

Foundation B

1 The following activity is about the special names of some of China's provinces. Use the prompts given to fill in the names of the respective provinces.

1. _____

Its capital is China's largest car manufacturing city—leading it to also be known as the “city of cars.”

Due to its tons of coal deposits, the province is known as a “sea of coal.”

2. _____

3. _____

The province is known as the “oven” for its hot summers.

Its capital is famous for pottery, so it is also known as the “Porcelain Capital.”

4. _____

5. _____

Because of its abundance of natural springs, this province is also called the “city of springs.”

2 Each Chinese province is unique. Below are the accounts of five people who are traveling in China. Read their comments to figure out where they are. Then, shade in the province they are in on the map below using the colors given. The last section is for you. Collect information on a province that has not been introduced, and write a few facts describing the province in the space provided. Then, color in the province on the map in a different color. Don't forget to draw a picture of yourself in the box!



- It is China's southernmost province.
- There is a beautiful name for this place: Hawaii of the East.



Blue



Black

- The vast meadows make me feel free.
- The lake here is the largest inland saltwater lake in China.



Yellow

- It is both China's most northern and eastern province.
- The ice sculptures in the "city of ice" are really amazing!

- This province is the birthplace of Confucius.
- Tai Shan, the first natural and cultural World Heritage Site named in China, can be found here.

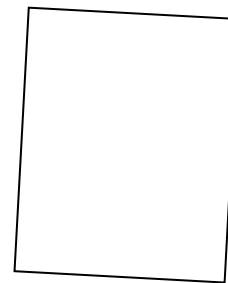


Green



Pink

- It has a historical name, the "province of abundance".
- Do you like giant pandas? If so, you must come visit them.



3 Read the following situations and write what the teacher might say in Pinyin.

1. Class has begun. The teacher wishes for the students to open their textbooks, so he'll / she'll say...

2. When the teacher wishes for a student to stand, he'll / she'll say...

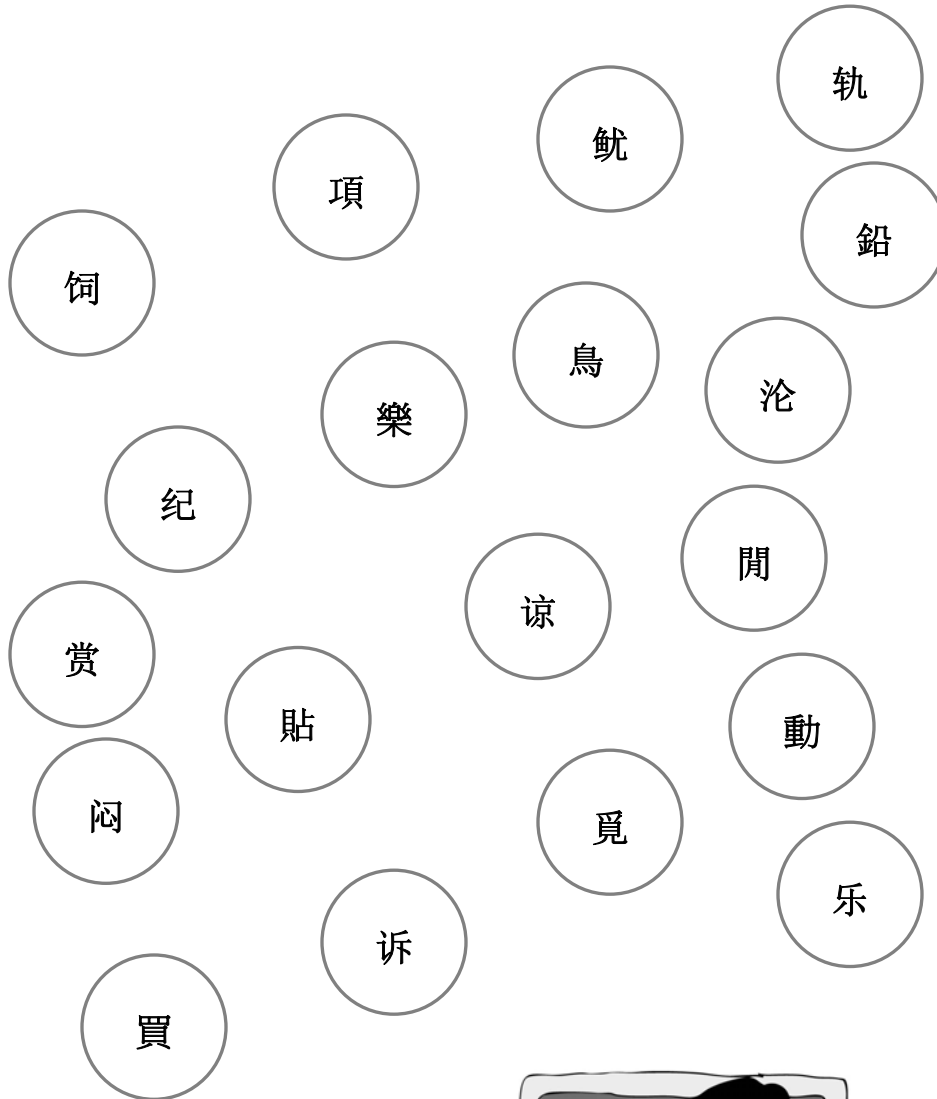
3. Following the above, to ask the student to sit back down, he'll / she'll say...

4. If the teacher wishes to teach something on the following page, he'll / she'll say...

5. The teacher has written something on the board. He wants the students to see what he has written, so he'll / she'll say...

6. Receiving a handout from the teacher, the students may want to say to the teacher...

4 Color the circles with Traditional Chinese characters red, and color circles with Simplified Chinese characters green.



5 Match the Traditional Chinese character on the left with the same Simplified Chinese character on the right.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 1. _____ 從 | A. 后 |
| 2. _____ 禮 | B. 难 |
| 3. _____ 適 | C. 体 |
| 4. _____ 體 | D. 从 |
| 5. _____ 後 | E. 礼 |
| 6. _____ 塵 | F. 尘 |
| 7. _____ 難 | G. 适 |

6 Each shaded box below has three characters that share the same radical; write it on the line provided.

1. _____

仕 付 从

5. _____

仄 厅 历

2. _____

宇 它 守

6. _____

卫 叩 即

3. _____

边 过 达

7. _____

饥 饭 饮

4. _____

古 可 兄

8. _____

点 杰 烹

7 Each basic stroke has been given a symbol below. Use the symbols to represent the correct order and the correct strokes of each character. Follow the model.

横 héng (Horizontal stroke) → ●

竖 shù (Vertical stroke) → ▲

撇 piě (Left-slanted stroke) → ■

捺 nà (Right-slanted stroke) → ★

点 diǎn (Dot) → ○

提 tí (Rising stroke) → △

钩 gōu (Hook) → □

折 zhé (Bent stroke) → ☆

Li.zi: 王 : ●●▲●

1. 入: _____

2. 七: _____

3. 日: _____

4. 手: _____

5. 江: _____

6. 信: _____