This workbook accompanies the "Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader." It contains a variety of exercises such as reading, translation, arranging words in order by number of strokes, changing from singular to plural, answering questions, copying, changing verbs to participle forms, and making statements negative or interrogative. Instructions for the writing of 160 Chinese characters are included. (CFM)
Level II

Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader

Student's Workbook

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Exercise 1: 小字典

1. What do the students have to do today? (Find your answer from the lesson and write it in Chinese.)

2. Change the following from the singular to plural, in Chinese:
   - 小朋友 →
   - 你 →
   - 他 →
   - 生字 →
   - 字典 →

3. Translate into English:
   - 字典
   - 生字
   - 查典
   - 字
   - 出
   - 思
   - 己

4. (Find your answer from the lesson and write it in Chinese.)
Exercise 2: 來吃粉

1. Copy the following sentence:
炒粉好味道，湯粉也好味道

2. Arrange the following words in order by number of strokes:
來吃粉快是買

3. Translate into English:
米粉
新鮮
味道
炒粉
湯粉
Exercise 3: Review I

1. Read:

小朋友
這是我
的小字典
我把查
出生字
的意思
寫到我
這個小字典內

2. Copy the above:
Exercise 4: 去那裏

1. The question "What about you? 你呢?" is used to stand for a question that has just been asked. Example:

小朋友，你去那裏？
我去公園。你呢？
你呢？= 你去那裏？

Find and write down the question that is the same as "你呢?" in each of the following:

1) "小朋友，你好嗎？
好，有心。你呢？
你呢？=

2) "小朋友，你有什麼？
我有橙。你呢？
你呢？=

3) "小朋友，你做什麼？
我查生字。你呢？
你呢？=
2. Translate into English:

那裏

明天

公園

動物園

一同

今天
Exercise 5: 天气好

1. 太陽出來 is a statement describing an existing condition.

太陽出來了 also describes the same existing condition. However, the addition of the expression "了" shows that a change had just taken place a moment before.

Therefore, 太陽出來了 is actually the combination of two statements: 1. The sun is out now. 2. But it wasn't a while ago:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Now</th>
<th>A moment before</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>太陽出來</td>
<td>太陽沒有出來</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Follow the above example. Write out the two statements that make up each of the following sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Now</th>
<th>A moment before</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>天氣好</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>精神好</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Translate into English

天氣

太陽

晴

精神

出

來
Exercise 6: Réview II

1. Read:

今天天氣好。
我們想出去晒太陽。
我來，你來，他也來。
來來來，大家精神好。
大家一同去公園玩吧。

2. Copy the above:
1. What does the dog want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

2. What does mother want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

3. What does big brother want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

4. Translate into English:

5. Arrange the following in order of the number of strokes:

小，不，肉，狗，希，食
Exercise 8: 看電影

1. What did the friends decide to do? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Do you like movies? (Answer in Chinese)

3. Translate into Chinese:
   - movies
   - tomorrow
   - what
   - decision
   - want to go
   - want to go see
Exercise 9: Review III

1. Read:

我們明天做什麼好呢？
來來來。
我們大家一同來決定
決定去公園玩同一
同日照太陽好嗎？

2. Copy the above:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 10: 去羅省

1. Have students learn to write the name of another city, e.g. Sacramento. The official translation of Sacramento is: 沙加緬度. However, common usage in San Francisco Chinatown area is: 二埠. Choose one of the above to introduce to students, or if students are able, introduce both to them.

Substitute Sacramento for Los Angeles in lesson:

我們今次怎樣去__? 我還沒有坐過火車去. 今次坐火車去___好嗎?

好的,我們去買火車票吧.

2. Translate into Chinese

Los Angeles

this time

how

train

now 15

now 12
Exercise 10 (Cont.)

3. Add the expression 過 after the verb in each of the following to change the verb to a participle form.

   example: 吃米粉 → 我吃過米粉
   去羅省 →
   坐火車 →
   食焗牛肉 →

4. Add the expression 還沒有 before the verb phrase to make them negative statements.

   example: 我吃過米粉 → 我還沒有吃過米粉
   我去過羅省 →
   我坐過火車 →
   我食過焗牛肉 →
1. Whose birthday is today? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Translate into Chinese:
   - birthday
   - birthday party
   - welcome
   - thank you
   - to join

3. Use of 欢迎. Translate:
   欢迎到羅省。
   欢迎到來看電影。
歡迎和我們一同玩。

歡迎來食焗牛肉。

公園

歡迎來吃米粉。
Exercise 12: Review IV

1. Read:

你是不是想和我們一同去羅省？我們明天一早就坐火車去。
你現在快去買火車票吧。

2. Copy the above:
Exercise 13: 

1. How is Siu Ming feeling today? (Answer in Chinese) 

2. Where is he? (Answer in Chinese) 

3. What did his friends bring him? (Answer in Chinese) 

4. Translate into Chinese: 
   - not feeling well 
   - visit 
   - inquire after 
   - stay at home 
   - everywhere 
   - full 

5. Use of the expression: at, in, or on.
   - example: at home 
   - at the park
Exercise 13 (Cont.)

at the zoo

in the room

in Los Angeles

in front

in back

in Sacramento

on top

on the bottom

6. Change the above to the negative by adding the expression: 

example: 在家 → 不在家

在公园 →
Exercise 13 (Cont.)

在動物園 →

在房 →

在羅省 →

在二埠（在沙加緬度）→

在前面 →

在後面 →

在上面 →

在下面 →
Exercise 14: 誰人在上面

1. What was making that noise? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Find the Chinese word(s) in the lesson to agree with the following:

   wind
   who
   upstairs
   the cause (the reason)
   walking back and forth
   blow (wind)
   a rustling sound
   go and see

3. Two ways of changing a statement into a question: 1) substitute "who" for the subject, and 2) inserting the expression "is that right (isn't it)" before the verb.
Exercise 14 (Cont.)

example: 我們去探小明

1) 誰人去探小明？
2) 我們是不是去探小明？

小朋友要查生字。

1) 
2) 

我們去買火車票。

1) 
2) 

他們去看電影。

1) 
2)
哥哥想食炒牛肉。

1) 

2) 

大家買米粉食。

1) 

2) 

小明不舒服。 

1) 

2)
Exercise 15: Review V

1. Read:

沙沙沙, 沙沙沙。誰人
在房裏面走去走去？
你好嗎？沙沙沙，沙沙沙，
你來看，原來是小狗
和小花在房裏玩。

2. Copy the above:
就車過怎
現火坐