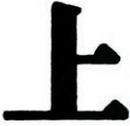


Translation, Please

The common dialect of the Chinese language is written as characters instead of letters. There are five kinds of characters.

<p>Pictographs are ancient pictures that show the objects they name. Most of them have been modernized.</p>	<p>This is the modern symbol for <i>man</i>.</p>	
<p>Simple graphs are single characters that represent abstract words.</p>	<p>This is the character for <i>up</i>.</p>	
<p>Compound graphs have two or more characters combined to represent a word.</p>	<p>The characters for <i>man</i> and <i>word</i> combine for <i>trust</i>.</p>	
<p>Phonetic compounds have one element to give the character's meaning and another to give its pronunciation.</p>	<p>The part of this character that means "nephew" is on the left. The part on the right shows that it is pronounced <i>heng</i>.</p>	
<p>Borrowed characters represent words with similar pronunciations.</p>	<p>The character for <i>scorpion</i> is borrowed to write <i>ten thousand</i>. Both are pronounced <i>wan</i>.</p>	

► Think of the English word for each Chinese character below. Then read the sentences.

A  handed  coins to his .

The  jumped . " me," he shouted. "I will repay you!"

Name _____

Strange Settings

If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. Psalm 139:9-10



► Draw a line from each word or group of words to the setting it describes. If the word describes both, draw lines to both.

near the sea

guarded by soldiers

lonely

beside the tracks

The City of Vladivostok

Gladys's Campsite

crowded

snowy

dirty

near the woods

muddy

Imagine That!

- Choose a setting where you often go.
- Write it in the center box. Write one or two words to describe that setting in each of the other boxes.

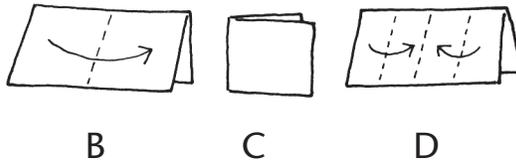
Paper Folding

China and Japan have developed many forms of paper art. One of the simplest is shaping forms from paper by folding and cutting. Try one or more of these.

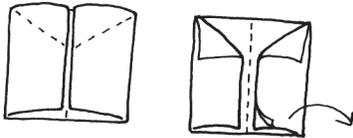
House or Inn



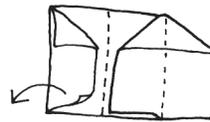
1. Fold an 8- or 9-inch square of thin paper as shown.



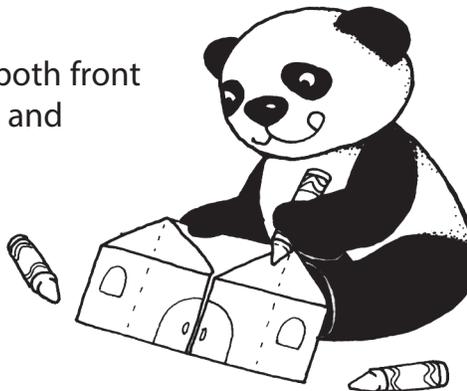
2. Fold the corners out and down to make creases. Unfold the corners again.



3. Open the flaps and refold the creases to make triangles. Now your inn has doors.

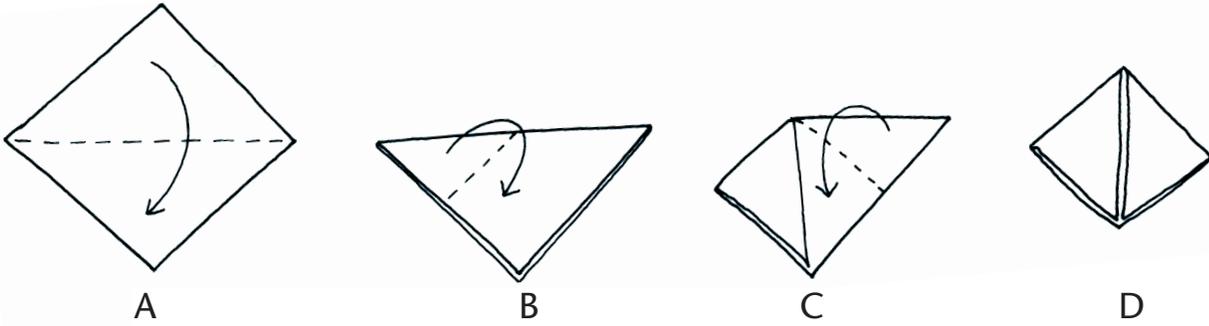


4. Decorate the inn outside (both front and back). Open the doors and decorate the inside.

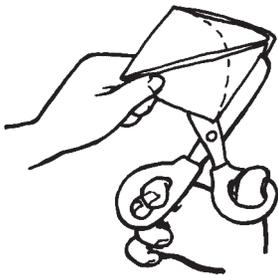


Pig

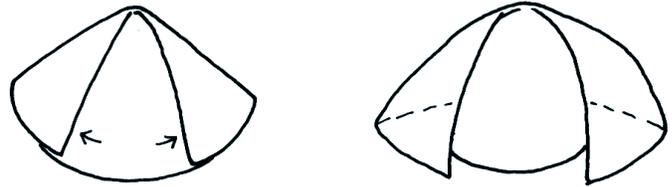
1. Fold a 5-inch square of thin paper as shown.



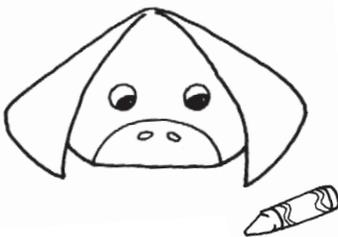
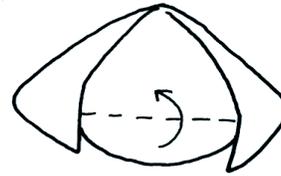
2. Cut off the open edge in a half circle.



3. Fold the ears out. Bend the tips of the ears in.



4. Fold the lower edge up to form the snout.



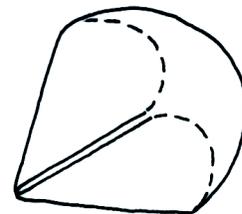
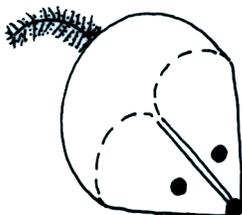
5. Draw nose and eyes.

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Mouse

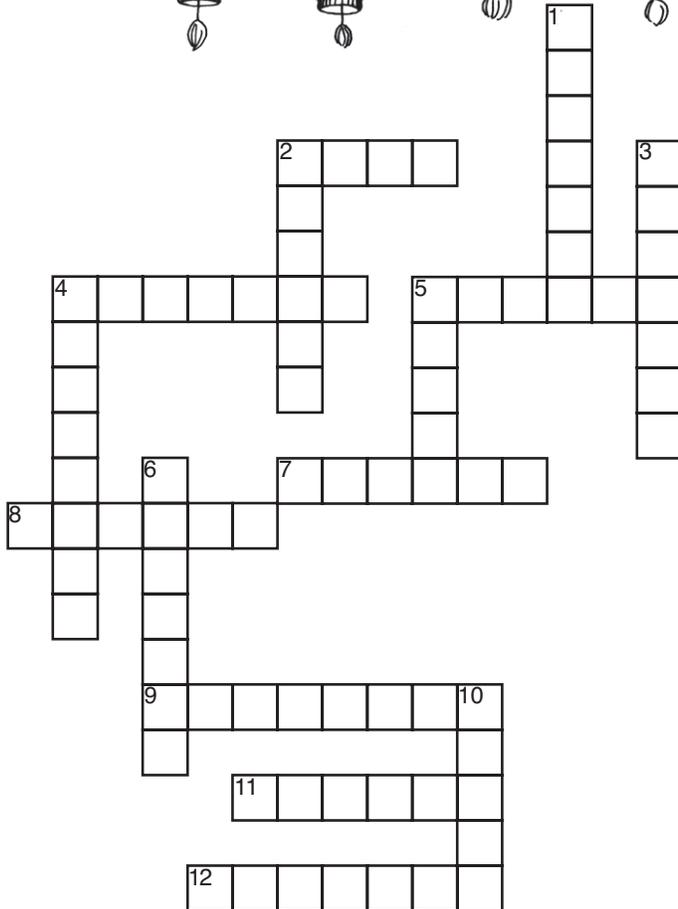
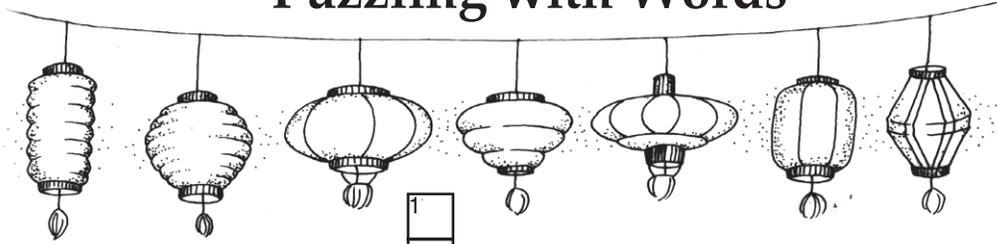
1. Follow steps 1 and 2 for the pig.

2. Unfold the top layers a little so you can cut them into the shape of ears. Fold the ears back down..



3. Draw nose and eyes, and then add a chenille wire tail.

Puzzling with Words



Across:

- 2. A Chinese sleeping platform
- 4. A missionary building or compound
- 5. A net stretched between two poles that are harnessed to mules
- 7. An official appointed to represent his people in a foreign country
- 8. A soft felt hat with a brim that turns up or down
- 9. A small, two-wheeled Oriental carriage drawn by one or two people
- 11. One who sells
- 12. Unskilled Oriental workers

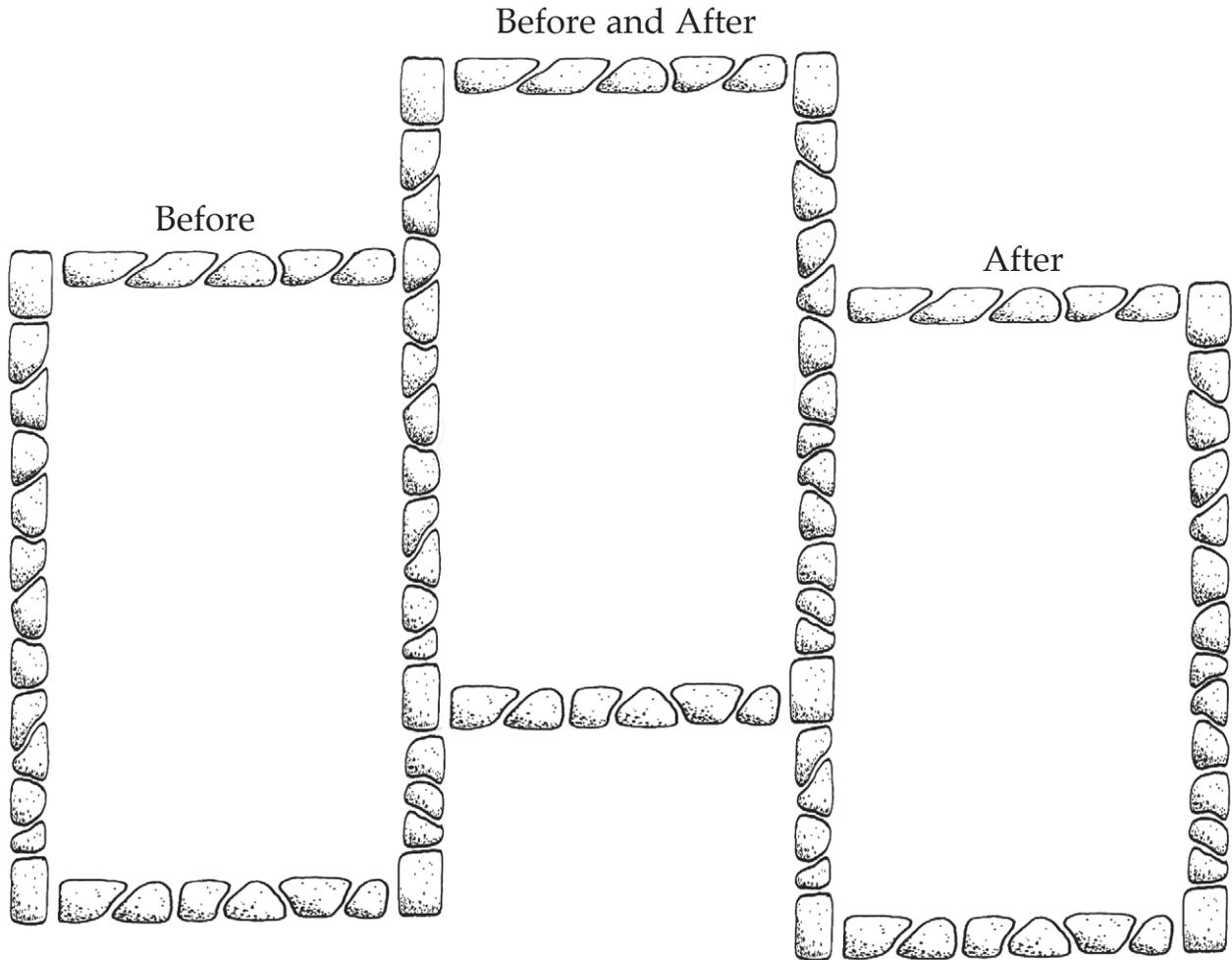
Down:

- 1. A tall, slender tower
- 2. A wide-sleeved Japanese robe tied with a sash
- 3. A flat bank of earth
- 4. A mule driver
- 5. A water plant with colorful blossoms
- 6. To attack persistently, as with questions
- 10. Goods to sell

Name _____

The Inn of the Eight Happinesses

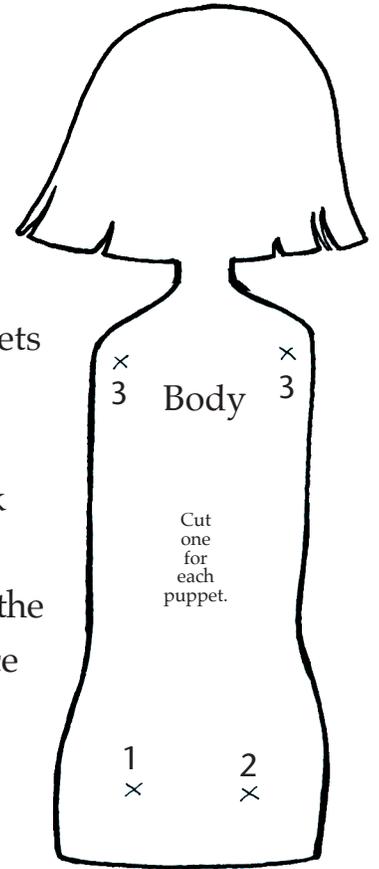
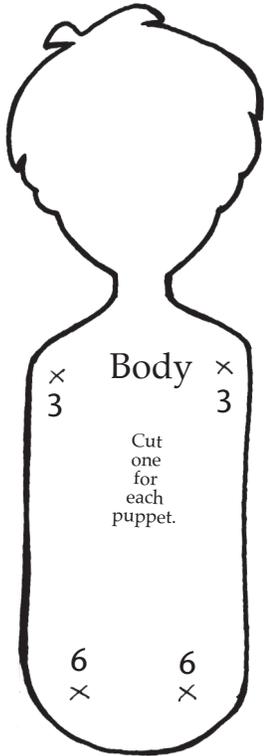
- ▶ Cut out the sentences on the dark lines.
- ▶ Place each one on the correct window according to whether it tells what the inn was like **before** or **after** or **before and after** Gladys and Mrs. Lawson and their helpers worked on it.



1 It was square, enclosed by thick walls.	5 Doors hung off their hinges.	9 It was dusty and dirty.
2 The courtyard was neat and clean.	6 The rooms were spotless.	10 Crumbled stone lay in the courtyard.
3 The windows had new paper in them.	7 A balcony ran along the upper story.	11 Muleteers heard the gospel there.
4 Rooms opened into the courtyard.	8 Brooms leaned against the walls.	12 The bright tile roof was mended.

Shadow Puppets

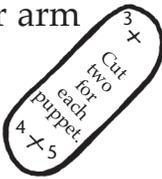
- ▶ Trace the puppet pieces onto dark-colored paper and cut out.
- ▶ Match the numbers and fasten with paper fasteners.
- ▶ Attach drinking straws at the dots with tape or staples.
- ▶ See how many different movements may be achieved by operating the hands of your puppet with one hand and the feet with the other.



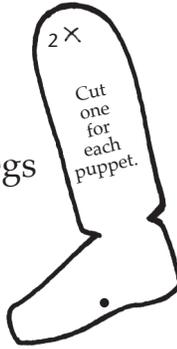
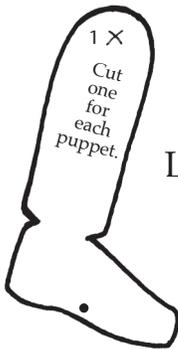
Stage a Puppet Play

Write and perform a short play for the puppets you made. Cover the top half of a doorway with a thin piece of light-colored material. Cover the bottom with a piece of thick, dark material. Position a bright light so that it shines from the side of the material opposite the audience. Sit or kneel behind the bottom piece of material while you operate the puppets behind the thinner top piece.

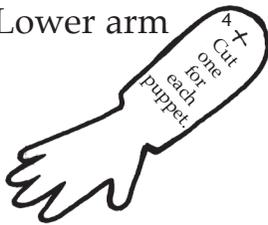
Upper arm



Lower legs



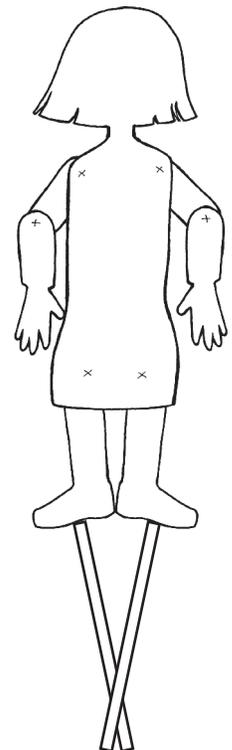
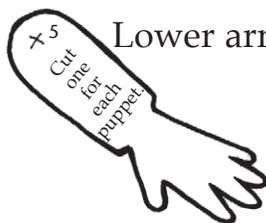
Lower arm



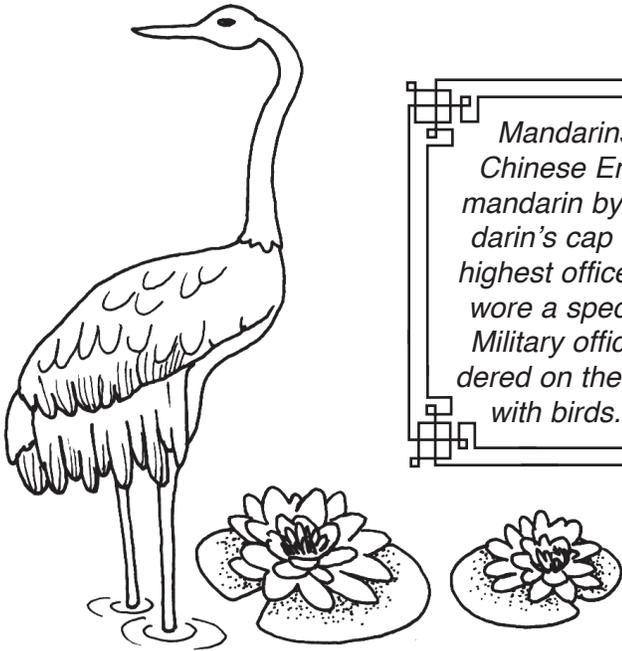
Upper leg



Lower arm



Gladys and the Mandarin



Mandarins were high-ranking officers in the Chinese Empire. A Chinese person became a mandarin by taking tests. The buttons on a mandarin's cap showed how important he was. The highest officers wore red buttons. Each mandarin wore a special robe to show his field of service. Military officers wore robes with beasts embroidered on them. Civil officers had robes decorated with birds. The robes of judges were plainer.

► Find the paragraph on page 57 in *These Are My People* that tells how the mandarin looked.

► Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

What kind of officer was he? military civil judge

How do you know?

► Write your answer here.

A Different Story

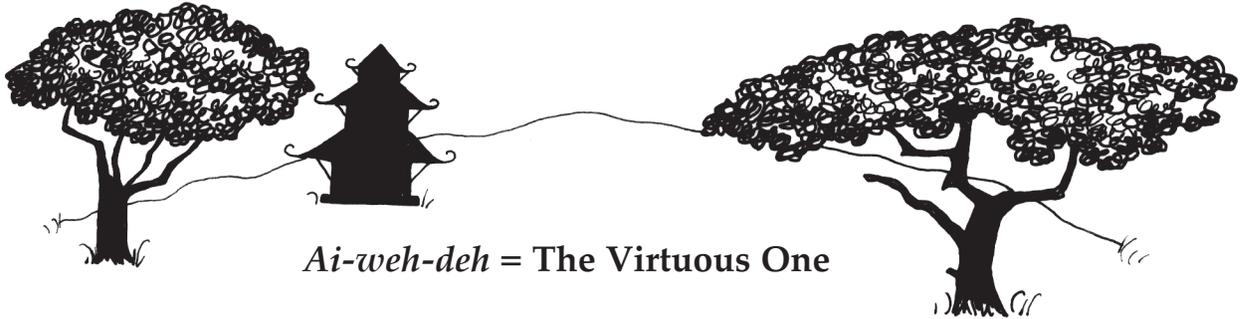
How do you think the story would have been different if Gladys had decided not to take the foot-inspecting job?

► Write your answer here.

Name _____

What's in a Name?

► Write your answers on the lines.



Why was this a good name for Gladys Aylward?

Who made Gladys able to earn this good name?

What name would you like to be given?

What would you have to do or be in order to earn that name?

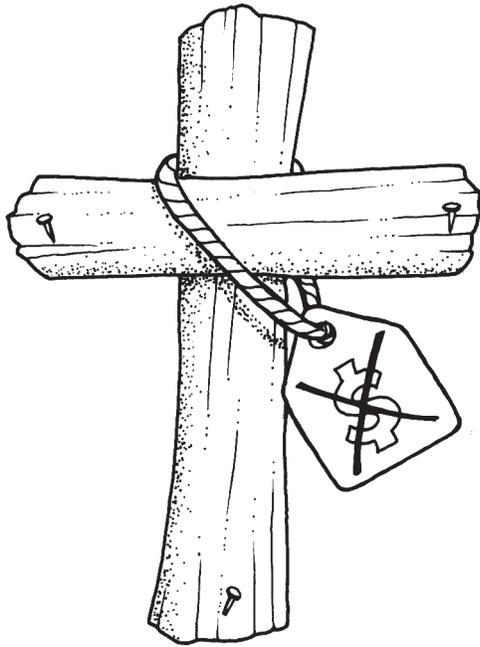
► Write your real name in "bubble" letters.
Draw and color a different pattern on each letter.

AMY JOHN

*A good name is rather to
be chosen than great riches.
Proverbs 22:1a*

Name _____

Not for Sale



Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold . . . but with the precious blood of Christ.
— I Peter 1:18-19

- ▶ Some of these things can be sold and bought. Put a \$ beside each of these things. Write some more items on the lines with the \$.
- ▶ Some of these things have value beyond any price. Put a around each of these things. Write some more items in the boxes.

friends

house

candy bar

family

clothes

forgiveness

living in a free country

car

God's love

toys

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

Name _____

You Are There

► Pretend that you are a news reporter sent to cover the Japanese attack on the village of Yangcheng. Write the questions you would ask Gladys.



1. Where

2. Why

3. How

4. Who

5. When

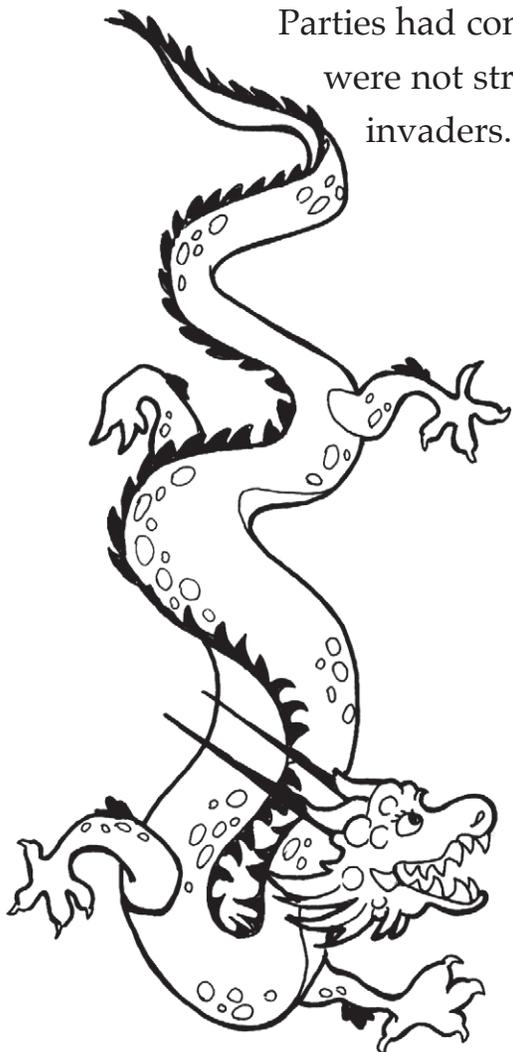
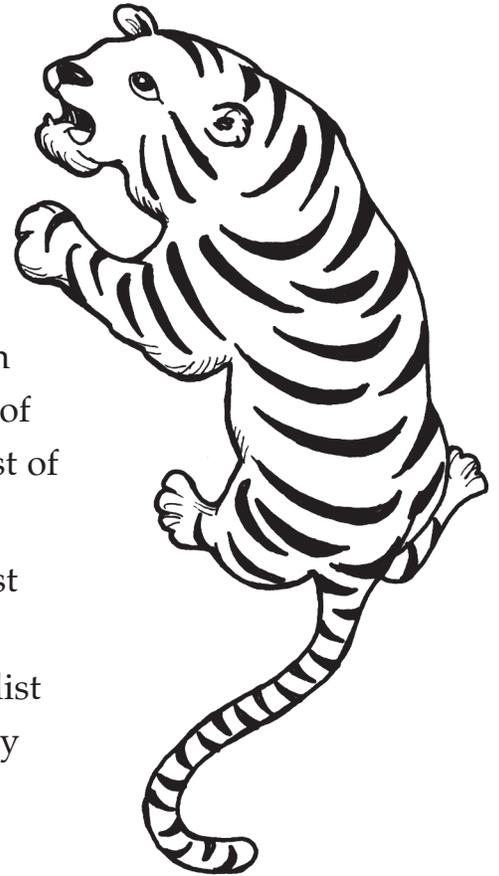
6. What

War Background

Note: To help the student link these events to American history, point out that Japan attacked China only four years before it attacked Pearl Harbor.

In 1932, Gladys arrived in a country already torn by years of struggle. The Chinese Communists, led by Mao Tse-tung, and the Chinese Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, both wanted to rule. Shortly after Gladys's arrival, the Communists began the Long March to escape Chiang's army. They marched from the south of China to the mountain province of Shensi, just northwest of Shansi where Gladys lived in Yangcheng.

During the years between 1934 and 1937, the Communist Party grew larger and larger. By the time the Japanese attacked China in 1937, the Communist and Nationalist Parties had come to an uneasy peace, but they were not strong enough to fight off the invaders.



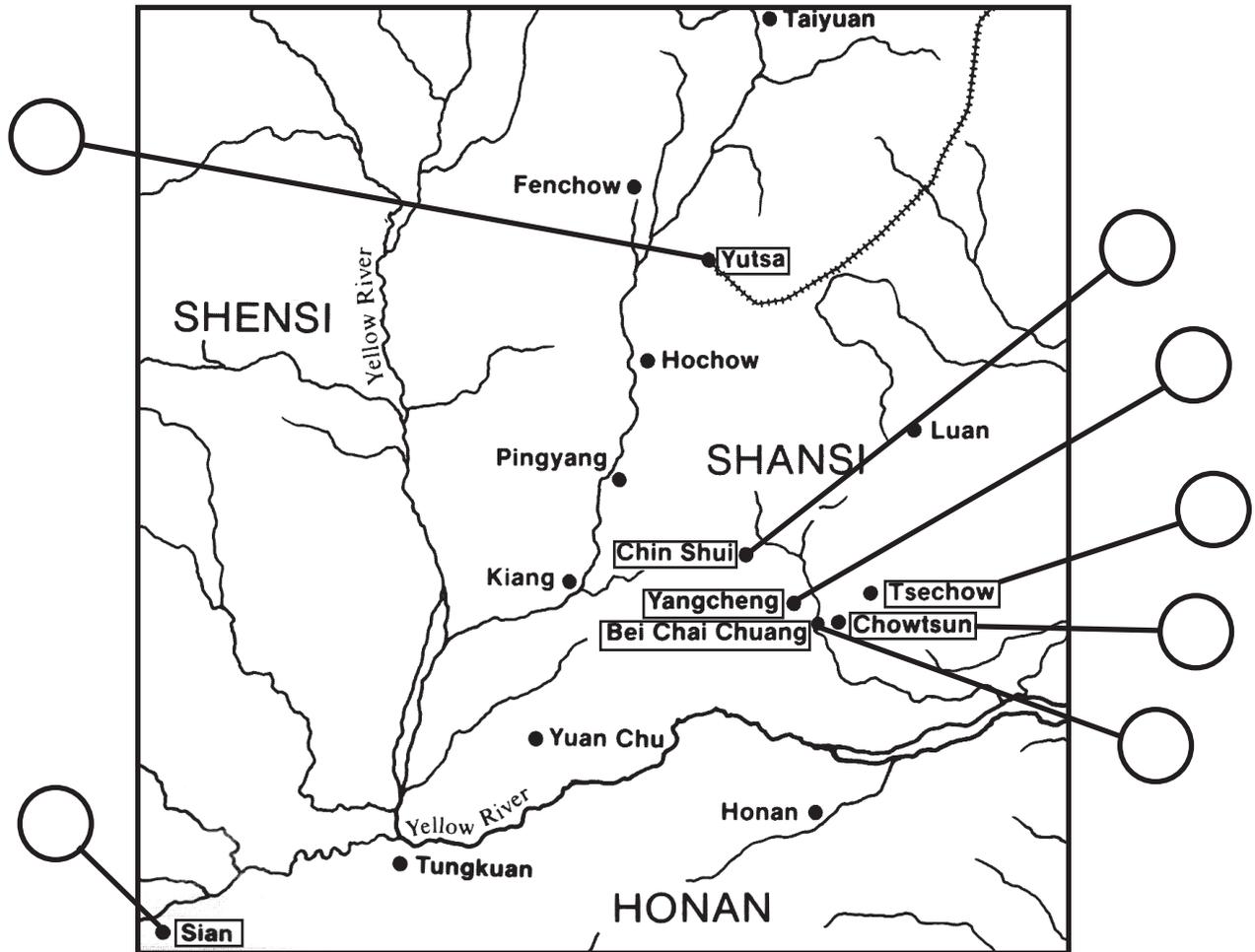
In 1941, Gladys fled south to Sian with her children, and fighting continued until 1944, when the Japanese began a major offensive. When World War II ended in 1945, the Chinese Communists attacked the Nationalist Chinese. Although the United States tried to mediate between the two parties in 1946, the civil war continued.

By 1948, Gladys was in such danger that she had to return to England. Finally, in 1949, the Nationalists fled to Formosa (Taiwan), leaving mainland China in the hands of the victorious Communist Chinese. The China that Gladys knew and loved was transformed into a Communist state.

Name _____

Mapping the Story

► Write the correct number in the circle to locate these places from *These Are My People*. Looking back at the story will help you remember.



1. On her way to the mission field, Gladys traveled by bus from this city where the railway ended (page 36).
2. This city was located on the main trade route, so it was a good place for Gladys and Mrs. Lawson to open an inn (page 42).
3. Gladys led the Christians of Yangcheng to this isolated village to escape the Japanese (page 83).
4. The Japanese marched from this city to Yangcheng (page 83).
5. Gladys traveled to this town to lead a memorial service for Hsi Lien's family who were killed by the Japanese (page 93).
6. Gladys went to this town to treat a convert who had been wounded (page 100).
7. When it was no longer safe for Gladys to remain in Bei Chai Chuang, she led her children to safety in this place (page 111).

Name _____

Mapping a Character

Gladys Aylward



► Tell 3 things that happened to Gladys before she arrived in China.

--	--	--

► Tell 3 things that happened to Gladys after she arrived in China.

--	--	--

► Write 3 words that describe Gladys.

--	--	--

Remember: Information on a map should use few words and does not have to be in complete sentences.

Name _____

Sing with Understanding

Gladys and the children sang to remind themselves of the glory of God and His care for them. One of the hymns they sang was "O For a Thousand Tongues to Sing."



► Look at the verse they sang (page 123) and fill in the spaces.

“O for a . . . ” is another way of saying “I wish that I had” If you were thirsty you might say, “O for a

_____”

When we sing

“O for a thousand tongues to sing my great Redeemer’s praise . . . ,”
we are really saying,

“I wish that I had a thousand tongues
to sing my great Redeemer’s praise.”

► List the three things that the writer of the hymn wanted to sing:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

► Add two more things that you would like to sing praises to God for:

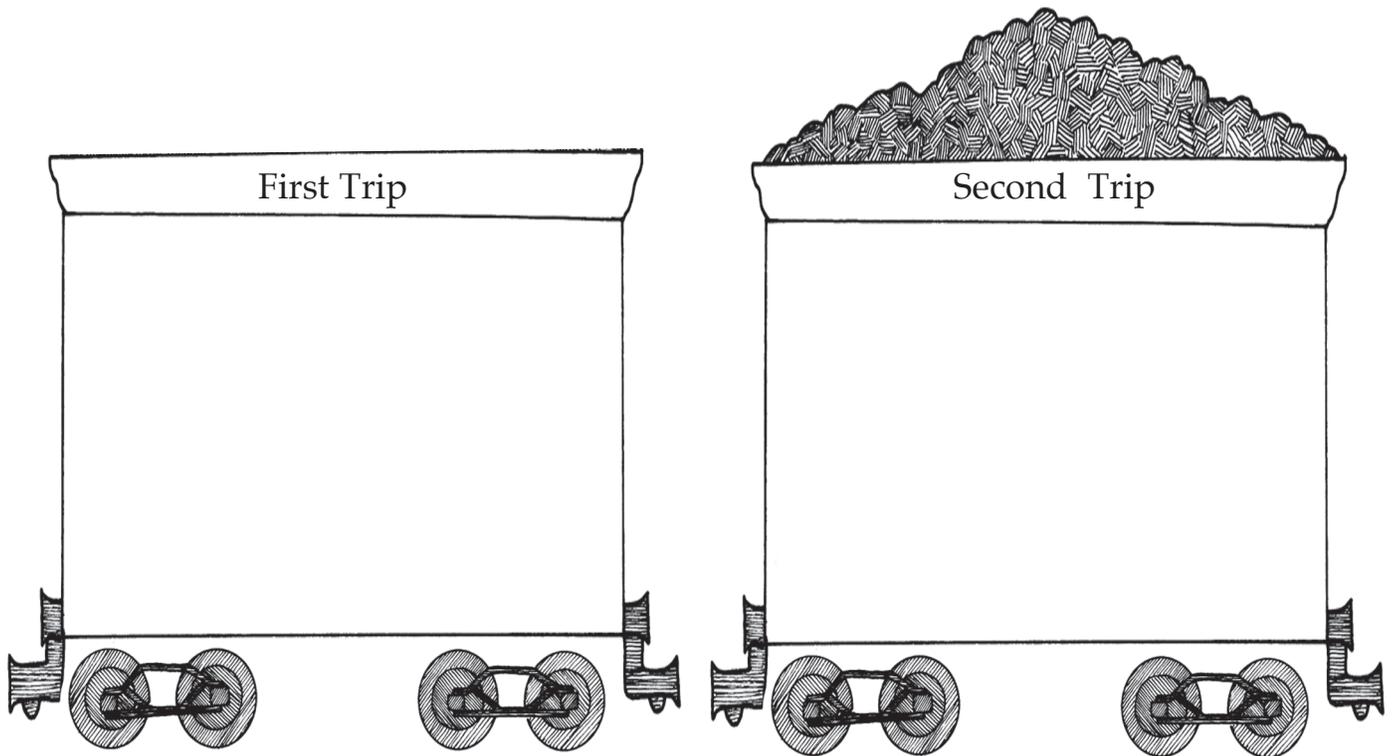
1. _____

2. _____

Name _____

Two Train Rides

- ▶ Gladys took two very different train trips in *These Are My People*, one in Chapter 2 and one in Chapter 14. Review both of them and notice the differences.
- ▶ Cut on the dark lines to separate the strips at the bottom of the page. Glue each one on the correct train car.

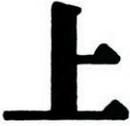


traveled with children	traveled in Europe
traveled across Russia	traveled to escape the Japanese
traveled for four days	traveled in winter
traveled with soldiers	traveled to the mission field
traveled through dark tunnels	traveled in China

Name _____

Translation, Please

The common dialect of the Chinese language is written as characters instead of letters. There are five kinds of characters.

<p>Pictographs are ancient pictures that show the objects they name. Most of them have been modernized.</p>	<p>This is the modern symbol for <i>man</i>.</p>	
<p>Simple graphs are single characters that represent abstract words.</p>	<p>This is the character for <i>up</i>.</p>	
<p>Compound graphs have two or more characters combined to represent a word.</p>	<p>The characters for <i>man</i> and <i>word</i> combine for <i>trust</i>.</p>	
<p>Phonetic compounds have one element to give the character's meaning and another to give its pronunciation.</p>	<p>The part of this character that means "nephew" is on the left. The part on the right shows that it is pronounced <i>heng</i>.</p>	
<p>Borrowed characters represent words with similar pronunciations.</p>	<p>The character for <i>scorpion</i> is borrowed to write <i>ten thousand</i>. Both are pronounced <i>wan</i>.</p>	

► Think of the English word for each Chinese character below. Then read the sentences.

A **人** *man* handed **萬** *ten thousand* coins to his **甥** *nephew*.

The **甥** *nephew* jumped **上** *up*. "**信** *Trust* me," he shouted. "I will repay you!"

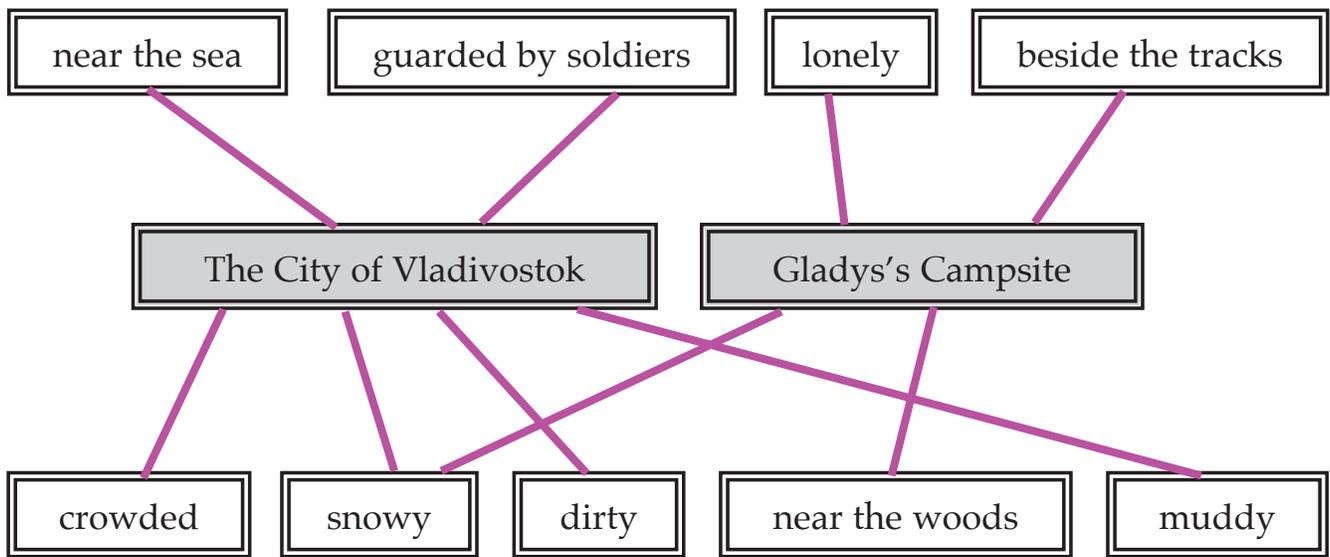
Name _____

Strange Settings Answer Key

If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. Psalm 139:9-10



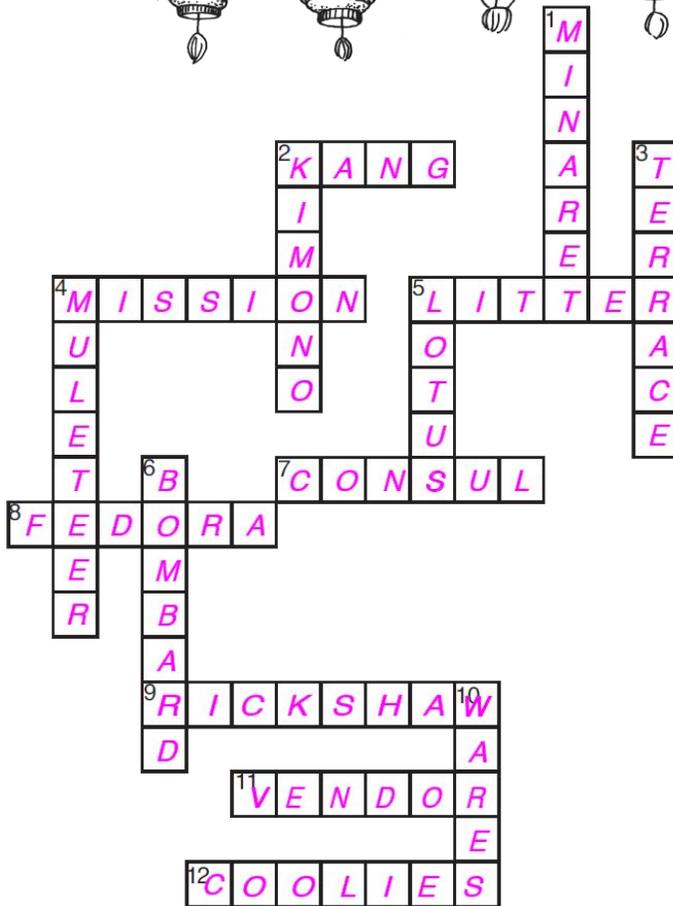
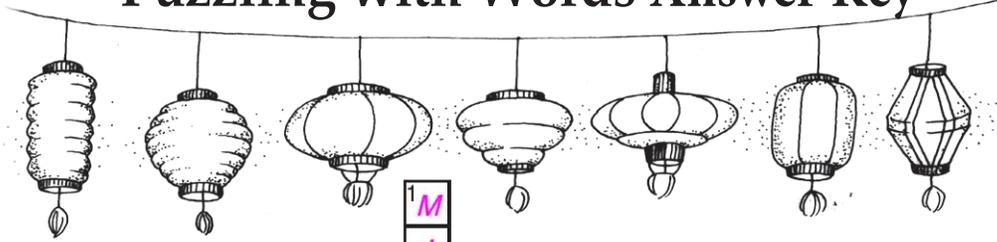
► Draw a line from each word or group of words to the setting it describes. If the word describes both, draw lines to both.



Imagine That!

- Choose a setting where you often go.
- Write it in the center box. Write one or two words to describe that setting in each of the other boxes. *Answers will vary.*

Puzzling with Words Answer Key



kimono	mission
wares	terrace
lotus	fedora
bombard	vendor
rickshaw	minaret
consul	litter
k'ang	coolies
muleteer	



Across:

- 2. A Chinese sleeping platform
- 4. A missionary building or compound
- 5. A net stretched between two poles that are harnessed to mules
- 7. An official appointed to represent his people in a foreign country
- 8. A soft felt hat with a brim that turns up or down
- 9. A small, two-wheeled Oriental carriage drawn by one or two people
- 11. One who sells
- 12. Unskilled Oriental workers

Down:

- 1. A tall, slender tower
- 2. A wide-sleeved Japanese robe tied with a sash
- 3. A flat bank of earth
- 4. A mule driver
- 5. A water plant with colorful blossoms
- 6. To attack persistently, as with questions
- 10. Goods to sell

Name _____

The Inn of the Eight Happinesses

- ▶ Cut out the sentences on the dark lines.
- ▶ Place each one on the correct window according to whether it tells what the inn was like **before** or **after** or **before and after** Gladys and Mrs. Lawson and their helpers worked on it.

The diagram shows an inn with three distinct sections, each with a window for a sentence. The sections are labeled 'Before', 'Before and After', and 'After'. The sentences are numbered 1 through 12.

Before

- 5 Doors hung off their hinges.
- 8 Brooms leaned against the walls.
- 9 It was dusty and dirty.
- 10 Crumbled stone lay in the courtyard.

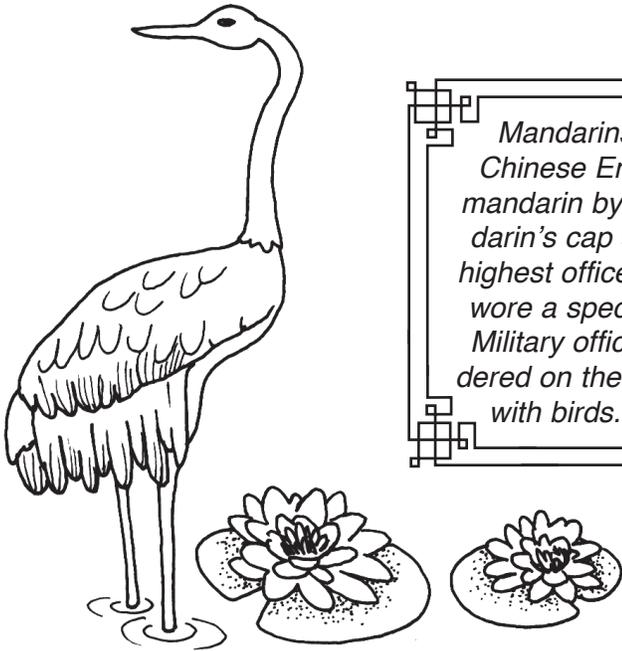
Before and After

- 1 It was square, enclosed by thick walls.
- 4 Rooms opened into the courtyard.
- 7 A balcony ran along the upper story.

After

- 2 The courtyard was neat and clean.
- 3 The windows had new paper in them.
- 6 The rooms were spotless.
- 11 Muleteers heard the gospel there.
- 12 The bright tile roof was mended.

Gladys and the Mandarin



Mandarins were high-ranking officers in the Chinese Empire. A Chinese person became a mandarin by taking tests. The buttons on a mandarin's cap showed how important he was. The highest officers wore red buttons. Each mandarin wore a special robe to show his field of service. Military officers wore robes with beasts embroidered on them. Civil officers had robes decorated with birds. The robes of judges were plainer.

► Find the paragraph on page 57 in *These Are My People* that tells how the mandarin looked.

► Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

What kind of officer was he? military civil judge

How do you know?

► Write your answer here.

Answers will vary but should include "his robe had birds on it."

A Different Story

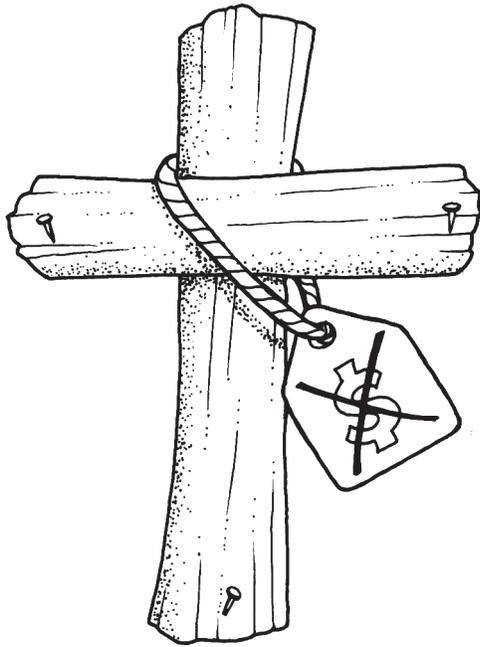
How do you think the story would have been different if Gladys had decided not to take the foot-inspecting job?

► Write your answer here.

Answers will vary.

Name _____

Not for Sale



Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold . . . but with the precious blood of Christ.
— I Peter 1:18-19

- ▶ Some of these things can be sold and bought. Put a \$ beside each of these things. Write some more items on the lines with the \$.
- ▶ Some of these things have value beyond any price. Put a around each of these things. Write some more items in the boxes.

friends

\$ house

\$ candy bar

forgiveness

living in a free country

\$ clothes

\$ toys

God's love

\$ car

family

\$ _____

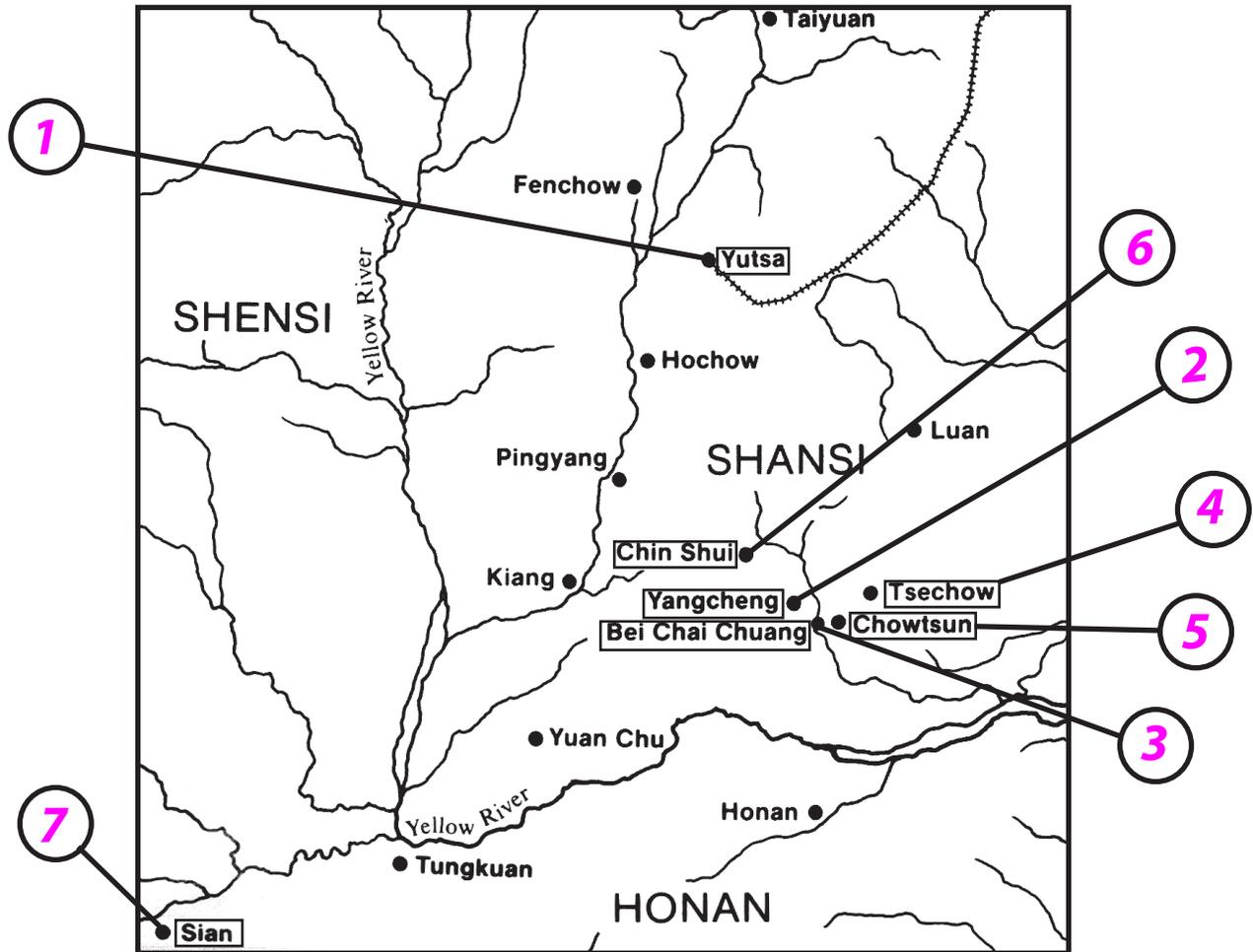
\$ _____

\$ _____

Answers will vary.

Mapping the Story Answer Key

► Write the correct number in the circle to locate these places from *These Are My People*. Looking back at the story will help you remember.



1. On her way to the mission field, Gladys traveled by bus from this city where the railway ended (page 36).
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3. Gladys led the Christians of Yangcheng to this isolated village to escape the Japanese (page 83).

4. The Japanese marched from this city to Yangcheng (page 83).
5. Gladys traveled to this town to lead a memorial service for Hsi Lien's family who were killed by the Japanese (page 93).
6. Gladys went to this town to treat a convert who had been wounded (page 100).
7. When it was no longer safe for Gladys to remain in Bei Chai Chuang, she led her children to safety in this place (page 111).

Name _____

Sing with Understanding Answer Key

Gladys and the children sang to remind themselves of the glory of God and His care for them. One of the hymns they sang was “O For a Thousand Tongues to Sing.”



► Look at the verse they sang (page 123) and fill in the spaces.

“O for a . . . ” is another way of saying “I wish that I had” If you were thirsty you might say, “O for a

_____”
Answers will vary.

When we sing

“O for a thousand tongues to sing my great Redeemer’s praise . . . ,”
we are really saying,

“I wish that I had a thousand tongues
to sing my great Redeemer’s praise.”

► List the three things that the writer of the hymn wanted to sing:

1. *my great Redeemer's praise*
2. *the glories of my God and King*
3. *the triumphs of His grace*

► Add two more things that you would like to sing praises to God for:

1. *Answers will vary.*
2. _____

Name _____

Two Train Rides Answer Key

- ▶ Gladys took two very different train trips in *These Are My People*, one in Chapter 2 and one in Chapter 14. Review both of them and notice the differences.
- ▶ Cut on the dark lines to separate the strips at the bottom of the page. Glue each one on the correct train car.

