



第四屆澳門大學孔子學院漢字大賽

The 4th Confucius Institute of University of Macau Chinese Characters Contest

初級漢語 II 組比賽題目內容

Sample Questions for the Elementary Mandarin II Group

1. 初賽 Preliminary Contest (Team):

A. 選擇題 (Kahoot 作答) Multiple Choice Questions (via Kahoot)

- 每位參賽隊員在 Kahoot 上答題,必須在規定時間內選出正確選項。問題將包括以下內容: Each team member must choose the correct answer on Kahoot within the specified time. Questions will include the following:
 - a.看圖片選擇漢字 Look at the picture and choose the right Chinese character:



- A. 八 B. 六 C. 二 D. 人

b.筆畫題 Stroke questions:

1. "你"一共几个笔画?

How many strokes does the character "你" has? ()

- A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8

- 2."早 (zǎo) "的第一个笔画是什么?

What is the 1st stroke of "早 (zǎo) " ? ()

- A.— B. | C. 丶 D. 丶



B. 你做我猜 Chinese Charades:

- 主持人展示詞語 The host will show the Chinese word: “[漢字](#)”
- 各參賽隊伍派出一名隊員根據主持人展示的詞語輪流做動作（不可寫字、說話以及展示嘴型），其餘隊員根據他們所看到的動作猜測主持人展示的詞語。最先答對的隊伍得分。若搶答錯誤，該隊則失去本輪答題機會，剩下隊伍繼續搶答，直至答對為止。Each team will assign a representative to take turns to act out (cannot write, speak and show mouth shape) the word shown by the host, and all teams will guess the word based on the action performed. The first team to guess the word correctly will score. If the team guessed the word incorrectly, they will not have the chance to guess again, but other teams will still have a chance to guess until one of the teams got the answer right.

C. 看拼音寫漢字 Write the Chinese character based on the given pinyin and meaning:

- 主持人展示拼音。The host will present pinyin: “[dà \(big; old\)](#)”
- 參賽隊伍必須在規定時間內寫出漢字。Each team must write the Chinese characters within the specified time: [大](#)

D. 寫出同部件的漢字 Write out the list of Chinese characters with the same stroke or part:

- 主持人出示一個部件。The host will present one radical: “[辵](#)”
- 參賽隊伍需在規定時間內盡可能多地寫出帶有這個部件的漢字。Each team must write as many Chinese characters as possible with the given radical within the specified time.

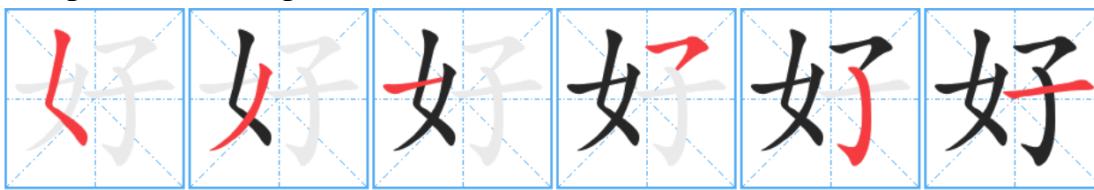
[这, 还, 选.....](#)



2. 決賽 Final Contest (Individual):

A. 寫出正確的筆順 Write the correct stroke order of the given Chinese characters:

- 主持人展示漢字 The host will show the Chinese character: “好”
- 參賽者必須在規定時間內用正確的筆順寫出該字。參賽者必須按照筆順依次寫出書寫步驟，否則不得分。Contestants must write the Chinese character in the correct stroke order within the specified time. Contestants must write the characters stroke-by-stroke as per below sample, otherwise, no points will be given.



B. 看生詞寫反義詞 Write the antonym of each given word in Chinese:

- 主持人展示一個詞語。The host will present a word: “坏”
- 參賽者必須在規定時間內寫出所示詞語的反義詞的漢字。Contestants will write the antonym of the given word in Chinese: 好

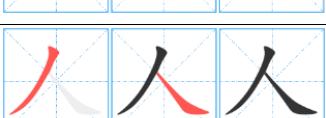
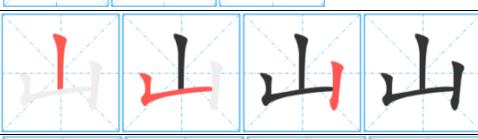
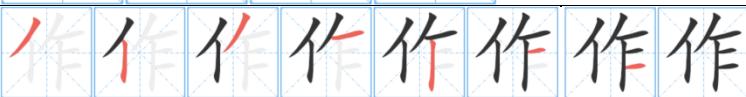
C. 翻譯句子 Translate the given sentence from English to Chinese:

- 主持人展示一個英文句子。The host will present a sentence in English: “I am busy today.”
- 參賽者必須在規定時間內寫出漢字。Contestants must write the corresponding sentence in Chinese within the specified time: 我今天很忙/今天我很忙。

*參賽者必須用簡體字作答所有題目。Contestants must use Simplified Chinese to answer all questions.



3. 汉字字表 Chinese Characters List:

汉字 Chinese character	笔顺 Stroke order
口 kǒu (mouth)	
木 mù (tree; wood)	
日 rì (sun)	
子 zǐ (baby; child)	
大 dà (big; old)	
小 xiǎo (small; young)	
女 nǚ (female; woman)	
人 rén (person)	
山 shān (mountain)	
火 huǒ (fire)	
工 gōng (work)	
作 zuò (make; act; perform)	



一 yī (one)	
二 èr (two)	
三 sān (three)	
四 sì (four)	
五 wǔ (five)	
六 liù (six)	
七 qī (seven)	
八 bā (eight)	
九 jiǔ (nine)	
十 shí (ten)	
你 nǐ (you)	
好 hǎo (good)	
什 shén (mixed; miscellaneous)	
么 me (interrogative particle)	



请 qǐng (polite form of request: please; to treat or to invite somebody)	
问 wèn (to ask)	
我 wǒ (I/me)	
们 men (plural ending for pronouns)	
没 méi (not)	
有 yǒu (to have; to exist)	
吗 ma (interrogative particle)	
几 jǐ (how many; some; a few)	
个 gè/ge (measure word for many common everyday objects)	
的 de (a possessive or descriptive particle)	
和 hé (and)	



是 shì (be)	
不 bù (no; not)	
也 yě (also)	
这 zhè (this)	
那 nà (that)	
还 hái (still; yet)	
都 dōu (all; in every case)	
学 xué (to study; to learn)	
生 shēng (grow; be born; people taking up certain jobs as their occupation)	
大 dà (big; old)	
中 zhōng (middle; centre)	



小 xiǎo (small; young)	
英 yīng (Britain)	
文 wén (character)	
国 guó (country; nation)	
天 tiān (day; sky)	
昨 zuó (yesterday)	
今 jīn (now, at present)	
明 míng (bright)	
年 nián (year)	
现 xiàn (now; to appear)	



在 zài (in; at; to exist)	
点 diǎn (hour; a bit; spot)	
见 jiàn (to see; to meet)	
吃 chī (to eat)	
饭 fàn (meal)	
上 shàng (above; on top; to ascend; to go to)	
下 xià (below; under; to descend)	
时 shí (time; period)	
间 jiān (MW for room; between)	
怎 zěn (how; why)	
样 yàng (kind, sort; appearance)	



太 tài (extremely; excessively)	
了 le (particle for new situation, completed action, etc.)	
很 hěn (very)	
忙 máng (busy)	
去 qù (to go)	
看 kàn (to look)	
听 tīng (to listen)	
早 zǎo (early)	
晚 wǎn (evening; late)	
儿 ér (son)	
以 yǐ (by means of)	



所 suǒ (place, location)	
月 yuè (moon)	
门 mén (door)	
王 wáng (king; surname)	
呢 ne (a question particle)	
想 xiǎng (to think; would like)	
喝 hē (to drink)	
只 zhǐ (only; just; merely)	



给 gěi (to give)	
杯 bēi (glass/ cup)	
水 shuǐ (water)	
朋 péng (friend; acquaintance)	
友 yǒu/you (friend; acquaintance)	
认 rèn (to know; to recognize; to be familiar with)	
识 shí/shi (to know; to recognize; to be familiar with)	
高 gāo (tall; high)	



兴 xìng (mood; interest)	
做 zuò (to do; to work; to make)	
哪 nǎ (which; where)	
觉 jiào (sleep) /jué (feel)	
得 dé/de (a structural particle) /děi (have to)	
课 kè (class; course; lesson)	
意 yì (thought; meaning)	



思 sī/si (to think)	
要 yào (to want; to require; to need)	
就 jiù (adv: precisely; exactly)	
吧 ba (a sentence final particle)	
他 tā (he;him)	
打 dǎ (to hit)	
电 diàn (electricity)	
话 huà (speech)	
家 jiā (home; family)	
为 wèi (for)	



因 yīn (because)	
起 qǐ (to rise)	
候 hòu /hou (time; await)	
开 kāi (to open; to operate)	
会 huì (to know how; meeting)	
午 wǔ (noon)	
才 cái (not until; only then)	
题 tí (topic; question)	
常 cháng (often; ordinary)	



谁 shéi (who)	
影 yǐng (shadow)	
说 shuō (to say; to speak)	
难 nán (difficult)	
写 xiě (to write)	
汉 hàn (the Han nationality)	
字 zì (character)	
用 yòng (to use)	
可 kě (to approve)	



4. 认读汉字表 (only required to recognize and read) :

汉字 Chinese character	例子 Example	汉字 Chinese character	例子 Example
久 jiǔ (long time)	好 久 不 见 。 (Long time no see.)	冷 lěng (cold)	很冷 (very cold)
谢 xiè (thank)	谢谢 (thank you)	热 rè (hot)	很热 (very hot)
介 绍 jièshào (introduce)	介绍朋友 (introduce friends)	比 bǐ (to compare)	今天比昨天冷。 (Today is colder than yesterday)
她 tā (she)	她是 (she is)	雨 yǔ (rain)	下雨 (to rain)
它 tā (it)	它是 (it is)	多 duō (many; much)	很多 (many; lots of)
容 易 róngyì (easy)	很 容 易 (very easy)	更 gèng (even more)	更大 (bigger)
澳 ào (bay; dock, bank)	澳门 (Macao)	错 cuò (wrong)	错 了 。(It's wrong.)
老 lǎo (old)	老师 (teacher)	又 yòu (again)	今天又下雨了。 (Today it rained again.)
气 qì (air)	天 气 (weather)	但 dàn (Conj. but)	但是 (Conj. but)
而且 érqiě (conj. moreover; in addition)	而 且 (conj. moreover; in addition)	馆 guǎn (place; buiding)	饭馆 (restaurant)
网 wǎng (net)	上 网 (surf the internet)	青 菜 qīngcài (leafy vegetable)	吃青菜 (eat leafy vegetable)



非 fēi (non-)	非常 (extremely)	客 kè (guest)	客人 (guest)
台 风 táifēng (typhoon)	今天有台风。 (There is a typhoon today.)	贵 guì (expensive; honorable)	很 贵 (very expensive)
预报 yùbào (to forecast)	天 气 预 报 (weather forecast)	行 xíng (to walk; okay)	不 行 (No. /It's not okay.)
糟糕 zāogāo (in a terrible mess; how terrible)	糟 糕 的 天 气 (terrible weather)	位 wèi (position; place; measure word for distinguished people)	三 位 客 人 (three guests)
后 hòu (after; behind)	以 后 (after)	别 bié (don't)	别 喝 水 。 (Don't drink water.)
前 qián (front; before)	以 前 (before)	来 lái (to come)	来 澳 门 大 学 (come to UM)
冰 茶 bīngchá (iced tea)	喝 冰 茶 (drink iced tea)	少 放 shǎofàng (put less)	少 放 冰 (put less ice)
米 mǐ (rice)	米 饭(rice)	快 kuài (fast, quick; quickly)	很 快 (very quickly)