Draw lines matching the Chinese numbers to the Arabic numerals.
(Guess if you don't know!)
Write the numbers, following the stroke order indicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>radical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinyin</td>
<td>èr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yī</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>radical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>四</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sān</td>
<td>sì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>radical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>六</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wǔ</td>
<td>liù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>radical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>七</td>
<td>八</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qī</td>
<td>bā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>radical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>十</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiǔ</td>
<td>shí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>嵐</th>
<th>旦</th>
<th>雲</th>
<th>吹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mountain range</td>
<td>dawn, day</td>
<td>clouds</td>
<td>to blow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>峰</th>
<th>映</th>
<th>雪</th>
<th>吞</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peak, summit</td>
<td>shine, reflect</td>
<td>snow</td>
<td>to swallow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>峽</th>
<th>晚</th>
<th>雷</th>
<th>喝</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>canyon, gorge</td>
<td>evening, night</td>
<td>thunder</td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>朔</th>
<th>地</th>
<th>址</th>
<th>林</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new moon</td>
<td>earth, land</td>
<td>site, location</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>朧</th>
<th>墳</th>
<th>枯</th>
<th>松</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rising moon</td>
<td>grave, tomb</td>
<td>withered</td>
<td>pine tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>火</th>
<th>人</th>
<th>水</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Circle the radicals in the following characters.

燈  焦  熱  仙  
lantern, light  to scorch  hot  an immortal

濺  波  傭  你  
to splash, splatter  wave, ripple  a servant  you

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

楚  司  坤  晶  位

侶  崩  岳  有  森

唱  栓  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.
Basic courtesy expressions

你好。
你好。
Go ahead...
Thank you.
You're welcome.
Goodbye.
Goodbye.

1. Read aloud with a partner.

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

A. 請...
B. 謝謝。
A. 不謝。
B. 再見。
A. 再見。

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

- 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 佅 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 你 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：
你好！许多日子没给您写信了，请您原谅。快到新年了，我特意寄几张贺卡给您，那个封皮是我做的，好看吗？大家都说我们做得挺好的，我想您也会很喜欢的。每逢佳节倍思亲，是啊，我们一家人分处三洲，不能相见，只能用信来表达自己的思念之情。

好了，今天就说到这里吧，别忘了替我向爸爸问好，再见！
祝

身体健康 工作顺利

女儿苗苗


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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>pinyin</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please... go ahead.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're welcome.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't... (literary)</td>
<td>wù</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to smoke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (formal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

你
nǐ
English: you

请
qǐng
to invite; please

再
zài
again, then

见
jiàn
to see

好
hǎo
good, fine, well

不
bù
no, not

谢谢
xiè
to thank

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 X X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

見_________

(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.

2. Read aloud with a partner.

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

馬：她姓甚麼？

陳：姓李。

What is her last name?

It's Li.

*Later, Li and Chen talk at the party.*

李：他叫甚麼名字？

陳：誰？

李：他。

Whose?

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. 我们 |     | 3. 姓  c. 李 |     | 4. 叫  d. 什么 |     | 5. 他們  e. 是 |     | 6. 李  f. 王 |     | 7. 我們  g. 姓 |     | 8. 是 h. 名 |     | 9. 陳 i. 张 |     | 10. 甚麼 j. 谁 |     | 11. 名 k. 马 |     | 12. 王 l. 你们 |     | 13. 你们 m. 性別 |     | 14. 誰 n. 陈 |     | 15. 馬 o. 他们 |     |       |     |

6. Practice writing.
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.
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.

Keys: 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
张女士收
馬小姐收
太太收
3. This is an envelope from a hotel in Beijing, addressed for hand-delivery to a guest.

北京裕龙大酒店
地址：北京市海淀区西钓鱼台
电话：841.5588

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ms.</th>
<th>太太</th>
<th>a. 女士</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>小</td>
<td>b. 对不起</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>先生</td>
<td>c. 小姐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>也</td>
<td>d. 小</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young X</td>
<td>收</td>
<td>e. 老</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old X</td>
<td>女士</td>
<td>f. 也</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How about X?</td>
<td>老</td>
<td>g. 呢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also (+ a verb)</td>
<td>呢</td>
<td>h. 太太</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to receive</td>
<td>小姐</td>
<td>i. 先生</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorry</td>
<td>对不起</td>
<td>j. 收</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Practice writing.**

![Chinese characters and pinyin](image)
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.
1. Match the "pictographic" characters on the right with their English equivalents on the left:

- 女 (woman, female)
- 鱼 (fish)
- 心 (heart, mind)
- 眼 (eye)
- 马 (horse)
- 门 (door, gate)
- 木 (word, speech)
- 手 (hand)
- 车 (cart, carriage)
- 耳 (ear)

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

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

- yán (word, speech)
- mén (door, gate)
- mà (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 | 旦 | 語 | 好
to ride | dawn, day | language | good

駛 | 映 | 話 | 妥
to drive | shine, reflect | speech | treacherous

駿 | 晚 | 盲 | 眼
fleet-footed, swift | evening, night | blind | eye

鰤 | 門 | 軌 | 尋
fresh | door latch | a rut, an orbit | sound

鯊 | 開 | 輔 | 聽
a shark | to open | chariot, cart | 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.
6. Circle the radicals in the following characters.

打  扔  推  拉  
to hit, beat  to throw  to push  to pull

性  怕  悲  忘  
nature, temperament  to be afraid  to be sad, melancholic  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  閭

看  誰  妙  眉  聖
8. Write the radicals, following the stroke order indicated.

- 心 (xīn) - heart, mind
- 女 (nǚ) - female
- 目 (mù) - eye
- 言 (yán) - word, speech
- 手 (shǒu) - hand
- 耳 (ěr) - ear
- 魚 (yú) - fish
- 馬 (mǎ) - horse
- 門 (mén) - door, gate
- 車 (chē) - cart, carriage
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.
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.

3. Read aloud with a partner.

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

馬： 我很難看。
王： 不，你不難看。
馬： 小王很好看。
王： 是嗎？
馬： 是的。她很美。

I'm ugly (unattractive).
No, you're not ugly.
Wang is very nice-looking.
Is she?
Yes. She's beautiful.
你是誰？

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，
       也黑。  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       | 1. 白 a.  
| to be fair       | 2. 好 a. 
| to be dark       | 3. 難 a. 
| to be beautiful  | 4. 高 d.  
| to be good-looking | 5. 高 e.  
| to be unattractive | 6. 黑 f.  
| very             | 7. 美 g.  

5. Practice writing.
6. Write a statement about your personal appearance. Provide as many details as you can.
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. dìzhī  4. shì (city)  5. zhōu  6. yóuzhèng hàomǎ  7. chūshēng nián-yuè-rì (date of birth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>姓名</th>
<th>王大同</th>
<th>出生年月日</th>
<th>1949.8.20</th>
<th>年龄</th>
<th>45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>地址</td>
<td>2031 10th Avenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>市</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>區</td>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>州</td>
<td>HI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>郵政號碼</td>
<td>96822</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 里 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 五三号.

- Circle and label the name of the addressee—"Dayou Bus Company Ltd. (Passenger Service Center)."

- Circle the character 收, meaning "to be received by."
• Circle and label the following items.

Name:

Sex: □ male □ female

Age: (niánling)

Occupation:

Telephone:

Address: (zhùzhǐ; synonym for dìzhǐ)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>birth</td>
<td>chūshēng</td>
<td>1. 路 (a. 市)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>nián-yuè-ri</td>
<td>2. 號 코드 (b. 在哪儿?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>niánlíng</td>
<td>3. 郵政號碼 (c. 職業)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td></td>
<td>4. 市 (d. 年龄)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. 幾年級 (e. 路)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street</td>
<td>jiē</td>
<td>6. 在哪兒? (f. 街)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road</td>
<td>lù</td>
<td>7. 出生 (g. 年月日)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zip code</td>
<td>yóuzhèng hàomá</td>
<td>8. 年齡 (h. 几年級)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td>9. 歲 (i. 电话)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
<td>10. 職業 (j. 郵政号码)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupation</td>
<td>zhíyè</td>
<td>11. 年月日 (k. 多少号)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which grade</td>
<td>jì niánjí</td>
<td>12. 街 (l. 地址)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is it?</td>
<td></td>
<td>13. 多少號 (m. 号码)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what number</td>
<td></td>
<td>14. 電話 (n. 岁)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years (of age)</td>
<td>sui</td>
<td>15. 地址 (o. 出生)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


念  心  住
niàn  心  zhù
to study  live, dwell

號  口  号
hào  口  号
number
你是誰？

街  
jiē  
street, avenue

電  
diàn  
electric, electricity

路  
lù  
road

話  
huà  
language, speech

在  
zài  
to be at

幾  
jǐ  
how many

多  
duō  
many, much

歲  
suì  
year (of age)

少  
shǎo  
few

級  
jí  
grade, rank

的  
de  
(particle)

兒  
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>姓名</th>
<th>性別</th>
<th>出生年月日</th>
<th>年齡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[□]男 [□]女</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>電話號碼</th>
<th>地址</th>
<th>市</th>
<th>區</th>
<th>州</th>
<th>郵政號碼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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__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.)

我生日是__年__月__日。
(Fill in the year, month, and day of your birthday.)

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？
张：我一米八。你呢？
李：我五尺六寸。
张：那你是一米六八。
张：你有多重？
李：有一百公斤吗？

How tall are you?
I'm 1.8 metres. And you?
I'm 5 feet 6 inches. That's 1.68 metres.
How heavy are you?
Are you 100 kilograms?
李：一公斤是多少磅？
张：一公斤是二点二磅。
李：我没有一百公斤。
我是一百九十磅。
你的生日是几月几号？
张：十一月二十八号。

How many pounds are in a kilogram?
A kilogram is 2.2 pounds.
I'm not 100 kilograms.
I'm 190 pounds.
When is your birthday?
November 28th.

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

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

1. guójí (nationality)
2. rìqì (same as 年月日)
3. xiànzǎi tōngxùn dìzhǐ (current mailing address)
4. zhàopiàn (photograph)
5. chūshēng dǐdiǎn (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 が) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1: Advertiser</th>
<th>Section 2: Person sought</th>
<th>Section 3: Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Name of advertiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Approximate height</td>
<td>Street number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Maximum age</td>
<td>Zip code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>foot</th>
<th>inch</th>
<th>metre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pound</td>
<td>kilogram</td>
<td>jin (catty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birthday</td>
<td>what date</td>
<td>how tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>weight</td>
<td>photograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhūopìán</td>
<td>nationality</td>
<td>1. 斤 a. 照片</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 身高 b. 寸</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 略月略日 c. 多高</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 照片 d. 米</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 生日 e. 体重</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 多高 f. 身高</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 體重 g. 公斤</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 寸 h. 磅</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 尺 i. 斤</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. 米 i. 尺</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 國籍 k. 生日</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. 磅 l. 几月几日</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. 公斤 m. 国籍</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Practice writing.

尺
chi
foot

寸
cùn
inch

米
mǐ
meter, rice

公
gōng
public, metric

斤
jīn
jīn (1.1 lbs)

身
shēn
body

水
méi
not, not have

有
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？ 醫師？ 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 fùwùyuán (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" (wǒde).
  Circle and label "future" (wèilái).
  Circle and label "dream" (mèng).
  This theme is echoed in the small print. Find where.

- "McDonald's" is transliterated "Mǎidiānlǎo." Circle and label three occurrences of these three characters.

3. Match the captions to the photographs below.

A. 店員在吸煙。
B. 小女孩兒在看警察。
你的未來不是夢

加入麥當勞你立即獲有符合你所需定的基本福利
● 附性工作時間
● 享有保、供病假，供餐飲
● 完整的訓練計劃：加強個人的競爭優勢

歡迎你到本中心查詢經理

中心經理

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

護士 服務員 店員 秘書 學生 醫生
6. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the pinyin, the corresponding number for traditional characters, and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Simplified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to grow up</td>
<td>zhāng dà</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clerk, waiter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manager</td>
<td>jīnglì</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to do, to be</td>
<td>zuò</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May I ask...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classmate</td>
<td>tóngxué</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store clerk</td>
<td>diàn yuán</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. 請問            | a. 老师      |
| 2. 做              | b. 经理      |
| 3. 老師            | c. 服务员    |
| 4. 醫生            | d. 律师      |
| 5. 秘書            | e. 店员      |
| 6. 服務員          | f. 学生      |
| 7. 學生            | g. 長大      |
| 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    |

7. Practice writing.

想 - xiǎng
做 - zuò
学 - xué
师 - shī
8. Pretend that you are a teacher, a store clerk, or a wait person, and fill out this form completely.
SEGMENT G: Nationality and foreign language.

1. Following are two signs in Beijing.

"American Consulate General. This way."

- Circle "America."

- "This way" is yóu cì 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 sù" (literally "10,000 years of age") means "Long live X." Circle wàn suí.
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.)
3. This is a list of country codes for international long distance calls, provided by a hotel in the PRC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>国家 / 地区</th>
<th>国家 / 地区代号</th>
<th>每分钟费用</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>美国</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>意大利</td>
<td>0039</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>英国</td>
<td>0044</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>德国</td>
<td>0049</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>澳大利亚</td>
<td>0061</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新加坡</td>
<td>0065</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本</td>
<td>0081</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香港</td>
<td>00852</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>台湾</td>
<td>00886</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Please write the country codes for the following countries:
  - USA: ______________________
  - England: ___________________
  - Germany: __________________
  - Japan: ____________________

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

- Circle and label Xiānggāng as Hong Kong.

- Circle and label Tāiwān.

- The last remaining name is Xinjiāpō. 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、
Chinese, English, French.

法國話。你呢？
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？
李：不。西班牙語難學。
陳：日語呢？
李：我不會說日語。

is Russian hard to learn?
No. Spanish is hard to learn.
How about Japanese?
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People's Republic of China</td>
<td>Republic of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Long live...”</td>
<td>wàn sui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. E. Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Yílì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Àodǎlíyá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Xiānggāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Táiwān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Xīnjìāpō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>Rìyǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Practice writing.

- 中 (zhōng) — center, central
- 国 (guó) — country
- 南 (nán) — south
- 東 (dōng) — east
- 文 (wén) — language
- 会 (huì) — to know, how
- 說 (shuō) — to speak
- 法 (fǎ, fà) — law, way
- 英 (yīng) — brave
- 本 (běn) — root, origin
7. Fill in the blanks with information about yourself.

我是____国人。

我会说______。

我想学______。

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

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

   • The verb in this message is hui (to return). Circle and label it.
   • Jīrì 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: 
   请给你妈妈回个电话。
   即日 李明
3. This self-introduction was written in 1993 by the holder of the simulated passport below. Highlight all the portions that you can read and understand.

United States of America

Surname
YU

Given names
ROBYN XIUMING

Nationality
United States of America

Date of birth
15 August, 1981

Sex
F

Place of Birth
HAWAII, U.S.A

Date of issue
13 Feb 91

Date of expiration
12 Feb 96

My English name is Robyn. My Chinese name is Yu Xiuming. I am twelve years old. I am a girl. I do not have any brothers or sisters. I can speak a little bit of Chinese, and I can write a little bit of Chinese. I speak English very well.
4. Read the following letter written by an American to a Chinese pen-friend, with the help of the notes provided.

你好！谢谢你来的信。我想将来一定会成为很好的朋友。你对不对？

亲爱的朋友：

对！将来一定会成为很好的朋友。我对您说，将来我一定会成为很好的朋友。

我有爸爸，他是一位工人。他有两个孩子，一个三岁的女儿，一个一岁的儿子。他们在夏威夷，住在大学里教汉语。我有爱人，可是没有。

秋安。

斯地芬

地九十三年十月十三日上
5. Summary. For each word in English, fill in the pinyin, the corresponding number for traditional characters and the corresponding letter for simplified characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>family</td>
<td>jìährén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>fùqin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dad, papa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>mǔqin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom, mama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>older brother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>younger brother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>older sister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>younger sister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siblings</td>
<td>xiōngdi jiéměi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spouse (PRC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>nǚ hǎizi</td>
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<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>nán hǎizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dear X...</td>
<td>Qin'ài'ède</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Practice writing.

father

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

**Situation 1**

Two people are getting acquainted.

甲：你有_________嗎？
乙：我只有兩_______妹妹。
甲：她們住在_________？
乙：她們都_______美國。

Do you have brothers & sisters?
I only have two younger sisters.
Where do they live?
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
Chinese generally say "east-south-west-north." That's not how

『____________』
the Americans say it, is it?

美國人不是這麼說的吧？

美國學生：不。________
No. Americans say "north-south-east-west."

說『____________』。

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.

- shǒu (lift-stroke hand)
- sān diǎn shuǐ (three-dot water)
- sì diǎn huǒ (four-dot fire)
- shù xīn (vertical heart)
- dān lǐ 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 lǐ 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.

- 钱 (money)
- 足 (foot)
- 王 (king)
- 金 (metal)
- 玉 (jade)
- 竹 (bamboo)
- 刀 (knife)
- 草 (grass)
- 丝 (silk)

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?

- shǐ (an omen; to reveal)
- yī (clothing)
5. Match the colloquial names with the radicals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
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</table>

6. Match the meanings with the radicals.

- an enclosure
- to run and stop
- a rope

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

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