

A CALENDAR OF ANIMALS

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到



In the western world we have our twelve signs of the zodiac: *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Capricorn, Sagittarius, Aquarius and Pisces.*

The Chinese also have twelve astrological signs, but a very different system – instead of lasting a month each, they run for a whole year! Each of the twelve years belongs to a particular animal and the Chinese have a story to explain how the animals were chosen and why they are placed in a certain order:

The Jade King lived in Heaven and had servants to do everything for him. He got rather bored and, to amuse himself and because he had never been down to Earth, he summoned one of his advisers and asked him what the animals on earth looked like. When his adviser told him there were very many animals, the King said he would like to see just a few of them, and sent his adviser to choose the twelve most interesting.

The adviser decided to invite the rat and ask him to pass on an invitation to his friend the cat. After some thought, he also sent invitations to the ox, the tiger, the rabbit, the dragon, the snake, the horse, the ram, the monkey, the rooster and the dog, telling them all to be at the Jade King's palace at six o'clock the next morning.



The rat was very proud to be the first to be asked and went off to tell the cat. The cat was afraid he might oversleep and made the rat promise to give him an early morning call. That night the rat began to imagine how ugly he would look in comparison to the sleek and handsome cat, and he decided to let the cat oversleep.

So the next morning the King inspected the animals, but then turned to his adviser and asked why there were only eleven. Having no answer, the adviser quickly sent a servant down to Earth to catch the first animal he could – it turned out to be a pig.

Meanwhile, at the Jade King's palace in Heaven, the rat was afraid he was so small that the King wouldn't notice him, so he sat on the ox's back and played a flute! The King was so delighted that he awarded the rat first place, and the ox second. The tiger was placed third for his courage and the rabbit fourth because of his fine white fur. Then followed the dragon, the snake, the horse, the goat, the monkey, the rooster and the dog. The latecomer, the pig, was put in twelfth place.

The Chinese New Year doesn't begin on the same date every year, although it always falls between 20 January and 20 February, so if you were born between those dates you need to look at a table of dates to work out which Chinese year you belong to.

Here are the tables from 2001-2015 to help you:

- 24 January 2001 to 11 February 2002 – SNAKE
- 12 February 2002 to 31 January 2003 – HORSE
- 1 February 2003 to 21 January 2004 – GOAT
- 22 January 2004 to 8 February 2005 – MONKEY
- 9 February 2005 to 28 January 2006 – ROOSTER
- 29 January 2006 to 17 February 2007 – DOG
- 18 February 2007 to 6 February 2008 – PIG
- 7 February 2008 to 25 January 2009 – RAT
- 26 January 2009 to 13 February 2010 – OX
- 14 February 2010 to 2 February 2011 – TIGER
- 3 February 2011 to 22 January 2012 – RABBIT
- 23 January 2012 to 9 February 2013 – DRAGON
- 10 February 2013 to 30 January 2014 – SNAKE
- 31 January 2014 to 18 February 2015 – HORSE
- 19 February 2015 to 7 February 2016 – GOAT

RAT

A real party animal! Sociable but also cheeky, choosy and calculating. The rat has a nose for business and a way of finding simple solutions to difficult problems.



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OX

Practical, down-to-earth and patient sometimes to the point of being stubborn! But the ox is very honest and loyal and has an excellent memory.

從
濛
濛

TIGER

Quick-witted, energetic, brave and passionate! The tiger likes to take risks and to show off a bit...

RABBIT

Cautious, sensible, reserved and thoughtful. The rabbit has expensive tastes and appreciates things which are rare, beautiful and good.



DRAGON

Stylish, charming with a magnetic personality. The dragon likes to attract attention and to be admired.

SNAKE

Elegant and refined, the snake has a taste for the mysterious. Rather lazy, but also ambitious – if a snake really wants something, he'll probably get it!

HORSE

Fiery, impetuous and unpredictable, but the horse can change his mood in a flash and become calm, serene and full of charm and good humour.

GOAT

Sensitive and tender. A gentle, dreamy nature gives the goat a delicate, changeable, temperamental character.

MONKEY

Blessed with a thousand and one talents and hardly time to use them all, the monkey loves being talked about by other people!

ROOSTER

Proud, loyal and determined, roosters don't beat about the bush and sometimes end up with their foot in their mouth!

DOG

Faithful, positive, spontaneous and always on the go. Dogs don't like to be alone and their devotion to those they love knows no bounds.

PIG

Cheerful, easy-going and pleasure-loving, pigs are also brave, sturdy and tough.

工
我
聽

電
口
千

頭
南

遷

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

ALADDIN...



...the lad with the lamp!

The story of *Aladdin* and his wonderful lamp is one of the most popular tales of all time. Here we find out where the story came from and how it has grown into the famous pantomime show.

Where does Aladdin come from?

Although most modern pantomime versions of Aladdin are set in a Chinese background, the story originated in another part of the world, the Middle East. The basic tale is many hundreds of years old, although much of the modern version has been added in more recent times.

Like the adventures of *Sinbad the Sailor* and *Ali Baba*, the story of Aladdin can be found in the famous collection of old Arabian and Eastern tales, the *One Thousand and One Nights*, also known as the *Arabian Nights*.



About the Arabian Nights

Most people are familiar with the structure of the *Arabian Nights*. It features a powerful, but terrible king called Shahriyar who discovers that his wife has been unfaithful to him and, in his rage, vows to marry a new wife every day and kill her at dawn the next day.

However, things change when he marries a clever young girl called Sheherazade. On their wedding night, knowing that she only has hours left to live, Sheherazade begins to tell her husband a story. When dawn comes she still has not finished and, so keen is the King to hear more, that he decides not to kill her until next day. But the following night the same thing happens and, night after night, the inventive young girl keeps the King entertained with exciting tales. Finally, after a thousand and one nights have passed, the King realises that he loves Sheherazade too much to ever consider killing her and they live happily ever after.



No one knows exactly when the *Arabian Nights* was written or who the authors were. It is most likely that the linking story of Sheherazade and the King was created by one author and then hundreds of stories and folk tales from many different countries were added over the years. The complete book is said to date back to as early as 850AD. The first European translations were not made until 1704.

Were there really a thousand and one stories?

It is doubtful that the *Arabian Nights* ever contained a thousand and one stories – the best estimate is around two hundred and sixty. In fact the phrase 'a thousand and one' was probably just a fancy way of saying 'lots and lots' in the same way that we say 'hundreds and thousands'.



Chinese Nights!

It might seem unusual that a story written in Arabic over a thousand years ago should be set in China, but in fact many of the tales in the *Arabian Nights* come from or are set in other countries, including India, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt and Greece, as well as China and Arabia. This is because the stories were collected together during the height of the Islamic Empire, which stretched from Spain and Portugal in the west, right across Africa and much of Asia. Traders from the Empire visited most of the known world (and may even have reached the Americas, according to some historians), bringing back tales and legends as well as goods and treasures.



The Pantomime

The first stage version of *Aladdin* was seen in London's Covent Garden Theatre in 1788. This was followed by a comedy musical version of the tale in 1813 starring the famous English clown Joseph Grimaldi (who was like a film star back then). At the time people in Britain were fascinated by China and the Orient; willow pattern plates were introduced and ships such as the clipper *Cutty Sark* were doing a brisk trade importing tea and other merchandise. As a result, the story of *Aladdin* developed into a far more Chinese tale than the original and has remained that way ever since.

Changing Names

As the pantomime of *Aladdin* changed over the years, so many of the characters we know today were added or had their names changed. *Aladdin's* mother, for example, was known for years as Widow Ching Mustapha (a name that was part Chinese, part Arabic). In 1861, however, this was changed to Widow Twankey, named after a popular brand of Chinese tea. Similarly the evil magician *Abanazar* was simply known as the 'African Magician' until 1813. And as for *Aladdin's* brothers *Wishee* and *Washee*, they didn't even exist in the original story! Along with the laundry, they were added relatively recently.

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從
濛
濛
的
山
崗
上
我
聽
到
閃
電
如
千
個
醜
小
丑

轰



Aladdin's

AZ to Z



蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

A is for our hero, **A**laddin is his name,

A likely lad, but rather lazy—isn't that a shame!

B is for his **B**usiness-minded Mum, she's on her own;

And **C** the **C**lean and lovely **C**lothes—her laundry is well known!

D is the **D**ilemma when a stranger calls one day:

Is he Aladdin's uncle from a country far away?

E is for his **E**agerness to claim the family tie,

Widow Twankey isn't sure at first and wonders why!

F is for the **f**east they make for Abanazar's visit,

He has a plan to get rich quick, Aladdin says 'What is it?'

When wicked Abanazar leaves Aladdin in the cave,

G is for the **G**enie who appears to help and save.

H is for the **H**elplessness, Aladdin full of fears,

Thinks his **I**ncarceration will go on for many years.

J is for the **J**ewels that sparkle all around

And **K** is the **K**ing's Ransom, which is what he's really found.



從
濛
濛
的
山
崗
上
我
聽
到
閃
電
如
千
個
醜
小
丑
頭
重
鞦



L is for the **L**amp where the Genie waits to serve,
M is for the **M**aster from whose will he cannot swerve.

N is for the **N**ew-found wealth Aladdin has acquired,

O the **O**pportunities his heart has long desired.

P is for the **P**rincess who he wins to be his bride,

Q her **Q**ueenly beauty as she takes her place with pride.

R is for the **R**iches they're enjoying day by day,

But **S** is for their **S**orrows when the lamp gets thrown away.

T is for the **T**roubles that fall on Aladdin's head,

And he must **U**ndergo a fearful trial full of dread.

V is for the **V**ictory, against evil he wins out,

W the **W**iles that he outwits without a doubt.

X the **eX**-magician Abanazar soon becomes,

Y the **Y**ears of good life for Aladdin and his chums!

And now at last we come to **Z** and, after all this strife,

Aladdin's finally 'in the **Z**one' and stays there all his life!

Elaine Peake
© John Good



从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个小丑头里的秋我听到

AMAZING OLD CHINA!



China is the oldest continuing civilisation in the world. The Chinese probably began to live in an organised society in about 2000BC—a little after the pyramids were built in Egypt. The Egyptian civilisation and others had started earlier, but did not last. (BC means 'Before Christ' and AD means 'After Christ', so 2000BC is over 4,000 years ago.)

China is the third largest country in the world (only Russia and Canada are larger), almost the same size as the USA. However, China has the biggest population of any country in the world—about 1.39 billion people. That means 1 in 6 people is Chinese!

The first Chinese emperors whom we know about for certain were the emperors of the Shang Dynasty, which began about 1600BC. (A dynasty is a series of emperors or kings from the same family.) The last Chinese dynasty only came to an end in 1911, when a revolution forced the Emperor to leave the throne. China is now ruled by a communist government, but this pantomime takes place in the days of the emperors.

Because China is such an old civilisation, the Chinese have had a long time to develop their skills. They were the first people on earth to have paper, printing, silk, compasses, porcelain, kites, gunpowder and many other things. They also invented medical practices which are now popular in the West, like acupuncture.

Gunpowder was invented in the 9th century AD. Before long, it was used in fireworks and also in rockets to fire at enemies. The rockets were fired from wheelbarrows, which the Chinese have been using for transport for more than 2,000 years.

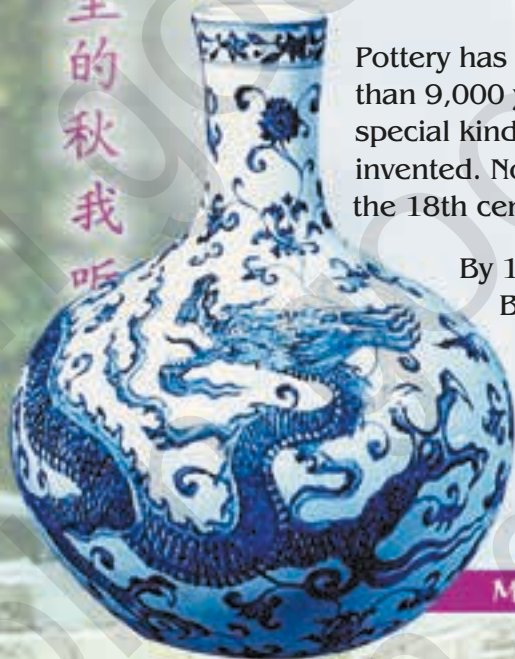
Pottery has been made in China for more than 9,000 years. In the 9th century AD, a special kind of pottery, called porcelain, was invented. None was produced in Europe until the 18th century, so old Chinese porcelain is very precious.

By 105AD—40 years after the Romans invaded Britain—the Chinese were making paper as we know it today, using tree bark, bits of rag and old fishing nets. Several hundred years later, they began to use wood-blocks for printing on paper, and in the 10th century they invented printing with movable type.



Huang He (Yellow River)

Yangtze River



MING DYNASTY VASE



The Chinese have been making silk for over 2,000 years. They collect it from silkworms and use a loom to weave it into cloth.

To tell the time, the Chinese invented the frankincense-burner and the water clock.

The Great Wall of China was began more than 2,000 years ago. It grew longer bit by bit, until it was five thousand kilometres (more than three thousand miles) long! It was finally finished in 1368.

China is a huge country, with two very long rivers, the *Yangtze* (the third longest river in the world) and the *Huang He* or Yellow River. The western part of China is very mountainous, but the eastern region is flat and used for growing rice, tea and many other crops.

The greatest man in China to explore the seas was Admiral Zheng He, who sailed as far as Malaysia, India, Persia and Africa. He died in 1435, which was 57 years before Christopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic (with ships only one-third the size of Zheng He's ships). In the 15th century, the Chinese stopped making voyages of discovery, just as Europeans were starting.

Try this acrostic—all the clues you need to complete it are on these two pages! When you have found all eleven words going across, find the hidden word going down!

To make fireworks, you need what?



A very famous and valuable type of pottery.



Over 2,000 years ago, building work began on the Great ____?



The first _____ actually pointed south.



By 105AD, the Chinese knew how to make a really important writing material.



To make silk, you need to keep lots of _____.



SILKWORMS



The Chinese were the first to invent the compass, using a material called *lodestone*. The difference from today's compasses is that they pointed south.

ADMIRAL ZHENG HE



China's greatest admiral was called _____ He.

China's longest river (and the third longest in the world) is called the _____.

To make paper, you might use bits of rag and tree _____.

The Chinese invented this to use with their paper.

To tell the time, the Chinese invented a water-_____.

從濛濛的山崗上
我聽到閃電
如千個醜小丑
頭裏的鞦韆

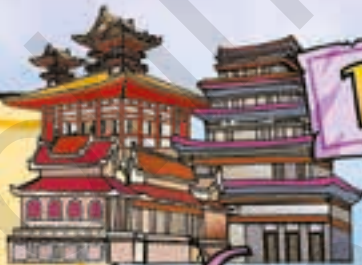
Aladdin's Amazing Adventure!

Can you help Aladdin complete his amazing adventure and get home safely? You will need some counters and a die. Roll the die, and the person who scores highest goes first!

从蒙蒙的

START!

Welcome to Old Peking!



1

2

3

It's... **WASH DAY!**



MISS A GO!



7

6

5

4



You find a way out! Shame it's so far away...

HI, ALADDIN, I'M YOUR LONG-LOST UNCLE ABANAZAR!

LOVE at first sight!

HAVE ANOTHER GO!

ROAR!

2 Chased by a cave monster! ROLL AGAIN- ODD, MISS A GO... I ROLL AGAIN. EVEN, GO TO THAT NUMBER to see if you leave the cave!



4 **YIKES! BOTTOMLESS PIT!** Where will you come out?

1 You get totally lost! MISS A GO... I ROLL AGAIN to see if you leave the cave!

5 A hoard of precious gems! Not the way out, though... MISS A GO... I ROLL AGAIN to see if you leave the cave!



16 Trapped in the cave by Abanazar! Roll the die to see what happens next...



15

Abanazar opens the cave...

11 Abanazar plans a fiendish plot!

GO BACK 3!

12

14

13

WATCH THIS ALADDIN. **OPEN SESAME!**



丑小丑头里的秋

10

Sounds a bit fishy... **GO BACK 2!**

HANG ON!
...who's this?

SHHHH!



FINISH!
And they all lived happily ever after!

You get rid of Abanazar with the lamp!
GO ON 1!



MANGLED BY A MANGLE!
ROLL AGAIN!

New lamps for old?!
GO ON 1!



Abanazar has a cunning disguise...
GO BACK 2!

GO BACK 2!



Who's he letting in?



ROLL AGAIN!
ODD: GO ON 1!
EVEN: GO ON 2!

Aladdin is captured by the genie (who's Abanazar's slave)!

MISS A GO!

Jasmine is locked up! Stay here until you roll a 6 to free her!

Jasmine is locked up! Stay here until you roll a 6 to free her!

OH NO!
Abanazar has the lamp!



MISS TWO GOES!

Here's the bottom of the Bottomless Pit!
MISS A GO
(to recover...)



You find a particular lamp and rub it...
YOU'RE OUT!
ROLL AGAIN!

6

17

18

19

21

20

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36

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39

40

31

30

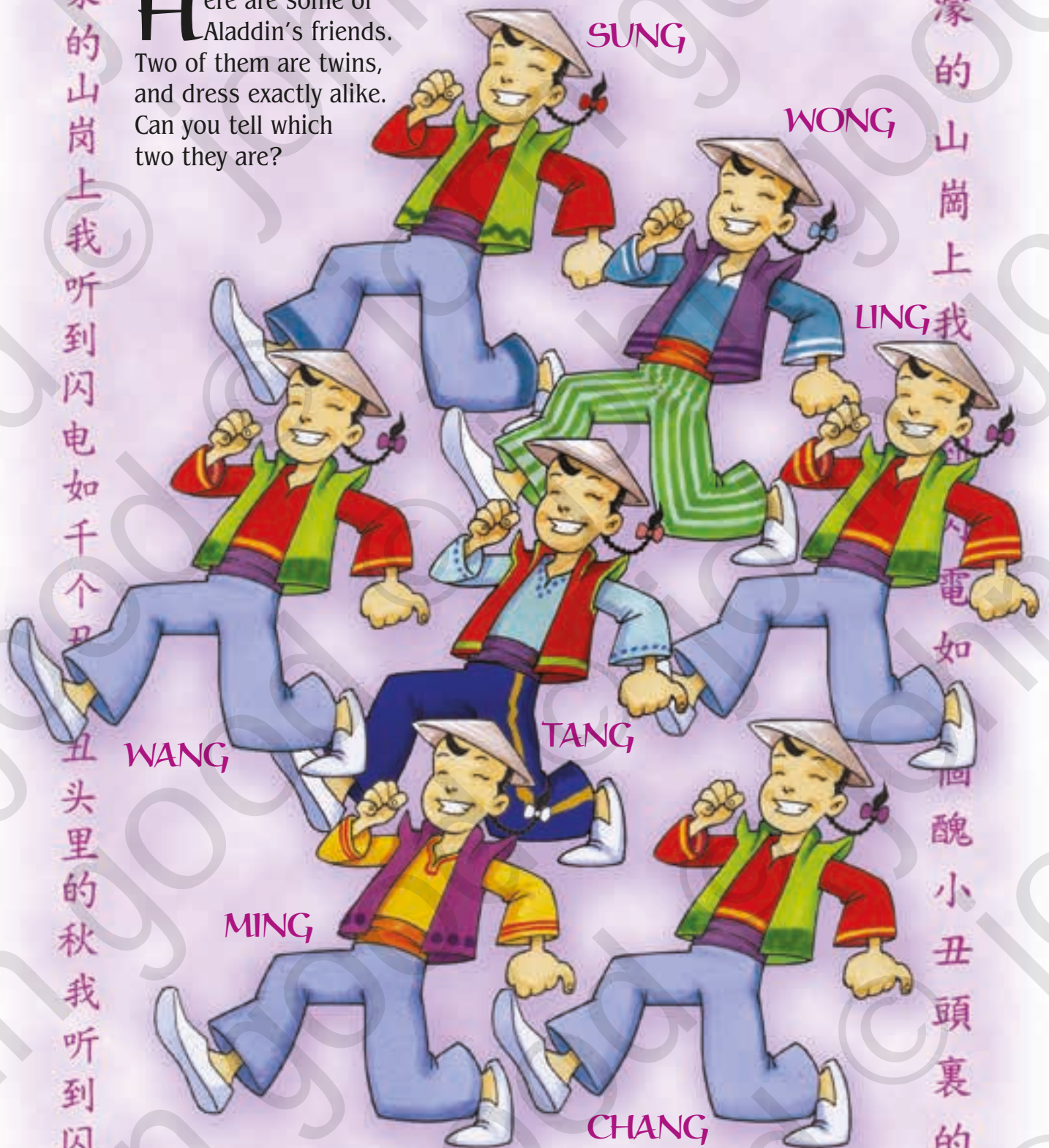
32

DOUBLE TROUBLE!

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑头里的秋我听到闪电

Here are some of Aladdin's friends. Two of them are twins, and dress exactly alike. Can you tell which two they are?

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦





ALADDIN'S HIDDEN MESSAGE

從
濛
濛
的
山
崗
上
我
聽
到
閃
電
如
千
個
醜
小
丑
頭
裏
的
鞦

的
山
崗
上
我
聽
到
閃
電
如
千
個
醜
小
丑
頭
裏
的
鞦

Cross out all the words from the list below when you find them in the grid. The letters you are left with will spell out Aladdin's message to you.

廠

轰

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | A | R | A | B | I | A | G | E | M | S | M | O | K | E |
| G | U | S | A | P | P | H | I | R | E | S | N | S | Y | I |
| N | O | B | A | Z | A | A | R | U | R | I | Y | L | O | N |
| I | W | I | T | L | A | M | P | S | D | H | E | A | L | E |
| R | A | N | I | H | C | N | H | D | N | I | K | V | D | G |
| P | A | L | A | C | E | M | A | S | E | S | N | E | P | O |
| S | E | E | D | I | H | L | I | B | I | S | A | N | E | P |
| E | M | M | Y | C | A | O | A | M | A | W | W | I | K | R |
| I | M | S | P | E | L | L | A | M | N | D | T | G | I | I |
| B | N | E | M | E | C | I | L | O | P | O | W | H | N | N |
| U | M | T | E | P | R | A | C | A | V | E | O | T | G | C |
| R | E | V | O | L | C | O | M | M | A | N | D | S | A | E |
| Y | R | D | N | U | A | L | R | S | T | H | I | E | F | S |
| T | E | R | U | S | A | E | L | P | J | E | W | E | L | S |
| C | I | G | A | M | E | D | I | A | M | O | N | D | S | R |

狗

麵

ABANAZAR

CARPET

DIAMONDS

HIDE

LAUNDRY

OLD PEKING

POLICEMEN

RUB THE LAMP

SPELL

WISH

ALADDIN

CAVE

EMPEROR

JEWELS

LOVE

OPEN SESAME

PRINCESS

SAPPHIRES

THIEF

ARABIA

CHINA

GEMS

KIND

MAGIC

PALACE

RING

SLAVE

WIDOW TWANKEY

BAZAAR

COMMAND

GENIE

LAMP

NIGHTS

PLEASURE

RUBIES

SMOKE

COLOUR ME IN!

Here's a picture of Aladdin and the Genie for you to colour in!

從
濛
濛
的
山
崗
上
我
聽
到
閃
電
如
千
個
醜
小
丑
頭
裏
的
鞦



從
蒙
蒙
的
山
崗
上
我
聽
到
閃
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丑
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的
秋
我
聽
到
閃
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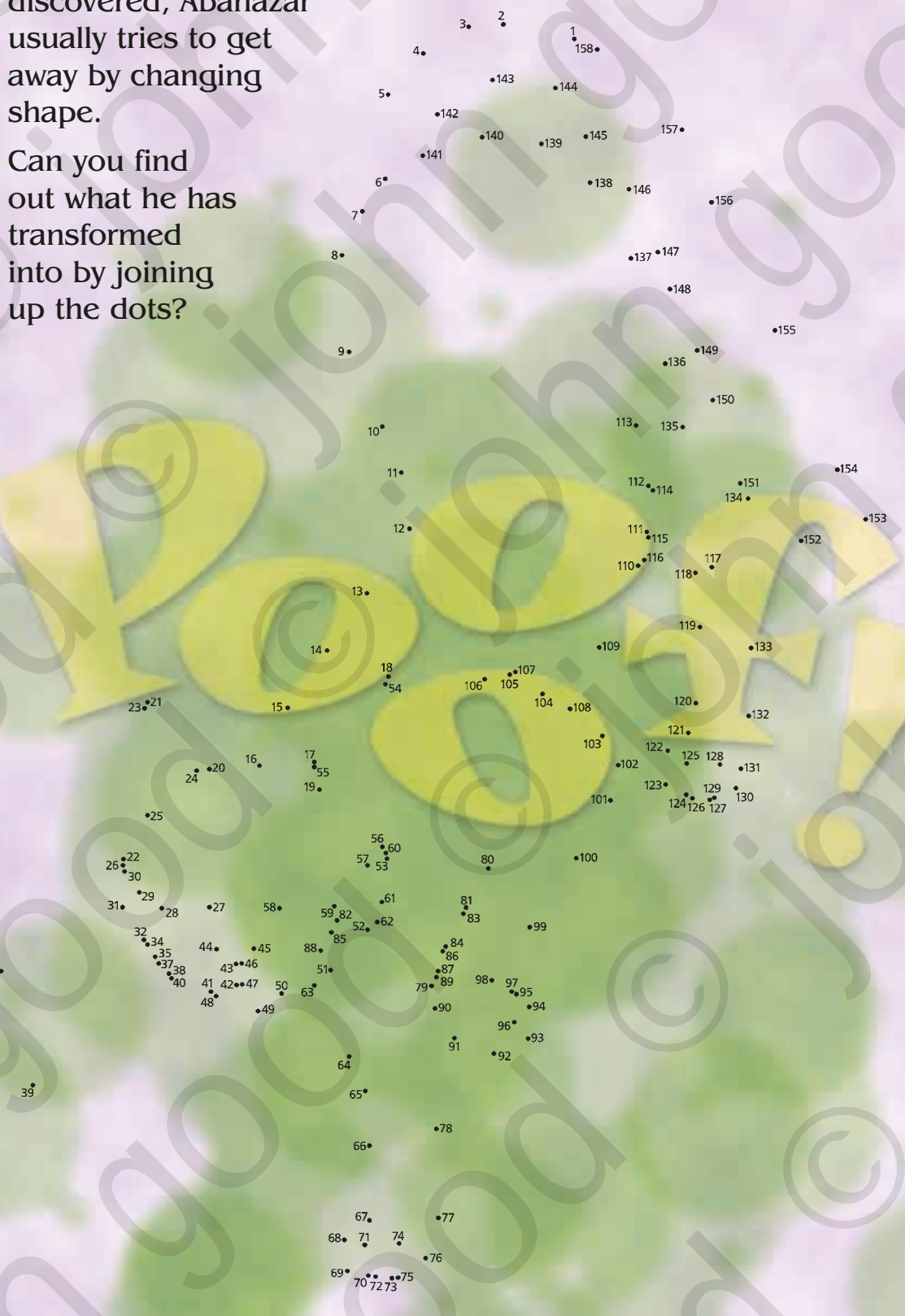
从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

DOT to DOT!

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦

When his nefarious schemes are discovered, Abanazar usually tries to get away by changing shape.

Can you find out what he has transformed into by joining up the dots?

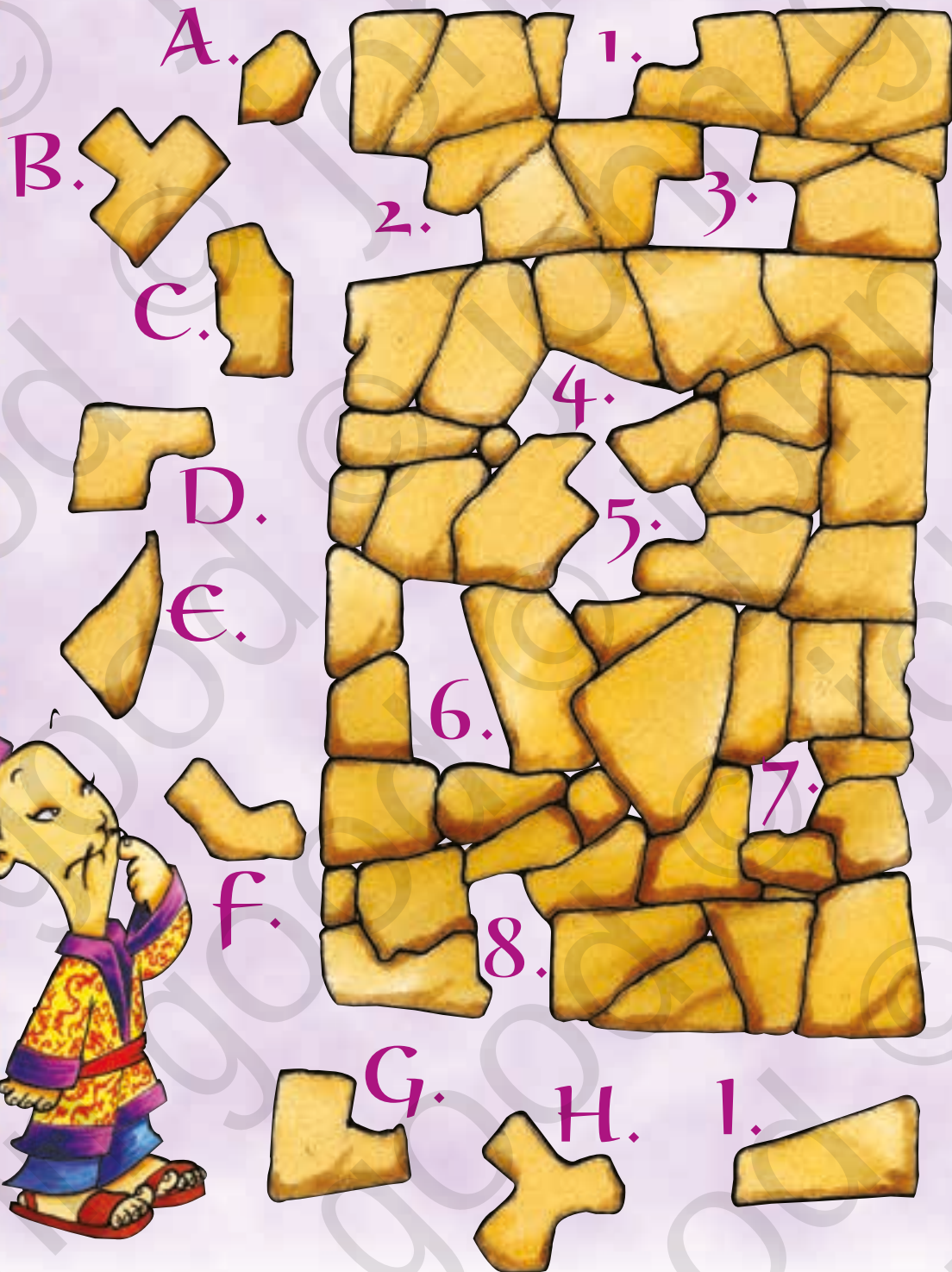


THE NOT-SO-GREAT WALL OF CHINA

從
濛
濛
的
山
崗
上
我
聽
到
閃
電
如
千
個
醜
小
丑
頭
裏
的
鞦

This piece of the Great Wall of China has fallen down, and Wishee Washee has to put it back together again! Can you tell him which bits go where, and also which bit doesn't belong in the Wall at all?

从
蒙
蒙
的
山
岗
上
我
听
到
闪
电
如
千
个
丑
小
丑
头
里
的
鞦



LOOKING FOR THE LAMP

That awful Abanazar has imprisoned Aladdin in this cave to find the magic lamp. Can you tell which trail leads to the lamp?

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦



SILLY SUDOKU!

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小頭裏的鞦

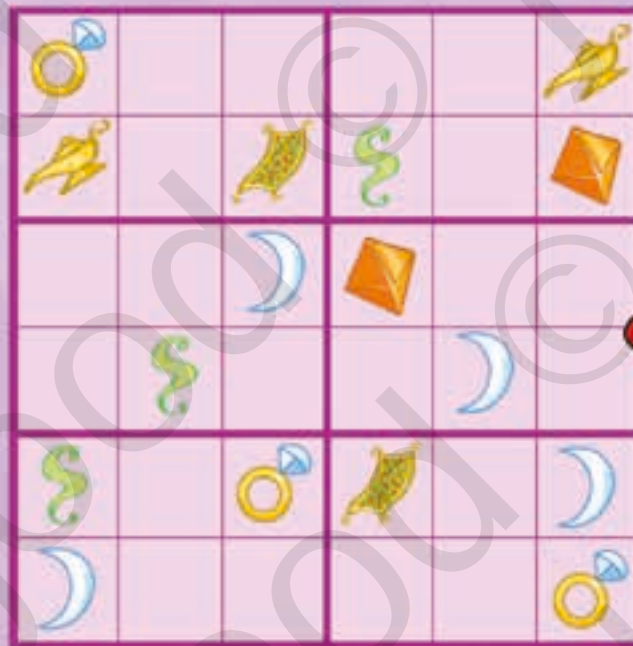
When he was trapped in Abanazar's cave, Aladdin found some old, dusty parchments, covered with grids. Each grid had drawings of different items on them.

Aladdin soon worked out that they were puzzles. Here is one of the first ones he did. The grid below is made up of 16 squares, divided into four smaller boxes of four squares each.

The idea is to fill it so that every row and column of the large grid and every smaller 2 x 2 box contains each of the four different shaped items. Can you solve it?



He found harder puzzles too—an extra two items in a bigger grid, so that each row, column and box has six squares. See if you can do this one!



SAY IT WITH SOCKS!

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電一個醜小丑頭裏的鞦



When Aladdin is out and about, and Widow Twankey wants to tell him something, she leaves a message on the washing line! Can you find out what she is trying to tell him?



JOIN THE DOTS!

Uh-oh! That wicked Abanazar has changed himself into something terrible! Join up the dots to find out what he has turned himself into.

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑
丑头里的秋我听到闪电

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜
小丑頭裏的鞦



從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦

SEND IN THE CLONES!

從濛濛的山崗上我聽

到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦

To avoid being caught, Abanazar has created a copy of himself! However, if you look carefully, you will find TEN differences between them. Can you find them all?

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的秋

WISHEE WASHEE'S WONDERFUL WASHING WORDSEARCH!



的山岗上我聽到閃電如千個丑小丑頭裏的靴

Wishee Washee has to sort all the laundry and washing things out! Can you find all the words—they may read backwards, forwards, up, down and even diagonally! When you have found all the words, there will be some letters left over, which will spell something out. Can you find out what it says?

E T R E D W O P P A O S T F
 N T S S S R E S U O R T T A
 I G T E P H E S S E R D R B
 H N A E V I C R K L H C I R
 C I R S R T N C E I I A H I
 A N C O N E I D E T S P S C
 M A H C U N D E R P A N T S
 G E S K K E L N I Y A W R O
 N L K S A R B U U R E N O F
 I C I B L O U S E A O R H T
 H Y R D T I G H T S L N S E
 S R T E K S A B N E N I L N
 A D E T E R G E N T R O B E
 W R Y T U M B L E D R Y E R

TROUSERS
CAP
SKIRT
TIE
IRON

FARRICSOFTENER
SPIN DRYER
KNICKERS
WATER
LINEN BASKET
WASHING MACHINE
UNDERPANTS
DRY CLEANING

VEST
LAUNDERETTE
SOCKS
TIGHTS
SHORTS
DETERGENT
TUMBLE DRYER
SOAP POWDER

SLIP
SHIRT
BRA
BLOUSE
STARCH
DRESS
ROBE



CUNNING CODEWORDS!

Both Abanazar and Aladdin know that the magic words to open the mouth of the secret cave are 'OPEN SESAME'! However, only one of these codes is the right one, as they've all been jumbled up! Can you help them find it?

OS SEE
MEESA!

NESSA
MEPPO!

MEAN O
POSES!

SEE ENO
SPAM!

NESPO
SEMAM!

ONE PAS
SEMO!



從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的我听到闪电

ROOTING THROUGH THE RUBBLE!

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的靺

A laddin has been trapped in the cave by that nasty Abanazar. Whilst scrambling around in the dark, he finds something buried in the rubble. What is it? Colour in the areas with dots in them and find out what Aladdin has found!



从蒙蒙的山岗

COLOUR ME IN!

從濛濛

A banazar and Aladdin meet at the Old Market, where Abanazar is selling lamps. Can you colour this scene in?



如千个丑小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

聽到閃電如千個醜小丑

秋

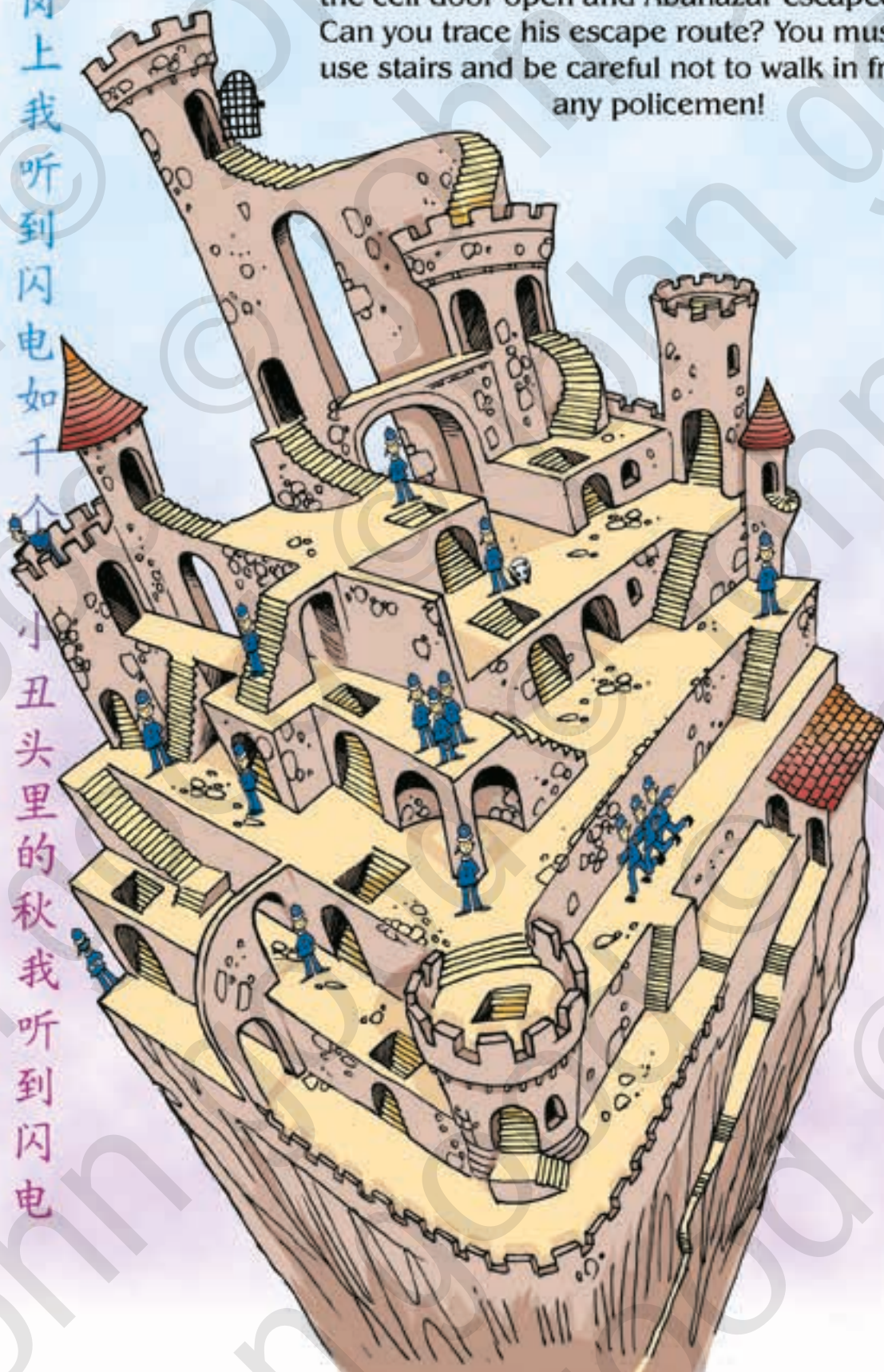
PING and PONG'S PUZZLING PRISONER PREDICAMENT!



Ping and Pong captured Abanazar and put him in prison—but they left the cell door open and Abanazar escaped! Can you trace his escape route? You must only use stairs and be careful not to walk in front of any policemen!

山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦

从蒙蒙的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個小丑頭裏的秋我聽到閃電



ANSWERS

从蒙蒙的山岗上
听到闪电如千个丑
小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

從濛濛的山崗上
我聽到閃電如千個醜
小丑頭裏的鞦

DOUBLE TROUBLE



Wang and Chang are the twins!

NOT-SO-GREAT WALL OF CHINA



The odd one out is F.



- A - 7
- B - 3
- C - 8
- D - 1
- E - 4
- G - 2
- H - 5
- I - 6

LOOKING FOR THE LAMP

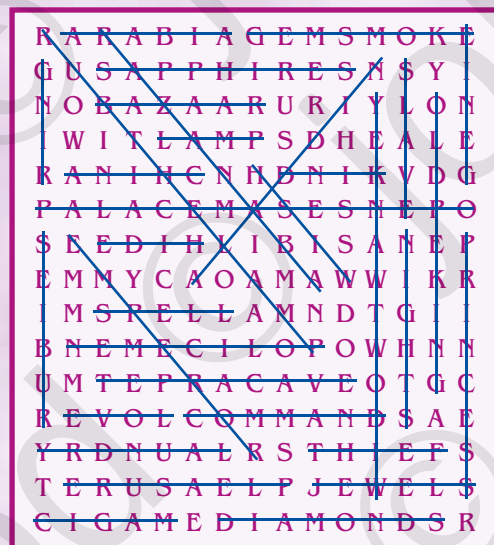
D



DOT to DOT



ALADDIN'S HIDDEN MESSAGE



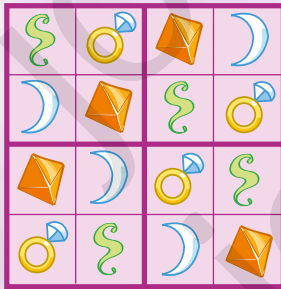
'YOUR WISH IS MY
COMMAND, O MASTER'

ANSWERS

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的秋我听到闪电

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦

SILLY SUDOKU!



CUNNING CODEWORDS!

SEE ENO SPAM!



PING and PONGS PUZZLING PRISONER PREDICAMENT!



CHINESE ACROSTIC

GUNPOWDER
 ZHENG
 PORCELAIN
 YANGTZE
 WALL
 BARK
 COMPASS
 PRINTING
 PAPER
 CLOCK
 SILKWORMS

ANSWERS

从蒙蒙的山岗上我听到闪电如千个丑小丑头里的秋我听到闪电



WISHEE WASHEE'S
WONDERFUL
WASHING
WORDSEARCH!

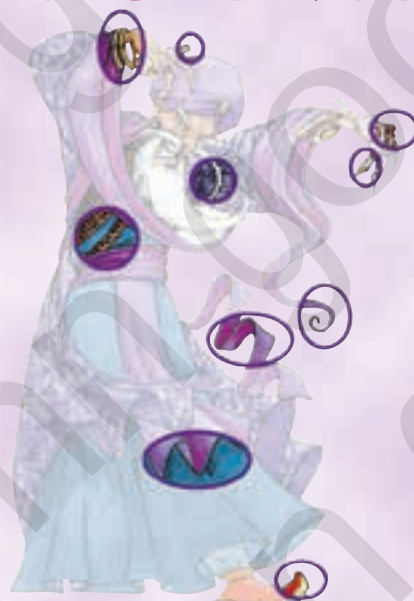


THE CHINESE LAUNDRY

JOIN
THE DOTS!



SEND IN
THE CLONES!



ROOTING
THROUGH THE
RUBBLE!



SAY IT
WITH SOCKS!

'Aladdin, hurry up and get more soap from Mr Wong, we've run out.'

從濛濛的山崗上我聽到閃電如千個醜小丑頭裏的鞦