4. 高 d. 白
 5. 很 e. 美
 6. 黑 f. 好看
 7. 美 g. 高

5. Practice writing.

	白
	bái
	to be white, fair

	黑
	hēi
	to be black, dark

	高
	gāo
	to be tall

UNIT TWO:

WHO ARE YOU?

SEGMENT D: Age, year/grade, address, telephone number.

1. This is part of a form printed in the US for Chinese immigrants, which has been completed by a middle-aged resident. Match the *pinyin* provided with the characters indicated by writing the appropriate numbers in the bubbles.

1. xìngmíng 2. niánlíng 3. dìzhǐ 4. shì (city) 5. zhōu 6. yóuzhèng hàomǎ
7. chūshēng nián-yuè-rì (date of birth)

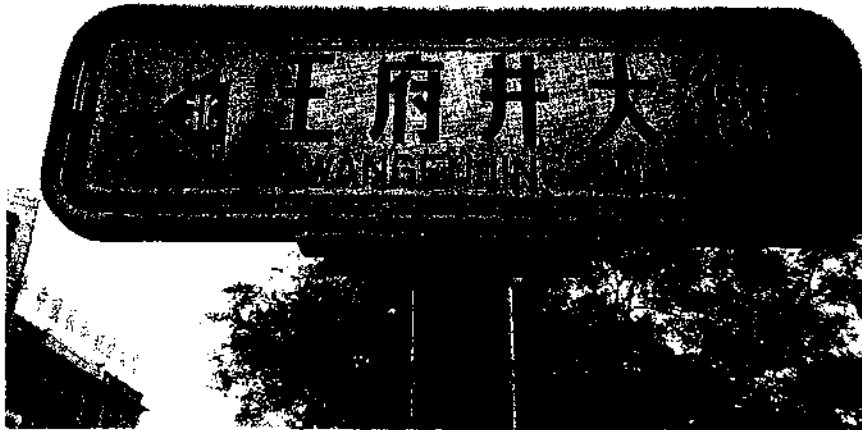
姓名	出生年月日	年齡
王大同	1949. 8. 20	45
地址		
2031 10th Avenue		
市	區	州
Honolulu	Oahu	HI
		郵政號碼
		96822

电话： 四三六一 四五六一 — 二三四二	地址： 济南市 山东大学 中文系	元世硕	山东大学 中文系教授
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2. These are the front and back views of a single name card.

- Fill in the telephone numbers in the English version.
- Circle and label the Chinese words for "address" and "telephone."

Shandong University • Department of Chinese	
Professor	
Yuan Shishuo	
Address: Dept. of Chinese, Shandong University, Jinan	
Tel: _____	_____



3. These signs mark two streets in Beijing.

- Circle the character *lù* meaning "road."



- Circle the two characters meaning "grand avenue."

4. On the opposite page is a self-addressed survey card issued by a bus company in Taiwan. It asks the recipient to identify him/herself on this side, and on the reverse (not reproduced here) asks further questions regarding bus service.

- The card is addressed to the bus company. Circle and label the three-digit zip code in the address.
- The card is being directed to P.O. Box 53. Circle and label the three characters *wǔ sān hào*.
- Circle and label the name of the addressee—"Dayou Bus Company Ltd. (Passenger Service Center)."
- Circle the character *shōu*, meaning "to be received by."

• Circle and label the following items.

Name:

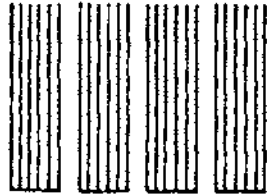
Sex: male
 female

Age: (niánlíng)

Occupation:

Telephone:

Address: (zhùzhǐ; synonym for dìzhǐ)



廣告回信
台灣北區郵政管理局登記證
北台字第 1445 號

105

台北郵政第四八之五三號信箱

姓名：
性別：
職業：
住址：

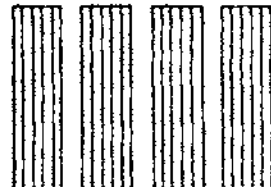
男
女

年齡：
電話：

大有巴士股份有限公司(乘務服務中心)收



80. 10. 20,000



5. Read aloud with a partner.

Situation 1

Wang chats with a child on a playground.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|------------------------|
| 王： | 你幾歲了？ | How old are you? |
| 小美： | 六歲。 | Six. |
| 王： | 你念幾年級？ | What grade are you in? |
| 小美： | 一年級。 | First grade. |

Situation 2

A asks B for directions.

- | | | |
|----|--------|-----------------------|
| 甲： | 十路在哪兒？ | Where is 10th Street? |
| 乙： | 在那兒。 | Over there. |

Situation 3

Chen and Li have just become acquainted in a class they have together.

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 陳： | 你的電話號碼是
多少？ | What is your telephone number? |
| 李： | 七八八九五四九。 | 788-9549. |
| 陳： | 你的地址呢？ | How about your address? |
| 李： | 五街九三二號，
八六七室。 | 932 Fifth Avenue,
Apartment 867. |

6. Scan through the following message, then do the tasks on the following page.

老張：
王星來電話了。他讓你給他
回個電話。他的電話號碼是65-6510。
陳美

• The note was written by _____ to _____. It mentions a third party named _____.

- a. Lao Zhang b. Wang Xing c. Chen Mei

• What precipitates this message?

Lao Zhang had a

male visitor.

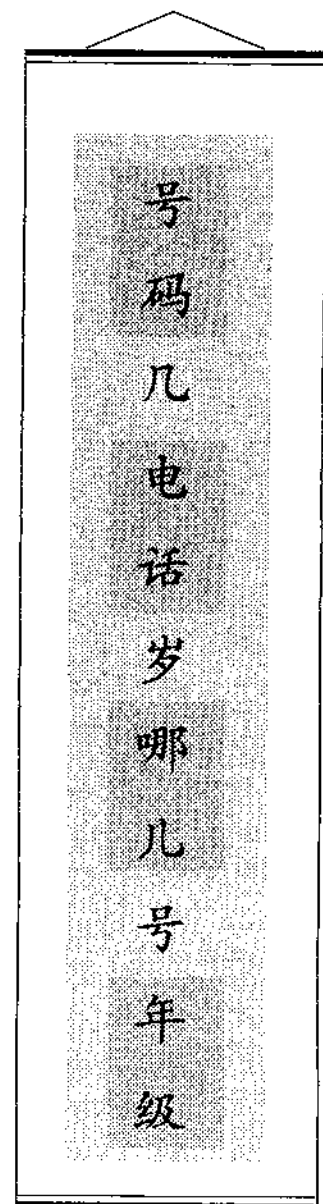
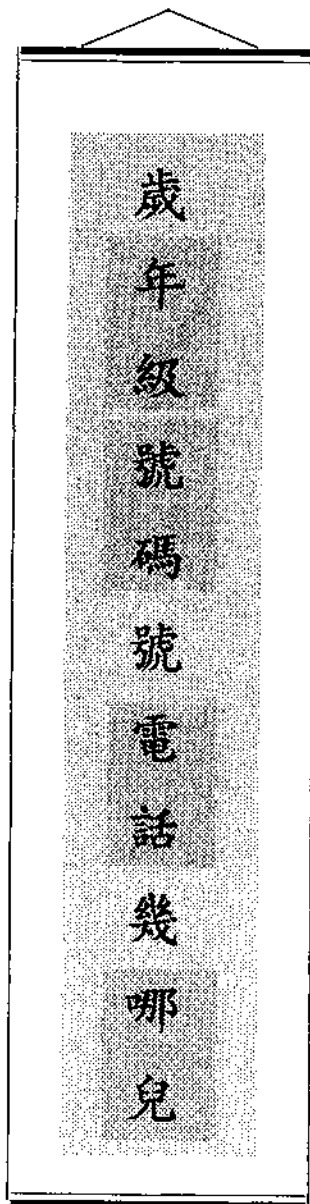
female visitor.

phone call from a woman.

phone call from a man.

• What do the numbers in the text signify? _____

7. Match the simplified to the traditional characters.



8. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.

birth	<i>chūshēng</i>		
date	<i>nián-yuè-rì</i>		
age	<i>niánlíng</i>		
address			
city			
street	<i>jiē</i>		
road	<i>lù</i>		
zip code	<i>yóuzhèng hàomǎ</i>		
telephone			
number			
occupation	<i>zhíyè</i>		
which grade	<i>jǐ niánjí</i>		
Where is it?			
what number			
years (of age)	<i>suì</i>		

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. 路 | a. 市 |
| 2. 號碼 | b. 在哪儿? |
| 3. 郵政號碼 | c. 职业 |
| 4. 市 | d. 年龄 |
| 5. 幾年級 | e. 路 |
| 6. 在哪儿? | f. 街 |
| 7. 出生 | g. 年月日 |
| 8. 年龄 | h. 几年级 |
| 9. 歲 | i. 电话 |
| 10. 職業 | j. 邮政号码 |
| 11. 年月日 | k. 多少号 |
| 12. 街 | l. 地址 |
| 13. 多少號 | m. 号码 |
| 14. 電話 | n. 岁 |
| 15. 地址 | o. 出生 |

9. Practice writing.

	心		人
	niàn		zhù
	to study		live, dwell
			hào
			number

	行 jiē street, avenue			雨 电 diàn electric, electricity
	足 lù road			言 huà language, speech
	土 zài to be at			么 几 jǐ how many
	夕 duō many, much			止 山 suì year (of age)
	小 shǎo few			系 jí grade, rank
	白 de (particle)			儿 ér child, son; (suffix)

10. Fill in the blanks in the following table with information about yourself. Write characters when you can; when you cannot, use *pinyin* and/or English.

姓名		性別 <input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 女	出生年月日	年齡
電話號碼		地址		
市	區	州	郵政號碼	

11. Begin writing a brief self-introduction in characters. (You will continue in subsequent chapters.) Include information about your **name, age, telephone number, and address.**

12. Check the statement that applies to you. Fill in the blank as appropriate.

- 我念大學 (college) _____ 年級。
- 我念高中 (high school) _____ 年級。
- 我是研究生 (graduate student)。
- 我不是學生 (student)。

UNIT TWO:

WHO ARE YOU?

SEGMENT E: Height, weight, birthday.

1. Fill in the blanks with your personal information, using Arabic numerals. →

2. Fill in the blanks with your personal information. ↓

我生日是 _____ 年
_____ 月 _____ 日。

(Fill in the year, month, and day of your birthday.)

我 _____ 尺 _____ 寸高。

(Fill in your height in the English system.)

我 _____ 米 _____。

(Fill in your height in the metric system.)

我 _____ 磅。

(Fill in your weight in the English system.)

我 _____ 公斤。

(Fill in your weight in the metric system.)

我 _____ 斤。

(Fill in your weight in the Chinese system.)

3. This is a ticket stub to a tourist attraction in China.

• What is the height in metres at which children must also purchase a ticket?

参观须知

1. 请勿携带易燃，易爆物品入内。
2. 爱护古建请勿涂写刻画，请勿抚摸文物展品。
3. 殿内请勿摄影，请勿吸烟，请勿随地吐痰。
4. 一米二以上儿童照章购票。
5. 每券只限一人。票价：0.50元。

4. Read aloud with a partner.

Zhang and Li are new room-mates. Zhang is Chinese and Li is Chinese-American.

李：你有多高？

How tall are you?

張：我一米八。你呢？

I'm 1.8 metres. And you?

李：我五尺六寸。

I'm 5 feet 6 inches. That's 1.68 metres.

那是一米六八。

張：你有多重？

How heavy are you?

有一百公斤嗎？

Are you 100 kilograms?

- 李：一公斤是幾磅？ How many pounds are in a kilogram?
 張：一公斤是二點二磅。 A kilogram is 2.2 pounds.
 李：我沒有一百公斤。 I'm not 100 kilograms.
 我是一百九十磅。 I'm 190 pounds.
 你的生日是幾月幾號？ When is your birthday?
 張：十一月二十八號。 November 28th.

5. This is the top portion of a Taiwan health clinic's patient information form.

姓名	性別 <input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 女	出生日期		照片
		現在通訊地址	血型	
出生地點	國籍	身高	體重	

• Match the items below to the categories circled by writing the appropriate numbers in the bubbles.

1. guójí (nationality)
2. rìqī (same as 年月日)
3. xiànzài tōngxùn dìzhǐ (current mailing address)
4. zhàopiàn (photograph)
5. chūshēng dìdiǎn (place of birth)

• Fill in your name, gender, date of birth, nationality, current mailing address, height and weight in the appropriate spaces on the form. Write characters when you can.

6. Have available highlighter pens in three colors for this item.

The following personal advertisement from a PRC magazine consists of three sections.

- The first two sentences describe the person placing the ad. Highlight these in color 1.

- The next sentence (beginning with the character 覓) describes the person sought. Highlight this in color 2.

- The rest of the ad is information about how to contact the person who placed the ad. Highlight this in color 3.

- Provide the information indicated.

• 男，26岁，高1.75米，助工，诚实，善良，重感情，爱生活。品正貌佳，经济好，家有住房。覓中专以上，高1.60米左右，正派，温柔，善良，25岁以下的本市女子为侣。有意者信照寄北京东单八宝楼胡同4号杨桂玲。邮码:100005。

Section 1: Advertiser	Section 2: Person sought	Section 3: Address
Gender	Gender	Name of advertiser
Age	Approximate height	Street number
Height	Maximum age	Zip code

7. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.

foot			
inch			
metre			
pound			
kilogram			
<u>j</u> in (catty)			
birthday			
what date			
how tall			
height			
weight			
photograph	zhàopiàn		
nationality			

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. 斤 | a. 照片 |
| 2. 身高 | b. 寸 |
| 3. 幾月幾日 | c. 多高 |
| 4. 照片 | d. 米 |
| 5. 生日 | e. 体重 |
| 6. 多高 | f. 身高 |
| 7. 體重 | g. 公斤 |
| 8. 寸 | h. 磅 |
| 9. 尺 | i. 斤 |
| 10. 米 | j. 尺 |
| 11. 國籍 | k. 生日 |
| 12. 磅 | l. 几月几日 |
| 13. 公斤 | m. 国籍 |

8. Practice writing.

	尸
	chǐ
	foot

	寸
	cùn
	inch

	米
	mǐ
	meter, rice

	八
	gōng
	public, metric

	斤
	jīn
	catty (1.1 lbs)

	身
	shēn
	body

	水
	méi
	not, not have


	月
	yǒu
	to have


9. Continue your self-introduction. Include information on your height, weight, and birthday.


SEGMENT F: Professions.


1. Write *pinyin* in the blanks below.


她長大做甚麼？

護士？ 

警察？ 

醫生？ 

律師？ 

老師？ 

秘書？ 



2. On the following page is an excerpt from a Taipei McDonald's placemat. ➔

- Circle and label the two occurrences of the term *fúwùyuán* (waitperson, clerk, attendant).
- Circle and label the two occurrences of the term *jīnglǐ* (manager).
- The theme of this ad is "My future is not a dream."
 Circle and label "my" (*wóde*).
 Circle and label "future" (*wèilái*).
 Circle and label "dream" (*mèng*).
 This theme is echoed in the small print. Find where.
- "McDonald's" is transliterated "Màidāngláo." Circle and label three occurrences of these three characters.

3. Match the captions to the photographs below.

店員在吸煙。

小女孩兒在看警察。



A



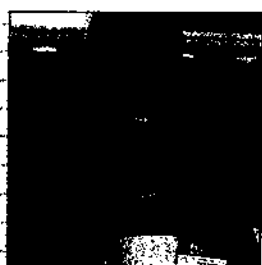
B



訓練員



服務員



服務員



訓練員

我的未來不是夢



中心經理

加入麥當勞你立刻擁有符合你所需的基本福利——

- 彈性上班時間
- 享勞保、供制服、供餐飲
- 完整的訓練計劃，加強個人的競爭優勢
- 暢通的升遷管道在麥當勞前程萬里，你的未來不是夢。

有意者請洽本中心值班經理



中心經理

4. Read aloud with a partner.

Situation 1

A patient approaches an employee of a health clinic.

甲：請問，您是醫生嗎？

May I ask if you are a doctor?

乙：不。我是護士。

No. I'm a nurse.

醫生在那兒。

The doctor is over there.

Situation 2

The teacher enters at the beginning of an elementary school class.

老師：同學們好。

Hello, students.

學生們：老師好！

Hello, teacher!

Situation 3

Some business people gather at the start of a meeting.

甲：李先生，您是律師嗎？

Mr. Li, are you a lawyer?

乙：不。黃女士是律師。

No. Ms. Huang is the lawyer.

我是秘書。

I'm a secretary.

Situation 4

A crowd is gathered at the scene of a fight in a store.

甲：你是服務員嗎？

Are you the clerk?

乙：不是。

No.

甲：我是警察。誰是服務員？

I'm a police officer. Who is the clerk?

丙：我是服務員。

I am the clerk.

5. Match the simplified to the traditional characters.

學生

護士

醫生

秘書

服務員

店員

护士

服务员

店员

秘书

学生

医生

6. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters, and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.

to grow up	zhǎng dà		
doctor			
nurse			
secretary			
lawyer			
teacher			
student			
clerk, waiter			
manager	jīnglǐ		
to do, to be	zuò		
May I ask...			
classmate	tóngxué		
store clerk	diànyuán		

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. 請問 | a. 老师 |
| 2. 做 | b. 经理 |
| 3. 老師 | c. 服务员 |
| 4. 醫生 | d. 律師 |
| 5. 秘書 | e. 店员 |
| 6. 服務員 | f. 学生 |
| 7. 學生 | g. 长大 |
| 8. 護士 | h. 做 |
| 9. 同學 | i. 护士 |
| 10. 律師 | j. 秘书 |
| 11. 經理 | k. 医生 |
| 12. 店員 | l. 同学 |
| 13. 長大 | m. 请问 |

7. Practice writing.

	心 xiǎng think			子 xué to learn
	人 zuò make, work, do			巾 shī teacher

	店 diàn shop, inn			員 yuán officer
	服 fú serve; clothes			務 wù affair, business

8. Pretend that you are a teacher, a store clerk, or a wait person, and fill out this form completely.

1
0
5

大有巴士股份有限公司(乘務服務中心)收

廣告回信

台灣北區郵政管理局登記證

北台字第 1445 號

姓名：

性別：男 女

年齡：

職業：

電話：

住址：

台北郵政第四八之五三號信箱

80. 10. 20,000

SEGMENT G: Nationality and foreign language.

1. Following are two signs in Beijing.



"American Consulate General. This way."

- Circle "America."
- "This way" is *yóu cǐ qù* in literary Chinese. Circle this phrase.



"Long Live the People's Republic of China."

- Circle the characters *zhōng* and *guó* that combine to make "China."
- "X *wàn suì*" (literally "10,000 years of age") means "Long live X." Circle *wàn suì*.

2. Match the stamps to the names of the countries, as appropriate. (Not all matches are one-to-one; not all items can be matched.)

		
		
		
		
		
		
	中國	
	美國	
	韓國	
	日本	
	印度	
	東南亞	
	英國	
	法國	
	俄國	
	德國	
	西班牙	

3. This is a list of country codes for international long distance calls, provided by a hotel in the PRC.

国际直拨电话号码及收费：		
国家 / 地区	国家 / 地区代号	每分钟费用
美国	001	10.00
意大利	0039	18.00
英国	0044	18.00
德国	0049	18.00
澳大利亚	0061	18.00
新加坡	0065	15.00
日本	0081	11.00
香港	00852	10.00
台湾	00886	10.00

• Please write the country codes for the following countries:

USA: _____

England: _____

Germany: _____

Japan: _____

• Two of the unmatched stamps on the previous page are from Yìdàlì and Àodàliyà. Find the characters for these names, circle them, and label them with their English equivalents.

• Circle and label Xiānggǎng as Hong Kong.

• Circle and label Tái wān.

• The last remaining name is Xīnjiāpō. You'll find this city-state represented among the stamps on the previous page. Circle the characters and label them with their English equivalents.

4. Read aloud with a partner.

Situation 1

Zhang and Wang are new colleagues meeting at the beginning of a semester.

張：你會說哪國話？

What languages can you speak?

王：中文、英文、
法國話。你呢？

Chinese, English, French.

How about you?

張：我只會說中文。

I can only speak Chinese.

Situation 2 Two incoming graduate students meet at a reception.

陳：俄語難學嗎？

Is Russian hard to learn?

李：不。西班牙話難學。

No. Spanish is hard to learn.

陳：日語呢？

How about Japanese?

李：我不會說日語。




I can't speak Japanese.

5. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.

United States			
China			
People's Republic of China			
Republic of China			
"Long live..."	...wàn suì		
Korea			
Japan			
India			
S. E. Asia			
England			
France			
Russia			
Germany			
Spain			
Italy	Yídǎlì		
Australia	Àodàliyǎ		
Hong Kong	Xiānggāng		
Taiwan	Táiwān		
Singapore	Xīnjiāpō		
English			
Japanese	Riyǔ		
Hindi			




- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. 法國 | a. 西班牙 |
| 2. 德國 | b. 台灣 |
| 3. 西班牙 | c. 俄國 |
| 4. 英國 | d. 印度語 |
| 5. 中國 | e. 東南亞 |
| 6. 俄國 | f. 英國 |
| 7. 新加坡 | g. 意大利 |
| 8. 中華民國 | h. 日語 |
| 9. 美國 | i. 英文 |
| 10. 台灣 | j. 香港 |
| 11. 萬歲 | k. 德國 |
| 12. 日語 | l. 中華人民
共和國 |
| 13. 印度語 | m. 澳大利亞 |
| 14. 印度 | n. 韓國 |
| 15. 澳大利亞 | o. 新加坡 |
| 16. 東南亞 | p. 日本 |
| 17. 英文 | q. 中華民國 |
| 18. 韓國 | r. 印度 |
| 19. 日本 | s. 法國 |
| 20. 意大利 | t. 萬歲 |
| 21. 香港 | u. 美國 |
| 22. 中華人民
共和國 | v. 中國 |

6. Practice writing.

	丨	 	口
	zhōng		guó
	center, central		country

	十	 	木
	nán		dōng
	south		east

	文	 	日 / 人
	wén		huì
	language		to know how

		言		水
		shuō		fǎ, fà
		to speak		law, way

	艹		木
	yīng		běn
	brave		root, origin

	西		玉		牙
	xī		bān		yá
	<i>west</i>		<i>a class</i>		<i>tooth</i>

7. Fill in the blanks with information about yourself.

我是 _____ 國人。

我會說 _____。

我想學 _____。

8. Now copy the sentences over again, to continue your self-introduction.

UNIT TWO:

WHO ARE YOU?

SEGMENT H: Family members.

1. Fill in the *pinyin* for the terms indicated, using the photograph as a guide.

爸
爸

哥
哥

姐
姐



弟
弟

妹 媽
妹 媽

2. According to this message, what is John to do? _____

• The verb in this message is *huí* (to return). Circle and label it.

• *Jí rì* means "this day (today)." Circle and label it.

• Can you make out the name of the person who wrote the note? Write the *pinyin*.

John:

請給你媽回個電話。

即日 李明

4. Read the following letter written by an American to a Chinese pen-friend, with the help of the notes provided.

亲爱的笔友：

你好！谢谢你的来信。我想我们将来一定会成为很好的朋友。你说对不对？我来介绍一下我自己和我的家人吧。我有父亲和母亲，可是他们不住在一起。我爸爸住西班牙，妈妈住在美国。我有一个姐姐，她是一个大夫的秘书，她的爱人是一位工人。他们有两个孩子，一个三岁的儿子，一个一岁半的女儿。我三十岁了，住在夏威夷，在大学里教汉语。我有爱人，可是没有孩子。好，我不多写了，请你给我写信告诉我和你家人的情况。祝
秋安。

朋友

斯地芬九十三年十月十三日上

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. lái xìn | (incoming) letter |
| 2. jiānglái | in the future |
| 3. yíding | certainly |
| 4. huì chéng wéi | will become |
| 5. péngyou | friends |
| 6. Nǐ shuō duì bú duì? | Don't you think so? |
| 7. wǒ lái | let me |
| 8. jièshào yíxià | just introduce |
| 9. wǒ zìjǐ | myself |
| 10. hé | and |
| 11. wǒ de jiārén | my family |
| 12. ba | particle of suggestion |
| 13. kěshì | but |
| 14. zhù | to live |
| 15. yìqǐ | together |
| 16. zhǐ yǒu | to have only |
| 17. àirén | spouse (PRC usage) |
| 18. yí wèi gōngrén | a worker |
| 19. liǎng ge háizi | two children |
| 20. érzi | son |
| 21. yí suì bàn | a year and a half in age |
| 22. nǚ'ér | daughter |
| 23. Xiàwēiyí | Hawaii |
| 24. dàxuéli | in college |
| 25. jiāo Hànyǔ | teach Chinese |
| 26. Wǒ bù duō xiě le. | I'll stop here. (lit: I won't write any more.) |
| 27. gěi wǒ xiě xìn | write to me |
| 28. gàosu | to tell |
| 29. qíngkuàng | situation |
| 30. zhù | to wish |
| 31. qiū ān | a happy autumn season |
| 32. Sīdīfēn | Stephen |
| 33. shàng | "respectfully presents you this letter" |

5. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the *pinyin*, the corresponding number for traditional characters and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.




family	<i>jiārén</i>		
father	<i>fùqīn</i>		
dad, papa			
mother	<i>mǔqīn</i>		
mom, mama			
older brother			
younger brother			
older sister			
younger sister			
siblings	<i>xiōngdì jiěmèi</i>		
spouse (PRC)			
child			
daughter			
son			
girl	<i>nǚ háizi</i>		
boy	<i>nán háizi</i>		
Dear X...	<i>Qīn'àide</i>		



- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. 兒子 | a. 爸爸 |
| 2. 母親 | b. 女兒 |
| 3. 家人 | c. 哥哥 |
| 4. 哥哥 | d. 女孩子 |
| 5. 親愛的 | e. 媽媽 |
| 6. 女兒 | f. 兄弟姐妹 |
| 7. 弟弟 | g. 姐姐 |
| 8. 姐姐 | h. 男孩子 |
| 9. 爸爸 | i. 妹妹 |
| 10. 愛人 | j. 兒子 |
| 11. 媽媽 | k. 父親 |
| 12. 女孩子 | l. 亲爱的 |
| 13. 男孩子 | m. 孩子 |
| 14. 兄弟姐妹 | n. 母亲 |
| 15. 妹妹 | o. 爱人 |
| 16. 父親 | p. 家人 |
| 17. 孩子 | q. 弟弟 |

6. Practice writing.

	父			見
	fù			立
	father			qīn
				a relative

	父		女
	bà		mā
	pa, dad		ma, mom

	母		女		口
	mǔ		mèi		gē
	mother		younger sister		elder brother

	兄		弟
	xiōng		dì
	elder brother		younger brother

7. Fill in the blanks below (in characters!), based on the English.

Situation 1

Two people are getting acquainted.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 甲：你有 _____ 嗎？ | Do you have brothers & sisters? |
| 乙：我只有兩 _____ 妹妹。 | I only have two younger sisters. |
| 甲：她們住在 _____ ？ | Where do they live? |
| 乙：她們都 _____ 美國。 | They both live in the US. |

Situation 2

An older man chats with a young father at a bus-stop.

甲：你的兒子幾 _____ 了？ How old is your son?

乙：不是兒子，是 _____ 。 It's not a son, it's a daughter.
兩歲了。 She's two.

Situation 3

A Chinese student and an American student are studying together.

中國學生：中國人一般說

『 _____ 』。

美國人不是這麼說的吧？

美國學生：不。 _____

說『 _____ 』。

Chinese generally say "east-south-west-north." That's not how the Americans say it, is it?

No. Americans say "north-south-east-west."

8. Respond briefly to 斯地芬's letter in item 4, above, providing your new pen-friend some of the same sort of information he does.

親愛的斯地芬：

朋友 _____ 上
_____ 年 _____ 月 _____ 日

1. Some of the radicals you have seen before have common, colloquial names in Chinese. Match these names on the left with the radicals on the right.

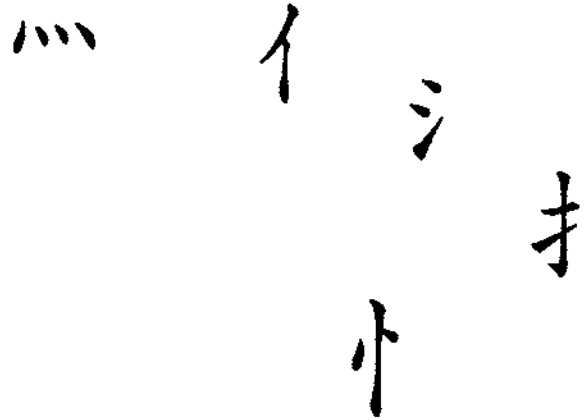
tí shǒu (lift-[stroke] hand)

sān diǎn shuǐ (three-dot water)

sì diǎn huǒ (four-dot fire)

shù xīn (vertical heart)

dān lì rén (single standing person)



2. The colloquial names of the following two radicals are similar to the ones above. Match the names to the radicals.



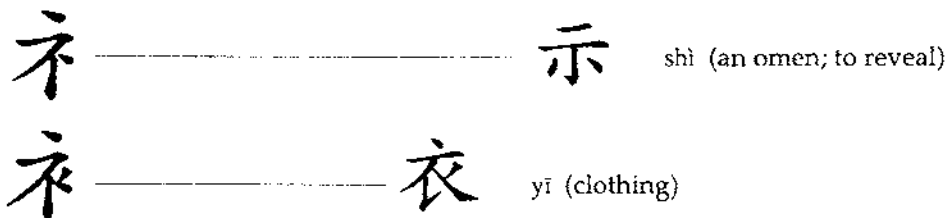
shuāng lì rén (double standing person)

liǎng diǎn shuǐ (two-dot water)

3. Match the combination forms of the radicals below with their full forms in the bottom row.



4. The two radicals in combination form on the left are matched with the full forms on the right. The combination forms look very similar. Can you spot the differences?



5. Match the colloquial names with the radicals.



yòu ěr dāo (right ear)

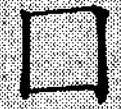


zuǒ ěr dāo (left ear)

6. Match the meanings with the radicals.



an enclosure



to run and stop



a roof

7. Circle the radical in each character below, and label it with the corresponding number from the chart.

1 亻	2 冫	3 回	4 王	5 冫	6 金	7 礻
8 礻	9 扌	10 小	11 冫	12 亻	13 竹	14 纟
15 艹	16 足	17 阝	18 阝	19 宀	20 灬	21 辶

給 錢 花 裡 第 德
 玩 進 作 跟 那 慢
 院 家 冷 遠 刻 後
 萬 國 然 笑 宜 圖
 快 們 把 汽 紙 祝