Foundation F

1 The following are the statements of ten reporters on location. Use the keywords they provide to find the location of each reporter on the map on the next page and fill in the boxes with A-I.



A. The world's highest peak; its name is Sanskrit for "abode of snow."

B. Here, you can find China's limestone topography.

C. If you walk along the banks of the longest river in China, you can go from Nanjing to Shanghai.





D. The mother of the Chinese people, it is a long river loaded with yellow sand.

E. The roof of the world has an abundance of hydroelectricity.





G. The kingdom of heaven is the natural habitat of the giant panda.



F. Wuzhi Mountain is located at the border of Loess Plateau and the North China Plain.

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H. China's only mountain range from east to west is the division of the Yangzi and Yellow River.

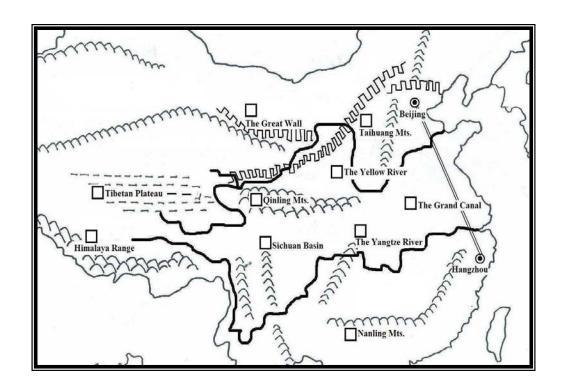




J. The world's largest ancient canal starts in the north in Beijing and flows to Hangzhou in the south.

I. This is named as one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and is a symbol of the Chinese spirit.





2 Use the Pinyin of the words and sentences below as a reference to mark the actual tonal changes in speech.

1.

粉饼 (compact foundation)

买粉饼 (to buy compact foundation)

măi fěnbǐng



我买一个粉饼。Wǒ mǎi yí-.ge fěnbǐng.

(I bought some compact foundation.)

2.

水饺 (dumplings)

煮水饺 (to cook dumplings)

shuĭjiăo

fěnbĭng

zhŭ shuĭjiăo



我想煮水饺。Wǒ xiǎng zhǔ shuǐjiǎo.

(I'd like to cook some dumplings.)

3.

小姐 (miss) xiǎo.jiě 吕小姐 (Miss Lu) Lǚ xiǎo.jiě



吕小姐很窈窕。 Lǚ xiǎo.jiě hěn yǎotiǎo. (Miss Lu is very slim.)

4.

演讲 (to give a speech)

演讲者 (the speaker)

yănjiăng

yănjiăngzhě



我不喜欢第一个演讲者。 Wǒ bù xǐhuan dì-yī .ge yǎnjiǎngzhě. (*I don't like being the first speaker*.)

5.

雨伞(umbrella)

小雨伞(small umbrella)

yŭsăn

xiăo yŭsăn



这不是一把小雨伞。 Zhè bú shì yì-bă xiǎo yǔsǎn. (*This is not a small umbrella*.)

3 Check to see if the following words and sentences follow the rules of Pinyin. If there are mistakes, circle them and write the correct Pinyin on top of the original.

1. dàxìang (elephant)

6. ōu xiānsheng (Mr. Ou)

2. júzi (orange)

7. xīngqīyī (Monday)

3. měiguó (the U.S.A.)

8. tā jiào hé kăixī. (Her name is Kaixi He.)

4. Zhōnggúo (China)

9. wŏ shàng Zhōngweń kè. (I take Chinese class.)

5. nühái (girl)

10. Bàba, Māma wănān! (Dad, mom, goodnight!)

4 Use the Pinyin, radicals and English definitions of each set of words to differentiate whether or not they are derivative notation words. Write a (Y) for yes, and an (N) for no.



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5. ()	7. (
考 kǎo	老 lǎo	問 wèn	訊 xùn
老	老		言
adj. old	adj. aged	v. to ask	n. news
6 ()	8. (
白 bái	早 zǎo	疼 téng	痛 tòng
白	日	7	广
n. white	n. morning	v. to cause	v. to hurt
		pain	

5 Decide whether the words below are translations or transliterations. Answer letter A for translations, and B for transliterations.

1.	电影 diànyǐng	movie
2.	派对 pàiduì	party
3.	太空人 tàikōngrén	astronaut
4.	汽车 qìchē	car
5.	马拉松 mălāsōng	marathon
6.	芭蕾 bālěi	ballet
7.	计算器 jìsuànqì	calculator
8.	比基尼 bǐjīní	bikini
9.	坦克 tănkè	tank
10.	飞机 fēijī	airplane
11.	模特 mó.tè	model
12.	空调 kōngtiáo	air conditioner

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6 Use the hints from the English sentences to write the missingsentences on the blanks in Pinyin and recover what the Chinese teacher Miss Smith said in class.

