Lesson 40 Characters 118-120 它 比 呢

Review Sheet

- Note 1: Read the following material as review for this lesson.
- Note 2: Traditional characters are shown in parentheses.
- Note 3: Characters that are also components are listed both in the "Basic Components Review" section and again in the "Characters Review" section.

Basic Components Review

Basic	Basic Component		Characters that Use the Component			
Component	Meaning	Character	Character Pinyin	Character Meaning		
H	roof	它	tā	it		

Characters Review

Character	Pinyin	Meaning	Words / Phrases that Contain this Character			
Character	y		Character	Pinyin	Meaning	
它	15	it	它的妈妈。	tā de mā mα	Its mother.	
	tā		它回来了。 (它回來了)	tā huí lái le	It came back.	
		bĭ compare	他比我小	tā bǐ wŏ xiǎo	He is younger than me.	
比	bĭ		一比一	yī bǐ yī	1:1	
			比如	bǐ rú	for instance / example	



Characters Review

Character	Pinyin	Meaning -	Words / Phrases that Contain this Character			
Character			Character	Pinyin	Meaning	
呢		particle used for	我很好, 你呢?	wŏ hěn hǎo nǐ ne	I'm good. How about you?	
76	ne	follow-up questions	这个呢?	zhè ge ne	And this one?/ How about this one?	

Bonus Time

Supplementary words that contain the characters covered in this lesson				
Word	Pinyin	Meaning		
它们 (它們)	tā men	they/them		
比分	bĭ fēn	score(of a match)		



Font Comparison

Here is how the characters look in various commonly used fonts. You will notice some subtle differences. Your computer will probably already contain some of these fonts, so try them out for yourself as you type!

Note: "ti" as in "Kai ti" means "style" or "font." Among these fonts, "Song" is the most commonly used printing font. Almost all Chinese books printed in Mainland China use "Song ti."

Kai ti	Song ti	Hei ti	Handwriting
它	它	它	È
比	比	比	th
呢	呢	呢	呢

Worksheet

Note: Please feel free to print the next few pages if you want (especially if you're doing the handwriting practice). Otherwise, answer the questions directly in this PDF.

Reading Comprehension

Without looking at the material above, please translate the following phrases and sentences into English. You can type directly onto the PDF file below the Chinese. (You will find the answer key below the "real life reading practice" section.)

- 1. 我有一只小 māo, 它的 míng 字 jiào "花花"。
- 2. 我比她大五 suì, 我 shì 一九八四年六月七日出生的。
- 3. 你为什么没去中 guó xué 汉语呢?



After you print this page, please follow these steps to learn to handwrite the characters from this lesson.

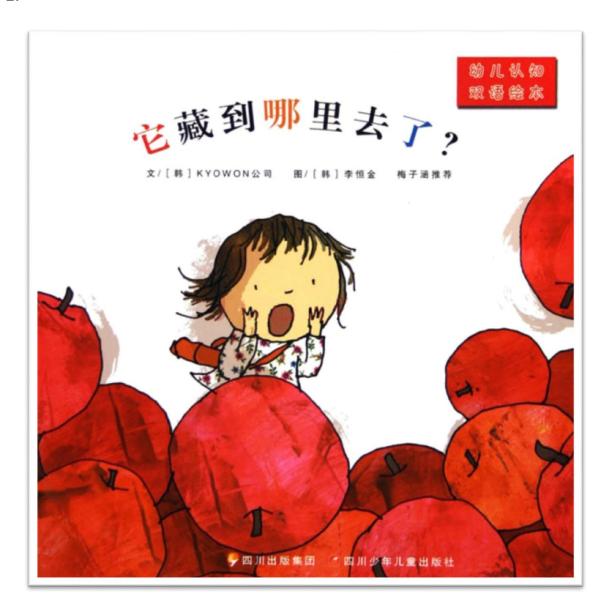
- 1. Trace the character in the first box following the stroke order demonstrated in the box to the right.
- 2. Repeat the step for the rest of the boxes, tracing over the grey lines when provided.

100000	艺	
上一十二十七		
战战战		
呢呢呢	呢	呢呢
呢呢呢		

Real life reading practice

- 1. Look at the picture and circle or write down the character(s) you recognize. You should be able to type the characters you recognize directly onto the pdf file below the image if you prefer not to print.
- 2. Write down the character's pinyin above it.
- 3. Check your answer against the Answer Key on the next page.

Picture 1:





Picture 2:



When You've Finished Reviewing...

Please go back to the webpage for this lesson to DOWNLOAD and take the self-quiz so you can make sure you've really mastered the material from this lesson!

Answer Key for Reading Comprehension

- 1. 我有一只小 māo, 它的 míng 字 jiào "花花"。 I have a little cat/kitten. Its name is "Huahua."
- 2. 我比她大五 suì, 我 shì 一九八四年六月七日出生的。 I'm five years older than her. I was born on June 7, 1984. (Lit. "I compared her old five years, I am 1984 year June 7th born.")
- 3. 你为什么没去中 guó xué 汉语呢? Why didn't you go to China to study Chinese? (Lit. "You why not go China study Chinese (ne)?")

Answer Key for Real Life Reading Practice

The **RED** character(s) are the ones you should recognize. Picture 1

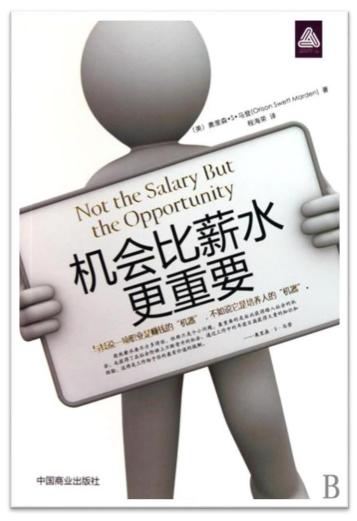


tā cáng dào nǎ lǐ qù le 它 藏 到 哪里去了

Where is it hiding? (Lit. "It hide to where go?") (A Chinese version of a Korean children's picture book)



Picture 2



jī huì bǐ xīn shuǐ gèng zhòng yào 机会比薪 水 更 重 要

Opportunity is more important than salary

(The Chinese title of the book encouraging people to focus on opportunities rather than just salary in order to achieve success, written by American author Dr. Orison Swett Marden in 1909.)