Lesson 61 Characters 181-183 走 起 是

Quiz

Part I

Instructions

- 1. Fill in the Pinyin and English meaning.
- 2. Don't forget to add the tones for pinyin (you can add a number 1, 2, 3, or 4 behind each syllable instead of tone/accent marks.)
- 3. After you've finished, check your work against the Answer Key.
- 4. Give yourself one point for each blank that you filled in correctly.

Character(s) or Phrase	Pinyin	English
对不起		
怎么走		
但是		

Part II

Instructions

- 1. Identify the characters you learned in this lesson and previous lesson(s). If you've printed this page, you can circle those characters. If you're using the PDF file, you can check the box below the characters you know.
- 2. After you've finished, check your work against the Answer Key on the next page.
- 3. Give yourself one point for each character that you correctly identified.

老者走赵起超

是里题果电晨

真喜旦但俚依

衣才木本未长

Part III

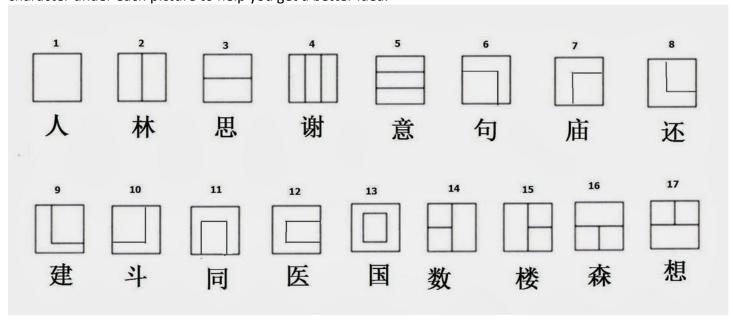
Instructions

- 1. Match one component from column "A" column with one component from column "B" to form a character that you know, keeping in mind that the components may not necessarily be combined side-by-side. See the image below for reference. Use each component just once.
- 2. Write or type the character in column "C" column, followed by its meaning(s) in column "D."
- 3. Give yourself one point for each blank that you filled in correctly.

Α	В	С	D
Components	Components	Characters	Character Meaning(s)
土	4		
寸	疋		
己	辶		
日	元		
王	走		

For Your Reference: The Structure of Chinese Characters

The following shows 17 different ways that components are combined to form characters. There is a sample character under each picture to help you get a better idea.



Answer Key for Part I

Character(s) or Phrase	Pinyin	English
对不起	duì bù qǐ	sorry
怎么走?	zěn me zŏu	How to get to (place)?
但是	dàn shì	but

Answer Key for Part II

lǎo zhě zǒu zhào qǐ chāo 老 走 赵 起 超 shì lǐ tí guǒ diàn chén 是 里 题 果 电 晨 zhēn xǐ dàn dàn lǐ yī 真 喜 旦 但 侬 吹ī cái mù běn wèi cháng/zhǎng 衣 才 木 本 未 长

Answer Key for Part III

	Correct characters	Correct meaning(s)	Pinyin
土→ム	→ 去	to go/past	qù
寸、★定	→ 是	to be	shì
己人	→ 过	pass/cross/spend/as a verb suffix	guò
日文元	→ 玩	to play	wán
王✓★走	→ 起	get up/rise	qĭ

Total Score from Parts I, II and III: ______/ 30.