Workbook

EXPLORING Chinese

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Consultant
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How good are you with Chinese names? Write down the letters that apply.

A. 李鹏 
B. 马英九 
C. 李小龙 
D. 潘瑞妹 
E. 李兰芳 
F. 董浩云 
G. 林璎 
H. 李禄 
I. 张曼玉 
J. 董若芬 
K. 张春龙

1. Identify the people with the same family name.

________________________________________________________________________________

2. Which boys have “dragon” as the second character in their given names?

________________________________________________________________________________

3. Who could play a part in the film, A Man Named Horse?

________________________________________________________________________________

4. How many times can you see the character that means “woman”? (Clue: Characters can be used to form part of other characters.)

________________________________________________________________________________

5. How many times can you see the character that means “child”?

________________________________________________________________________________

6. Which name has the same radical in all three of its characters? (Clue: Not all radicals are at the side of a character.)

________________________________________________________________________________

7. How many names have a character in them in which the same element is duplicated?

________________________________________________________________________________

8. Which two family names share a common element?

________________________________________________________________________________

How good are you with Chinese names? Write down the letters that apply.
B Match the situation on the left with the correct response on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ______ You say good-bye to a friend.</td>
<td>A. Qīng jìn, qīng zuò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ______ You ask a new student what his or her name is.</td>
<td>B. Duìbùqǐ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ______ You say “Hi” to a girl.</td>
<td>C. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ______ You make a mistake and you feel sorry about it.</td>
<td>D. Hēi, Xiǎo Bái.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ______ You invite a friend to come in and sit down.</td>
<td>E. Wǎn’ān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ______ You say good night to your parents.</td>
<td>F. Zàijiàn, Xiǎo Lǐ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Complete the following dialogues.

Lízi: Xiǎo Lǐ: Nín hǎo, Wáng Tàitai.
Wáng Tàitai: Nǐ hǎo, Xiǎo Lǐ.

2. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
   ____________, Lí Pénɡ.
3. Xièxié nǐ, Xiǎo Máo.
   ____________, Bái Xiǎnsheng.
4. Nǐ huì shuō Álábóyǔ ma?
   ____________, wǒ bùhuí shuō Álábóyǔ.
5. Nǐ huì shuō Rìyǔ ma?
   ____________, wǒ huì shuō Rìyǔ.
6. Nǐ huì shuō Dényǔ ma, Xiǎo Dèng?
   Hūi, wǒ huì ____________,
7. Xiǎo Máo, nǐ hǎo ma?
   Hěn hǎo, ____________, Nǐ ne?
8. Zàijiàn, Xiǎo Sū.
   ____________, jiàn, Xiǎo Jī.
9. Xièxié nín, Mǎ Tàitai.
   ____________, Xiǎo Dé.
Look closely at the Chinese names of different countries in the column on the left. In column one, write the English name of the country; in column two, write the Chinese name of the language spoken there.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>English name of country</th>
<th>Chinese name of language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Yídàlì</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rìběn</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Zhōngguó</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Éguó</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Déguó</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Yīngguó</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Fǎguó</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pútáoyá</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Yīlākè</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Give Chinese names to the girl and the boy in the following conversation. Write these names in the appropriate spaces and complete the dialogue.

(Boy’s name) ___________________: Hēi! Nǐ jiào __________________?

(Girl’s name) ___________________: Wǒ __________________. Nǐ ne?

(Boy’s name) ___________________: Wǒ jiào __________________.

(Girl’s name) ___________________: Xiǎo __________________.

(Boy’s name) ___________________: Nǐ hǎo, Xiǎo __________________.
Women shuōhuà ba! Imagine that it’s the first day of school. You and your partner will play the roles of two students who haven’t met yet. In the course of your conversation:

1. …say “Hello” or “Hi” to your partner.
2. …ask your partner what his or her name is.
3. …ask your partner how he or she is.
4. …ask your partner if he or she speaks Chinese.
5. …tell your partner “Good-bye” and “See you later.”
### How is each object used? Match the Chinese expression on the left with its English function on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ____ shū</td>
<td>A. lets in fresh air and daylight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ____ chuānghu</td>
<td>B. gives you a place to put waste paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ____ kuàng huà</td>
<td>C. makes a plain room look more attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ____ fèizhīlǐu</td>
<td>D. opens up new worlds of adventure, fantasy, travel, and information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ____ dǐtú</td>
<td>E. shows you geographical locations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Identify each of the following classroom objects. *Qīng yòng Hàn yǔ pīnyīn.*

1. Zhèige jiào ____________________.
2. Zhèige jiào ____________________.
3. Zhèige jiào ____________________.
4. Zhèige jiào ________________.

5. Zhèige jiào ________________.

6. Zhèige jiào ________________.

7. Zhèige jiào ________________.

8. Zhèige jiào ________________.

9. Zhèige jiào ________________.

10. Zhèige jiào ________________.
C Name the classroom object most closely associated with each group of words. 请用汉语拼音。

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. alarm
digital
cuckoo
grandfather |
| 2. Uruguay
Norway
Vietnam
Indonesia |
| 3. Goodnight Moon
Alice in Wonderland
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
The Diary of Anne Frank |
| 4. loose-leaf
lined
unlined
graph |
| 5. straight back
armless
office
kitchen |

D List five items you might carry in your book bag or backpack. 你书包。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Find your way through the jiàoshi. Name the classroom objects you encounter on your way.

1. _______________________________________
2. _______________________________________
3. _______________________________________
4. _______________________________________
5. _______________________________________
Your classmate tells you in Chinese to do certain things. What does each command mean? Circle either A or B.

1. Yòng Hányǔ pīnyīn xiě!
   A. Write in Chinese!        B. Say it in Chinese!

2. Dú!
   A. Speak!               B. Read!

3. Jūshǒu!
   A. Raise your hand!      B. Go to the board!

4. Dǎkāi shū!
   A. Open the book!       B. Close the book!

5. Náchū yīzhāng zhǐ!
   A. Take out a sheet of paper!  B. Turn on the computer!

6. Shuōhuà!
   A. Speak!             B. Listen!

Find the word in the box that best completes each command. Then write it in the space provided.

1. Jū________________________!

2. Shuō________________________!

3. Dào________________________nàr qù!

4. Tīng________________________!

5. Guān________________________!

6. Huídá________________________!

7. Dǎkāi________________________!
Write a command suggested by the word at the left.

1. huàr  
2. shū  
3. jùzi  
4. chuānghu  
5. diànnǎo 

How many of these characters do you remember? Write the English equivalent for each character.

1. 仏  
2. 手  
3. 日  
4. 目  
5. 水  
6. 山  
7. 火  
8. 木  
9. 口  
10. 人  
11. 耳  
12. 牛  
13. 子  
14. 竹
A Circle the letter that tells you how many items are in each group.

1. A. shíqī B. shíyī C. jiǔ

2. A. shíwǔ B. shísì C. sān

3. A. bā B. liù C. shī’èr

4. A. qī B. shíyī C. sì

5. A. shísān B. shí C. èr or liǎng

6. A. bā B. sì C. èrshí
B  Match the Arabic numerals on the left with the Chinese words on the right.

1. _____ 2  A. shísān
2. _____ 8  B. sānshíbā
3. _____ 13  C. jiūshí’èr
4. _____ 5  D. wǔ
5. _____ 21  E. èrshíyī
6. _____ 38  F. qīshíqī
7. _____ 77  G. èr
8. _____ 11  H. shíyī
9. _____ 59  I. wǔshíjiǔ
10. _____ 92  J. bā

C  Find the sequencing pattern and then write the missing number in Chinese.

1. shíbā, ____________________________, èrshí
2. èr, ____________________________, liù
3. wǔ, ____________________________, shíwǔ
4. sìshí, ____________________________, liùshí
5. qīshí, ____________________________, bāshí

D  Express each sentence as a mathematical equation.

Lizì:  shí chú èr děngyú wǔ  
10 ÷ 2 = 5

1. sānshí jiān èrshí děngyú shí
2. èrbāi jià èrbái děngyú sìbāi
3. shísān chéng yī děngyú shísān
4. èrshí chú sì děngyú wǔ
E  **Yòng Hànhu huídá wèntí. Answer the questions in Chinese.**

1. How many planets are there in our solar system? ________________________________________________________________
2. How many toes does the average person have? ________________________________________________________________
3. How many feet does a horse have? ________________________________________________________________
4. How many weeks make up a year? ________________________________________________________________
5. How many letters are there in the English alphabet? ________________________________________________________________
6. How many items make up a dozen? ________________________________________________________________
7. How many minutes are there in a half hour? ________________________________________________________________
8. How many minutes are there in an hour? ________________________________________________________________
9. How many days are there in January? ________________________________________________________________
10. How many stomachs do you have? ________________________________________________________________

F  **Solve the following math problems in Chinese. Write out a complete sentence for each answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lìzi:</th>
<th>Sānshí sì jiǎn sì shì duōshào?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sānshí sì jiǎn sì shì sānshí.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Sì chéng sān shì duōshào? ________________________________________________________________
2. Qī jiā shíwǔ shì duōshào? ________________________________________________________________
3. Yìqiān jiān èrbāi shì duōshào? ________________________________________________________________
4. Shíliù chú bā shì jǐ? ________________________________________________________________
5. Sānshí jiā sìshí shì duōshào? ________________________________________________________________
6. Jiǔ jiān wǔ shì jǐ? ________________________________________________________________
7. Èrshíqī chú sān shì jǐ? ________________________________________________________________
8. Shíshí chéng yī shì duōshào? ________________________________________________________________
9. Shí’èr jiān yī shì duōshào? ________________________________________________________________
10. Qīshíwǔ jiān sì shì duōshào? ________________________________________________________________
How much does something cost? Answer in a complete sentence in Chinese.

Lìzi: Yìběn shū duōshao qián? Yìběn shū sānkuài qián.

1. Yìzhī bǐ duōshao qián? 
2. Yìbā yīzi duōshao qián? 
3. Yìzhāng dìtú duōshao qián? 
4. Yīge bǎncā duōshao qián? 
5. Yì zhāng zhúōzi (table) duōshao qián?

Chinese characters combine to form new words. Can you say what these words mean?

1. 火山 
2. 火山口 
3. 火車 
4. 馬車 
5. 水手 
6. 水牛 
7. 口水 
8. 山水 
9. 木馬 
10. 山口 
11. 森林 
12. 好看 
13. 人力車 
14. 半人馬 
15. 因車 
16. 馬力 
17. 大小

Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! With a partner, see how good you are with numbers. Each of you receives 25 points at the beginning. Whenever either one of you makes a mistake counting, subtract one point. To begin, you start counting at one and then suddenly stop. Your partner should continue counting and then he or she may stop at any time. You should be quick enough to pick up where your partner leaves off. Continue counting and alternating until you reach 50 or another previously designated number. The player with more points at the end wins.
Unit 4

A For what is each city famous? Match each city on the left with its description on the right.

1. _____ Běijīng   A. coldest big city in the world
2. _____ Xī’ān   B. current capital city of China
3. _____ Lāsà   C. island city, ceded to Britain after the Opium War
4. _____ Hā’ěrbīn   D. ancient capital; first emperor buried nearby
5. _____ Xiānggāng   E. former capital of Tibet

B Circle the letter of each correct answer.

1. What is the name of the longest river in China?
   A. Huáng Hé   B. Cháng Jiāng   C. Zhū Jiāng
2. What is the name of the largest desert in China?
   A. Guīlín   B. Xīzàng   C. Gēbì
3. What is China’s largest port?
   A. Tiānjīn   B. Shànghǎi   C. Xiānggāng
4. What is the name of China’s highest mountain chain?
   A. Xīmǎlǎyā Shān   B. Tàiháng Shān   C. Shāndōng
5. Which city was not once China’s capital?
   A. Nánjīng   B. Lāsà   C. Xī’ān
6. Which city is known for its amazingly fast economic growth?
   A. Hā’ěrbīn   B. Shēnzhèn   C. Xī’ān
Look at the map of China in your textbook. Identify the direction you travel from one city to another. Use the following codes: B (Běi north), N (Nán south), D (Dōng east), X (Xī west), DB (Dōngběi northeast), XB (Xīběi northwest), DN (Dōngnán southeast), and XN (Xīnán southwest).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>TO</th>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xiānggǎng</td>
<td>Guǎngzhōu</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guǎngzhōu</td>
<td>Táiběi</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Táiběi</td>
<td>Kūnmíng</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kūnmíng</td>
<td>Lāsà</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lāsà</td>
<td>Chóngqīng</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chóngqīng</td>
<td>Chéngdū</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chéngdū</td>
<td>Wǔhàn</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wǔhàn</td>
<td>Nánjīng</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nánjīng</td>
<td>Shànghǎi</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shànghǎi</td>
<td>Xī’ān</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xī’ān</td>
<td>Běijīng</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Běijīng</td>
<td>Hā’ěrbīn</td>
<td>______________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qǐng huídá wèntí. Write short answers.

1. What is the name of the second longest river in China? ______________________________

2. What are the names of the three primary rivers in China? ______________________________

3. Which river flows through Nánjīng? ______________________________

4. Which river flows through Guǎngzhōu? ______________________________
Look at the map of China. Identify the numbered cities and rivers on the map, and write their names in spaces 1–13 that follow. Each dot represents a city and each triangle represents a river.

Each number below corresponds to the same number on the map.

1. _____________________________  
2. _____________________________  
3. _____________________________  
4. _____________________________  
5. _____________________________  
6. _____________________________  
7. _____________________________  
8. _____________________________  
9. _____________________________  
10. _____________________________  
11. _____________________________  
12. _____________________________  
13. _____________________________
Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Imagine that you are inquiring at a travel agency about a trip to China. Ask your partner, the travel agent, about what you should see and do there. Also ask about what you should pack for a two-week stay. Decide on a particular month so you can plan appropriate clothing. Then switch roles.
A Where does one usually do the following things? Match the activity on the left with the correct location on the right.

1. _____ cook  
   A. zài xǐzuòjiān lǐ
2. _____ sleep  
   B. zài kětīng lǐ
3. _____ take a shower  
   C. zài fàn tíng lǐ
4. _____ dine  
   D. zài huáyuán lǐ
5. _____ park the car  
   E. zài wòshì lǐ
6. _____ plant flowers  
   F. zài chūfáng lǐ
7. _____ receive visitors  
   G. zài chēkù lǐ

B What could you logically find in each of the following rooms? Circle the appropriate item.

1. kětīng: 
   - dishwasher  
   - recliner  
   - bathtub  
   - spare tires

2. xǐzuòjiān: 
   - computer  
   - blender  
   - forks  
   - shower

3. chūfáng: 
   - refrigerator  
   - bed  
   - car  
   - toilet

4. wòshì: 
   - lawn mower  
   - kitchen table  
   - bedspread  
   - washing machine

5. chēkù: 
   - plates  
   - automotive tools  
   - pillowcases  
   - bookcase

6. fàn tíng: 
   - shampoo  
   - clothes closet  
   - snow shovel  
   - tablecloth
Write in Chinese the appropriate questions for the following answers.

1.  
   Wǒ zhù zài Shànghǎi.

2.  
   Wǒde fánɡzhīlǐ yǒu sānjiān wòshì.

3.  
   Chēkù zài huáyuán hòubiān.

4.  
   Wǒde fánɡzhīlǐ yǒu xīzǎojiān.

Wánchéng duìhuà. Complete the dialogue in which Xiǎo Sā interviews Xiǎo Bǔ.

1.  
   Xiǎo Sā: Nǐ zhù zài nǎr?
   Xiǎo Bǔ: Wǒ zhù zài ________________.

2.  
   Xiǎo Sā: Nǐde chēkù zài huáyuán hòubiān ma?
   Xiǎo Bǔ: ________________, wǒmen méiyǒu chēkù.

3.  
   Xiǎo Sā: Nǐde fánɡzhīlǐ yǒu jījiān wòshì.
   Xiǎo Bǔ: Wǒde fánɡzhīlǐ ________________ sānjiān wòshì.

4.  
   Xiǎo Sā: Nǐmen yǒu kětīng ma?
   Xiǎo Bǔ: ________________, dāngrán!

5.  
   Xiǎo Sā: Nǐmen yǒu jījiān xīzǎojiān?
   Xiǎo Bǔ: Wǒmen yǒu yí ________________.

6.  
   Xiǎo Sā: Huáyuán lǐ yǒu pènshuíchí ma?
   Xiǎo Bǔ: Yǒu, ________________ yǒu pènshuíchí.
Draw a floor plan of your house; then label the rooms in Chinese.
F  Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Using the floor plan of your house, give your partner a tour.

Lìzi:  A: Zhè shì chúfáng.
     B: Xīzǎojiān zài nǎr?
     A: Zài zhèr!

When the tour is finished, say Nǐ de fángzi hěn hǎokàn.

G  Here are 19 Chinese radicals. Can you remember their meanings?

1. 虫   _______________  11. 专   _______________
2. 氵   _______________  12. 火   _______________
3. 金   _______________  13. 言   _______________
4. 土   _______________  14. 田   _______________
5. 鱼   _______________  15. 木   _______________
6. 女   _______________  16. 網   _______________
7. 山   _______________  17. 口   _______________
8. 力   _______________  18. 耳   _______________
9. 月   _______________  19. 氵   _______________
10. 亻   _______________
**A** Match the English word or expression on the left with its Chinese equivalent on the right.

1. _____ father’s father  
   A. nǚ háizi
2. _____ girl  
   B. sūnzi
3. _____ mother’s father  
   C. bōfù
4. _____ boy  
   D. wàigōng
5. _____ younger brother  
   E. yéye
6. _____ aunt (mother’s sister)  
   F. jiějie
7. _____ grandson  
   G. āyí
8. _____ father’s mother  
   H. didi
9. _____ older sister  
   I. nán háizi
10. _____ father’s older brother  
    J. nǎinai

**B** Wánhéng jùzi. Identify the family member being described by writing the correct letter in the blank.

1. Wǒ bàba de qīzi shì wǒ ________.
   A. māma  
   B. āyí  
   C. gēge
2. Wǒ māma de mèimei shì wǒ ________.
   A. nǎinai  
   B. jiějie  
   C. āyí
3. Wǒ jiějie de māma shì wǒ ________.
   A. āyí  
   B. mèimei  
   C. māma
4. Wǒ mèimei shì wǒ bàba de ________.
   A. māma  
   B. érzi  
   C. nǚ’ér
5. Wǒ māma de māma shì wǒ ________.
   A. jiějie  
   B. wàipó  
   C. nǎinai
6. Wǒ māma shì wǒ bāba de ________.
   A. wàipó  B. āyí  C. qīzi

7. Wǒ bāba de gēge shì wǒ ________.
   A. bófù  B. shūshu  C. xiōngdì

8. Wǒ de fūmǔ, wǒ de xiōngdījiéměi, wǒ de bófù dōu shì wǒ de ________.
   A. qīnrén  B. fángzi  C. péngyou

C Huà huàr! Draw a family picture! Draw yourself and some family members and label each person in pinyin.
In the spaces below, write in the names of the members of your favorite television, movie, or storybook family. Only use the family members below that apply to your particular selection.

Name of TV show, movie, or book: ____________________________________

1. bàba
   ____________________________________
2. māma
   ____________________________________
3. gēge
   ____________________________________
4. didi
   ____________________________________
5. jiējie
   ____________________________________
6. mèimei
   ____________________________________
7. zūfù / wàizūfù
   ____________________________________
8. zūmǔ / wàizūmǔ
   ____________________________________

Yǒu jīge? Yòng Hànyǔ huídá wèntí.

Lìzi: Nǐ yǒu jīge gēge? (How many … do you have?)
Wǒ méiyǒu gēge.

or
Wǒ yǒu yíge gēge.

1. Nǐ yǒu jīge gēge?
   ____________________________________
2. Nǐ yǒu jīge mèimei?
   ____________________________________
3. Nǐ yǒu jīge didi?
   ____________________________________
4. Nǐ yǒu jīge jiējie?
   ____________________________________
5. Nǐ yǒu jīge shūshu?
   ____________________________________
6. Nǐ yǒu jīge ǎyí?
   ____________________________________
7. Nǐ yǒu jīge Zhōngguó (China) pénghyǒu?
   ____________________________________
Make a list of your family and relatives. State their relationship to you. Yòng Hàn yǔ.

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

Using your knowledge of Chinese radicals, try to work out the meaning of these characters. Write the meaning of the radical in the column on the left and the letter of the correct English meaning in the second column.

包 bāo

1. ________ 胞 ___ A. abalone (bào)
2. ________ 刨 ___ B. having the same parents (bāo)
3. ________ 饱 ___ C. stir-fry, sautée (bāo)
4. ________ 抱 ___ D. buck tooth (bāo)
5. ________ 炮 ___ E. plane (bào)
6. ________ 鮑 ___ F. to be full (bāo)
7. ________ 霧 ___ G. bud, luxuriant (bāo)
8. ________ 臼 ___ H. embrace, carry in arms (bào)
9. ________ 苞 ___ I. hail (as in weather) (báo)
Huà dōngwù! Draw the animals listed below. Label each one with the words: Zhè shì.... If you have crayons or colored pencils, color your animals.

1. niú
2. mǎo
3. yāzi
4. mǎ

Wō zài wèi shénme dōngwù? What animal am I feeding? Use the cues to guess the correct animal. Write your answer in Chinese in the space provided.

1. Oats; Arabian, Belgian, or Clydesdale
   Wō zài wèi ____________________.

2. Corn: one of The Three Little...
   Wō zài wèi ____________________.

3. Persian, Siamese, or Manx
   Wō zài wèi ____________________.

4. Carrots; Thumper or Bugs
   Wō zài wèi ____________________.

5. Irish setter, Golden Retriever, or Newfoundland
   Wō zài wèi ____________________.

6. Blue jay, cardinal, or robin
   Wō zài wèi ____________________.
C Write the names of these animals from biggest to smallest.

zhū  mǎ  tùzi  gǒu

_____________________________________
_____________________________________
_____________________________________
_____________________________________

D Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

dòngwù  nóngcūn  Báixué  bāngmáng  mǎ

1. Xiáó Bái hé Xiáó Jián zài _______________________.
2. Zài nóngcūn yǒu hěn duò _______________________.
3. Nǚ háízi ná píngguǒ gěi _________________________ chǐ.
4. Nán háízi kěyǐ _________________________.
5. Mǎ de míngzi jiào _________________________.

E Dòngwù zài nǎr? Where are the animals? Complete each sentence by choosing the correct word from the box.

kōngzhōng  tiánlǐ  mǎjiùlǐ  chītánglǐ  shānlǐ

1. Niú zài _______________________.
2. Mǎ zài _______________________.
3. Niǎo zài _______________________.
4. Yāzǐ zài _______________________.
5. Shānyáng zài _______________________.

Unit 7 Exploring Chinese Workbook
Choose the correct meaning of each Chinese sentence. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Wǒ zài nóngcūn.
   A. I am at camp. B. I am in the country.

2. Wǒ zài kàn mǎ.
   A. I’m looking at the horses. B. I’m feeding the horses.

3. Wǒ yào bāngmáng.
   A. I want to talk to you. B. I want to help you.

4. Nǐ kěyǐ ná shuǐtǒng.
   A. You can hold the pail. B. You can hold the rabbit.

5. Wǒ kěyǐ jiān jīdàn.
   A. You can feed the goats. B. You can collect the eggs.

6. Wǒ zài wèi dòngwù.
   A. I am feeding the animals. B. I am petting the animals.

7. Nǐ zài zuò shénme ne?
   A. What are you doing? B. What do you have?

8. Wǒ zài mōmō wǒde tūzi.
   A. I’m holding my rabbit. B. I’m petting my rabbit.

Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Cut out pictures of animals that were introduced in this unit from magazines. Point to a picture and ask your partner: “Yòng Hányǔ shuōhuà?” Then switch roles so that it is your turn to identify an animal. If you find pictures of animals for which you do not know the names, look them up in a Chinese-English dictionary. You can label all your pictures and then hang them on a classroom wall. Label your display: Dòngwù — The Animals.
Draw a line from the English name to its equivalent in Chinese.

1. donkey  
2. horse  
3. rabbit  
4. cat  
5. pig  
6. bird  
7. duck  
8. chicken  
9. dog  
10. cow  
11. rooster  
12. goat  
13. egg

After practicing the writing exercise in your textbook, copy the following phrases and see if you can say what they mean in English.

1. 山口  
2. 大刀  
3. 大小  
4. 人口  
5. 女人  
6. 土人  
7. 小刀  
8. 子女  
9. 土山  
10. 人力
A Match the job titles on the left with the descriptions on the right.

1. ____ jǐgōng  A. has a good sense of rhythm
2. ____ chūshī  B. knows how and when to plant crops
3. ____ diàngōng  C. can help you take care of your health
4. ____ mùjiàng  D. has a good sense of color and perspective
5. ____ yǐshēng  E. knows how to fix an engine
6. ____ yānyuán  F. can create appetizing meals
7. ____ yīnyuèjiā  G. imitates gestures and memorizes easily
8. ____ shuǐguāngōng  H. knows hard wood from soft wood
9. ____ nóngmín  I. knows how to install an electrical outlet
10. ____ huàjiā  J. can repair a leaking faucet

B Circle the letter of the subject area most closely associated with each occupation.

1. yǐshēng
   A. anatomy  B. music  C. botany
2. yīnyuèjiā
   A. geography  B. fashion  C. band
3. nóngmín
   A. art  B. agriculture  C. literature
4. shāngrén
   A. drama  B. engineering  C. marketing
5. chūshī
   A. nutrition  B. history  C. mathematics
6. yānyuán
   A. health  B. physics  C. drama
Name the profession needed in each of the following circumstances.

1. You fell and have injured your ankle.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

2. You need someone to paint your portrait as a surprise present for your parents.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

3. You and your family need someone to build new cabinets in the kitchen.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

4. You discover that the bathroom sink is clogged.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

5. You find that the lamp keeps flickering on and off.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

6. You need advice about how to make low-calorie meals.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

7. You are having trouble installing a new program on your computer.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

8. You are making a movie and need a woman to play a character.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

9. You invented a new product and need someone to sell it for you.
   Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.

10. Your grandfather is ill. You need to find someone to take care of him during the day.
    Wǒ děi zhǎo ____________________________________________.
D Complete the dialogue by using the words in the box.

1. Xiǎo Lǐ: Nǐde zhíyè shì _______________________.
2. Xiǎo Lù: Wǒ shì _______________________. Wǒ zài fànguăn gōngzuò. Nǐ ne,
3. nǐ shì ________________________ shénme de?
5. Wǒ shì ________________________
6. Bái Tàitái de zhíyè shì ________________________?
7. Xiǎo Lù: Tā shì _______________________. Zài yīyuàn gōngzuò.
8. Nǐ gēge shì ________________________ shénme de?

E Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! You and your partner first make a list of 10 cues in English. Each cue should correspond to one of the occupations you have learned in this unit. Then take turns telling one another the cues and guessing the associated occupations. If either person cannot correctly identify an occupation on the first try, try again. You might like to compete with your partner. In that case, assign one point per correct word. The winner is the one who first earns 20 points.

Lìzi: A: orchestra
B: yīnyuèjiā
A: Duì!
A: farm
B: chūshī
A: Búduì!
Complete these sentences with the names of occupations. Use the clues to help you fill in the blanks. These sentences tell you where the person works.

1. Wò shì ________________. Wǒ zài nóngcūn gōngzuò.
2. Wò shì ________________. Wǒ zài jiàoshìlǐ gōngzuò.
3. Wò shì ________________. Wǒ zài chúfánglǐ gōngzuò.
5. Wò shì ________________. Wǒ zài yīyuàn gōngzuò.

Choose an occupation from the list in your textbook. Then write in Chinese what your occupation is and where you work. (See exercise F as a model.)

After completing the writing exercise in your textbook, copy the characters below and tell what they might mean in English.

1. 木工  ___________________  6. 日工  ___________________
2. 水手  ___________________  7. 月工  ___________________
3. 水牛  ___________________  8. 牛毛  ___________________
4. 手工  ___________________  9. 工人  ___________________
5. 手心  ___________________  10. 工力  ___________________
A Circle the letter that represents what you would logically choose in each situation.

1. You are thirsty.
   A. jīròu  B. nǎilào  C. shuǐ  D. cházi

2. You are hungry.
   A. kuāngquánshuǐ  B. yán  C. miànbāo  D. cānjīn

3. You want to eat fruit.
   A. jīròu  B. lǐ  C. tǔdòu  D. miànbāo

4. You are going to have some soup and need a utensil.
   A. zhuōzi  B. cházi  C. yú  D. sháor

5. You want some dessert.
   A. bōcài  B. niúròu  C. bǐngqǐlín  D. niúnǎi

B You are having guests for a special dinner this evening. Create a menu. (Qǐng yòng Hányǔ.)

1. Appetizer: _________________________

2. Main dish or specialty: _________________________

3. Vegetables (3): _________________________, _________________________, _________________________

4. Dessert: _________________________

5. Beverages (2): _________________________ hé _________________________
Match the descriptions on the left with the items on the right.

1. _____ seasoning for meat or vegetables  
   A. tάng
2. _____ bread spread  
   B. bēi zi
3. _____ container for milk or juice  
   C. zhuō bū
4. _____ sweetener  
   D. nǎi yóu
5. _____ cutting utensil  
   E. dāo zi
6. _____ container for coffee or tea  
   F. yán
7. _____ first meal of the day  
   G. wǔ fān
8. _____ utensil for eating soup  
   H. sháo
9. _____ table covering  
   I. bō lī bēi
10. _____ mid-day meal  
    J. zāo fān

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question.

1. What is Bēijīng kǎoyá?
   A. a main dish of seafood  
   B. roast duck rolled in pancakes  
   C. a dish of vegetables

2. What is Mùxǔ ròu?
   A. a custard dessert  
   B. chicken and mashed potatoes  
   C. shredded pork, egg, and vegetables

3. What is Dīng Xiāng Huā Shěng?
   A. anchovies with peanuts in hot oil  
   B. shredded chicken with a tomato sauce and cheese  
   C. beef wrapped in pancakes

4. What is Súnzǐ Pái gǔ Tāng?
   A. fish soup  
   B. bamboo and pork soup  
   C. sweet and sour soup

5. What Mǎyǐ Shàng Shū?
   A. chocolate covered ants  
   B. a warm rice dish  
   C. noodles and minced pork
Set the table by drawing all the items below. Make sure you have a qiānbǐ with an eraser. You are the huàjiā now. After you draw an item, check the name off the list. If you run out of space on your table, don’t worry. Try to draw as many of the items as you can. Neatness counts, so take your time and make an attractive table.

**Checklist**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th></th>
<th>Item</th>
<th></th>
<th>Item</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zhuōbù</td>
<td></td>
<td>huāpíng</td>
<td></td>
<td>pánzi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wān</td>
<td></td>
<td>cānjīn</td>
<td></td>
<td>cháhú</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chāzi</td>
<td></td>
<td>bōlǐbēi</td>
<td></td>
<td>yán</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāozi</td>
<td></td>
<td>chábēidié</td>
<td></td>
<td>jiàngyóu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuāizi</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F Wǒmen shuō huà ba! Draw the utensils, foods, and beverages of this unit. Show each one to your partner, asking what it is. He / She will answer in Chinese. If the answer is incorrect, you must correct the error. When your partner has identified all the pictures, change roles so that you can answer each question.

Lìzi:  A: Zhèige jiào shénme? *(showing a picture of a glass)*
     B: Jiào bōlībēi.
     A: Duì.

     B: Zhèige jiào shénme? *(showing picture of a spoon)*
     A: Jiào bōlībēi.
     B: Búduì, zhèige jiào sháor.

G Wǒmen shuō huà ba! Your friend invites you to his or her house for a snack. Ask in Chinese what there is to eat. You will get a choice of five fruits. Say “Hǎo, wǒ èle. Xièxie.” Then select one of the choices Yòng Hànyǔ.

H After practicing the characters in your textbook, write these expressions in characters.

1. a big fish
2. a small chicken
3. to eat
4. good tea
5. a duck
A What things found in a scholar’s studio are described below?

1. an object made from mixing soot with the sticky substance, resin

2. an object made from plant materials such as hemp, bamboo, mulberry, or rice straw

3. an object usually made of stone, but sometimes of other hard materials

4. an object made of bamboo, but other materials like horn or porcelain could be used

5. an object made from materials taken from horses, wolves, rabbits, goats, and badgers
Fill in this table with terms in pinyin and English relating to the scholar’s studio.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 琴</td>
<td>Qín</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 画</td>
<td>____________</td>
<td>painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 文房</td>
<td>Wénfáng</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 棋</td>
<td>Qí</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 书</td>
<td>____________</td>
<td>calligraphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 宝</td>
<td>Bǎo</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 墨</td>
<td>____________</td>
<td>ink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 砚台</td>
<td>Yàntái</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 纸</td>
<td>Zhǐ</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. 笔</td>
<td>____________</td>
<td>brush</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What do you know of Chinese scholars and calligraphy?

1. Which style of calligraphy developed the earliest? ______________________________________________________________________
2. What held the soot together to form an ink stick? ______________________________________________________________________
3. When you grind an ink stick on an ink block you must also do what to get ink? __________
4. Which style of calligraphy is clearest and easiest to read? ______________________________________________________________________
5. Which is the most difficult to read? ______________________________________________________________________
6. What was the early Chinese equivalent of an identity card? ______________________________________________________________________
7. When did Chinese scholars willingly spend time in a cell? ______________________________________________________________________
8. Of what materials were calligraphy brushes usually made? ______________________________________________________________________
9. On whose works was a Chinese scholar examined? ______________________________________________________________________
10. What did a Chinese scholar often do for a living? ______________________________________________________________________

Do you recognize these writing styles?

Zhuàn Shū  Cǎo Shū  Lì Shū  Xíng Shū  Kǎi Shū

1. ______________________________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________________________
4. ______________________________________________________________________
5. ______________________________________________________________________
E Using your best calligraphy, practice writing these Chinese characters repeatedly.

文 房 四 宝

F Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Of all the styles of calligraphy presented in this unit, decide which one is your favorite. Your teacher will designate a corner or a spot in the classroom for a discussion of each style. Go to the area where your favorite style will be discussed. Find out why everyone in your group likes this style the best. Write down the reasons. Choose a spokesperson to explain your preference to the entire class. Listen to what all the groups have to say and write down the survey results. What generalizations can you make about the artistic tastes of your class?
Unit 11

A Match the English body part on the left with its Chinese equivalent on the right.

1. _____ hair A. jiǎo
2. _____ nose B. ěrduo
3. _____ foot C. xīgài
4. _____ chest D. yānjing
5. _____ neck E. bízi
6. _____ elbow F. bózi
7. _____ ear G. tóu
8. _____ eye H. gēbozhōu
9. _____ knee I. tóufa
10. _____ head J. xiōngpú

B Match each command on the left with the body part(s) you need to complete it.

1. _____ Zōulù! (Walk!) A. shǒu
2. _____ Xiězi! (Write!) B. ěrduo
3. _____ Kànshū! (Read!) C. jiǎo
4. _____ Tīnɡ! D. zuǐba
5. _____ Shuōhuà! E. yānjing

C Answer each question with an appropriate body part in pinyin.

1. What tells you that something is cooking on the stove? __________________________
2. What does milk help make strong? __________________________
3. What do you open at meal time? __________________________

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4. What two things bend to help you sit down? ____________________________
5. What do you use to throw a ball? ________________________________
6. What do you use to play the piano? ________________________________
7. What should you protect from loud noises? ________________________________
8. What do you move to say the letters “m” and “b”? ________________________________
9. What has a cornea and an iris? ________________________________
10. What part of your body stores your brain? ________________________________

D Write the letter of the correct body part in the blanks below.

1. _____ A. tuǐ
2. _____ B. xīgài
3. _____ C. shǒu
4. _____ D. tóu
5. _____ E. jiānbiǎn
gănmao
tóu téng
6. _____ F. jiǎo
7. _____ G. bózi
8. _____ H. gébo

E Arrange the words and sentences under the two columns. If the words convey feelings of health and happiness, write them in the “Positive” column. If the words convey feelings of illness and unhappiness, write them in the “Negative” column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wǒ hěn gāoxìng.</td>
<td>Wǒ hěn bùshūfu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiànkāng</td>
<td>gănmao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wǒ xīnli nánguò.</td>
<td>Wǒ hěn bùshūfu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tóu téng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yòng Hányǔ wánchéng jùzi. (Complete the dialogues in pinyin.)

1. Xiǎo Fàn: Wǒ hěn bùshūfu.
   Xiǎo Ān: Nǐ ________________? (What’s wrong?)
   Xiǎo Fàn: Wǒ ________________téng. (head)

2. Liú Jūn: Wǒ bútái hǎo.
   Xiǎo Mèi: Nǐ ________________? (What’s wrong?)
   Liú Jūn: Wǒ ________________. (flu)

3. Chūn Lóng: Nǐ juéde ________________? (How do you feel?)
   Xiǎo Jiān: ________________hěn hǎo. (I am.)

4. Wáng Tàitài: ________________zěnme le? (What’s wrong?)
   Wáng Xiānshēng: ________________hěn bùhǎo. (I feel badly.)

5. Xiǎo Sū Nǐ bingle ma?
   Xiǎo Lán: ________________. Wǒ dùzi téng. (Yes, I am sick.)

G Yòng Hányǔ pīnyīn xiě. (Write the equivalent in pinyin.)

1. I’m feeling fine. ________________________________

2. I’m feeling awful. ______________________________

3. I’m happy. ________________________________

4. I’m sad. ________________________________

H Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Working in pairs, practice the Chinese names for the parts of the face and parts of the body. You will need a doll, a teddy bear, or a photograph. Take turns pointing to a body part on the object and asking what it is.

Lìzi: A: Zhège jiào shénme?
   B: Jiào jiānbāng.
In the space provided, draw an animal—one section at a time. Working in pairs, your partner announces a part of the body, for example, *tuǐ*, and you draw it. Continue until the picture is completed. You might want to look up some Chinese words, such as “tail” and “paw.”

Draw a human body on a separate sheet of paper. Label the eyes, ears, head, hair, mouth, and hand with the Chinese characters below.

眼睛  (*eyes*)
耳朵  (*ears*)
头     (*head*)
头发   (*hair*)
口     (*mouth*)
手     (*hand*)
A Match the English description on the left with the Chinese article of clothing on the right.

1. _____ dressy female attire   A. nǔ chènshān
2. _____ business attire for men   B. mànòzi
3. _____ bedtime attire   C. shuǐyī
4. _____ worn around the neck   D. liánỳīqūn
5. _____ female attire with a skirt   E. máoyī
6. _____ sweater   F. jiākè
7. _____ covering for the head   G. dàyī
8. _____ jacket   H. lǐngdài
9. _____ overcoat or long coat   I. yǎodài
10. _____ worn to hold up trousers   J. xīzhuāng

B Circle the word or expression that does not belong with the others.

1. shōutào   mànòzi   shuǐyī
2. máoyī   chènshān   xíé
3. qúnzi   lǐngdài   kùzi
4. chènshān   lǐngdài   yóuyǒngyī
5. chènshān   yǎodài   nǔ chènshān
**C** Name in Chinese the article of clothing that you would logically wear...

1. ...over your pajamas. ______________________________________________________________
2. ...on your hands. _________________________________________________________________
3. ...to blow your nose. _______________________________________________________________
4. ...to secure your skirt or pants. _____________________________________________________
5. ...on your head. _________________________________________________________________
6. ...on your feet. _________________________________________________________________

**D** What’s the price? Begin each sentence with the Chinese word for each item in parentheses.

1. __________________________ duōshao qián? *(blouse)*
2. __________________________ duōshao qián? *(suit)*
3. __________________________ duōshao qián? *(dress)*
4. __________________________ duōshao qián? *(shoes)*
5. __________________________ duōshao qián? *(socks)*
Find your way through the clothing store. Name the articles of clothing that you encounter along the way.

1. _________________________________________________________________________________
2. _________________________________________________________________________________
3. _________________________________________________________________________________
4. _________________________________________________________________________________
5. _________________________________________________________________________________
6. _________________________________________________________________________________
Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Who wears what and where? Begin by thinking of five occupations in Chinese. Say each occupation and your partner will say what someone who has that job typically wears. Then it’s your partner’s turn. He or she says five articles of clothing. After he or she says each one, you must respond with a place where one might wear each item.

Lìzi:  
A: lǎoshī  
B: chènshān, nǚ chènshān, lǐngdài, yǎodài, wàizi, xié

B: lǐngdài  
A: bàngōngshī
G Complete the dialogues. Select the correct words from the box.

Dialogue 1

Xiǎo Bù: Nǐ chuān shénme?
Chūnlóng: Wǒ chuān wǒde xīn ____________________.

Dialogue 2

Xiǎo Luó: Nǐ chuān shénme, Xiǎo Jiǎ?
Xiǎo Jiǎ: Wǒ chuān ____________________.

Dialogue 3

Liú Jūn: Bié wànglè dài ____________________, Xiǎo Táo!

Dialogue 4

Xiǎo Lù: Nǐde qúnzi hěn ____________________.
Xiǎo Ān: Xièxié nǐ.
After practicing the characters in your textbook, complete the following arithmetic problems in Chinese.

1. 五 + 七 = ________
2. 八十三 - 六 = ________
3. 三十九 + 十四 = ________
4. 二 × 二十七 = ________
5. 二十一 ÷ 三 = ________
A Answer each question by circling the appropriate letter.

1. At what time does the sun rise?
   A. lùdiǎn zhōng  B. shíyǐdiǎn zhōng

2. At what time does the sun set?
   A. xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn zhōng  B. wānshàng qīdiǎn zhōng

3. At what time do you leave for school in the morning?
   A. sìdiǎnbàn  B. qīdiǎnbàn

4. At what time are you dismissed from school every day?
   A. sāndiǎn yíkè  B. bànyè

5. What time is good for stargazing?
   A. yèlǐ yǐdiǎn zhōng  B. xiàwǔ yǐdiǎn zhōng

B Jǐdiǎn zhōng? Use numbers and colons to express each time.

Lìzi: bādiǎnbàn 8:30

1. chà yǐkè shí diǎn
2. sān diǎn bàn
3. wānshàng bādiǎn zhōng
4. wǔdiǎn shíqīfēn
5. yì diǎn zhōng
6. qīdiǎn liǎngfēn
7. shíyī diǎn wǔshí fēn
8. sìdiǎn èrshífēn
9. bànyè
10. zhōngwǔ
C The 24-hour clock. For each time on the left, state it in pinyin including the time of day (early morning, mid to late morning, afternoon, evening, or late night).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:30</td>
<td>wǎnshàng jiǔdiǎnbàn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 13:00 _____________________________________
2. 22:00 _____________________________________
3. 17:40 _____________________________________
4. 23:51 _____________________________________
5. 18:25 _____________________________________

D Identify the color generally associated with each item. Qǐng yòng Hànyǔ.

1. strawberry
2. rain cloud
3. snowflake
4. sunflower
5. crow
6. robin’s egg
7. pumpkin
8. tree trunk
9. moss
10. lilac
Color Combinations. Each color on the left is a combination of two colors. Do you know what they are? If so, write in pinyin the names for these colors.

1. lǜ = ____________________________ hé ____________________________
2. júhuáng = ________________________ hé ____________________________
3. huī = ____________________________ hé ____________________________
4. fěnhóng = _________________________ hé ____________________________
5. zǐ = ____________________________ hé ____________________________

Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! At what time do you do certain things? Make a list of ten activities you do on a regular basis. Then, working in pairs, your partner chooses one activity from your list and asks you at what time you do that activity. You answer in Chinese.

Lǐzì: A: At what time do you generally eat supper?
   B: Liùdiǎn zhōng.

Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Working in pairs, take turns identifying the colors around you. Your partner must find objects of different colors. He or she says “I see something in this room that is (a certain color).” You are to identify that object in Chinese, if you can.

Lǐzì: A: I see something in this room that is lán.
   B: Shì Xiǎo Bái de bǐ.
After practicing the characters in your textbook, see if you can write the following in Chinese.

1. black horse
2. white hair
3. green mountain
4. red eyes
5. yellow duck
A Match the instruments on the left with the correct category on the right.

1. _____ Dízi  A. Wind
2. _____ Gǔ  B. Percussion
3. _____ Yuèqín  C. String
4. _____ Bó
5. _____ Pípa
6. _____ Suǒnà
7. _____ Shéng
8. _____ Gǔzhēng
9. _____ Pāigǔ
10. _____ Guǎn

B Match the Chinese musical instrument with its corresponding description.

1. _____ Pípa  A. This instrument has 21 strings and is plucked.
2. _____ Èrhú  B. This instrument is pear-shaped.
3. _____ Yuèqín  C. This instrument is played with bamboo hammers.
4. _____ Gǔzhēng  D. This instrument is a bamboo tube.
5. _____ Yángqín  E. This instrument has two strings and is played with a bow.
6. _____ Dízi  F. This instrument is moon-shaped.
7. _____ Shéng  G. This instrument is made up of many bamboo pipes.
Can you answer these questions about Chinese musical instruments?

1. Which instruments are held on the thigh to play?

2. Which instrument has a small hole on its surface?

3. Which instrument is somewhat reptilian?

4. Which wind instrument can play a chord of several notes?

5. Which wind instruments have more than one reed?

6. Which instrument resembles a wet animal?

7. Which instrument is made up of five skin-covered elements?

8. Which instrument has more strings than there are countries in the world?

9. Which metal instrument has a name that suggests lightness?

10. If you were hunting birds, which instrument would you take along?
D Label the Peking Opera roles.

1. ____________________________

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

E Match the personality types on the left with their Peking Opera makeup colors on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personality</th>
<th>Makeup colors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _____ monstrous</td>
<td>A. mainly white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____ loyal</td>
<td>B. mainly green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _____ evil</td>
<td>C. mainly red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _____ brave</td>
<td>D. mainly black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. _____ cunning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here are three Peking Opera faces for you to color. When you have finished, describe the personality you have created. Is he cruel with a streak of bravery, or loyal with a dash of cunning and a pinch of evil?
A Match the Chinese weather expression on the left with the correct English equivalent on the right.

1. _____ Xià xuéle.  A. the sun
2. _____ Tiānqì zěnmeyàng?  B. What’s the season?
3. _____ chūntiān  C. How’s the weather?
4. _____ lěng  D. It’s snowing.
5. _____ Tiānqì bùhǎo.  E. the wind
6. _____ tàiýáng  F. The weather is bad.
7. _____ fēng  G. cold
8. _____ Shì nēige jìjié?  H. spring
10. _____ Hěn qínglǎng.  J. There’s lightning.

B Explain your reasons in Chinese for advising travelers what to pack by writing a logical weather expression.

1. Pack warm clothing.
   Ha’ěrbīn dōngtiān hěn ____________________.
2. Pack lightweight clothing.
   Xiānggǎng xiàtiān hěn ____________________.
3. Pack a coat and a hat.
   Běijīng qūtiān bù ____________________.
4. Pack an umbrella.
   Guǎngzhōu chūntiān cháng xià ____________________.
5. Pack your skates.

_Hǎ’ěrbīn dōngtiān_____________________.

6. Pack a light jacket.

_Shānli chūntiān hěn_____________________.


_Nánjīng xiàtiān_____________________.

**C** _Shì nèige jūjié? Name the season when the following weather is typical. Yòng Hàn yǔ xiě._

1. Tiānqì hěn hǎo. ________________________________

2. Guā fēng, xià yǔ. ________________________________

3. Xià xuě. ________________________________

4. Guā fēng, hěn liángkuài. ________________________________

5. Hěn cháoshī. ________________________________

**D** _Name the season when the following events usually take place. Qǐng yòng Hányǔ xiě._

1. Many birds in the northern hemisphere fly south. ________________________________

2. Some animals hibernate. ________________________________

3. It feels better to be in the shade than in the sun. ________________________________

4. The air gets warmer and the snow starts to melt. ________________________________

5. You make jack o’lanterns out of pumpkins. ________________________________

6. Trees begin to bud. ________________________________
Write a sentence in pinyin that describes the weather associated with each cue.

1. lawn chair

2. ice skates

3. lilacs and violets

4. snowsuit

5. leaf rake

6. perspiration

7. atmospheric electricity

8. noise in the sky

After practicing the characters in your textbook, write these sentences in Chinese characters.

1. Jīntiān tiānqì hěn hǎo.

2. Xià yǔle.
Find your way through the seasons. Using the pictures as cues, name the weather conditions you encounter on your way.

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________
5. __________________________
6. __________________________
7. __________________________
8. __________________________
9. __________________________
10. __________________________
Match the English words and expressions on the left with their Chinese equivalent on the right.

1. _____ birthday  A. shàngkè de rìzi
2. _____ today  B. xīngqī
3. _____ week  C. míngtiān
4. _____ day  D. yuè
5. _____ month  E. shèngrì
6. _____ school day  F. Nèitiān?
7. _____ tomorrow  G. zuótiān
8. _____ weekend  H. jīntiān
9. _____ yesterday  I. zhōumò
10. _____ Which day?  J. tiān

Complete each sentence with a Chinese word.

1. If today is xīngqīsān, míngtiān is ____________________________.
2. If zuótiān was Saturday, ____________________________ is Monday.
3. If this month is shí’èyuè, next month is ____________________________.
4. If qiántiān was xīngqīsì, today is ____________________________.
5. If next month is shíyuè, this month is ____________________________.
Write the following dates in Chinese. Follow the models.

Lizi: Monday, January 25
Yìyuè èrshíwǔhào, xīngqiūtī
April 6
Sìyuè liúhào

1. Saturday, June 28
2. Wednesday, October 19
3. Friday, November 27
4. May 31
5. August 11

Write in pinyin the day or month that is indicated by the cue.

1. the date when people play jokes on each other  
2. the month of the U.S. Independence Day  
3. the month when people send valentines  
4. the day you make resolutions  
5. the month of Halloween  
6. the month in which Mother’s Day occurs  
7. the month in which Father’s Day occurs  
8. the two days you don’t go to school each week  
9. the rarest date in the calendar
Read the questions and circle the correct answer.

1. Jǐyuè jǐhào?
   A. shíyuè  B. shíyuè èrshìhào

2. Nǐde Hânyǔ kǎoshì shì nèitiān?
   A. xǐngqīsān  B. xǐngqī

3. Nǐmende wănhuì jǐyuè jǐhào (party)?
   A. zuótiān  B. bāyuè sānshíyīhào

4. Nǐ xǐngqīwǔ yǒu shénme shì?
   A. Wǒ méi you shì, shí xiūxi tiān.  B. jǐyuè shǐbāhào

5. Nǐ jīntiān yǒu shénme shì?
   A. xǐngqīsì  B. wǒde gāngqín kè

6. Nǐde shēngrì shì jǐyuè?
   A. sānyuè  B. shíshí suì

Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! With your classmates, play “Birthday Lineup” in Chinese. In this activity all students will line up in the chronological order of their dates of birth. Begin by asking one classmate when his / her birthday is. Then, depending on when your birthday is, arrange yourself to the right or left of this person. You will need to ask as many classmates as necessary in order to determine your place in line. When all students are lined up in the correct birthday order, each one will say in turn his / her date of birth. In this way, the entire class can check the accuracy of the lineup.

Lìzi: A: Nǐde shēngrì shì jǐyuè jǐhào?
    B: Wǒde shēngrì shì jǐyuè shǐbāhào.
Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Find out the year of birth and the animal sign of your partner’s family members. Follow this model for your conversation.

Lízì:  A: Nǐ bàba shì něi nián shěngde?
     B: Wǒ bàba shì yī jiǔ qī sì nián shěngde.
     A: Tā shì shǔ shénmede?
     B: Tā shì shǔ niúde.

After practicing the characters in your textbook, write these dates in Chinese.

1. 4th of July
   ___________________________________________________________

2. 10th of October
   ___________________________________________________________

3. February 29th
   ___________________________________________________________

4. November the 5th
   ___________________________________________________________

5. October 31st
   ___________________________________________________________
A Review the four poems in your textbook and then select the letter of the poem that best answers these questions.

1. _____ Which poem describes the startling effect of moonlight?  
   A. “Remembering Jiangnan”  
   B. “Birds Calling in a Ravine”  
   C. “In Late Sun the River and Hills are Beautiful”  
   D. “Thoughts on a Still Night”

2. _____ Which poem describes how moonlight can deceive you?  

3. _____ Which poem describes the warmth of spring?  

4. _____ Which poem describes the power of landscape over the memory?  

5. _____ Which of the poems is written in winter?  

6. _____ In which poem do we encounter a flowering tree?  

7. _____ In which poem do we meet a breed of Chinese bird?  

8. _____ Which poem is filled with color?  

9. _____ Which poem is filled with fragrance?  

10. _____ Which poem is set indoors?  

B Identify the poet being described.

1. _____ Lived during the Tang Dynasty.  
   A. Wang Wei  
   B. Bai Juyi  
   C. Du Fu  
   D. Li Bai

2. _____ Began writing poetry at the age of five.  

3. _____ Failed his examinations twice.  

4. _____ Came from a wealthy family.  

5. _____ Was a successful official.  

6. _____ Was influenced by the Taoist religion.  

7. _____ Always tried to write simply.  

8. _____ Was brave in trying new styles.
9. _____ Studied Buddhism.
10. _____ Used poetry to protest corruption.
11. _____ Was also a painter and calligrapher.

Choose a poem from the textbook that pleases you most; write down a few notes explaining why you like it and share them with several of your classmates. If you have memorized the poem, say it to your small group.

Identify the novel associated with each character.

1. _____ Xue Baochai A. Hong Lou Meng
2. _____ Cao Cao B. Xi You Ji
3. _____ Zhu Bajie C. Shui Hu Zhuan
4. _____ Song Jiang D. San Guo Yan Yi
5. _____ Jia Baoyu
6. _____ Sun Wukong
7. _____ Zhu Geliang
8. _____ Lin Daiyu
9. _____ Xuanzang
What kind of books do you like to read? Decide if you prefer mysteries, adventure stories, science fiction, stories about animals or famous people, or other kinds of books. Your teacher will designate an area of your classroom for each of these kinds of books. Go to the area that represents your favorite. Pair up with a partner. Each of you tells the other why you like these books, the last book of this kind you read, its author, and something about the plot. Then, get together with another pair of students in your corner so that you can tell the new pair what your partner has told you. Finally, a spokesperson from each of the groups tells the entire class about what students from that group like to read.

Ask your partner:

1. What genre of books do you most like to read?

2. What is the last book you read in this genre?

3. Who wrote the book?

4. Who are the main characters? Describe them.

5. What happens in the book?
This is a Chinese proverb that is the equivalent of the English “Talk of the Devil.” It means literally, “Talk of Cao Cao and he will turn up.” Practice writing this proverb using the stroke order shown below.
A Match each Chinese word on the left with its English equivalent on the right.

1. _____ zìxíngchē
   A. to dance
2. _____ qiúsài
   B. the beach
3. _____ qímǎ
   C. to ski
4. _____ wānhuì
   D. the bike
5. _____ tiàowǔ
   E. to read
6. _____ hǎitān
   F. the museum
7. _____ kànshū
   G. the party
8. _____ yóuyǒng
   H. the ballgame
9. _____ huá xuě
   I. to horseback ride
10. _____ bówùguān
    J. to swim
B  Write the sentence from the box underneath the appropriate cue in English.

1. Balloons, music, and noisemakers
   ____________________________________________

2. Soccer ball
   ____________________________________________

3. Paintings, sculptures, and exhibits
   ____________________________________________

4. Sand bucket, shovel, and seashells
   ____________________________________________

C  Complete each sentence with a word or expression from the box.

1. Wǒ bùxǐhuan dǎ ____________________________.
2. Wǒ xīhuan ________________________________.
3. Míngtiān yǒu ________________________________.
4. Wǒ yào qù ________________________________.
5. Wǒ jīntiān _________________________________ méiyǒu shì.
6. Wǒ xǐhuan qí ______________________________.
Circle the letter of the most appropriate answer to each question.

1. Nǐ jīntiān wǎnshàng qù nǎr?
   A. Wǒ xǐhuan kànshū.
   B. Wǒ yě qù!
   C. Wǒ qù kàn qiúsài.

2. Nǐ jīntiān qù nǎr?
   A. Wǒ qù bówùguǎn.
   B. Hěn qíngliáng.
   C. Jīntiān hěn rè.

3. Nǐ cānjiā shénme yùndòng?
   A. Qù hǎitān.
   B. Wǒ dǎ páíqiú.
   C. Kàn qiúsài.

4. Míngtiān wǒ yè cǎn zài nǎr?
   A. Sāndiǎn zhōng.
   B. Xǐhuan kànshū.
   C. Zài hǎitān.

5. Nǐ yào cānjiā jīntiāndē wǎnhuì ma?
   A. Wǒ xǐhuan huá xuě.
   B. Wǒ dǎ bàngqiú.
   C. Yào. Wǒ xǐhuan tiàowǔ.

6. Nǐ yě qù ma?
   A. Shì ma.
   B. Dāngrán.
   C. Wǒ xǐhuan qǐmǎ.

Write these sentences in pinyin.

1. I’m going to the party tonight.

_____________________________________________________________________________

2. I’m going to the picnic tomorrow.

_____________________________________________________________________________

3. I’m going to the museum on Saturday.

_____________________________________________________________________________

4. I’m going to the beach on Sunday.

_____________________________________________________________________________
Wōmen shuōhuà ba! Interview five of your classmates to find out what they like to do in their free time. Ask each student the questions that follow and record each answer in the space provided. Then summarize your findings. Write either Xǐhuàn or Bù xǐhuàn.

F

Xuésheng:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nǐ xǐhuan yóuyǒng ma?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nǐ xǐhuan tiàowǔ ma?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Nǐ xǐhuan kànshū ma?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Nǐ xǐhuan huá xuě ma?</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Nǐ xǐhuan tī zúqiú ma?</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Nǐ xǐhuan dà bāngqiú ma?</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Nǐ xǐhuan qǐmǎ ma?</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Nǐ xǐhuan qí zixíngchē ma?</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Nǐ xǐhuan qù bówùguān ma?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Nǐ xǐhuan tīng yǐnyuè ma?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Nǐ xǐhuan wār diàndòng yóuxì ma?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Nǐ xǐhuan zài huāyuán gōngzuò ma?</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Nǐ xǐhuan yòng Hányǔ shuōhuà ma?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

G

After practicing the characters in your textbook, write these sentences in Chinese characters.

1. Wǒ xǐhuan kànshū. ___________________________________________________
2. Nǐ xǐhuan zuò shénme? _____________________________________________
3. Tā xǐhuan qǐmǎ. _________________________________________________
4. Wǒ xǐhuan huá xuě. _______________________________________________
Unit 19

A Circle the item that generally is the most expensive.

1. yìzhāng dìtú
2. yìběn běnzi
3. yībā yīzi
4. yízhī qiānbǐ
5. yípíng qishuí
6. yíge píngguǒ
7. qībèi guòzhī
8. yíge bǐngqǐlín
9. jīuliàng zìxíngchē
10. yízhāng zhuōzi

B Complete each sentence by changing the English word or expression to its equivalent in Chinese.

1. Wǒ yào mǎi jīge _______________________. (peaches)
2. Yípiàn guāngpán ______________________? (how much)
3. Wǒ zhǐ shì ________________________, xièxiè. (looking)
4. Hǎo, jiù ________________________. (just these)
5. Zhè shì ________________________ nínde qián. (change)
C A customer asks about the price of several items. Play the part of the salesclerk as you answer each question. Make up prices that seem reasonable to you.

Lìzi: Máoyī duōshao qián?
Wūshìkuài qián.

or
Bǐ duōshao qián?
Liàngkuài qián.

1. Jiākè duōshao qián? _______________________________________________________________
2. Shū duōshao qián? _______________________________________________________________
3. Wǎngqíuxié duōshao qián? _______________________________________________________
4. Shōutāo duōshao qián? __________________________________________________________
5. Zìxíngchē duōshao qián? _________________________________________________________
Circle the letter of the best answer to each question.

1. Nǐ qù nǎr?
   A. Wǒ yào mǎi.
   B. Wăngqiú.
   C. Shîchâng.

2. Guângpán duōshao qián?
   A. Shîwûkuâi.
   B. Wǒ zhî shî kànkan.
   C. Dà jiânjia.

3. Nǐ hái yào shénme?
   A. Zhêige tài guî.
   B. Zháo nîn qián.
   C. Ng... wûge táor.

4. Nîn yào măi shérâne?
   A. Zài shângyè zhîôngxîn.
   B. Wô zhî shî kànkan, xièxiè.
   C. Tâ shî gûkê.

5. Nî yào măi shérâne?
   A. Wô zhî shî kànkan.
   B. Yîngbî.
   C. Shîhuòyuán.

6. Zhêijiàn chênsûân èrshîkuâi qián mà?
   A. Shî, hên piányi.
   B. Jiânjia.
   C. Duóxiè.

Complete the mini-dialogues with logical expressions.

1. A: Nîn yào măi shérâne?
   B: ______________ kànkan, xièxiè.

2. A: Nîn yào măi shérâne?
   B: ______________ wångqiúxiè.

3. A: Qiûòkêlì guî ma?
   B: Bû, hên ______________.

4. A: Nî qû nár?
   B: ______________ shângyè zhîôngxîn.

5. A: Nîn hái yào shérâne?
   B: ______________ shîge pîngguô?
The conversation that follows is between a salesclerk and a customer, but the sentences are all mixed up. Rearrange them by putting them in logical order, beginning with “1” for the first sentence in the dialogue, “2” for the second, etc. Number 1 is already marked for you. Then write the sentences in the correct order.

1. Nín yào mǎi shénme?
2. Xièxie. Nín hái yào shénme?
3. Guānpán duōshao qián?
5. Èrshíwǔ kuài qián.

1. Nín yào mǎi shénme?
2. Xièxie. Nín hái yào shénme?
3. Guānpán duōshao qián?
5. Èrshíwǔ kuài qián.
Find your way through the store to the cash register. Name the items you encounter on your way.

1. _________________________________________________________________________________
2. _________________________________________________________________________________
3. _________________________________________________________________________________
4. _________________________________________________________________________________
5. _________________________________________________________________________________
6. _________________________________________________________________________________
7. _________________________________________________________________________________
Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Imagine that you are at a shopping center. You and your partner play the roles of a salesclerk and a customer. In the course of the conversation:

1. The clerk and the customer greet each other.
2. The clerk asks the customer if she wants some help.
3. The customer mentions a particular item and asks its price.
4. The clerk tells the price.
5. The customer says that she will buy it.
6. The clerk asks if she wants anything else.
7. The customer says “That’s all” and pays for the item.
8. The clerk thanks the customer and gives her the change.

After practicing the characters in your textbook, write these sentences in Chinese characters.

1. Tā yào mǎi yùndònghxíé.

2. Wǒ yào mǎi dàyī.

3. Nǐ yào mǎi wūge píngguó.
A Circle the letter of the correct response.

1. Who carries a suitcase?
   A. xiāngzi  
   B. lǚkè  
   C. huǒchēzhàn

2. What tells you arrival and departure times?
   A. hùzhào  
   B. piào  
   C. shíkèbiǎo

3. What permits you to travel internationally?
   A. hùzhào  
   B. xiāngzi  
   C. dēngjīkǒu

4. How can you get to Běijīng from Huáng Hé?
   A. bànyè  
   B. zuò gōnggōngqīchē  
   C. zhíyuán

5. Which words tell you where something is?
   A. xiàyǐbān huǒchē  
   B. shíjiūhào  
   C. zài huǒchēzhàn qiánbiānr

B Complete each sentence with the most appropriate word or expression in Chinese.

1. Kāiwàng Běijīngde ________________ huǒchē jīdiǎn kāiche?

2. Zhè shì ____________________________

3. Qù Tiānjīn lǚguǎn ________________ zǒu?

4. ____________________________ qīlù qīchē.
Match the question on the left to the best answer on the right.

1. _____ Wǒmen zài nǎr shàng fēijī?   A. Yīzhāng piào.
2. _____ Nǐ māi shénme?        B. Wǎnshàng wǔdiǎn.
4. _____ Chē jǐdiǎn kāi?    D. Zài èrshíwǔ hào dēngjīkǒu.
5. _____ Yīfù zài nǎr?       E. Tiānjīn lǚguǎn.

Give the Chinese name for the vehicle associated with each term. Then, in Part II, write in Chinese that you are traveling using each of these means of transportation.

I.

1. fēijīchǎng
2. huǒchēzhàn
3. shuǐ
4. chēkù
5. qǐlù qíchē

II.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

huí  fēijí  shàng fēijí  shòupiàochù  fēijīchǎng  hùzhào

1. Wǒ zuò qìchè qù _________________________________.
2. Wǒ shíqīhào zuò ______________________________ qù Zhōngguó.
3. Wǒ yào mǎi yǐzhǎng lái ______________________________ piào.
5. ______________________________ jiàncāchú zài nàr?
6. Wǒmen zài nàr ______________________________?

Wǒmen shuōhuà ba! Imagine that you’re in a Chinese train station. You and your partner play the roles of a clerk at the ticket counter and a traveler. In the course of your conversation:

1. The clerk and the traveler greet each other.
2. The traveler tells the clerk what city he’s going to and asks at what time the next train is leaving.
3. The clerk tells the traveler the time.
4. The traveler tells the clerk that he would like a round-trip ticket in second class and asks a price.
5. The clerk tells the traveler the price.
6. The traveler pays for the ticket.
7. The clerk thanks the traveler and gives him the change.
After practicing the characters in your textbook, label these pictures in Chinese characters.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 