



The SESK Party Game

STUFF EVERY TRAVELER SHOULD SAY IN CHINESE

How to play (30 seconds)

1. The reader reads a card and its three answers out loud.
2. Everyone says "One, two, three, Goldilocks!" and holds up 1, 2, or 3 fingers.
3. The reader flips the card and reads the answer and the Why.
4. Everyone who was right takes a point.
5. The reader reads the joke with a straight face. Anyone laughs or groans? The reader takes a point. Nobody got it right? The reader takes a point.
6. Pass the deck left. Most points when the points run out wins.

What you need

These cards and the point tokens on the last two pages. No tokens? Use coins, buttons, pebbles, or marshmallows. 3 to 10 players, ages 8 and up.

Expert rule: Bet It

Before the reader flips the card, you may put one of your points on your answer. Right: take your normal point plus one extra. Wrong: your bet goes back to the pile. That's it.

Printing

Print single-sided, on cardstock if you have it. Cut on the dashed lines. Each card is a 3.5 x 5 inch index card. The answer half is upside down on purpose, so the table can't peek.

Cards 1 to 50 of 55. More cards and the free daily online game at sesk.info. Built 2026-10-13.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'Hello' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A** nǐ hǎo (你好)
- B** zàijiàn (再见)
- C** xièxie (谢谢)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9612

SESK.INFO

What did the teapot say to the tired traveler? Nǐ hǎo! Let me pour you a warm welcome.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Nǐ hǎo literally means 'you good' and works almost anywhere. Zàijiàn means goodbye and xièxie means thank you. In Taiwan it is written the same way.

你好.

A nǐ hǎo (你好)

LANGUAGES



Which Mandarin greeting is the polite 'Hello' to use with an older person or a hotel manager?

- A** nǐ men hǎo (你们好)
- B** zǎo (早)
- C** nín hǎo (您好)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9613

SESK.INFO

Nín hǎo is hello with good manners built in. It is basically a greeting wearing a tie.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Nín (您) is the courteous form of nǐ (你), so nín hǎo shows respect. Nǐmen hǎo greets a group, and zǎo means good morning.

C nín hǎo (您好)

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'Thank you' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A** duìbuqǐ (对不起)
- B** qǐngwèn (请问)
- C** xièxie (谢谢)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9614

SESK.INFO

I said xièxie so many times on my trip, my tour guide started calling me Mister Thankful.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Xièxie is the word you will use most on a trip, for every shop, meal and taxi. Duìbuqǐ means 'I'm sorry and qǐngwèn means excuse me, may I ask. Taiwan writes it 謝謝.

C xièxie (谢谢)

LANGUAGES



Someone thanks you in Mandarin. Which phrase means 'You're welcome'?

- A** méi wèntí (没问题)
- B** bú kèqi (不客气)
- C** bú duì (不对)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9615

SESK.INFO

My friend said xièxie, I said bú kèqi, and we kept going back and forth until the bus left without us.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Bú kèqi is the standard reply to xièxie. Méi wèntí means no problem and bú duì means that's not right. Bú yòng xiè (不用谢), 'no need to thank', is another polite reply.

B bú kèqi (不客气)

LANGUAGES



You bump into someone on a crowded subway. How do you say 'I'm sorry' in Mandarin?

- A duìbuqǐ (对不起)
- B méi guānxi (没关系)
- C bú kèqi (不客气)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9616

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the cookie say duìbuqǐ? It felt a little crummy about bumping into the milk.

WHY Duìbuqǐ is the everyday apology. Méi guānxi is the reply, 'it doesn't matter', and bú kèqi means you're welcome.

A duìbuqǐ (对不起)

LANGUAGES



Someone says duìbuqǐ (I'm sorry) to you. Which reply means 'It doesn't matter' or 'That's all right'?

- A bú shì (不是)
- B xièxie (谢谢)
- C méi guānxi (没关系)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9617

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My friend stepped on my foot and said duìbuqǐ. I said méi guānxi. My foot said otherwise.

WHY Méi guānxi is the friendly answer to an apology. Bú shì means no, it isn't, and xièxie means thank you. The full form is mèiyǒu guānxi.

C méi guānxi (没关系)

LANGUAGES



Which Mandarin word means 'please' at the start of a request, like 'Please speak slowly'?

- A qǐng (请)
- B hǎo (好)
- C duì (对)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9618

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
In Chinese class the magic word is qǐng. Say it and doors open, menus appear, and the teacher smiles.

WHY Qǐng goes in front of the verb: qǐng shuō màn yǐdiǎn, please speak slowly. Hǎo means good or OK and duì means right or correct.

A qǐng (请)

LANGUAGES



You want to ask a stranger a question. What polite phrase do you start with in Mandarin?

- A duìbuqǐ (对不起)
- B qǐngwèn (请问)
- C zàijiàn (再见)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9619

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Qǐngwèn is my favorite word. It turns 'Hey you!' into 'Excuse me, kind sir!' in two syllables.

WHY Qǐngwèn literally means 'please ask' and opens any question: qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài nǎr? Duìbuqǐ is an apology and zàijiàn is goodbye.

B qǐngwèn (请问)

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'My name is Tom' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A** Wǒ shì lǎoshī (我是老师)
- B** Wǒ yào Tom (我要 Tom)
- C** Wǒ jiào Tom (我叫 Tom)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9620

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My name is Cliff. Drop over sometime!

C Wǒ jiào Tom (我叫 Tom)
WHY Jiào means 'to be called', so wǒ jiào plus your name introduces you. Wǒ yào means I want, and wǒ shì lǎoshī means I am a teacher.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'What is your name?' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A** Nǐ qù nǎr? (你去哪儿?)
- B** Nǐ hǎo ma? (你好吗?)
- C** Nǐ jiào shénme míngzì? (你叫什么名字?)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9621

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What is your name? Justin. Justin who? Justin time for Chinese class!

C Nǐ jiào shénme míngzì? (你叫什么名字?)
WHY Shénme means what and míngzì means name, so this is 'You are called what name?' Nǐ qù nǎr asks where you are going, and nǐ hǎo ma asks how you are.

LANGUAGES



In a Chinese name like Zhang Wei, which part comes first?

- A** The given name
- B** The family name
- C** The middle name

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9622

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
In China, the family always comes first, even on the name tag.

B The family name
WHY Chinese names in Chinese order put the surname first, then the given name. In Zhang Wei, Zhang is the family name. Most surnames are one character.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'My family name is Wang' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A** Wǒ xìng Wáng (我姓王)
- B** Wǒ ài Wáng (我爱王)
- C** Wǒ zài Wáng (我在王)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9623

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My surname is Wang. My cousin is also Wang. Together we are a Wang-derful team.

A Wǒ xìng Wáng (我姓王)
WHY Xìng means both 'surname' and 'to be surnamed', so wǒ xìng Wáng means my family name is Wang. Wǒ ài means I love and wǒ zài means I am at.

LANGUAGES



Someone asks 'Zhè shì bēizi ma?' (Is this a cup?). Which word answers 'Yes'?

- A Duōshao (多少)
- B Ma (吗)
- C Shì (是)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9624

SESK.INFO

Is this a cup? Shì. Is this a cup? Shì. My Chinese is going great. I only know one answer.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Mandarin usually answers yes by repeating the verb of the question, here shì, 'is'. Ma turns a sentence into a yes or no question and duōshao asks how much.

C Shì (是)

LANGUAGES



Your guide asks if you are going to the airport, and you want to say 'Right, correct!' Which word fits?

- A duì (对)
- B cuò (错)
- C xièxie (谢谢)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9625

SESK.INFO

What did the teacher say to the correct answer? Duì, you are right on!

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Duì means right or correct and is a very common way to agree. Cuò means wrong, and bù duì means that's not right.

A duì (对)

LANGUAGES



Asked 'Is that rice?', how do you answer 'No, it isn't' in Mandarin?

- A Méiyǒu (没有)
- B Bú shì (不是)
- C Bú yào (不要)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9626

SESK.INFO

No means no, and in Mandarin it even changes its tone to make the point.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Bú shì means 'is not', the no answer to a shì question. Bú yào means don't or I don't want, and méiyǒu means don't have.

B Bú shì (不是)

LANGUAGES



Bù (不, not) is normally fourth tone. What happens to it right before another fourth tone, as in bù + shì?

- A It changes to second tone
- B It becomes silent
- C It changes to third tone

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9627

SESK.INFO

Even the word 'no' in Chinese knows how to compromise. Before a fourth tone, it goes up.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Bù rises to bú before a fourth tone, so 不是 is said bú shì and 不客气 is bú kèqì. Before first, second and third tones it stays bú.

A It changes to second tone

LANGUAGES



When two third tones come together, like *nǐ + hǎo*, how is the first one said?

- A** As a first tone
- B** As a second tone
- C** As a fourth tone

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9628

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Two third tones walked into a café. The first one decided to rise to the occasion.

B As a second tone
WHY A third tone followed by another third tone changes to second tone. The spelling stays *nǐ hǎo*, but you say *nǐ hǎo*.

LANGUAGES



How many main tones does Mandarin Chinese have, not counting the light neutral tone?

- A** Two
- B** Four
- C** Nine

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9629

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Mandarin has four tones. My singing voice has one, and it is usually wrong.

B Four
WHY Mandarin has four tones plus a light neutral tone. The same syllable, like *ma*, means different words in different tones.

LANGUAGES



Mā, mā, mǎ, mà are four different words. Which one means 'horse'?

- A** *mā* (妈)
- B** *mà* (骂)
- C** *mǎ* (马)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9630

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I wanted to call my mom, but I used the third tone. Now the horse is on the phone.

C mǎ (马)
WHY *Mā* (first tone) is mother, *mǎ* (second) is hemp, *mà* (third) is horse and *mà* (fourth) is to scold. Getting the tone wrong can turn mom into a horse!

LANGUAGES



You want 'two bottles of water'. Which word for two goes in front of the measure word?

- A** *èr* (二)
- B** *shuāng* (双)
- C** *liǎng* (两)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9631

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the two 4s skip lunch? They already 8!

C liǎng (两)
WHY Use *èr* when counting or in numbers like 12 and 20. Use *liǎng* for 'two of something', before a measure word: *liǎng gē rén*, two people.

LANGUAGES



How do you say the number 20 in Mandarin Chinese?

- A shí'èr (十二)
- B èrbǎi (二百)
- C èrshí (二十)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9632

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Chinese numbers are like building blocks: two, ten, done. That's twenty.

C èrshí (二十)
WHY Chinese builds numbers from one to ten: 20 is two ten, èrshí, and 12 is ten two, shí'èr. Èrbǎi is 200.

LANGUAGES



A vendor says something costs 'shí kuài'. What does kuài (块) mean here?

- A Fast
- B Yuan, a unit of money
- C Ten cents

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9633

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The price was ten kuài. That sounded fast to me, because kuài also means fast!

B Yuan, a unit of money
WHY Price tags say yuán (元), but people usually say kuài (块). Shí kuài means 10 yuan. Mǎo is one tenth of a yuan.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'What time is it?' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A Jǐ diǎn le? (几点了?)
- B Duōshao qián? (多少钱?)
- C Jīntiān xīngqī jǐ? (今天星期几?)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9634

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I asked jǐ diǎn le so often on my trip, my watch started answering in Chinese.

A jǐ diǎn le? (几点了?)
WHY Diǎn means o'clock, so jǐ diǎn is 'how many o'clock'. Duōshao qián asks how much money, and jīntiān xīngqī jǐ asks what day of the week it is.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'Monday' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A xīngqīyī (星期一)
- B xīngqīliù (星期六)
- C yī yuè (一月)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9635

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
In Chinese, Monday is 'week one'. My week one always feels like week ten.

A xīngqīyī (星期一)
WHY Days are xīngqī (week) plus a number, starting with Monday as one. Xīngqīliù (week six) is Saturday, and yī yuè is January.

LANGUAGES



Monday to Saturday are xīngqī plus 1 to 6. What is Sunday?

- A xīngqīliù (星期六)
- B xīngqītiān (星期天)
- C zhōumò (周末)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9636

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is Sunday the strongest day? Because all the others are weekdays!

B xīngqītiān (星期天)
WHY Sunday is not 'week seven'. It is xīngqītiān, or more formally xīngqīlì. Xīngqīlì is Saturday and zhōumò means the weekend.

LANGUAGES



Which Mandarin word means 'tomorrow'?

- A zuótiān (昨天)
- B jīntiān (今天)
- C míngtiān (明天)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9637

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I'll tell you a joke about procrastination... míngtiān.

C míngtiān (明天)
WHY Zuótiān is yesterday, jīntiān is today and míngtiān is tomorrow. All three end in tiān, day.

LANGUAGES



In China, which one-hand sign means the number 6?

- A Thumb and little finger up
- B All five fingers up
- C A closed fist

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9638

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
In China, 'hang loose' means six. Now every surfer I see is telling me a number.

A Thumb and little finger up
WHY China signals 1 to 10 on one hand. Six is thumb and pinky out, a bit like a 'hang loose' sign. Five is all fingers up, and a closed fist is ten.

LANGUAGES



In China, what does a hand with the thumb pointing up and the index finger pointing sideways (like an L) mean?

- A Two
- B Eight
- C Seven

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9639

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I ordered eight dumplings with one hand and ate them with the other. Very efficient.

B Eight
WHY The L shape looks a little like the character 八. Seven is the fingertips pinched together, and two is the index and middle fingers up.

LANGUAGES



Which of these is a common Chinese hand sign for 10?

- A** Thumb and little finger up
- B** A closed fist
- C** All five fingers spread

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9640

SESK.INFO

I showed a fist to say ten dumplings. The cook laughed and brought me eleven.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY A fist can mean ten, and some people cross the index and middle fingers or make a cross with both index fingers, like the character 十. All five fingers up means five.

B A closed fist

LANGUAGES



What does zài nǎr (在哪儿) mean in Mandarin Chinese?

- A** Where
- B** When
- C** Who

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9641

SESK.INFO

Why did the compass refuse to answer zài nǎr? It was already pointed in the right direction.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Zài nǎr (在哪儿) is the everyday way to ask where something is. Use it after a place word, like ditiě zhàn zài nǎr?

A Where

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'go straight' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A** zuǒ zhuǎn (左转)
- B** yìzhí zǒu (一直走)
- C** tíng xià (停下)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9642

SESK.INFO

I told my shoes yìzhí zǒu. They asked for directions.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Yìzhí (一直) means straight or continuously, and zǒu (走) means to walk or go. Together they mean go straight ahead.

B yìzhí zǒu (一直走)

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'turn left' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A** yòu zhuǎn (右转)
- B** yìzhí zǒu (一直走)
- C** zuǒ zhuǎn (左转)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9643

SESK.INFO

My GPS said zuǒ zhuǎn, so I turned left. Then it recalculated.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Zuǒ (左) means left, and zhuǎn (转) means to turn. Use this when giving or following directions.

C zuǒ zhuǎn (左转)

LANGUAGES



Which Mandarin word for bathroom is the more polite public form?

- A cèsuǒ (厕所)
- B yùshì (浴室)
- C xǐshǒujiān (洗手间)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#96474

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the polite restroom have good manners? It always said, 'Please wash your hands.'

C xǐshǒujiān (洗手间)
WHY Xǐshǒujiān (洗手间) literally means hand-washing room and is the polite public restroom term. Cèsuǒ (厕所) is plain, while yùshì (浴室) is a shower or bath room.

LANGUAGES



What does diǎncài (点菜) mean in a Chinese restaurant?

- A To order food
- B To pay the bill
- C To ask for water

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#96475

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I took so long to diǎncài that the menu started reading me.

A To order food
WHY Diǎn (点) means to point or choose, and cài (菜) means dishes or food. Wǒ yào diǎncài (我要点菜) means I would like to order.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask for the bill or check in a Chinese restaurant?

- A bú yào là (不要辣)
- B mǎidān (买单)
- C diǎncài (点菜)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#96476

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the bill bring a calculator? It wanted to count on you.

B mǎidān (买单)
WHY Mǎidān (买单) literally means buy the bill, but everyone uses it for check please. In a casual spot, you can raise your hand and say mǎidān.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'I do not want spicy food' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A wǒ yào là (我要辣)
- B qǐng gěi wǒ là (请给我辣)
- C bú yào là (不要辣)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#96477

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the pepper say bú yào là? It wanted to be a bell pepper.

C bú yào là (不要辣)
WHY Bú yào (不要) means do not want, and là (辣) means spicy or hot. Use this at Sichuan or Hunan restaurants if you need mild food.

LANGUAGES



Which Mandarin word usually means hotel for a traveler?

- A** bīnguǎn (宾馆)
- B** cèsuǒ (厕所)
- C** cāntīng (餐厅)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9648

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the hotel have a great memory? It kept a lot of reservations.

A bīnguǎn (宾馆)
WHY Bīnguǎn (宾馆) is a standard word for a hotel or guesthouse on the mainland. Jiǔdiàn (酒店) also means hotel and often appears in bigger hotel names.

LANGUAGES



What does yùdìng (预订) mean when booking a hotel?

- A** To check out
- B** To reserve or book
- C** To clean a room

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9649

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the reservation go to school? It wanted to be well-booked.

B To reserve or book
WHY Yù (预) means in advance, and dìng (订) means to book. Say wǒ yùdìng le fángjiān (我预订了房间) for I reserved a room.

LANGUAGES



What does qǐng dǎbiǎo (请打表) mean in a taxi?

- A** Please run the meter
- B** Please slow down
- C** Please stop here

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9650

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the taxi meter get a gold star? It always kept count.

A Please run the meter
WHY Qǐng (请) means please, and dǎbiǎo (打表) means to use the taxi meter. It is useful if a driver has not turned on the meter.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'subway station' in mainland Mandarin?

- A** huǒchē zhàn (火车站)
- B** dìtiě zhàn (地铁站)
- C** xǐshǒujiān (洗手间)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9651

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the subway station get promoted? It had good underground connections.

B dìtiě zhàn (地铁站)
WHY Dìtiě (地铁) means subway or metro, and zhàn (站) means station. Big cities like Beijing and Shanghai use this for metro stops.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'train station' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A dìtiě zhàn (地铁站)
- B fēijī chǎng (飞机场)
- C huǒchē zhàn (火车站)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9652

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the train station get a medal? It stayed on track.

C huǒchē zhàn (火车站)
WHY Huǒchē (火车) means train, literally fire vehicle, and zhàn (站) means station. Use it for intercity rail stations.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'how much is this?' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A zhège duōshao qián? (这个多少钱?)
- B nǐ hǎo ma? (你好吗?)
- C zài nǎr? (在哪儿?)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9653

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the wallet ask duōshao qián? It wanted to know if it had enough.

A zhège duōshao qián? (这个多少钱?)
WHY Zhège (这个) means this, duōshao (多少) means how many, and qián (钱) means money. It is the key shopping question.

LANGUAGES



What does tài guì le (太贵了) mean in Chinese?

- A Too cheap
- B Too expensive
- C Too heavy

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9654

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the price tag say tài guì le? It knew it was over the top.

B Too expensive
WHY Tài (太) means too, guì (贵) means expensive, and le (了) adds emphasis. Use it when bargaining at markets.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask a vendor to make something cheaper in Mandarin?

- A duōshao qián? (多少钱?)
- B mǎidān (买单)
- C piányi yìdiǎn ba (便宜一点吧)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9655

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the bargain shopper bring a telescope? To see the lower prices coming.

C piányi yìdiǎn ba (便宜一点吧)
WHY Piányi (便宜) means cheap, yìdiǎn (一点) means a little, and ba (吧) softens the request. It is a polite bargaining phrase.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'mobile payment' in Mandarin Chinese?

- A shǒujī zhīfù (手机支付)
- B xiànjīn (现金)
- C xìnyòngkǎ (信用卡)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9656

SESK.INFO

My phone paid for lunch, so now it thinks it is the boss of the wallet.

STRAIGHT FACE

A shǒujī zhīfù (手机支付)
WHY Shǒujī (手机) means cellphone, and zhīfù (支付) means to pay. Mainland shops commonly accept WeChat Pay or Alipay through QR codes.

LANGUAGES



What does jiùmìng (救命) mean in an emergency?

- A Thank you
- B Help or save me
- C Goodbye

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9657

SESK.INFO

I yelled jiùmìng at the dumpling stall. Turns out I was just very hungry.

STRAIGHT FACE

B Help or save me
WHY Jiù (救) means to save, and mìng (命) means life. Shout this in a life-threatening emergency to get attention.

LANGUAGES



In mainland China, which phone number do you dial for police emergencies?

- A 120
- B 911
- C 110

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9658

SESK.INFO

Why did the phone call 110? It could not find its owner.

STRAIGHT FACE

C 110
WHY Mainland emergency numbers include 110 for police, 120 for ambulance, and 119 for fire. In Taiwan, 110 is also the police number.

LANGUAGES



In mainland China, which emergency number should you call for an ambulance?

- A 120
- B 110
- C 119

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9659

SESK.INFO

Why do ambulances in China never get lost? They always know the number to follow.

STRAIGHT FACE

A 120
WHY 120 is the mainland medical emergency number. Use 110 for police, and 119 for fire.

LANGUAGES



What does **wǒ tīng bù dǒng** (我听不懂) mean in Mandarin?

- A** Please speak slowly
- B** I don't understand
- C** I can't find it

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9660

SESK.INFO

I said **wǒ tīng bù dǒng** so many times that the parrot at my hotel learned it.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Wǒ (我) means I, tīng (听) means listen, bù (不) negates, and dǒng (懂) means understand. Use it when spoken Mandarin is too fast or advanced.

B I don't understand

LANGUAGES



Which Chinese sign pair marks men's and women's restrooms?

- A** zuǒ (左) and yòu (右)
- B** rùkǒu (入口) and chūkǒu (出口)
- C** nán (男) and nǚ (女)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#9661

SESK.INFO

Why did the restroom signs break up? They needed space.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Nán (男) means male or men, and nǚ (女) means female or women. These single characters appear on most public restroom doors.

C nán (男) and nǚ (女)

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