



General Travel Tips

Welcome!

Thank you very much for choosing Easton Resource Development (ERD) for your upcoming Insider's Journey through China.

To make your travel experience as carefree as possible, we have prepared these travel tips in the hope to provide you with all sorts of useful information, from how to apply for a China Visa to Chinese daily words & expressions.

If you have any further questions, please contact us at 713-782-5577 or email us at info@eastonresource.com. We are excited to make your upcoming trip to China an unforgettable journey!

Most Sincerely,

ERD Team





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Passports & Visas

All U.S. citizens are required to have a passport and visa to enter China. Please ensure that your passport has sufficient space for entry and exit stamps and that it is valid for 6 months after the date of your return from this program. Also, you must have one blank page available in your passport, which must be labeled "Visas" at the top or you will be denied to China visa. For a new or renewing a passport, please click [here](#).

How to apply China visa

1. Submit your application ([Application Form](#))

- a. You may submit the application to the Consular Office of the Embassy or Consulate-General which holds [consular jurisdiction](http://www.china-embassy.org/eng/hzqz/t84229.htm) (<http://www.china-embassy.org/eng/hzqz/t84229.htm>) over the state where you reside.
- b. If you cannot come in person, you may entrust someone else or an agent to drop off your application at the consular office of the Embassy or Consulate-General which holds consular jurisdiction over the state where you reside.
- c. No appointment is required.
- d. Mailed applications are not acceptable and will be returned.

2. Processing Time

- a. The regular processing time is 4 working days (e.g. submission on Monday, pick up on Thursday).
- b. Express service: 2-3 working days processing, \$20 will be charged per application.
- c. Same day rush service: additional fee of \$30 for 1 working day processing (applications presented before 11:00am may be picked up in the afternoon on the same day).

3. Visa Fees

- a. Please pay by Visa, MasterCard, Money Order, Cashier's Check. Cash or Personal/Company check is not acceptable.
- b. Please make money orders or checks payable to "Chinese Embassy/Consulate".

Entry & Validity	American Citizens	Citizens of Other Countries
Single Entry for 3 Months	USD 140	USD 30
Double Entry for 6 Months	USD 140	USD 45
Multiple Entries for 6 Months	USD 140	USD 60
Multiple Entries for 1 Year or 2 Year	USD 140	USD 90



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* Here fees for some countries may differ from those listed above due to reciprocity, and will be charged accordingly by the Embassy/Consulate.

4. Pick-up

- a. On or after the pick-up date specified in the receipt, applicants can pay and pick up their passports themselves or by entrusted persons, travel agencies with the receipt. Please check your visa information carefully in the embassy, and contact the consular officer if there were any problem.
- b. As of February 1st, 2010, the Consular Office of the Embassy will no longer provide mail back service.

How to Identify if an Issued Chinese Visa is still Valid

1. **Validity (enter before)** is the length of period that it is good for, namely from the issuing date to the deadline of entering China for the bearer of the visa. Given the number of entries are sufficient, the bearer is able to enter at any time before 12:00am on the expiring date.

A visa becomes void once its period of validity expires regardless of whether its entries are used up or not. The holder should apply for a new visa if he or she intends to visit again.

2. **Entries** is the number of times a traveler is permitted to enter China during its validity. A visa becomes invalid if there is no more valid number of entries left. To use such a visa will lead to decline of entry.
3. **Duration of each stay** refers to the longest period of time the bearer of a visa is permitted to stay in China from the date of entry on each visit.

Please check carefully if the **Validity, Number of Entries and Duration of Stay** on the obtained visa could still meet the need for the trip.

Under Chinese law, a foreign national who overstays his or her visa in China is subject to fine and other penalties. If it's necessary to stay longer than the duration of stay allowed, approval must be obtained from a local public security authority above county level 30 days before the duration of stay is running out. The bearer is permitted to stay without leaving once the application is approved.

Need China Visa Service? Click [here](#) or call us at 713-782-5577 for more information.

We recommend you:

1. Allow 6 to 8 weeks for a new or renewed passport;
2. Apply for the China visa 45 days before departure;



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3. *Make photocopies of all travel documents: international airline tickets, pages of your passport that show your name, passport number and DOB. Carry one copy with you and give one copy to your travel operator.*

China Customs Declaration

The following need to be declared according to the China Customs Luggage Declaration Form when entering into China:

1. Any item that will be left in China whose value exceeds 2,000 CNY;
2. More than 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars and 1.5 liters of alcoholic beverages (alcohol measure above 12 degrees);
3. Foreign currency greater than 5,000 US dollars or the equivalent, or 20,000 CNY;
4. Animals and animal products, microorganism, biological products, human tissue, blood and blood products;
5. Transceiver, communications devices;
6. Any items prohibited and limited according to the laws of the People's Republic of China;
7. Luggage that needs to be transported separately;
8. Cargo, commercial samples, and advertising items.

The following items to be declared according to the China Customs Luggage Declaration Form when exiting the country:

1. Foreign currency above 5,000 US dollars or equivalent, or 20,000 CNY;
2. Gold, silver and other valuable items;
3. Cultural relics, endangered animals and plants as well as their products, biological species resources;
4. Transceiver, communication devices;
5. Any items prohibited and limited according to the laws of the People's Republic of China;
6. Cargo, commercial sample, advertising items.

Baggage Allowance for Chinese Domestic Flights

Each piece of hand luggage must not exceed 20×40×55 centimeters (8×16×22 inches) and should be less than five kilograms (about 11 pounds) in total. Any items that exceed these criteria are treated as checked luggage.

1. First class passengers who hold adult or child tickets are permitted to carry on two pieces of hand luggage.



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2. Business or economy class passengers, only one piece is allowed.

Each piece of checked luggage should not exceed 50 kilograms in weight (110 pounds) and 40×60×100 centimeters (16×24 ×39 inches) in size.

The limitations for free checked luggage are as follows:

Cabin Class	Maximum Total Weight	Maximum number of items
First Class (F)	40 kilograms (88 pounds)	Two pieces
Business Class (C)	30 kilograms (66 pounds)	One piece
Economy Class (Y)	20 kilograms (44 pounds)	One piece

The excess amount will incur an additional charge reckoned by distance and weight: Generally, 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) costs 1.5% of a full economy-class airfare (one way, adult ticket).

1. Currency, important documents, fragile items and other valuables are not allowed in the checked luggage. In case of loss or damage, the carrier will compensate only for the common checked luggage liability, no coverage for valuables.
2. According to the latest news from Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), lithium batteries that are usually used in notebook PCs, cell phones and digital cameras cannot be consigned as checked luggage. However, air passengers are allowed to take them as carry-ons. At most two spare batteries are allowed to be carried as hand luggage and they should be well preserved to avoid short-circuit; but no lithium batteries can be consigned in the checked luggage.
3. Passengers taking domestic flights are prohibited from carrying liquids in hand luggage; such items can be shipped subject to packing regulations with the relevant civil aviation transportation guidelines.
4. Passengers may take small quantities of cosmetics, with a limit of one item of each type; each container shall be no more than 100 ml in volume. All cosmetics must be placed in a separate bag ready for inspection. Passengers from outside China transferring to China domestic flights may carry unopened duty-free liquid items, in properly sealed transparent plastic bags; relative receipts must be produced.
5. Liquid medicines necessary for diabetic or other patients will be subject to safety inspection and will be kept by the airline crew.

The above is just the general stipulation issued by CAAC. Different airlines may have different standards for free checked luggage. Please read the explanation printed on your air ticket.

■ **Items prohibited INTO China:**

1. Weapons, simulation weapons, ammunition and explosives.



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2. Forged currency or securities.
3. Presswork, films, photos, movies, audiotapes, videotapes, CDs, DVDs, computer storage devices and other things that could do harm to China's politics, economy, culture and morality.
4. Poison and addictive drugs.
5. Food, drugs or other things that could do harm to humans and animals, and are infectious or from epidemic areas.
6. Animal and animal products:
 - a. All living animals (excluding dogs and cats; each visitor is allowed to take one dog or cat that has an animal quarantine certificate and a vaccination certificate issued by the official veterinarian in the departure country.)
 - b. Uncooked or cooked meat (including internal organs), marine animal products.
 - c. Milk of animal and its products, including raw milk, fresh milk, yoghurt, cream, butter, cheese and other dairy products which are not heat-treated.
 - d. Eggs and its products, including fresh eggs, preserved eggs, salted eggs, egg liquid, egg shells, mayonnaise and other egg products which are not heat-treated.
 - e. Edible bird's nests (excluding canned bird's nests).
 - f. Products made of animal oil, skin, fur, hoof, bone and horn.
 - g. Feed (whey powder, dried blood, etc.), medicine and fertilizer which are from animals.
7. Plants and plant products:
 - a. Fresh fruit and vegetables.
 - b. Tobacco leaves (excluding cut tobacco).
 - c. Seeds, sprouts, nursery stock and other fertilizable plants.
 - d. Organic cultivation medium.
 - e. Soil.
8. Other quarantine types:
 - a. Animal bodies, samples or specimens, and offal from animals.
 - b. Transgenic biomaterial.
 - c. Other animals and plants and their products banned by the country.

■ **Items prohibited OUT OF China:**

1. All the items that are prohibited from entering China.
2. manuscripts, presswork, films, photographs, movies, audiotapes, videotapes, CDs, DVDs, computer storage devices and other things that involve state secrets.



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3. Valuable cultural relics and other relics that are prohibited from exiting.
4. Endangered and precious animals and plants (and their samples), as well as their seeds and the materials for reproduction.

Quarantine Service

1. Those who carry such special articles as microorganisms, human body tissues, biological products, and blood and its products, should declare to a quarantine department, and subject these articles to quarantine inspections.
2. Passengers from yellow fever-infested areas should, when entering China, display to the quarantine department effective certificates showing that they have been inoculated against yellow fever. He who does not have such a valid certificate shall be retained for observation for six days beginning from the day he left the infested area, or he shall be inoculated and retained until the certificate comes into effect. This certificate is obtained from the entity or agency performing the inoculations. The CDC recommends that the vaccination be given 10 days before travel. For more information and to find an authorized U.S. yellow fever vaccination clinic, visit (<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list>)

Health & Hygiene

China is a remarkably healthy country despite its relative poverty and climatic variations. Standards of hygiene vary from place to place so all visitors must be aware of potential hazards and act cautiously. Tap water is not safe, although many locals do drink the tap water; we recommend that you drink only bottled water or boiled water. Bottled water is available everywhere. You may use the tap water to brush your teeth as long as you remember to rinse your mouth once or twice after brushing. Although food is prepared fresh and cooked or cleaned thoroughly, stomach upsets are possible so it is advisable to take some medicine with you.

Ailments such as sore throats and chest colds are also possible and can occur at any time of year considering China's climatic extremes. The summer months are brutally hot so it is imperative to combat the harmful summer heat with a sufficient supply of liquids to prevent dehydration. Prior to departing for China, it is recommended that you get [accident and medical insurance coverage](#) for any medical expenses that may arise during a trip.

No vaccinations are required for travel to China but it is advisable to check with your doctor for current information. Tetanus and typhoid vaccines are essential for travel anywhere, and rabies and hepatitis vaccinations are recommended. Please note that there is a risk of malaria in remote areas of south China, so take precautionary measures before you go.

We strongly recommend:

- *Visit either your personal physician 4-8 weeks before departure for comprehensive information about travel immunizations and remedies.*



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- *Talk to your doctor about suitable remedies or the appropriate medications to take with you on the program if you are prone to motion sickness or stomach upset while traveling.*
- *Bring sufficient prescription medication to last throughout the trip and any possible delays without needing a refill.*
- *Put at least a portion of your prescription medications in your carry-on bag, in case of your checked baggage is delayed.*
- *Carry a letter from your physician if you are traveling with large quantities of medicine stating the full name of the drug(s), dosage, quantity necessary for your time away from home, the condition for which the medication is prescribed, and that the medication is required for your well-being.*
- *Consider bringing other medicines, such as antacids, throat lozenges, Imodium and Band-Aids.*

Currency

The Chinese currency is called **Renminbi** and is issued by the People's Bank of China. The unit of Renminbi is the **Yuan** and the smaller units are the **Jiao** and **Fen** (10 Fen = 1 Jiao, 10 Jiao = 1 Yuan). Yuan, Jiao and Fen are issued as paper banknotes but there are also Yuan, five Jiao and Fen coins. Denominations of Yuan banknotes are 1 Yuan, 2 Yuan, 5 Yuan, 10 Yuan, 20 Yuan, 50 Yuan and 100 Yuan. Jiao banknotes are 1 Jiao, 2 Jiao and 5 Jiao and Fen banknotes are 1 Fen, 2 Fen and 5 Fen. The abbreviation for Chinese currency is **RMB ¥**. Many hotels and stores accept major credit cards. At present, the following credit cards can be used in China: Master Card, Visa Card, American Express, JCB, Diners Card. Holders of these cards can draw cash from the Bank of China, buy goods and pay for purchases at exchange centers of the Bank of China, appointed shops, hotels and restaurants.

For the convenience of tourists, the Bank of China can cash travelers' checks sold by international commercial banks and travelers' check companies in the United States, Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany and other countries and regions. Also the Bank of China sells travelers' checks for such banks as American Express, Citibank, Tongjilong Travelers' Check Co., Sumitomo Bank of Japan, Swiss Banking Corporation, and others.

We recommend:

- *Inform your bank or credit card company prior to departure that you will be using your card(s) in another country to avoid security blocks;*
- *Check with your bank to be sure that you can use your ATM card in a foreign country and be aware that foreign bank fees can be shockingly high.*

Foreign Exchange

Foreign currency cannot be circulated within the People's Republic of China or used to determine the price and settle accounts. At present, China will accept and [convert into Chinese Renminbi](#) such foreign currencies as the US dollar, British pound, Euro, Japanese yen, Australian dollar, Austrian schilling, Belgian franc, Canadian dollar, HK dollar, Swiss franc, Danish Krone,



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Singapore dollar, Malaysian ringgit, Italian lira, Macao dollar, Finnish markka, and Taiwan dollar. Exchange rates are issued every day by the State Administration of Exchange Control. Before leaving China, unused Chinese Renminbi can be converted back into foreign currency with a "foreign exchange certificate" which is valid for six months.

Climate and Clothing

China has a continental and seasonal climate. Most parts are in the temperate zone but southern areas are in the tropical or subtropical zone while northern areas are in the frigid zone. Climates in different areas are complicated. For instance, northern Heilongjiang Province has a winter climate the year round without summer, while Hainan Island has a summer climate the year round without winter. The following is a reference table for tourists to prepare clothing on their trips.

- **Spring:** 10-22°C, Western suits, jackets, sports coats, woolen jackets, long sleeve shirts and travel shoes.
- **Summer:** 22°C and above, T-shirts, short sleeve shirts, skirts, sandals, caps, rain wear.
- **Autumn:** 10-22°C, Western suits, jackets, sports coats, light woolen sweaters, rain wear and travel shoes.
- **Winter:** 10°C or lower, overcoat, cotton clothes, lined coats. In very cold areas a cap, gloves and cotton-padded shoes are required.

China can be visited throughout the year because of the stretch of its territories and sites and activities it can offer. Deciding when to visit China depends on which places you wish to visit, what type of weather you enjoy, and how much a bargain you want. China is a huge country with many different climates and types of landscape. Think of it in terms of the United States, which China resembles in size and shape. Traveling along the Golden Route (Beijing, Xian, Shanghai, and Guilin) is like visiting New York, Chicago, Santa Fe, and Jacksonville, Florida all in one trip.

Average Temperatures (Centigrade/Fahrenheit) in Major Cities

CITY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Beijing	-4.1 25	-1.6 29	4.9 41	13.6 57	20.0 68	25.2 77	27.9 82	26.6 80	20.3 69	12.7 55	4.2 40	-2.2 28
Xian	-0.5 31	2.5 37	8.4 47	14.6 59	19.6 67	25.0 77	26.4 80	24.8 77	19.0 66	13.3 56	6.3 43	0.7 33
Dunhuang	-11 12	-5 23	5 41	13 55	20 68	25 77	27 81	25 77	19 66	10 50	0 32	-8 18
Guilin	7.8 46	9.0 48	12.9 55	18.5 65	23.0 73	26.2 79	28.1 83	27.8 82	25.5 78	20.5 69	15.2 59	10.2 50
Hong Kong	15.8 60	15.9 61	18.5 65	22.2 72	25.9 79	27.8 82	28.8 84	28.4 83	27.6 81	25.2 77	21.4 70	17.6 64
Shanghai	4.7 40	8.2 46	13.4 56	18.5 65	22.9 73	27.2 81	27.5 82	24.1 76	18.8 66	12.8 55.0	6.9 44	4.0 39



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Safety

China is a relatively safe country. Travelers should be conscious of pick pocketing and bag snatching.

Electricity

The electricity used in China is 220 volt AC. Many middle and high-class hotel washrooms have transformer plugs for electric shavers and hair dryers, but it is better to be prepared with an adapter plug.

Telephone

In towns and cities, IDD service is provided at all hotels and post offices. Phone cards are available in post offices inside hotels or in the streets. Even more conveniently, most newsstands in major cities also carry phone cards. Telephone booths in the streets are mostly for local calls.

Some Useful Numbers in China

- 110--Police
- 112--Inner-city telephone mishaps
- 113--Operator of domestic long-distance calls
- 114--Inner-city telephone number inquiries
- 115--Operator of international long-distance calls
- 116--Information on domestic long-distance calls
- 117--Time
- 119-Fire
- 120--Ambulance
- 121--Weather forecasts

Table Manners

The main difference on the Chinese dinner table is chopsticks instead of a knife and fork, but that's only superficial. Besides, in decent restaurants, you can always ask for a knife and fork, if you find the chopsticks not helpful enough. The real difference is that in the West, you have your own plate of food, while in China the dishes are placed on the table and everyone shares. If you are being treated to a formal dinner and particularly if the host thinks you're in the country for the first time, he will do the best to give you a taste of many different types of dishes.

The meal usually begins with a set of at least four cold dishes, followed by the main courses of hot meat and vegetable dishes. Soup then will be served (unless in Guangdong style restaurants) followed by staple food ranging from rice, and noodles to dumplings. If you wish to have your rice



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with other dishes, you should say so in good time, for most of the Chinese choose to have the staple food at the end – or have none of it at all.

Perhaps one of the things that are a surprise to a Western visitor most is that some of the Chinese hosts like to put food into the plates of their guests. In formal dinners, there are always “public” chopsticks and spoons for this purpose, but some hosts may use their own chopsticks. This is a sign of genuine friendship and politeness. It is always polite to eat the food. If you do not eat it, just leave the food in the plate.

People in China tend to over-order food, for they will find it embarrassing if all the food is consumed. When you have had enough, just say so or you will always overeat!

Shopping

- **Arts and Crafts:** China is a treasure house of arts and crafts which are an important part of the nation's cultural inheritance. Products such as carving, embroidery, pottery and porcelain, glassware, dyeing, and replicas of ancient cultural relics are all exquisitely crafted. Other well-known crafts are weaving, printing and dyeing. Cloisonné is a special traditional handicraft of Beijing while Jiangxi Jingdezhen ware is a representative of China's fine porcelain. China's handmade carpets are much sought after in international markets. Suzhou, Hunan, Guangdong and Sichuan embroidery are four of China's best-known embroideries. Some of the regional art and craft specialties include the wood carving of Dongyang and the bamboo products of Shengxian from Zhejiang Province, the clay figurine of Master Zhang from Tianjin, the grass and wickerwork from Shandong Province, the three color-glaze Tang ware of Luoyang from Henan Province, the batik from Guizhou Province and the Huishan clay figurine of Wuxi from Jiangsu Province. Also well-known are the four treasures of study of Xuan paper and ink stick from Anhui Province, Duan ink slab from Zhaoqing, Guangdong Province, and Shanlianhu writing brush from Wuxing, Zhejiang Province. There are many other famous handicrafts, such as folk paper cuts created by women farmers.
- **Silk:** Chinese silk is famous in the world for its magnificent quality, color and variety. Representative samples are brocade from Hangzhou, Sichuan brocade from Chengdu, the fine, tough silk and pure silk crepe from Suzhou and tussah silk from Dandong.
- **Tea:** China is the home of tea. Tea is divided into green, black, perfumed, white and Wulong tea. Longjing (green tea) and Biluochun (green tea) are famous throughout the world.
- **Liquors and Wines:** Since ancient times, China's spirits and wines have developed in their unique way and have won many international awards. Famous liquors include Maotai from Guizhou, Fen and Zhuyeqing from Shanxi, Wuliangye, Jiannanchun and Luzhou Laojiao from Sichuan, Gujing tribute liquor from Anhui, Yanghe Daqu from Jiangsu and Dong Liquor from Guizhou. Fruit wines include gold medal brandy, red grape wine and Weimeisi from Yantai, China red grape wine from Beijing, Shacheng white grape wine from Hebei, Minquan white grape wine from Henan. Yellow rice wines include rice wine from Shaoxing, sinking-in-jar wine from Longyan and sealed jar



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wine from Danyang. Yanjing and Qingdao are two famous brands of the many varieties of fine beers available in China.

- **Traditional Chinese medicine:** The body of knowledge that makes up traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been accumulated over thousands of years. It is a school of its own. Numerous herbs and other drugs are being used for their high curative efficacy, and those with a high tonic value are favorites with the Chinese.

Tipping Practice for Visitors to China

It is a common practice for visitors to tip the tour guide and driver in recognition of their good service. Hotel bellboy expects your tips as well. It is not customary to leave tips at hotels or local restaurants as the bill usually includes 10-15% service charge.

Chinese Daily Words & Expressions

Hello	<i>Knee how</i>	Thank you	<i>Sheh sheh knee</i>
How much	<i>Duo sau chien?</i>	Good bye	<i>Zy chien</i>
Sorry	<i>De bu chie</i>	Excuse me	<i>Ching yuan leung</i>
I don't want it !	<i>Woa bu yao!</i>	Water	<i>surer</i>
I don't need it!			
I'm American	<i>Woa she may guo yen</i>	America	<i>May guo</i>
I like	<i>Woa she hyan</i>	China	<i>Jong guo</i>
This	<i>Jer ger</i>	I want to buy this	<i>Woa yow my jer ger</i>
What?	<i>Shen ma?</i>	What's your name?	<i>Knee jao shenmamin zi?</i>
The Great Wall	<i>chang cheung</i>	Taxi	<i>Taxi</i>
Help me !!!	<i>Ching bang woa!</i>	Hospital	<i>E ywan</i>
Welcome	<i>Hwan ying</i>	Very	<i>Hen</i>
Delicious	<i>How chi</i>	Sit down please	<i>Ching zuo shia</i>
Beautiful	<i>Piow leuang</i>	We are good friends	<i>woa men she how pong you</i>
I'm a student	<i>woa she ger surer sheng</i>	Hotel Address	<i>joe dian dee jee</i>
Love	<i>I</i>	I love	<i>Woa I</i>
Miss	<i>Scee Nian (or Shawn Nian)</i>	I'll miss you !	<i>Woa hen shawn knee!</i>



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Pronounce the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

Following is the Chinese phonetic alphabet showing the pronunciation with approximate English equivalents. Spelling in the Wade system is in parentheses for reference.

“a”	(a)	a vowel, as in far;
“b”	(p)	a consonant, as in be;
“c”	(s)	a consonant, as “ts” in its, and
“ch”	(ch)	a consonant, as “ch” in church, strongly aspirated;
“d”	(t)	a consonant, as in do;
“e”	(e)	a vowel, as “er” in her, the “r” being silent; but “ie”, a diphthong, as in yes and “ei”, a diphthong, as in way;
“f”	(f)	a consonant, as in foot;
“g”	(k)	a consonant, as in go;
“h”	(h)	a consonant, as in her, strongly aspirated;
“i”	(i)	a vowel, two pronunciations: (1) as in eat (2) as in sir in syllables beginning with the consonants c, ch, r, s, sh, z and zh;
“j”	(ch)	a consonant, as in jeep;
“k”	(k)	a consonant, as in kind, strongly aspirated;
“l”	(l)	a consonant, as in land;
“m”	(m)	a consonant, as in me;
“n”	(n)	a consonant, as in no;
“o”	(o)	a vowel, as “aw” in law;
“p”	(p)	a consonant, as in par, strongly aspirated;
“q”	(ch)	a consonant, as “ch” in cheek;
“r”	(j)	a consonant pronounced as “r” in azure;
“s”	(s,ss,sz)	a consonant, as in sister; and
“sh”	(sh)	a consonant, as “sh” in shore;
“t”	(t)	a consonant, as in top, strongly aspirated;
“u”	(u)	a vowel, as in too, also as in the French “u” in “tu” or the German unmlauted “u” in “Muenchen”;
“v”	(v)	is used only to produce foreign and national minority words, and local dialects;
“w”	(w)	used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with “u” when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in want;
“x”	(hs)	a consonant, as “sh” in she;
“y”		used as a semi-vowel in syllables beginning with “l” or “u” when not preceded by consonants, pronounced as in yet;
“z”	(ts, tz)	a consonant, as in zero, and
“zh”	(ch)	a consonant, as “j” in jump.