

Unit One

School, Classmates and Teachers

Look and Say



Nǐ hǎo, wǒ shì
Wáng Jiāmíng.



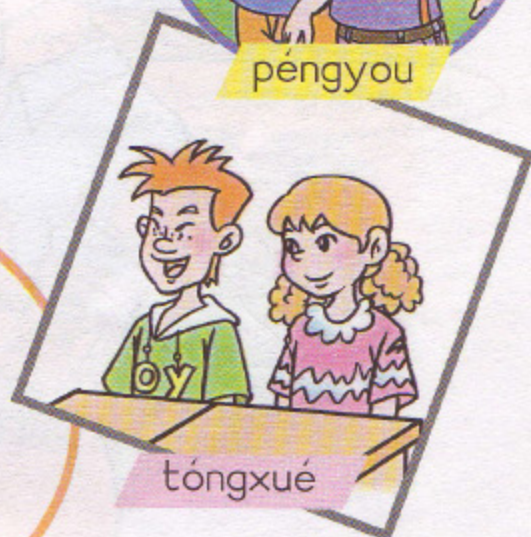
péngyou



xiàozhǎng



lǎoshī

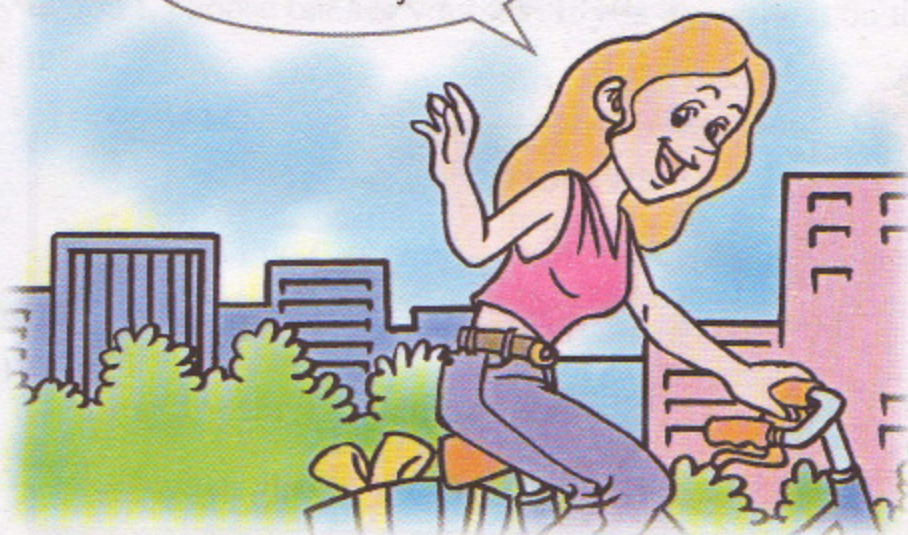


tóngxué



xuéxiào

Xièxie, zàijiàn.

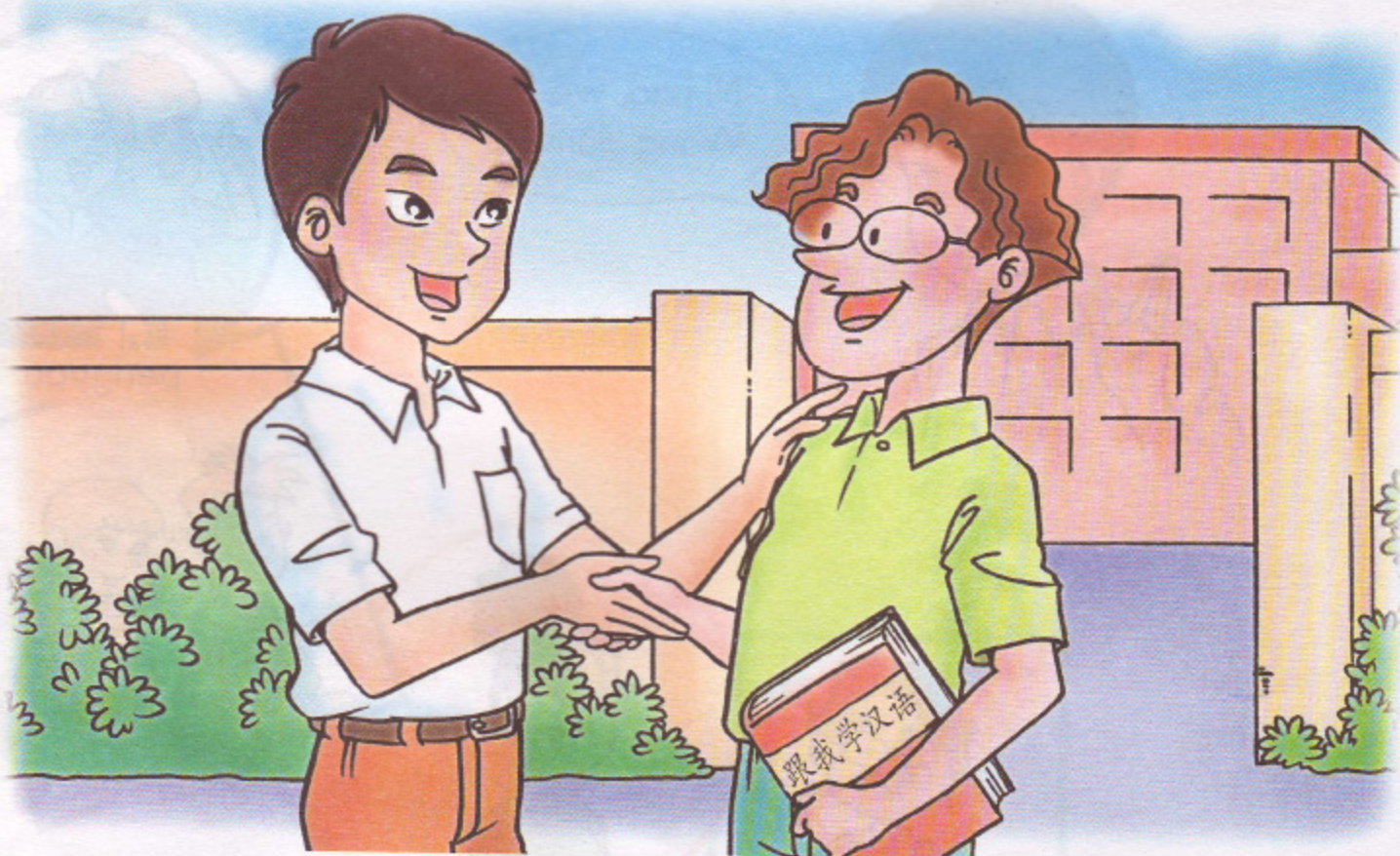


1

你好

nǐ hǎo

Wang Jiaming, a freshman, is meeting his classmate for the first time.



家明：你好！

Jiāmíng: Nǐ hǎo.

大卫：你好！

Dàwèi: Nǐ hǎo.

家明：我叫王家明。

Jiāmíng: Wǒ jiào Wáng Jiāmíng.

大卫：我叫大卫。

Dàwèi: Wǒ jiào Dàwèi.

New words

1. 你 nǐ (pron.) you
2. 好 hǎo (adj.) good
3. 我 wǒ (pron.) I; me
4. 叫 jiào (v.) call; name

Proper nouns

- 王家明 Wáng Jiāmíng
Wang Jiaming
- 大卫 Dàwèi David

Read, then practice with a partner.



Zǎoshang hǎo,^① Linda.



Zǎoshang hǎo, Julia.

Wǎnshang hǎo,^② Jack.



Wǎnshang hǎo, Bob.

On your own: Complete the following dialogues.

A: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ _____ Emma Williams.

A: Zǎoshang hǎo, Bob.

B: _____, _____ Alice Harris.

B: _____, Charlie.

Class activity

Do you have a Chinese name? If you don't, choose one for yourself. If you do, write it on the blackboard and tell us what does it mean.

common boy's names

家 family 伟 great 军 army
jiā wěi jūn

明 bright 光 light 凯 victorious
míng guāng kǎi

common girl's names

美 beautiful 芳 fragrant 淑 fair, kind
měi fāng shū and gentle

云 cloud 梅 plum 娟 graceful
yún méi juān

① Good morning.

② Good evening.



Phonetics

1. Read the following sounds.

initials	finals	tones	syllables	
	uo	ˇ	wǒ	
j	iao	ˋ	jiào	wǒ jiào
	uang	ˊ	wáng	
j	ia	ˉ	jiā	
m	ing	ˊ	míng	wáng jiāmíng
d	a	ˋ	dà	
	uei	ˋ	wèi	dà wèi

2. Rules of the Chinese Phonetic Transcription (Pinyin).

(1) Special syllables

	syllables that contain liaison of the initial and the final	zi ci si	zhi chi shi ri	
special syllables	syllables without initials (zero initials)	yi (-i) ye (-ie) yin (-in) ying (-ing)	wu (-u) wa (-ua) wai (-uai) wei (-uei) wo (-uo) wang (-uang) weng (-ueng)	yu (-ü) yun (-ün) yue (-üe) yuan (-üan)

(2) Tone sandhi

original tones	actual tones
nǐ + hǎo	ní hǎo When two characters of the third tone are joined together, the first one is pronounced with a second tone.



Can you sing it?

The Chinese Phonetic Alphabet Song

bo po mo fo de te ne le ge ke he ji qi xi zi ci si ri

zi ci si zhi chi shi zi ci si ri zhi chi shi

a o e i u ü wo men dou lai xue pin yin.



Chinese characters

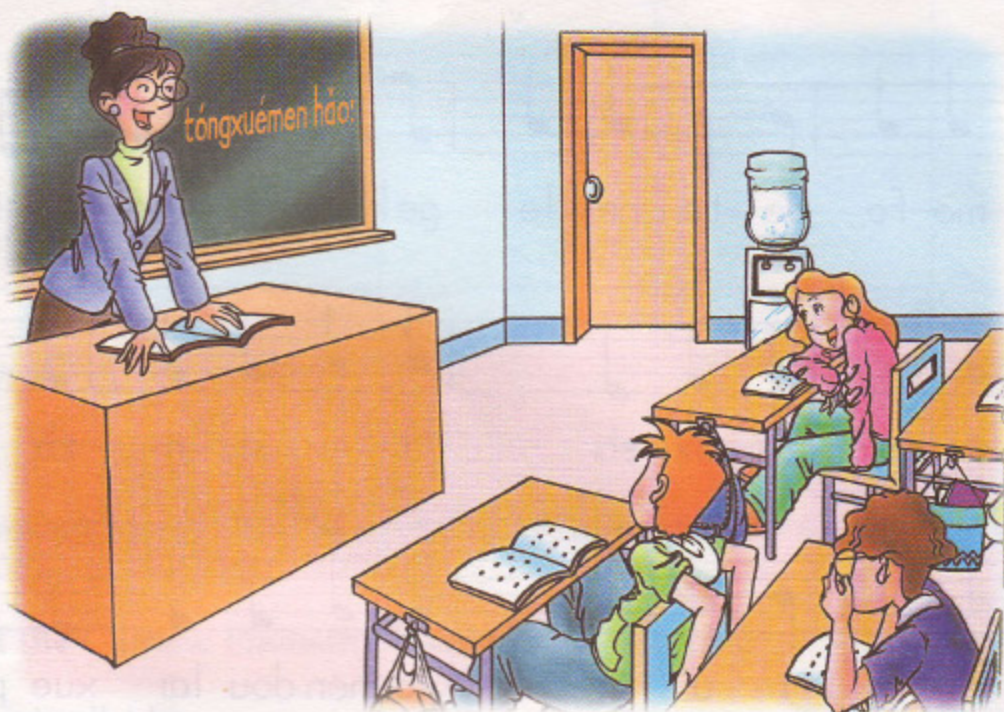
Here are some examples of different kinds of Chinese characters. Can you spot the difference between each line of characters?

王	大	卫	我
你	好	明	叫
家			

2

再见

zài jiàn

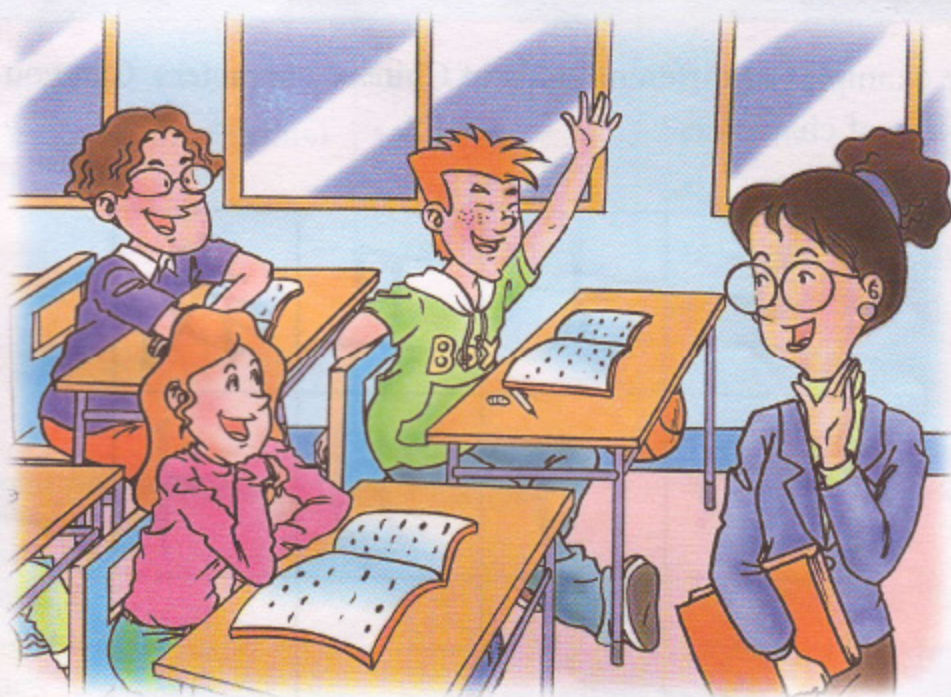


林老师：同学们好！

Lín lǎoshī: Tóngxuémen hǎo!

同学们：老师好！

Tóngxuémen: Lǎoshī hǎo!



林老师：同学们再见！

Lín lǎoshī: Tóngxuémen zàijiàn!

同学们：林老师再见！

Tóngxuémen: Lín lǎoshī zàijiàn!

New words

1. 同学 tóngxué (n.) classmate^①
2. 们 men (suf.) suffix^②
3. 老师 lǎoshī (n.) teacher^③
4. 再见 zàijiàn (v.) see you; good-bye

Proper noun

- 林 (老师)
- Lín (lǎoshī)
- a surname

Classroom Chinese

- Xiànzài shàng kè! Let's begin class.
- Xiànzài xià kè! Class is over.

Read, then practice with a partner.



① Here a form of address used in speaking to a student.

② Suffix used to form a plural number when added to a personal pronoun or a noun referring to a person (not used when the pronoun or noun is preceded by a numeral or an intensifier).

③ Here sir or madam.

④ See you tomorrow.



On your own: Connect the following people with what they say.

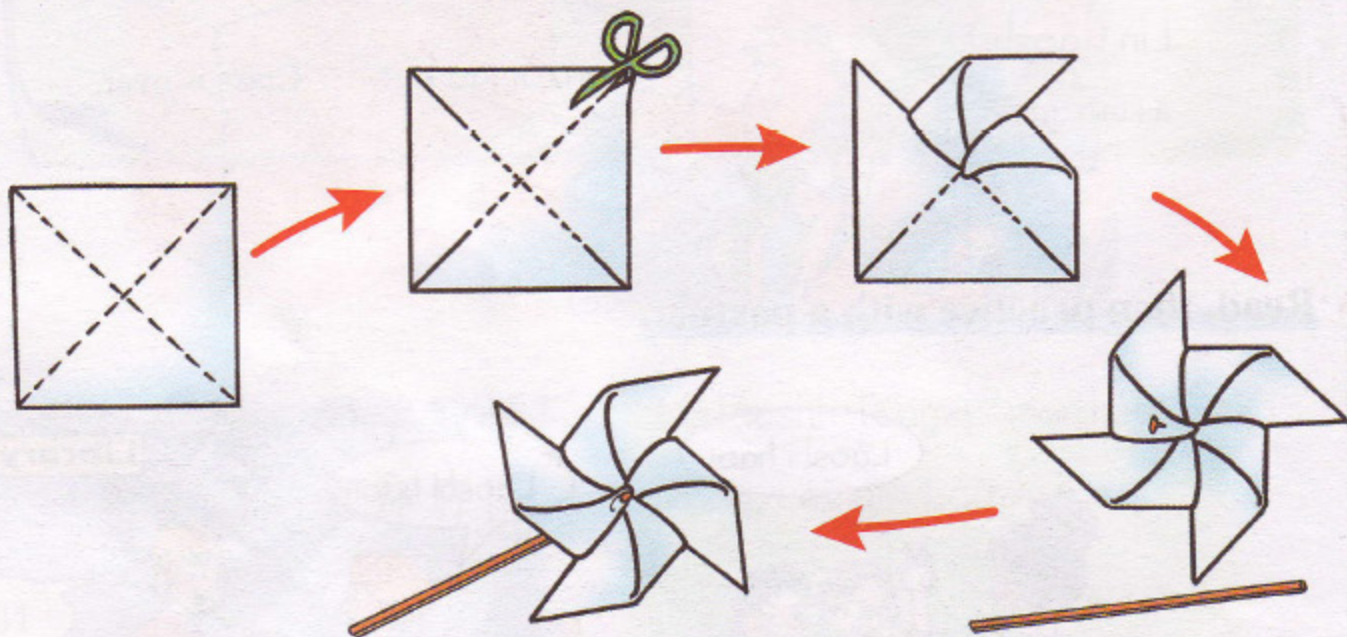
lǎoshī
tóngxuémen

Lǎoshī hǎo!
Lǎoshī zàijiàn!
Tóngxuémen hǎo!
Tóngxuémen zàijiàn!



Class activity

1. Go around the room. Practice greeting classmates and then saying good-bye.
2. Make a Chinese paper pinwheel.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

- (1) Write down the syllables (including the tones) you hear, and then read them out.
- (2) Answer the following questions: Who is talking? What are they talking about?

2. The combinations of the initials **b, p, m, f** and the finals **a, o, e**. Read the combinations in four tones.

	a	ai	ao	an	ang	o	ou	e	ei	en	eng
b	ba	bai	bao	ban	bang	bo			bei	ben	beng
p	pa	pai	pao	pan	pang	po	pou		pei	pen	peng
m	ma	mai	mao	man	mang	mo	mou	me	mei	men	meng
f	fa			fan	fang	fo	fou		fei	fen	feng

3. Listen to the tape, and then choose the syllables you hear.



bā

bài

máo

máng

pā

pài

mái

fáng

bèi

mén

bēng

móu

mèi

fēn

péng

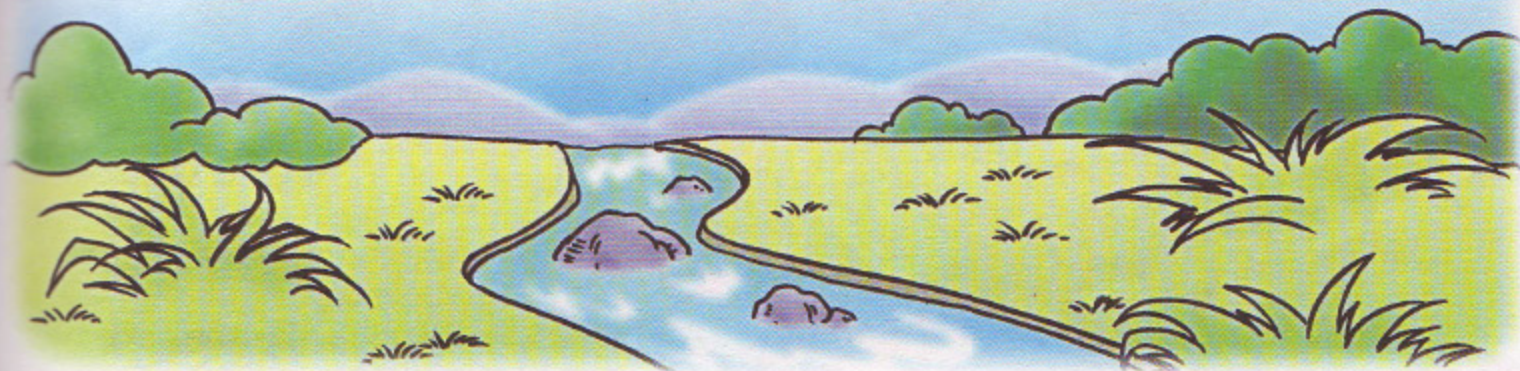
cōu



Chinese characters

Can you spot the difference between each line of Chinese characters?

再	见	
林	师	们
老	学	同



3

我是王家明

wǒ shì wáng jiā míng

Wang Jiaming comes to a biology class first time.

家 明：林老师好！

我是王家明。

林老师：你好！

Jiāmíng: Lín lǎoshī hǎo!

Wǒ shì Wáng Jiāmíng.

Lín lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo!



The teacher groups Wang Jiaming, Mary and Jack together to conduct an experiment and now they get to know each other.



林老师：她是玛丽，
他是杰克。

家 明：你们好！

玛丽、杰克：你好！

Lín lǎoshī: Tā shì Mǎlì,

Tā shì Jiékè.

Jiāmíng: Nǐmen hǎo!

Mǎlì, Jiékè: Nǐ hǎo!

New words

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|---------------|
| 1. 是 | shì | (v.) | be(is/am/are) |
| 2. 她 | tā | (pron.) | she |
| 3. 他 | tā | (pron.) | he |
| 4. 你们 | nǐmen | (pron.) | you(plural) |

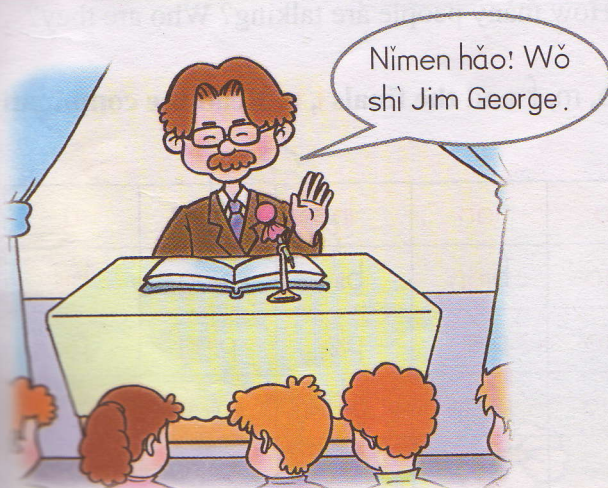
Proper nouns

- 玛丽 Mǎlì Mary
- 杰克 Jiékè Jack

Classroom Chinese

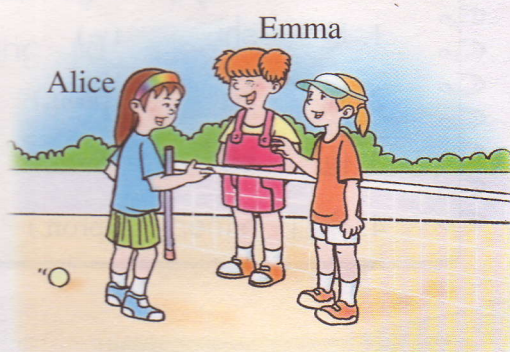
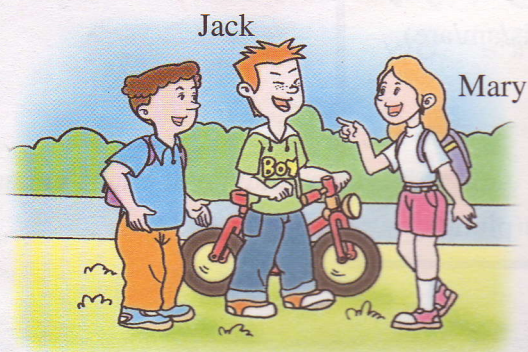
- Qǐng gēn wǒ shuō! Please say it after me.

Read, then practice with a partner.





On your own: Practice introducing two friends to each other.

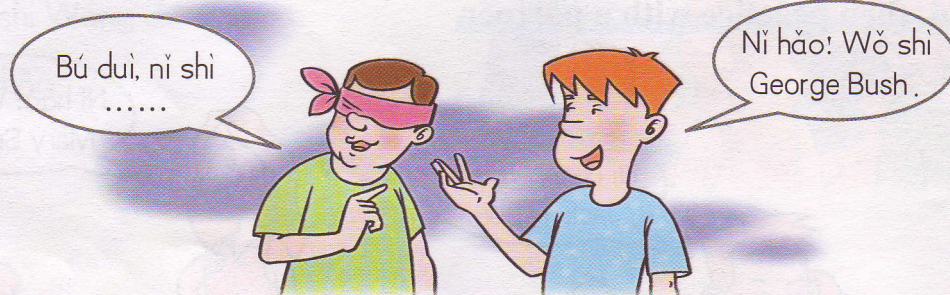


Nǐ hǎo, tā shì _____, tā _____. Nǐ hǎo, tā shì _____, tā _____.



Class activity: Who are you?

Use a “fake” name to introduce yourself to your partner. See if he can guess who you are.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

- (1) Write down the syllables (including the tones) you hear, and then read them out.
- (2) Answer the following questions: How many people are talking? Who are they?

2. The combinations of the initials **b, p, m, f** and the finals **i, u**. Read the combinations in four tones.

	i	ie	iao	ian	in	ing	u
b	bi	bie	biao	bian	bin	bing	bu
p	pi	pie	piao	pian	pin	ping	pu
m	mi	mie	miao	mian	min	ming	mu
f							fu

3. Listen to the tape, and then choose the syllables you hear.



bí	biē	biǎo	biān
----	-----	------	------

pí	piē	piào	piàn
----	-----	------	------

mí	miē	miào	miǎn
----	-----	------	------

bá	bǔ	bìn	bīng
----	----	-----	------

pá	fǔ	pìn	pīng
----	----	-----	------

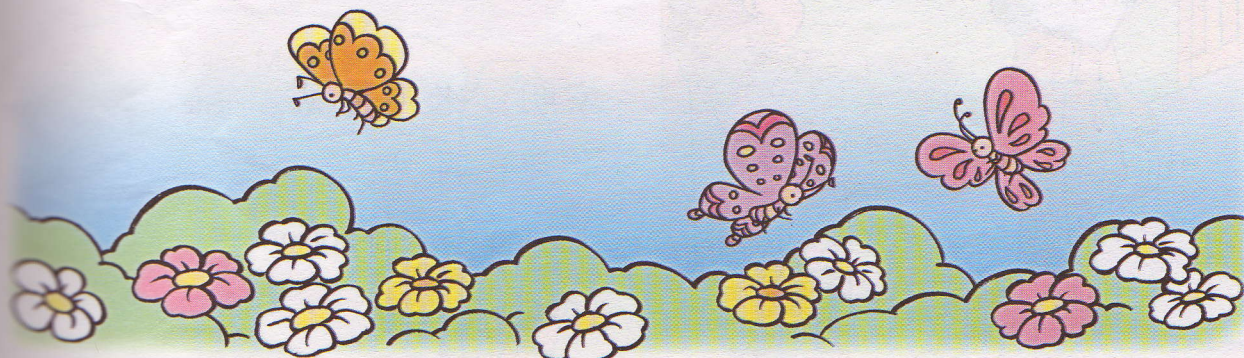
má	mǔ	mǐn	míng
----	----	-----	------



Learn to write

Can you spot the difference between each line of Chinese characters?

丽	克	
玛	是	杰



4

谢谢

xiè xiè



老师：谢谢你！

家明：不客气。

Lǎoshī: Xièxie nǐ!

Jiāmíng: Bú kèqì.

老师：你叫什么名字？

家明：我叫王家明。

Lǎoshī: Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

Jiāmíng: Wǒ jiào Wáng Jiāmíng.



家明：老师再见。

老师：再见。

Jiāmíng: Lǎoshī zàijiàn.

Lǎoshī: Zàijiàn.



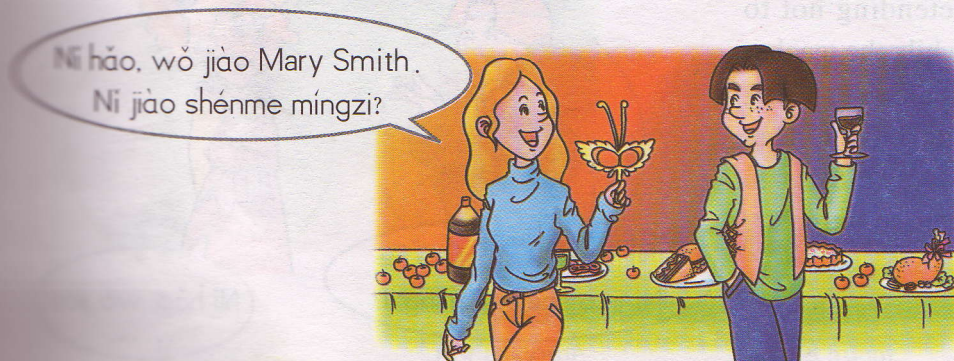
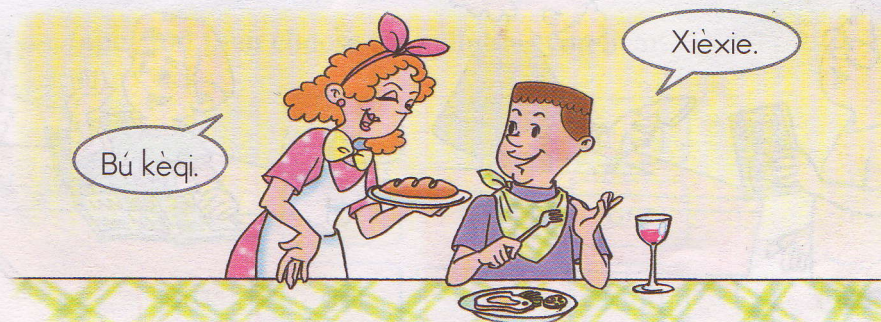
New words

1. 谢谢 xièxie (v.) thank
2. 不客气 bú kèqi You're welcome.
3. 什么 shénme (pron.) what
4. 名字 míngzi (n.) name

Classroom Chinese

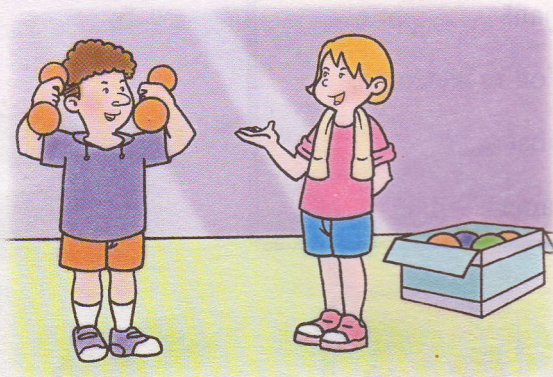
- Qǐng kàn hēibǎn! Please look at the blackboard.

Read, then practice with a partner.

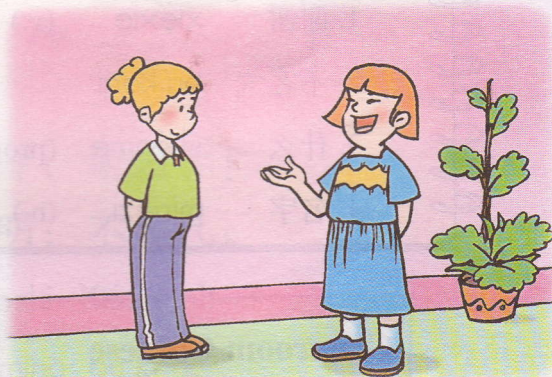




On your own: Complete the following sentences.



Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Cathy. Nǐ jiào _____ ?

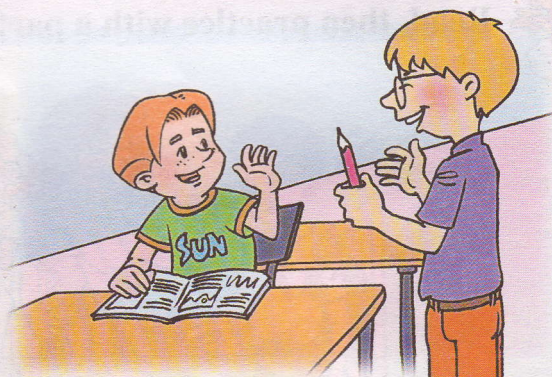


Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Julia. Nǐ _____ ?



A: Xièxie!

B: _____ .



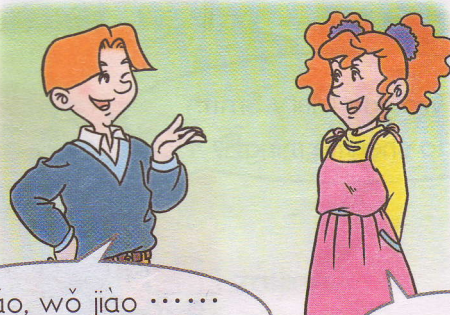
A: _____ !

B: Bú kèqì.



Class activity: Getting to know new friends.

The students walk casually around the classroom, pretending not to know each other, while the teacher taps the table, gradually increasing the tempo until coming to a sudden stop. The two students closest to each other must begin to introduce themselves.



Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào
Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào
.....



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

- (1) Write down the syllables (including the tones) you hear, and then read them out.
- (2) Answer this question: What are the persons in the two dialogues talking about?

2. The combinations of the initials d, t, n, l and the finals a, o, e. Read the combinations in four tones.

	a	ai	ao	an	ang	ou	ong	e	ei	en	eng
d	da	dai	dao	dan	dang	dou	dong	de	dei	den	deng
t	ta	tai	tao	tan	tang	tou	tong	te			teng
n	na	nai	nao	nan	nang	nou	nong	ne	nei	nen	neng
l	la	lai	lao	lan	lang	lou	long	le	lei		leng

3. Listen to the tape, and then choose the syllables you hear.



dǎ	nài	dāo	náng
tǎ	lài	tāo	láng
lā	dài	láo	táng

děi	nèn	dān	nóng
děng	néng	dāng	tóng
téng	lèng	tāng	lóng



4. Read the phrases below and pay attention to tone sandhi.



bù'ān
unease



bù lái
not to come



bù děng
not to await



bú yào
not to want



Learn to write

1. General introduction to Chinese characters

Chinese characters are a written language that transcribes spoken Chinese. Because they occupy a square shape, we call them “square-shaped characters”. Each Chinese character is composed of several different strokes, and the number of strokes varies greatly with each different character. The Chinese character is one of the oldest writing systems in the world. During its long history, the shape they have taken has evolved continuously, but at the core it remains the same as when it was first invented.

2. The evolution of characters

甲骨文 ^① jiǎ gǔ wén	金文 ^② jīn wén	籀文 ^③ zhòu wén	小篆 ^④ xiǎo zhuàn	楷书 ^⑤ kǎi shū	
				繁体字 ^⑥ fán tǐ zì	简体字 ^⑦ jiǎn tǐ zì
人	人	人	人	人	人
魚	魚	魚	魚	魚	鱼
林	林	林	林	林	林
	國	國	國	國	国

① Inscriptions on shells & bones.

② Inscriptions on ancient bronze objects.

③ Ancient style of calligraphy, current in the Zhou Dynasty (11th century BC-256 BC).

④ An ancient style of calligraphy, adopted in the Qin Dynasty for the purpose of standardizing the Chinese script.

⑤ Regular script.

⑥ Traditional characters.

⑦ Simplified characters.

3. Structure of Chinese characters

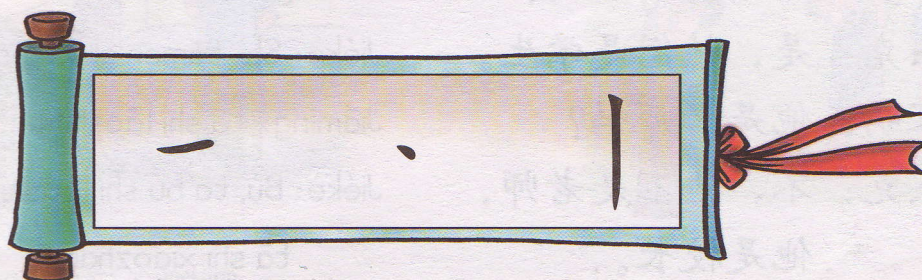
么	气	不	什
谢	名	字	客

4. Strokes of Chinese characters

Since the Chinese character is made up of different strokes, we'd like to introduce you some of the basic strokes.

stroke pictures			
names	diǎn dot stroke	héng horizontal line	shù vertical line
stroke directions			
examples	家 丽	王 大	王 们

5. Tell the names of the following strokes.



5

她们是学生吗

tā men shì xué sheng ma

At the school art festival, the principal is presenting awards after the girls finished their performance. Wang Jiaming is asking Jack who they are.



家明：她们是学生吗？

杰克：是，她们是学生。

家明：他是老师吗？

杰克：不，他不是老师，
他是校长。

Jiāmíng: Tāmen shì xuésheng ma?

Jiékè: Shì, tāmen shì xuésheng.

Jiāmíng: Tā shì lǎoshī ma?

Jiékè: Bù, tā bú shì lǎoshī,
tā shì xiàozhǎng.

New words

1. 她们 tāmen (pron.) they; them (female)
2. 学生 xuésheng (n.) student
3. 吗 ma (pt.) particle word ①
4. 校长 xiàozhǎng (n.) headmaster; principal;
(university or college) president

Classroom Chinese

- Qǐng dǎ kāi shū! Please open your books.

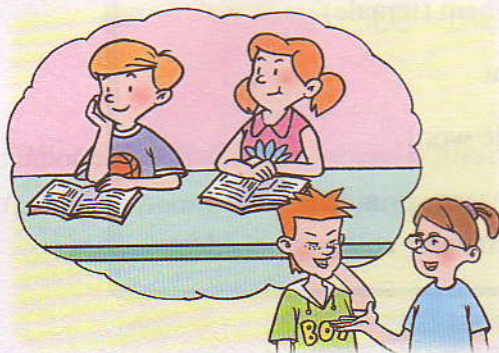
Read, then practice with a partner.



① Used at the end of a yes-no question.



On your own: Complete the following sentences.



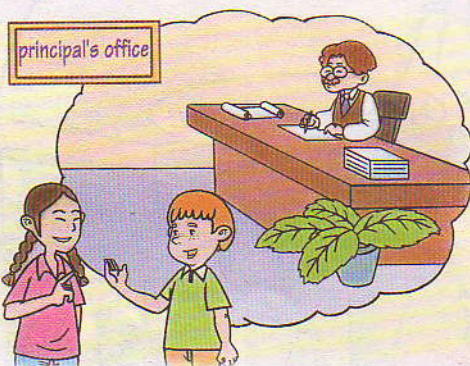
A: Tāmen shì xuésheng ma?

B: Shì, _____.



A: Tā shì lǎoshī ma?

B: Shì, _____.



A: Tā shì xiàozhǎng ma?

B: Shì, _____.



A: Tāmen shì lǎoshī ma?

B: Bù, _____.



Class activity: Read my mind.

Write down the names of a teacher, a principal and a friend whom everyone is familiar with. Have a student choose one from the three, without telling anyone else. Have the other students try to guess which one the student has chosen.

the teacher's name

the principal's name

the friend's name

A: "Shì lǎoshī ma?" "Shì xiàozhǎng ma?" "Shì _____ ma? (the friend's name)"

B: "Shì, shì _____." "Bù, bú shì _____."

Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

(1) Write down the syllables (including the tones) you hear, and then read them out.

(2) Answer the following questions: What is the girl asking about? How does the boy respond?



2. The combinations of the initials d, t, n, l and the finals i, u, ü. Read the combinations in four tones.

	i	ie	iao	iou	ian	iang	in	ing	u	uei	uo	uan	uen	ü	üe
d	dí	dié	diào	diu	dian			dīng	dú	duì	duo	duan	dun		
t	tí	tié	tiào		tian			tīng	tú	tuì	tuo	tuan	tun		
n	ní	nié	niào	niu	nian	niang	nín	nīng	nu		nuo	nuan		nǚ	nüe
l	lí	lié	liào	liu	lian	liang	lín	līng	lu		luo	luan	lun	lǚ	lüe

3. Listen to the tape, and then choose the syllables you hear.



dí	niè	diào	dīng
tí	liè	tiào	tīng
nǚ	niū	nuǎn	niáng
lǚ	liū	luǎn	liáng





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

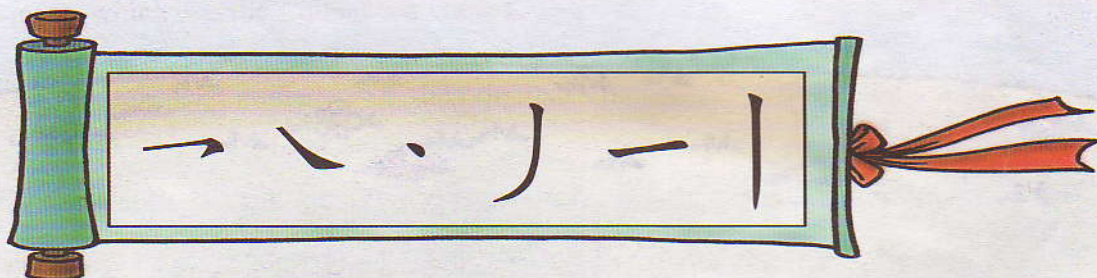
Can you spot the difference between each line of Chinese characters?

生	长	校	他
她	们	吗	

2. Strokes of Chinese characters

stroke pictures			
names	piě left-falling stroke	nà right-falling stroke	héng gōu horizontal line and a hook
stroke directions			
examples	家 大	校 长	学 好

3. Tell the names of the following strokes.





6 他们是我的朋友

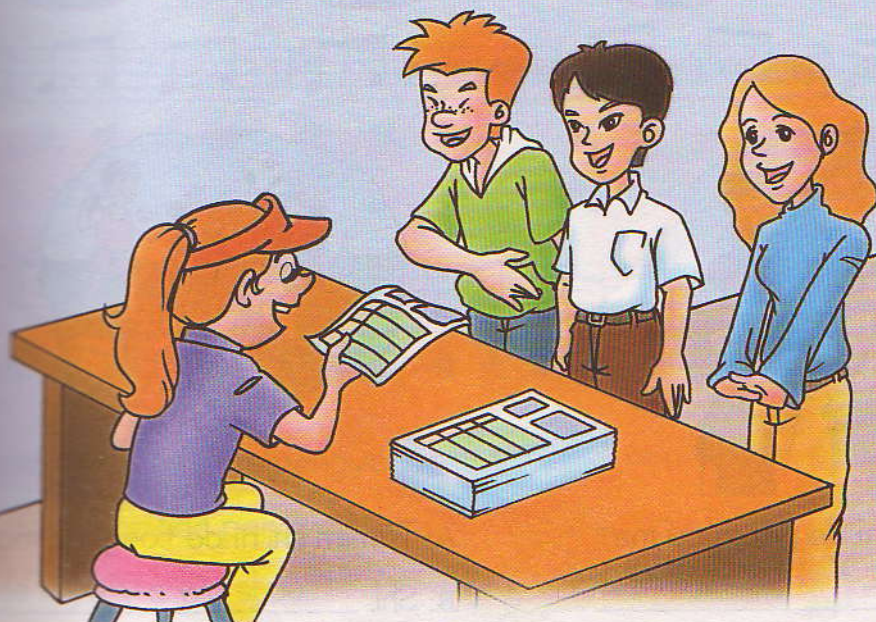
tā men shì wǒ de péng you



Jack and his classmates come to register themselves as volunteers for the community, and now he is introducing himself and his classmates to the staff member there.

你好，我叫杰克。他们
是我的朋友，他叫王家明，
她叫玛丽。我们是中学生。

Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Jiékè. Tāmen shì wǒ
de péngyou, tā jiào Wáng Jiāmíng, tā jiào
Mǎlì. Wǒmen shì zhōngxuéshēng.



New words

- | | | | |
|--------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|
| 1. 他们 | tāmen | (pron.) | they; them (male) |
| 2. 的 | de | (pt.) | particle word ^① |
| 3. 朋友 | péngyou | (n.) | friend |
| 4. 我们 | wǒmen | (pron.) | we; us |
| 5. 中学生 | zhōngxuéshēng | (n.) | high school student |

^① Used after an attribute, such as when the attribute is a personal pronoun or a name, as in the text.

Classroom Chinese

● Qǐng zài shuō yí biàn! Please say it again.



Read and match

他
tā

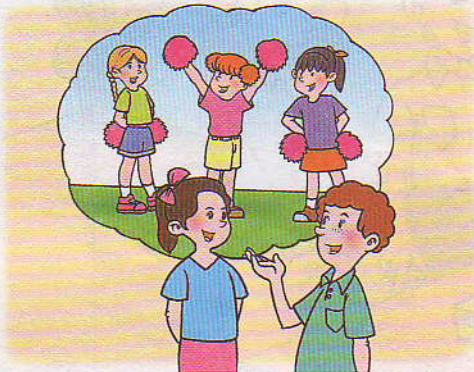
她
tā

他们
tā men

她们
tā men



On your own: Complete the following sentences.



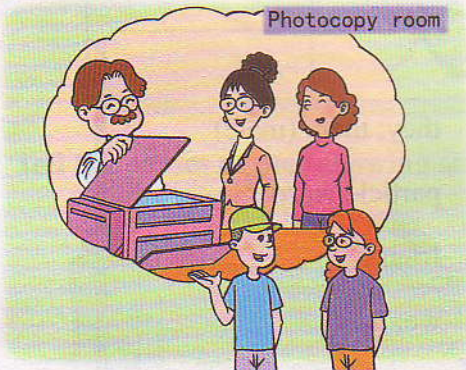
A: Tāmen shì nǐ de péngyou ma?

B: Shì, _____.



A: Tāmen shì nǐ de tóngxué ma?

B: Shì, _____.



A: Tāmen shì nǐ de lǎoshī ma?

B: Shì, _____.



A: Tāmen shì nǐ de péngyou ma?

B: Bù, _____.

Class activity: Introduction.

Divide the class into several groups, each including 5-6 students. First have the students take turns introducing each other to the rest of the group, then have them choose one representative to introduce that group to the whole class.

Can you sing it?

找 朋 友 zhǎo péng you



zhǎo ya zhǎo ya zhǎo péngyou,
zhǎo dào yí ge hǎo péngyou.
jǐng ge lǐ ya wò wo shǒu,
nǐ shì wǒ de hǎo péngyou, zài jiàn!

I'm looking for a friend.

I've found a good one.

Salute and shake hands.

You are my good friend. Good-bye.

Phonetics

B. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

- (1) Write down the syllables (including the tones) you hear, and then read them out.
- (2) Answer the following questions: What's the teacher's surname? Whose friend is Mary?
Are Tom and Emily college students?

2. Combinations of the initials and the finals.

(1) The combinations of the initials g, k, h, j, q, x and the finals u, ü. Read the combinations in four tones.

	u	ua	uai	ui	uo	uan	uen	uang	ü	üe	üan	ün
g	gu	gua	guai	gui	guo	guan	gun	guang				
k	ku	kua	kuai	kui	kuo	kuan	kun	kuang				
h	hu	hua	huai	hui	huo	huan	hun	huang				
j									ju	jue	juan	jun
q									qu	que	quan	qun
x									xu	xue	xuan	xun

(2) The combinations of the initials g, k, h, j, q, x and the final a, e, i. Read the combinations in four tones.

	a	ai	ao	an	ang	e	ei	en	eng	ou	ong	i	ia	ie	iao	iou	ian	iang	in	ing	iong
g	ga	gai	gao	gan	gang	ge	gei	gen	geng	gou	gong										
k	ka	kai	kao	kan	kang	ke	kei	ken	keng	kou	kong										
h	ha	hai	hao	han	hang	he	hei	hen	heng	hou	hong										
j												ji	jia	jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jiang	jin	jing	jiong
q												qi	qia	qie	qiao	qiu	qian	qiang	qin	qing	qiong
x												xi	xia	xie	xiao	xiu	xian	xiang	xin	xing	xiong

3. Listen to the tape, and then choose the syllables you hear.



gù	guā	guǒ	guàn
kù	kuā	kuò	kuān
hù	huā	huǒ	huàn
jī	jūn	jià	jiǎng
qī	qún	qià	qiǎng
xī	xún	xià	xiǎng



Learn to write

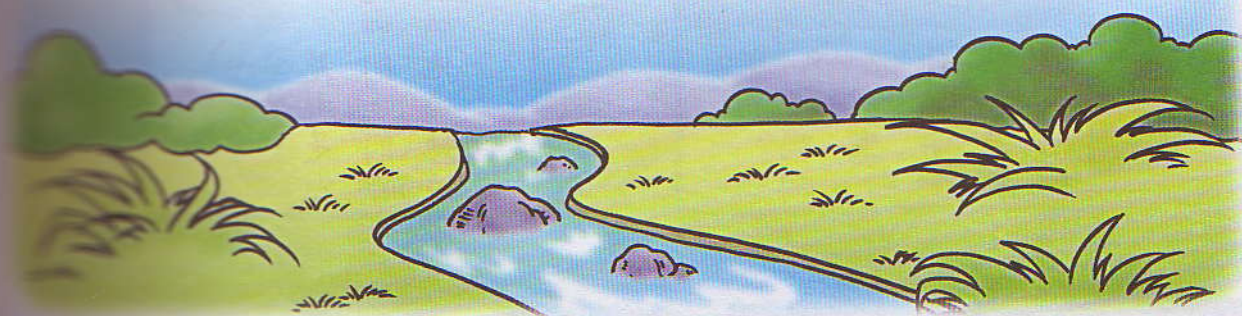
1. Structure of Chinese characters



2. Strokes of Chinese characters

There are altogether 6 basic strokes in Chinese characters, but sometimes they also have variants. The following are some of the examples.

stroke pictures				
names	shù gōu vertical line with a hook	tí rising stroke	héng zhé horizontal line and then a turning	héng zhé gōu horizontal line and then a down turning with a hook
stroke directions				
examples	你 (nǐ)	我 (wǒ)	明 (míng) 叫 (jiào)	也 (yě) 们 (men)



UNIT SUMMARY

FUNCTIONAL USAGE

1. Greetings

你好!

nǐ hǎo

您好!

nín hǎo

你们好!

nǐ men hǎo

同学们好!

tóng xué men hǎo

老师好!

lǎo shī hǎo

2. Expressing gratitude

谢谢。

xiè xiè

不客气!

bú kè qì

3. Saying farewell

再见!

zài jiàn

4. Introducing oneself

我叫……

wǒ jiào

我是……

wǒ shì

6. Introducing others

他是……

tā shì

她是……

tā shì

他们是……

tā men shì

她们是……

tā men shì

5. Inquiring about others

你叫什么名字?

nǐ jiào shén me míng zì

他是学生吗?

tā shì xué shēng ma

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Sentence pattern

1. 你好
nǐ hǎo

2. 我叫……
wǒ jiào

3. 我是……
wǒ shì

4. 是……吗?
shì ma

5. 不是……
bú shì

6. ……的……
de

Example

你好! 你们好!
nǐ hǎo nǐ men hǎo

我叫 Jack。
wǒ jiào

我叫王家明。
wǒ jiào wáng jiā míng

我是学生。
wǒ shì xué shēng

我是老师。
wǒ shì lǎo shī

他是中学生吗?
tā shì zhōng xué shēng ma

他是校长吗?
tā shì xiào zhǎng ma

她不是学生。
tā bú shì xué shēng

他们不是中学生。
tā men bú shì zhōng xué shēng

他们是我的朋友。
tā men shì wǒ de péng you

我是林老师的学生。
wǒ shì lín lǎo shī de xué shēng

STROKES OF CHINESE CHARACTERS

stroke pictures	names	stroke directions	examples
	diǎn dot stroke		家 丽
	héng horizontal line		王 大
	shù vertical line		王 们
	piě left-falling stroke		家 大
	nà right-falling stroke		校 长
	héng gōu horizontal line and a hook		学 好
	shù gōu vertical line and a hook		你
	tí rising stroke		我
	héng zhé horizontal line and then a turning		明 叫
	héng zhé gōu horizontal line and then a down turning with a hook		也 们

Unit Two

Hanging out with My Friends

Look and Say





yī



èr



sān



wǔ



sì



liù



bā



qī



jiǔ



shí



他是谁

tā shì shuí

David is playing football when Wang Jiaming walks by, so David waves to him. The coach asks David something about Wang Jiaming.

教练：他是谁？

jiào liàn tā shì shuí

大卫：他是我的朋友王家明。

dà wèi tā shì wǒ de péng you wáng jiā míng

教练：他也打橄榄球吗？

jiào liàn tā yě dǎ gǎn lǎn qiú ma

大卫：不，他不打橄榄球，他打篮球。

dà wèi bù tā bù dǎ gǎn lǎn qiú tā dǎ lán qiú





New words

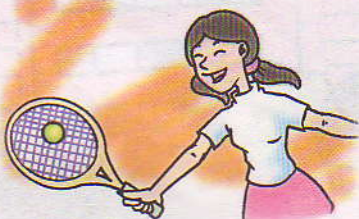
- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. 教练 | jiàoliàn | (n.) | coach; instructor |
| 2. 谁 | shuí | (pron.) | who |
| 3. 也 | yě | (adv.) | also; too |
| 4. 打 | dǎ | (v.) | play |
| 5. 橄榄球 | gǎnlǎnqiú | (n.) | American football |
| 6. 篮球 | lánqiú | (n.) | basketball |

Classroom and daily Chinese

- Qǐng jìn! Please come in.
- Qǐng zuò! Please take a seat.
- Qǐng hē chá! Please have some tea.



Read aloud



dǎ wǎngqiú



dǎ yǔmáoqiú



dǎ bīngqiú



dǎ bàngqiú



dǎ pīngpāngqiú



dǎ páiqiú

On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the following pictures.

Example

A: Tā shì shuí?

B: Tā shì _____.



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

Example

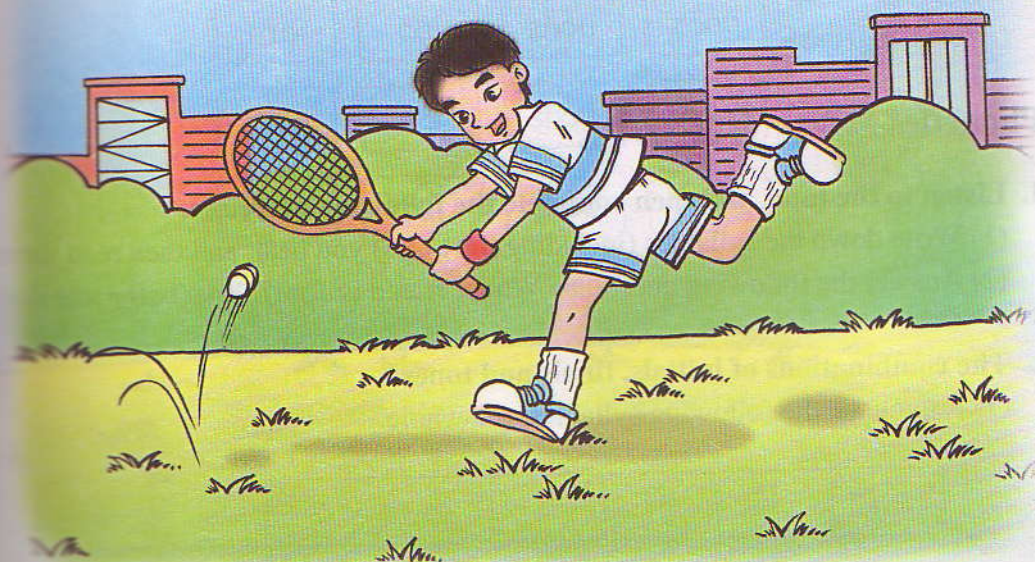
A: Tā shì shuí?

B: Tā shì wǒ de péngyou **Wáng Jiāmíng**.

A: Tā yě dǎ wǎngqiú ma?

B: Shì, tā yě dǎ wǎngqiú.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Dàwèi | bàngqiú |
| 2. Mǎlì | yǔmáoqiú |
| 3. Líndá | páiqiú |
| 4. Jiékè | bīngqiú |





Class activity

Bring a picture of you and your friends and talk about what sports they like.

Tā shì shuí? Tā dǎ shénme qiú?



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

- (1) Write down the syllables (including the tones) you hear, and then read them out loud.
- (2) Answer the following questions: Whose friend is Tom? What ball game does Tom play?

2. The combinations of initials, finals and tones.

- (1) Pronounce the following syllables as a whole.

zhi	chi	shi	ri	zi	ci	si	er
-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----

(2) Combinations of initials zh, ch, sh, r, z, c, s and finals a, o. Read the combinations in four tones.

	a	ai	ao	an	ang	ou	ong
zh	zha	zhai	zhao	zhan	zhang	zhou	zhong
z	za	zai	zao	zan	zang	zou	zong
ch	cha	chai	chao	chan	chang	chou	chong
c	ca	cai	cao	can	cang	cou	cong
sh	sha	shai	shao	shan	shang	shou	
s	sa	sai	sao	san	sang	sou	song
r			rao	ran	rang	rou	rong

3. Listen to the tape, and then choose the syllables you hear.



zā	sǐ	chén	zhàng
cā	zǐ	shén	chàng
sā	cǐ	zhēn	shàng
rǎo	cāi	zhòu	zōng
shǎo	zāi	shòu	zhōng
chǎo	sāi	chòu	chōng





也	谁	打	球
橄	榄	篮	

Stroke order of Chinese characters
Stroke order of Chinese character refers to the right order you should follow when writing a Chinese character. There are several rules for you to follow when writing different strokes.

[illegible]

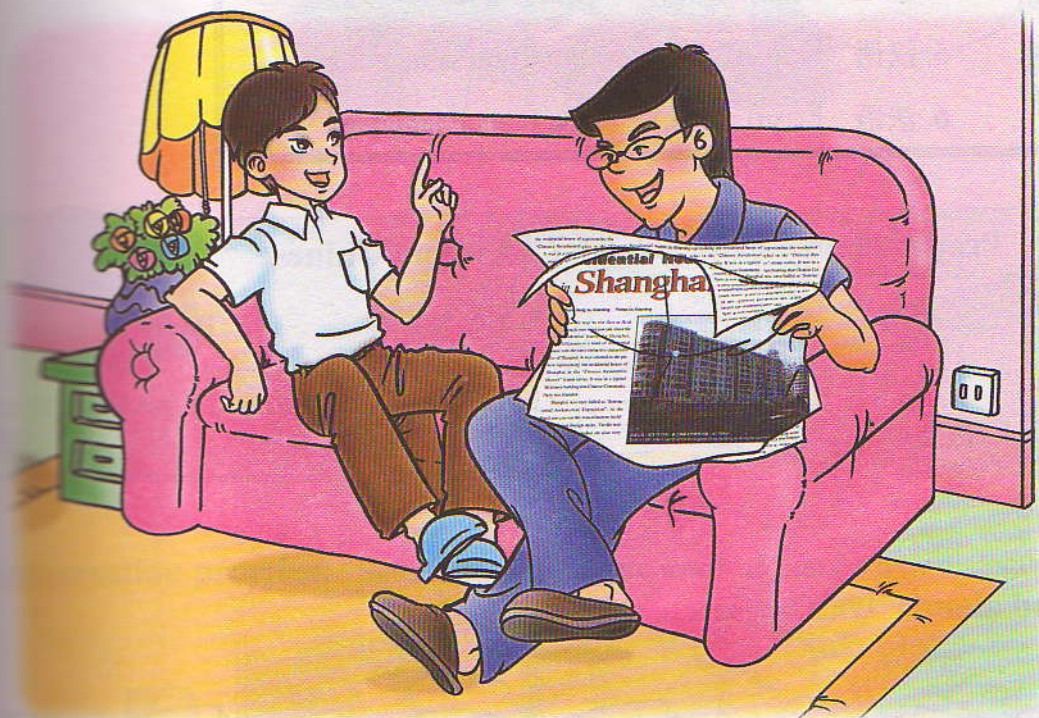
大	一	十	大					
不	一	丌	丌	不				
见	丨	冂	贝	见				
叫	丨	口	口	叫	叫			
林	一	十	才	才	木	村	材	林

8

谁是你的好朋友

shuí shì nǐ de hǎo péng you

Yang Liangming is talking with his father about his friends.



爸爸：家明，你有好朋友吗？

bà ba jiā míng nǐ yǒu hǎo péng you ma

家明：有啊。

jiā míng yǒu a

爸爸：谁是你的好朋友？

bà ba shuí shì nǐ de hǎo péng you

家明：大卫是我的好朋友，玛丽和艾米丽也是我

jiā míng dà wèi shì wǒ de hǎo péng you mǎ lì hé ài mǐ lì yě shì wǒ

的好朋友。

de hǎo péng you

爸爸：他们都学汉语吗？

bà ba tā men dōu xué hàn yǔ ma

家明：不，艾米丽不学汉语，她学法语。

jiā míng bù ài mǐ lì bù xué hàn yǔ tā xué fǎ yǔ



New words

1. 有 yǒu (v.) have
2. 啊 a (pt.) particle word^①
3. 都 dōu (adv.) both; all
4. 学 xué (v.) learn; study
5. 汉语 Hànyǔ (n.) the Chinese language
6. 法语 Fǎyǔ (n.) the French language

Proper noun

- 艾米丽

Ài mǐ lì

Emily

Classroom Chinese

- Qǐng ānjìng! Please be quiet.
- Qǐng tīng wǒ shuō! Please listen to me.



Read aloud: What language are they studying?



Hànyǔ



Yīngyǔ



Fǎyǔ



Rìyǔ

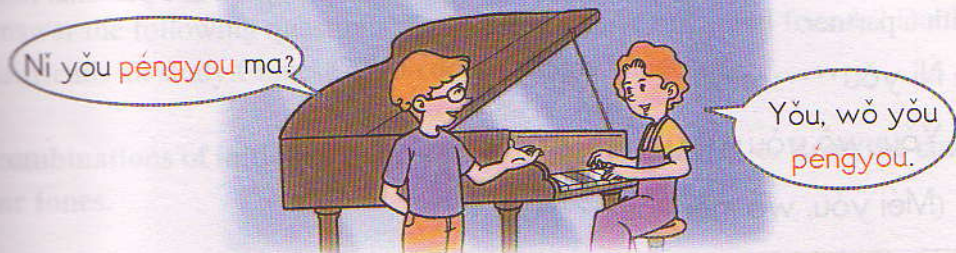


Xībānyáyǔ

① Softening the tone of the sentence, but adding no meaning to it when appearing at the end of it.

On your own: Look at the example and then ask and answer questions according to the pictures.

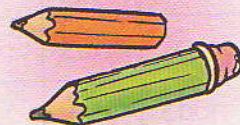
Example



shūbāo

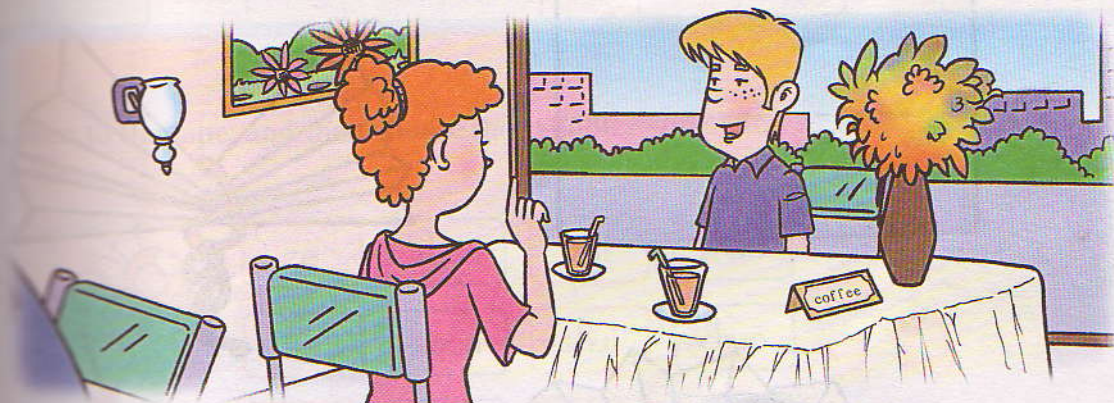


wénjùhé



qiānbǐ

Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.



Example

A: Nǐ yǒu hǎo péngyou ma?

B: Yǒu a. Wáng Jiāmíng shì wǒ de hǎo péngyou. Mǎlì yě shì wǒ de hǎo péngyou.

A: Tāmen dōu xué hànyǔ ma?

B: Shì, tāmen dōu xué hànyǔ.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. Jim | Emma | xué fǎyǔ |
| 2. Bob | Stanley | xué rìyǔ |
| 3. Linda | Tom | dǎ lánqiú |
| 4. Henry | Alice | dǎ wǎngqiú |



Class activity

1. Possessions.

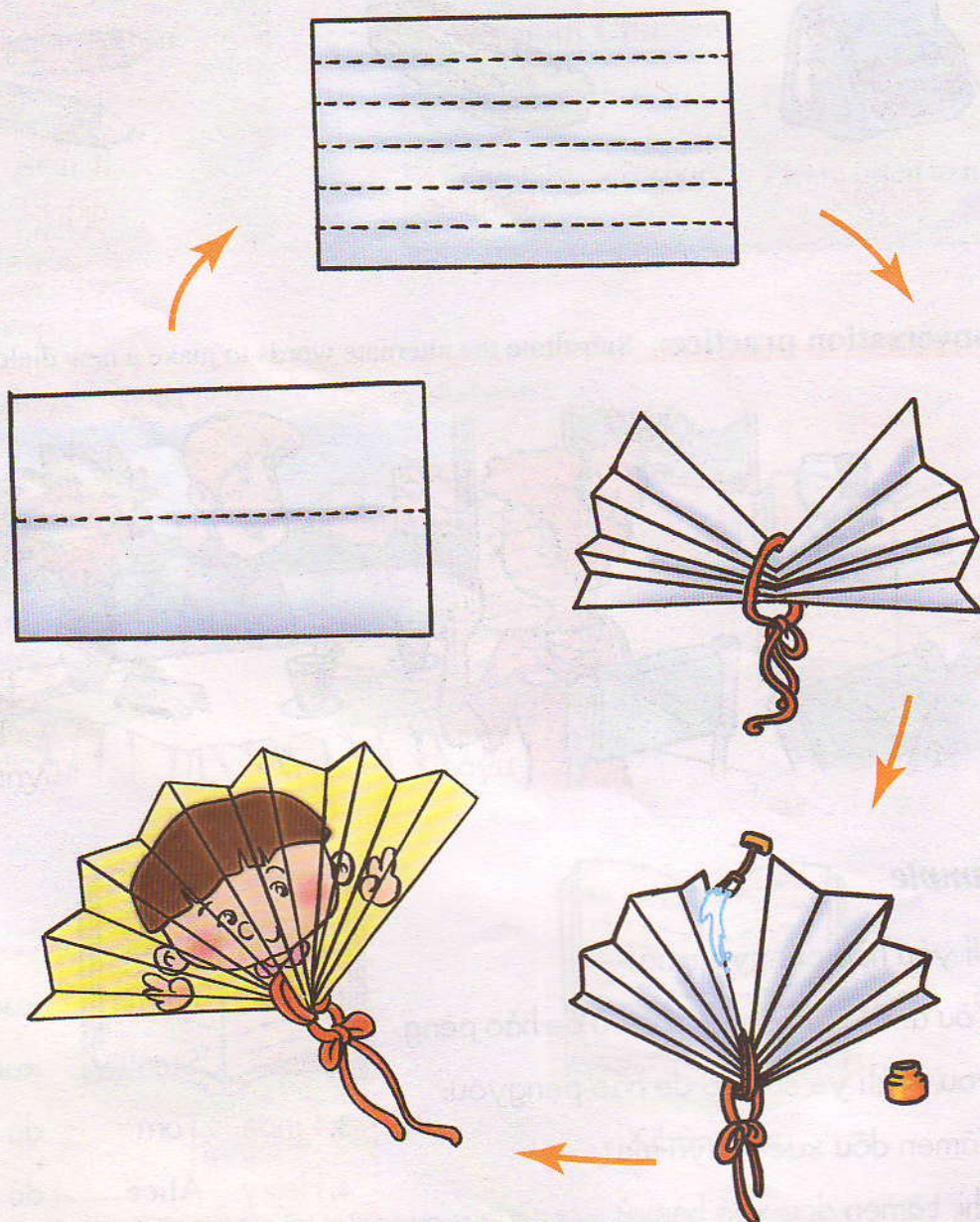
Make a list of your possessions, including classroom objects and personal items, then check with a partner.

A: Nǐ yǒu.....ma?

B: Yǒu, wǒ yǒu.....

(Méi yǒu, wǒ méi yǒu.....)

2. Let's make a Chinese paper fan!



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

- (1) Write down the syllables (including the tone) you hear, and then read them.
- (2) Answer the following questions: Does the boy have any good friends? Do the boy and his friends all study Chinese? Who doesn't study Chinese?

2. The combinations of initials zh, ch, sh, r, z, c, s, and finals e, u. Read the combinations in four tones.

	e	ei	en	eng	u	ua	uei	uai	uo	uan	uen	uang
zh	zhe	zhei	zhen	zheng	zhu	zhua	zhui	zhuai	zhuo	zhuan	zhun	zhuang
ch	che	chēi	chen	cheng	chu	chua	chui	chuai	chuo	chuan	chun	chuang
sh	she	shei	shen	sheng	shu	shua	shui	shuai	shuo	shuan	shun	shuang
z	ze	zei	zen	zeng	zu		zui		zuo	zuan	zun	
c	ce		cen	ceng	cu		cui		cuo	cuan	cun	
s	se		sen	seng	su		sui		suo	suan	sun	
r	re		ren	reng	ru		rui		ruo	ruan	run	

3. Listen to the tape, and then choose the syllables you hear.



cè	zhēn	zuǐ	zhuō
sè	shēn	shuǐ	chuō
rè	chén	ruǐ	shuō
zǔ	shū	zūn	cuàn
cū	shuā	chūn	zuàn
rǔ	shuāi	shùn	suàn





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

都	汉	法	语
啊	有		

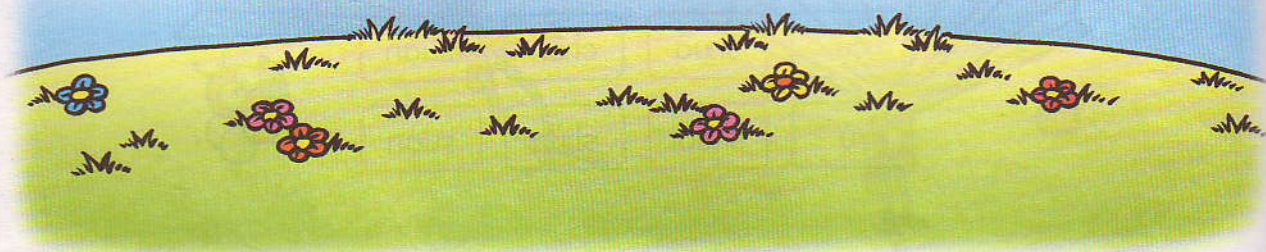
2. Stroke order of Chinese characters

(1) Middle precedes the two sides

也	丿	乚	也
山	丨	丿	山
小	丿	乚	小

(2) Inside precedes the sealing stroke

日	丨	冂	月	日
国	丨	冂	国	国



9

你 有 几 张 中 文 光 盘

nǐ yǒu jǐ zhāng zhōng wén guāng pán

家 明：大 卫，你 有 几 张 中 文 光 盘？

jiā míng dà wèi nǐ yǒu jǐ zhāng zhōng wén guāng pán

大 卫：我 有 3 张 中 文 光 盘。

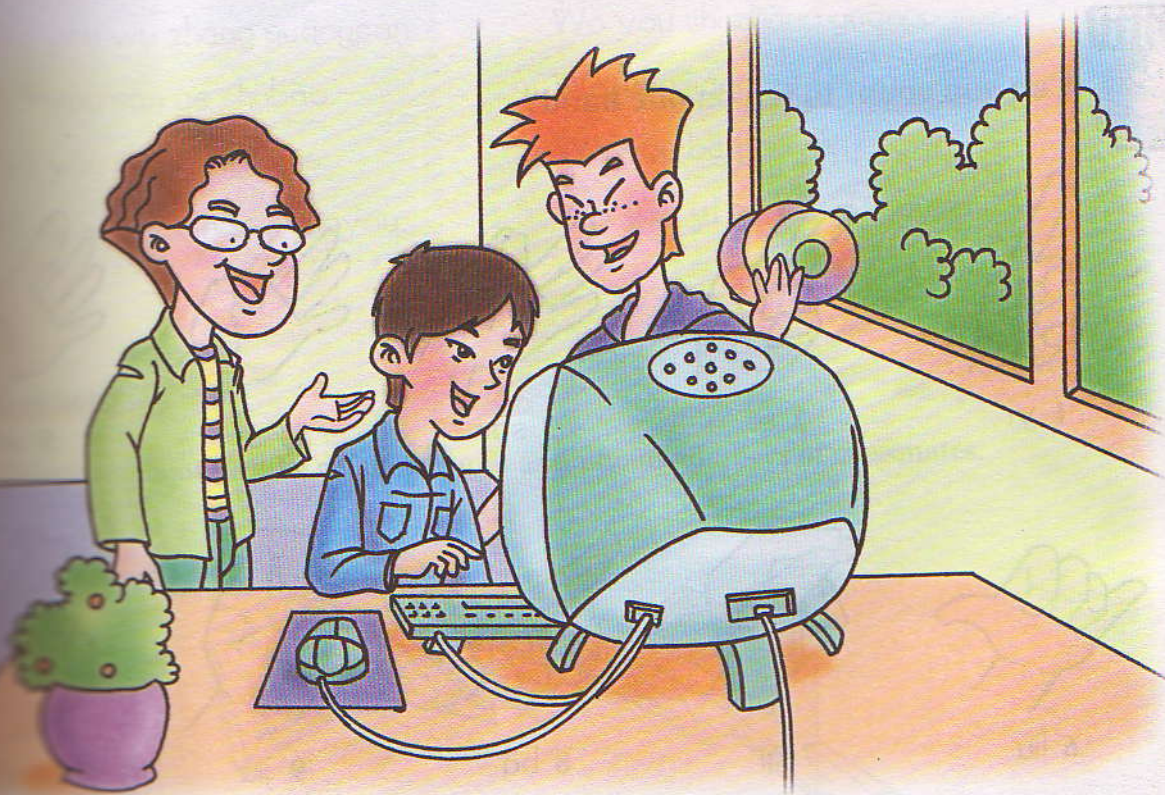
dà wèi wǒ yǒu sān zhāng zhōng wén guāng pán

家 明：杰 克，你 有 几 张？

jiā míng jié kè nǐ yǒu jǐ zhāng

杰 克：我 没 有 中 文 光 盘。

jié kè wǒ méi yǒu zhōng wén guāng pán





New words

1. 几 jǐ (pron.) how many
2. 张 zhāng (m.) measure word ^①
3. 中文 Zhōngwén (n.) Chinese
4. 光盘 guāngpán (n.) disks; CDs
5. 没有 méiyǒu (v.) not to have; don't have

Classroom Chinese

- Qǐng jǔ shǒu! Please raise your hand.
- Shǒu fàng xià! Please put down your hand.



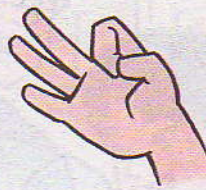
Can you count to ten on one hand?



1 yī



2 èr



3 sān



4 sì



5 wǔ



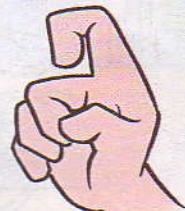
6 liù



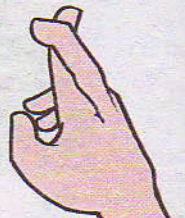
7 qī



8 bā



9 jiǔ



10 shí

^① Used for disks, paper, tickets, etc.

On your own

1. Look at the example and then make conversations according to the pictures.

Example



2. Who has more? Give the results of the comparison.

Wǒ yǒu wǔ zhāng guāngpán.

Wǒ yǒu sān ge shūbāo.

Wǒ yǒu sì ge wénjùhé.

Wǒ yǒu liù ge hǎo péngyou.

Wǒ yǒu shí zhāng guāngpán.

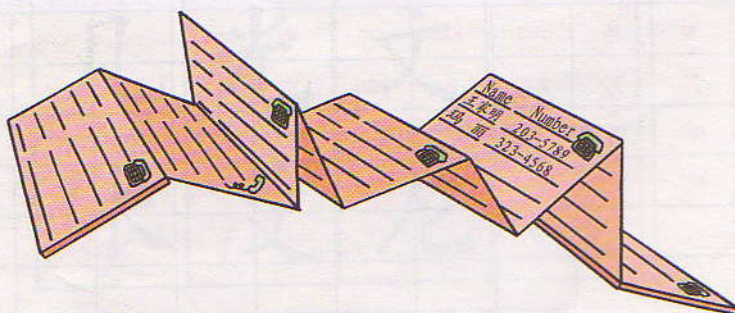
Wǒ yǒu liǎng ge shūbāo.

Wǒ yǒu bā ge wénjùhé.

Wǒ yǒu yí ge hǎo péngyou.

Class activity

1. Telephone book: Make a list of names and phone numbers of classmates.



2. Flying chess of Chinese (see the appendix).



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

- (1) Write down the syllables you hear.
- (2) Answer the following questions: How many students does Mrs. Lin have? How many Chinese disks does the boy have?

2. Read the phrases below and pay attention to the tone sandhi.



yì bēi

(a glass of ...)



yì píng

(a bottle of ...)



yì wǎn

(a bowl of ...)



yí zuò

(a measure word for mountains etc.)

3. The comparison of combinations between zh, ch, sh, r and j, q, x. Read the combinations in four tones.

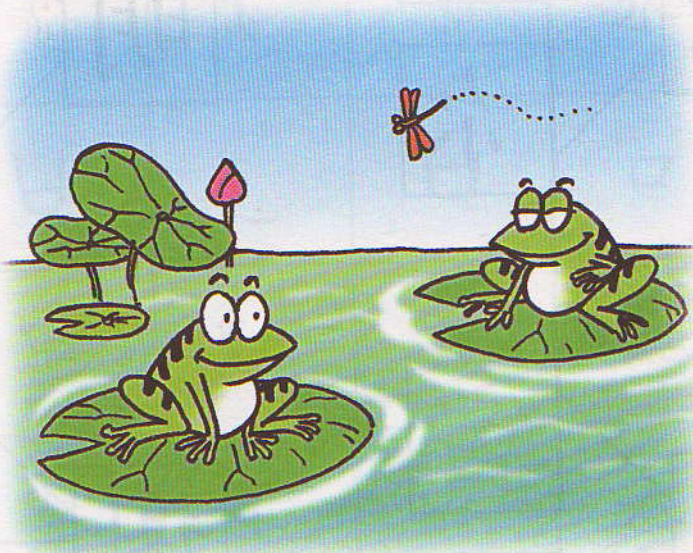
Final Initial	-i [ɿ, ʅ]	a	o	e	er	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	ong
j														
q														
x														
zh	zhi	zha		zhe		zhai	zhei	zhao	zhou	zhan	zhen	zhang	zheng	zhong
ch	chi	cha		che		chai		chao	chou	chan	chen	chang	cheng	chong
sh	shi	sha		she		shai	shei	shao	shou	shan	shen	shang	sheng	
r	ri			re				rao	rou	ran	ren	rang	reng	rong

Final Initial	i	ia	ie	iao	iou	ian	in	iang	ing	iong	u	ua	uo	uai
j	jì	jia	jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jīn	jiang	jīng	jiong				
q	qì	qia	qie	qiao	qiu	qian	qīn	qiang	qīng	qiong				
x	xì	xia	xie	xiao	xiu	xian	xīn	xiang	xīng	xiong				
zh											zhu	zua	zuo	zhuai
ch											chu	chua	chuo	chuai
sh											shu	shua	shuo	shuai
r											ru	rua	ruo	

4. Convert the following children's song into a rap.

一只青蛙一张嘴，
 yī zhī qīng wā yì zhāng zuǐ
 两只眼睛四条腿。
 liǎng zhī yǎn jīng sì tiáo tuǐ
 两只青蛙两张嘴，
 liǎng zhī qīng wā liǎng zhāng zuǐ
 四只眼睛八条腿。
 sì zhī yǎn jīng bā tiáo tuǐ

One frog, one mouth, two eyes, four legs.
 Two frogs, two mouths, four eyes, eight legs.



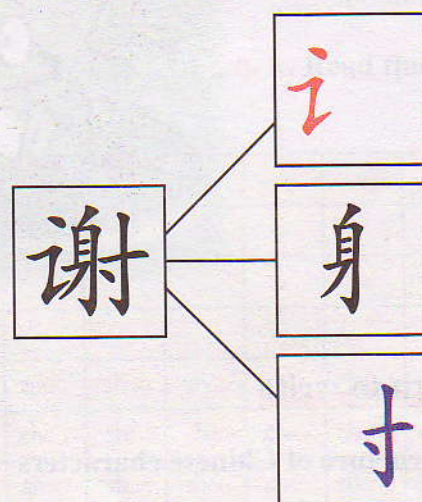
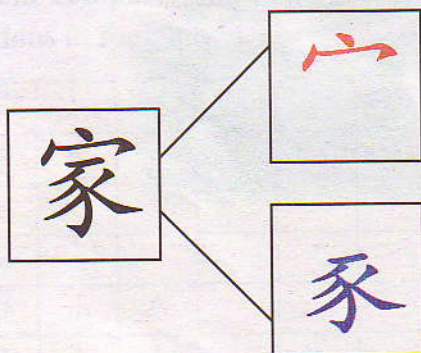
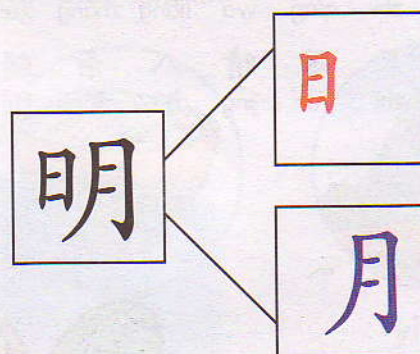
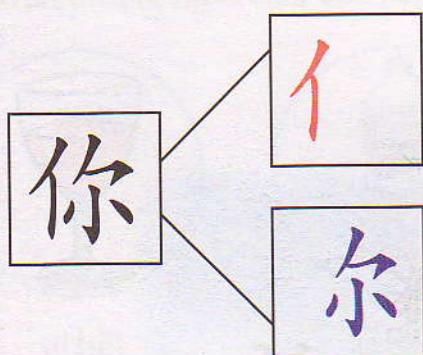
Learn to write

2. Structure of Chinese characters

几	光	文	
张	没	呢	盘

2. Components of Chinese characters

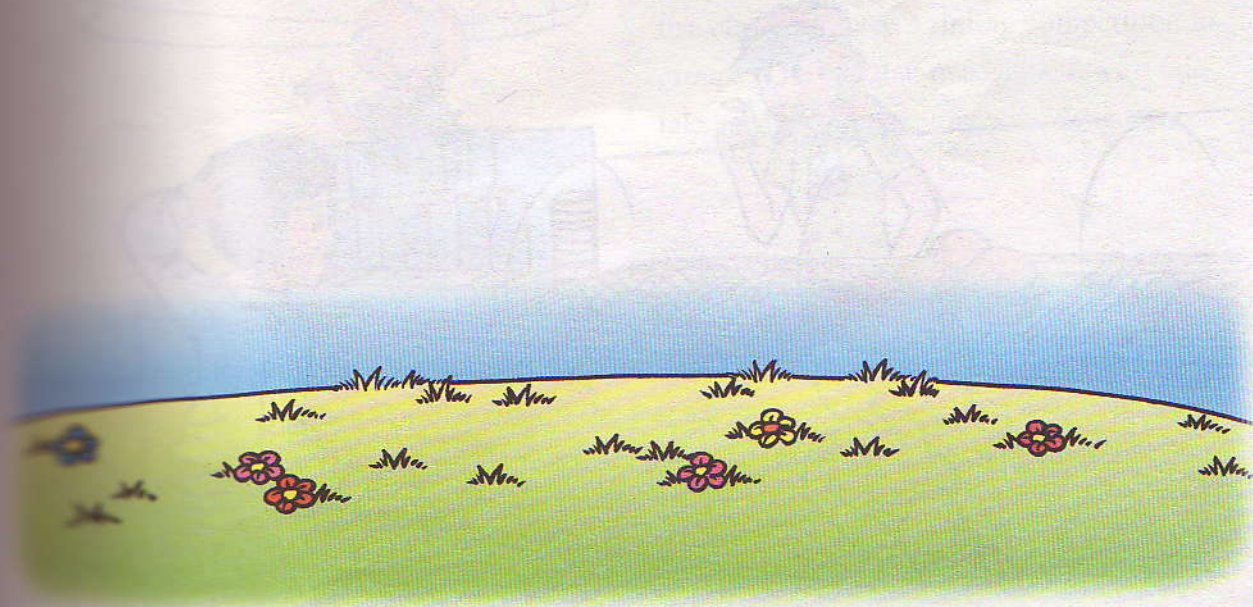
Some Chinese characters must be treated as a whole, that is to say, they cannot be torn apart any further, such as “王” “卫” and “大”; while others are made up of several components, that is to say, they can be further divided, such as “你” “明” “家” and “谢”。“你” → “亻” + “尔”; “明” → “日” + “月”; “家” → “宀” + “豕”; “谢” → “讠” + “身” + “寸”。



The smallest structure after the division is called components. There are many components, but now we will only introduce you a few of them.

3. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
弓				弓	张
氵				水	没
口				口	叫
皿				皿	盘
亻				人	他





这是谁的钱包

zhè shì shuí de qián bāo

In the cafeteria, Wang Jiaming has just found a wallet on the floor.

店员：那是什么？

diàn yuán nà shì shén me

家明：是钱包！这是谁的钱包？

jiā míng shì qián bāo zhè shì shuí de qián bāo

女孩：是我的！

nǚ hái shì wǒ de

家明：钱包里有多少钱？

jiā míng qián bāo lǐ yǒu duō shao qián

女孩：38 元钱。对吗？

nǚ hái sānshí bā yuán qián duì ma

家明：对，给你！

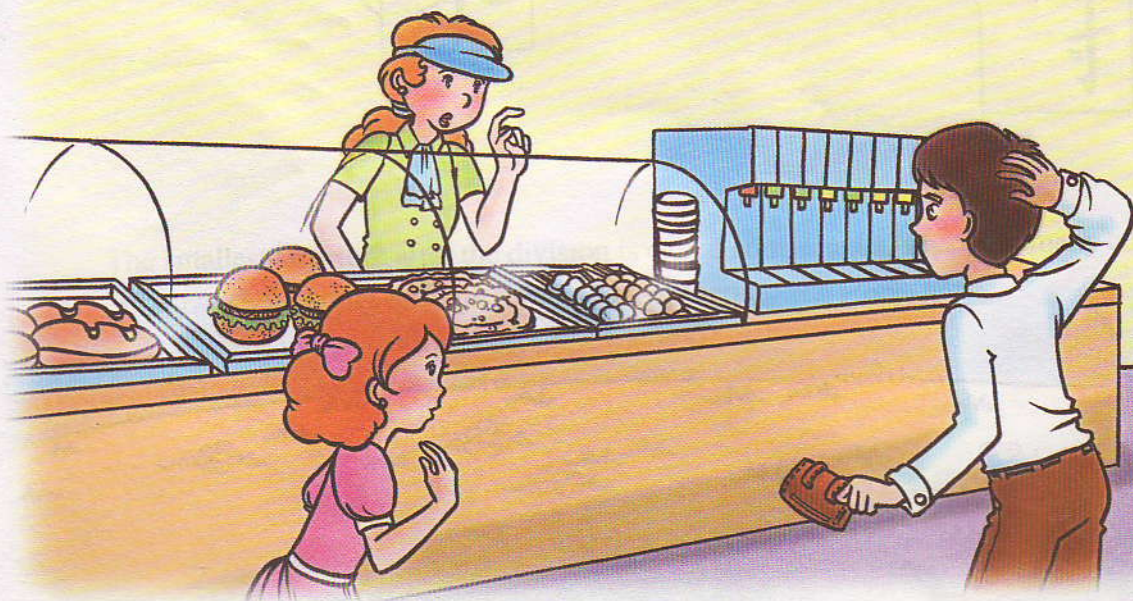
jiā míng duì gěi nǐ

女孩：谢谢你！

nǚ hái xiè xiè nǐ

家明：不客气！

jiā míng bú kè qì



New words

1. 那 nà (pron.) that
2. 钱包 qiánbāo (n.) wallet; purse
3. 这 zhè (pron.) this
4. 里 lǐ (n.) in; inside
5. 多少 duōshao (pron.) how much;
how many
6. 元 yuán (m.) measure word ^①
7. 对 duì (adj.) yes; that's right ^②
8. 给 gěi (v.) give

Classroom Chinese

- Hěn hǎo! very good
- Fēicháng hǎo! very good; great

Games of numbers

Did you know that you're already learned enough Chinese to count to 99?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	.....	.....	.....	30
31	32	33	34	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	42	43	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51	52	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
61	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100



a. Counting competition

Two people in a group take turns to count in Chinese. For instance, student A says "one", B "two", A "three", B "four" and so on and so forth until the number reaches one hundred. The faster one speaks, the better the game goes. After several practices, the entire class can have a timing competition in groups. The one that makes the fewest mistakes in the shortest time wins the game.

b. Neighboring numbers

The teacher will present a number, and the students will give the two neighboring numbers for that number. For example, if the teacher says "7", the students are supposed to say "6" and "8". The students can race to be the first to produce the right answers.

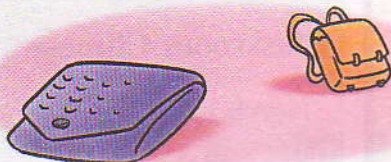
^① Chinese monetary unit, similar to dollars.

^② Here used for confirmation.



On your own

1. Complete the following sentences.

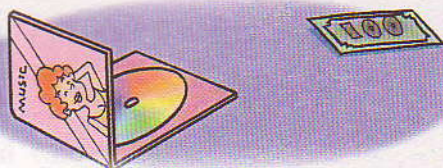


A: Zhè shì shénme?

B: Zhè shì _____.

A: Nà shì shénme?

B: Nà shì _____.



A: Zhè shì shénme?

B: _____ shì yì zhāng guāngpán.

A: Nà shì shénme?

B: _____ shì yì bǎi yuán qián.

2. Do the following calculations and read them out loud in Chinese.

$$20 + 35 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 31 + 19 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$42 + 36 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 45 + 55 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

Example

A: Zhè shì shuí de qiánbāo?

B: Zhè shì wǒ de qiánbāo.

C: Bù, zhè bú shì nǐ de, zhè shì wǒ de.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1. guāngpán | tā |
| 2. shūbāo | Mǎlì |
| 3. qiānbǐ | Jiékè |



Class activity: Whose is it?

Have student split into groups of 5 ~ 6. One student should take a couple of the other students' pens, pencils, binders, etc, while they all keep their eyes closed. That student will then hold the items up one by one and have the other students guess whose it is.

A: Zhè shì shuí de wénjùhé?

B: Zhè shì wǒ de.

C: Bú duì. Zhè bú shì nǐ de,
zhè shì de.

D: Duì! Zhè shì wǒ de.

(The real owner should
let the other students guess
untill they figure out whose it is.)



xiàngpí



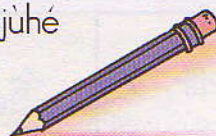
bǐjìběn



shū



wénjùhé



qiānbǐ



wénjiànjīā

Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

(1) Write down the syllables you hear.

(2) Answer the following questions: Is the wallet the girl's? How much money is there in the wallet? Is the sum of money the girl says right?

2. Listen to the tape, and then repeat what you hear. Pay attention to the tone sandhi.

3. Read the following tongue twister.

十	四	是	十	四，		
shí	sì	shì	shí	sì		
四	十	是	四	十。		
sì	shí	shì	sì	shí		
别	说	四	十	是	十	四，
bié	shuō	sì	shí	shì	shí	sì
别	说	十	四	是	四	十。
bié	shuō	shí	sì	shì	sì	shí



Fourteen is fourteen, forty is forty.
Don't say forty as fourteen.
Don't say fourteen as forty.



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

里	少	多	对	给
钱	块	那	这	包

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
钅		金	金	金	钱
土	土	土	土	土	块
女	女	女	女	女	她
子	子	子	子	子	好
门	門	門	門	门(門)	们

11

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè

At noon, the students are preparing for the celebration of Wang Jiaming's birthday in the classroom. They want to give him a surprise. However, when Wang Jiaming enters the classroom, there is only Mrs. Lin there.



王家明：林老师，您好！
wáng jiā míng lín lǎo shī nín hǎo

林老师：你找谁？
lín lǎo shī nǐ zhǎo shuí

王家明：我找大卫和玛丽。
wáng jiā míng wǒ zhǎo dà wèi hé mǎ lì

林老师：他们不在这里。
lín lǎo shī tā men bú zài zhè lǐ

王家明：他们在哪里？
wáng jiā míng tā men zài nǎ lǐ

David, Jack and Mary enter the classroom with a birthday cake.

大卫、杰克、玛丽：
dà wèi jié kè mǎ lì

我们在这里！
wǒ men zài zhè lǐ

祝你生日快乐！
zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè





New words

1. 您 nín (pron.) polite form of "you" (singular)
2. 找 zhǎo (v.) to find; to look for
3. 和 hé (conj.) and
4. 在 zài (v.) be
5. 这里 zhèlǐ (pron.) here
6. 哪里 nǎlǐ (pron.) where
7. 祝 zhù (v.) offer good wishes; wish
8. 生日 shēngri (n.) birthday
9. 快乐 kuàilè (adj.) happy; joyous



Read, then practice with a partner.



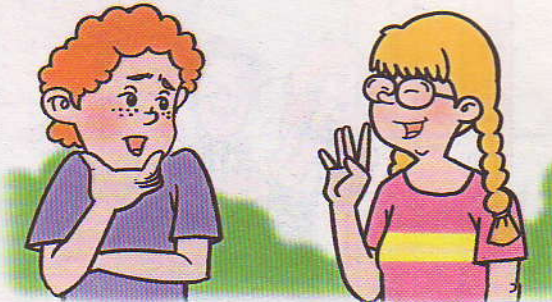
A: Dàwèi hé Mǎlì zài nǎlǐ?

B: Tāmen zài nàlǐ.



A: Wǒ de wénjùhé zài nǎlǐ?

B: Nǐ de wénjùhé zài zhèlǐ.



A: Wǒ de qiānbǐ zài nǎlǐ?

B: Nǐ de qiānbǐ bú zài zhèlǐ.

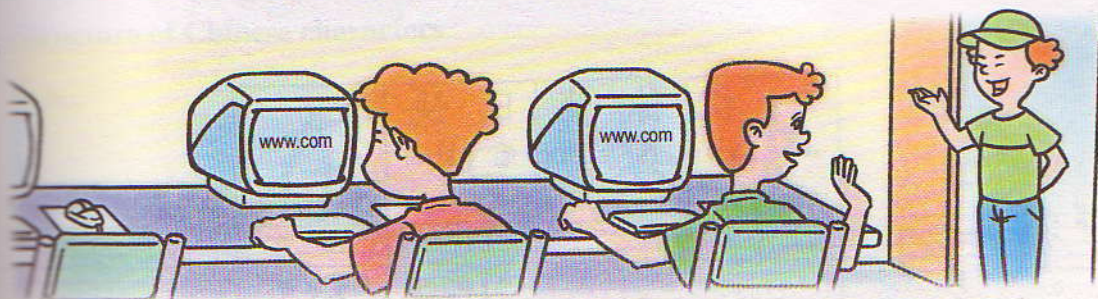


A: Wǒ de qiánbāo zài nǎlǐ?

B: Nǐ de qiánbāo bú zài zhèlǐ.

Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

1.



A: Nǐ zhǎo shuí?

B: Wǒ zhǎo Wáng Jiāmíng hé Mǎlì.

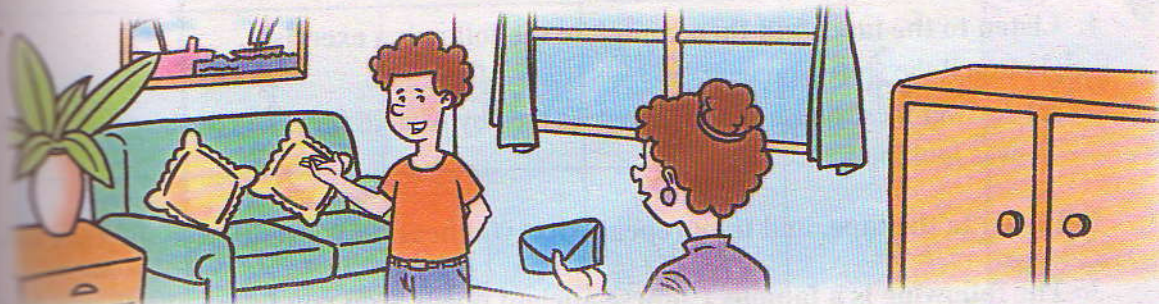
A: Tāmen bú zài zhèlǐ.

B: Tāmen zài nǎlǐ?

A: Wǒ yě bù zhīdào.^①

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Emma | Linda |
| 2. Jim | Sam |
| 3. Wáng xiàozhǎng | Lín lǎoshī |

2.



A: Nǐ zhǎo shénme?

B: Wǒ zhǎo qiánbāo.

A: Nǐ de qiánbāo zài zhèlǐ.

B: Xièxie nǐ!

A: Bù kèqì!

- | |
|----------------------|
| 1. wénjùhé |
| 2. qiānbǐ |
| 3. Zhōngwén guāngpán |

Class activity

Now let's make a birthday card in Chinese for the student whose birthday is coming soon.

^① I don't know, either.





Can you sing it?

祝你生日快乐
zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè

祝你生日快乐, 祝你生日快乐。

祝你生日快乐, 祝你生日快乐。



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

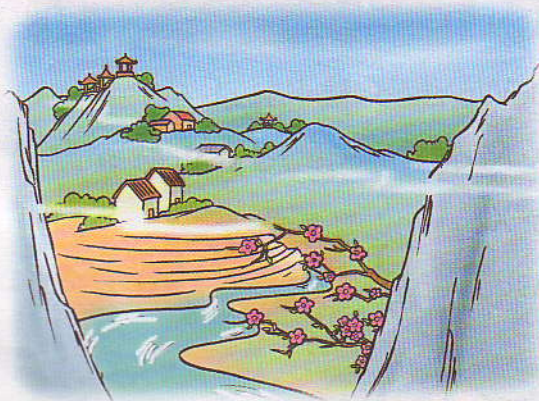
(1) Retell the story you hear.

(2) Answer these questions: Whom does the boy want to find? Did the boy find the person he was looking for?

2. Listen to the tape, and then repeat what you hear. Pay attention to the tone sandhi.

3. The following is a famous Chinese ancient poem. Can you follow the *Pinyin* to read it?

一	望	二	三	里,
yí	wàng	èr	sān	lǐ
烟	村	四	五	家。
yān	cūn	sì	wǔ	jiā
亭	台	六	七	座,
tíng	tái	liù	qī	zuò
八	九	十	枝	花。
bā	jiǔ	shí	zhī	huā



You can see two or three miles at one glance,
four or five houses with smoking chimneys.
Six or seven pavilions, and eight, nine or ten
flowers possibly.

Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

在	和	找	快
祝	哪	您	

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
禾				禾	和
心				心	您
忄				心	快
扌				手	找
礻	丌		示	示	祝
讠				言	谁



12

今天我很高兴

jīn tiān wǒ hěn gāo xìng



Diary

今天是我的生

Jīntiān shì wǒ de shēng rì.

日。我跟朋友们在一

Wǒ gēn péngyou men zài yì qǐ.

起。我们吃蛋糕，听

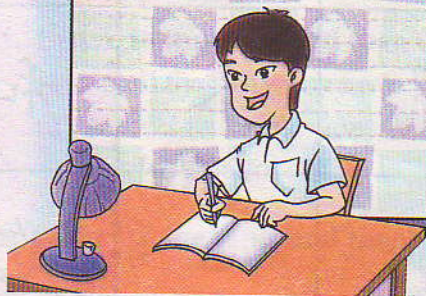
Wǒ men chī dàn gāo, tīng

音乐。大家都很高

yīn yuè. Dà jiā dōu hěn gāo xìng.

兴，我也很高兴。

wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng.



New words

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. 今天 | jīntiān | (n.) | today |
| 2. 跟 | gēn | (prep.) | with |
| 3. 一起 | yìqǐ | (n.) | together |
| 4. 吃 | chī | (v.) | eat; have |
| 5. 蛋糕 | dàngāo | (n.) | cake |
| 6. 听 | tīng | (v.) | listen (to) |
| 7. 音乐 | yīnyuè | (n.) | music |
| 8. 很 | hěn | (adv.) | very |
| 9. 高兴 | gāoxìng | (adj.) | happy; glad; cheerful |

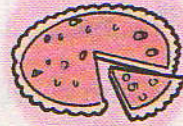
Classroom Chinese

● Qǐng dàshēng shuō! Please say it louder!

On your own: Match the following food with their *Pinyin*.



dàngāo
mǐfàn (meals)
bǐsàbǐng (Pizza)
qiǎokèlì (chocolate)



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.



1. A: Jìntiān shì shuí de shēngri?

B: Jìntiān shì Jiāmíng de shēngri. Wǒmen
chī dàngāo, tīng yīnyuè. Jiāmíng hěn
gāoxìng, dàjiā dōu hěn gāoxìng.

2. A: Nǐ gēn shuí zài yìqǐ?

B: Wǒ gēn péngyou men zài yìqǐ.
Wǒmen dōu hěn gāoxìng.

1. Jim
2. Lín lǎoshī
3. Wáng xiàozhǎng

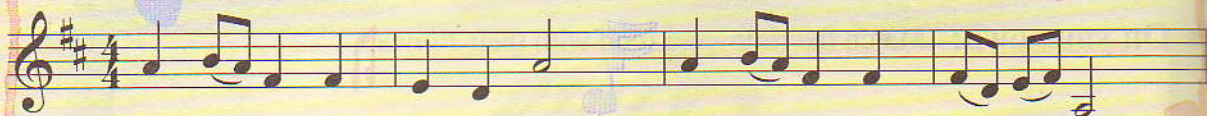
1. bàba
2. lǎoshimen
3. lǎoshī hé tóngxuémen



Can you sing it?

我的朋友在哪里

wǒ de péng you zài nǎ li



一 二 三 四 五 六 七, 我的朋友 在哪里?



在 北 京, 在 上 海, 我 的 朋 友 在 这 里。

Yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī,

One two three four five six seven.

wǒ de péngyou zài nǎli?

Where are my friends?

Zài běijīng, zài shànghǎi,

In Beijing, in Shanghai.

wǒ de péngyou zài zhèlǐ.

My friends are here.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

(1) Retell the story you hear.

(2) Answer these questions: Who is having a birthday today? Who is very happy today? Whom is Mary with today? What does Mary do with her friends today?

2. Listen to the tape, and then repeat what you hear. Pay attention to the tone sandhi.

3. Read the following children's song in Chinese.

一 闪 一 闪 亮 晶 晶,

yì shǎn yì shǎn liàng jīng jīng

满 天 都 是 小 星 星,

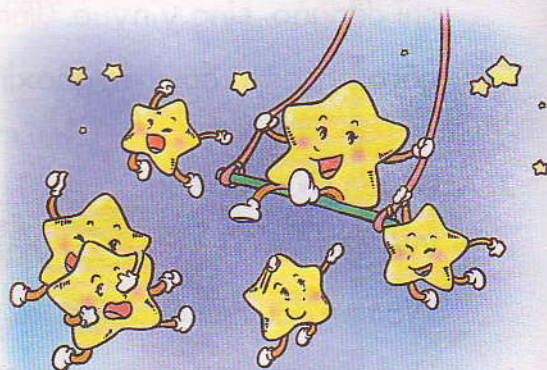
mǎn tiān dōu shì xiǎo xīng xīng

挂 在 天 上 放 光 明,

guà zài tiān shàng fàng guāng míng

好 像 许 多 小 眼 睛。

hǎo xiàng xǔ duō xiǎo yǎn jīng



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

今	天	日	一	乐
起	吃	听	很	糕
蛋	音	兴	高	

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
走		𠂔	𠂔	走	起
米	𥽿		𥽿	米	糕
木	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	木	林
又	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	又	友
日	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	日	明

UNIT SUMMARY

FUNCTIONAL USAGE

1. Inquiring about someone's identity

他是谁?
tā shì shuí

2. Talking about friends

你有好朋友吗?
nǐ yǒu hǎo péng you ma
谁是你的好朋友?
shuí shì nǐ de hǎo péng you

3. Inquiring about the quantity of certain things

你有几张中文光盘?
nǐ yǒu jǐ zhāng zhōng wén guāng pán
钱包里有多少钱?
qián bāo lǐ yǒu duō shǎo qián

4. Inquiring about the owner

这是谁的钱包?
zhè shì shuí de qián bāo

5. Looking for someone

他们在哪里?
tā men zài nǎ lǐ

6. Expressing one's mood and feelings

今天我很高兴。
jīn tiān wǒ hěn gāo xìng

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Sentence pattern

Example

1.是谁
shì shuí

他是谁?
tā shì shuí

2.(没)有.....
méi yǒu

我有好朋友。
wǒ yǒu hǎo péng you

我没有好朋友。
wǒ méi yǒu hǎo péng you

3. 几.....
jǐ

你有几张中文光盘?
nǐ yǒu jǐ zhāng zhōng wén guāng pán

我有6张中文光盘。
wǒ yǒu liù zhāng zhōng wén guāng pán

4. 谁的.....
shuí de

这是谁的钱包?
zhè shì shuí de qián bāo

5.有多少.....
yǒu duō shǎo

钱包里有多少钱?
qián bāo lǐ yǒu duō shǎo qián

6.在.....
zài

他们在这里。
tā men zài zhè lǐ

他们不在这里。
tā men bù zài zhè lǐ

7.和.....
hé

大卫和玛丽在哪里?
dà wèi hé mǎ lì zài nǎ lǐ

8. 跟.....在一起
gēn zài yì qǐ

我跟同学们在一起。
wǒ gēn tóng xué men zài yì qǐ

9.很高兴
hěn gāo xìng

玛丽很高兴。
mǎ lì hěn gāo xìng

10.也.....
yě

王家明也很高兴。
wáng jiā míng yě hěn gāo xìng

11.都.....
dōu

我们都很高兴。
wǒ men dōu hěn gāo xìng

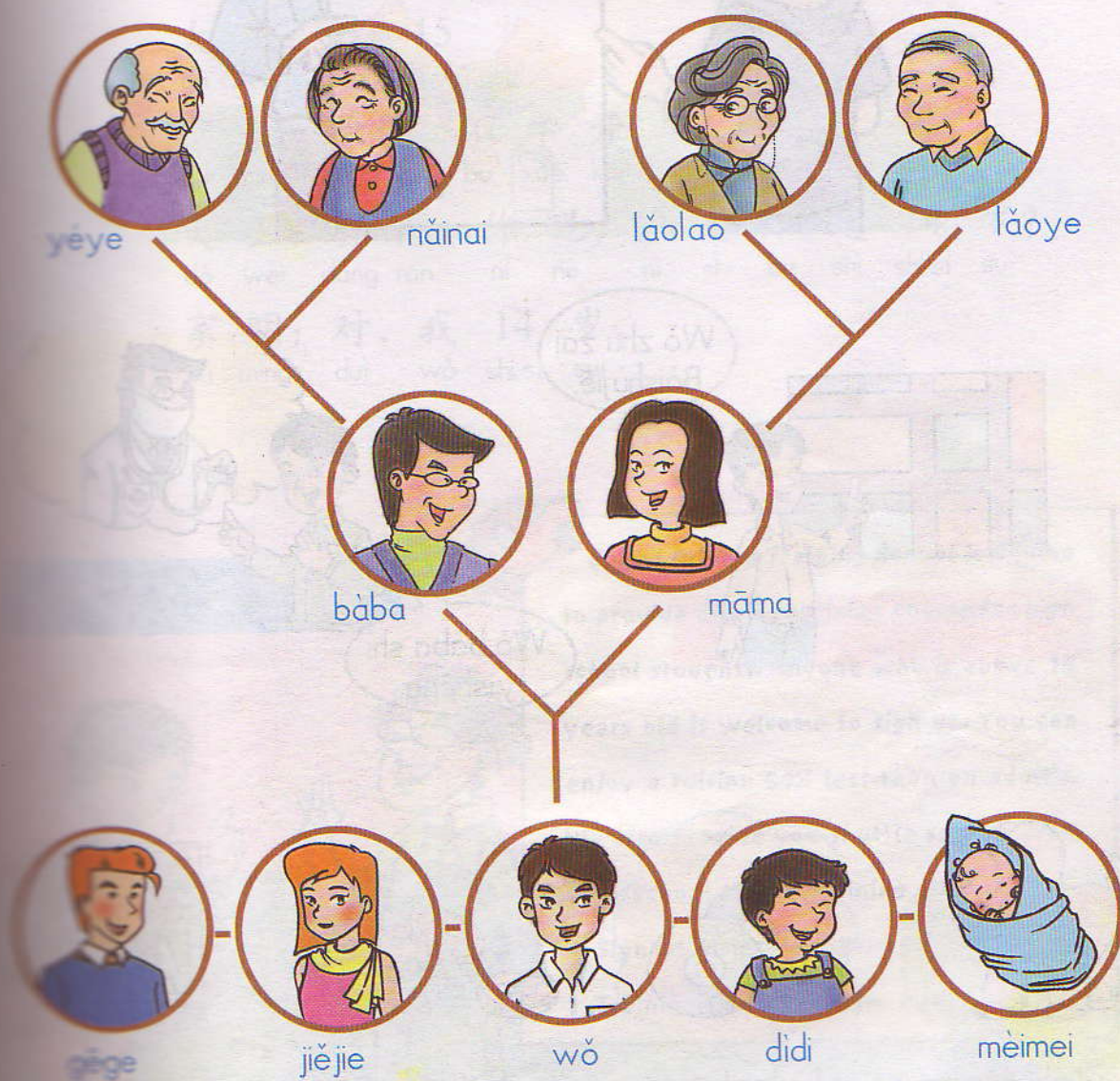
STROKE ORDER OF CHINESE CHARACTERS

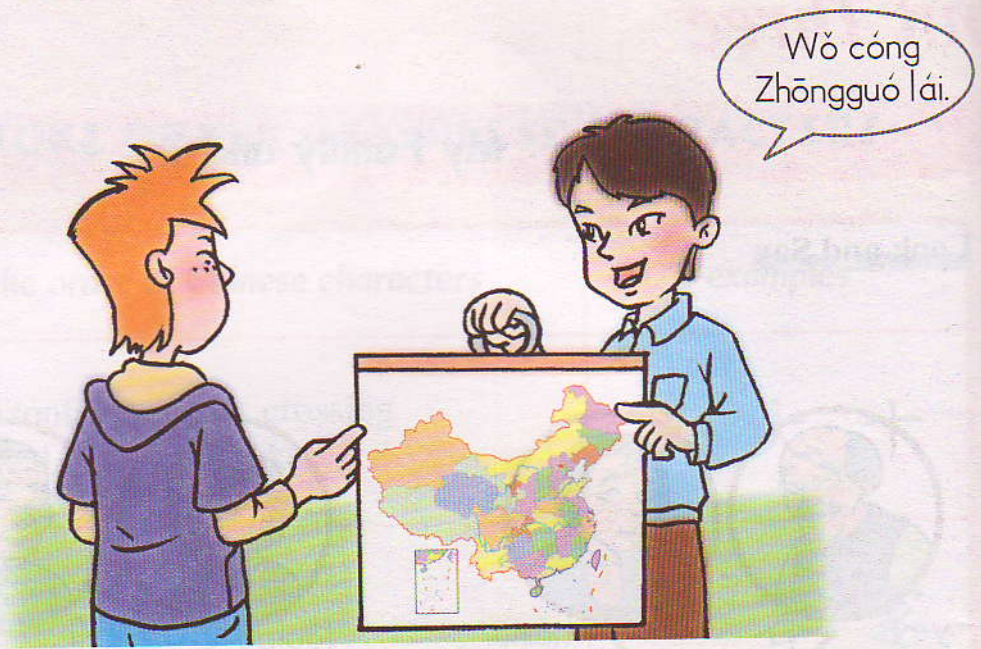
stroke order of Chinese characters	examples
(1) Horizontal precedes crossing vertical or down-stroke.	王 大 十
(2) From top to bottom.	三 客 家
(3) From left to right.	你 打 球
(4) Middle precedes the two sides.	小 水
(5) From outside to inside.	日 月 同
(6) Inside precedes the sealing stroke.	日 国

Unit Three

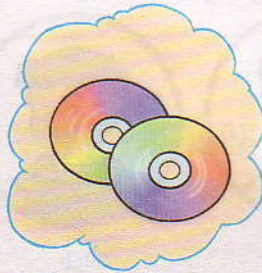
My Family and I

Look and Say





yì zhī gǒu



liǎng zhāng guāngpán



sān kuài qián



sì kǒu rén



你多大

nǐ duō dà

David and Wang Jiaming are reading an advertisement for a driving training course.

家明：大卫，你多大？

jiā míng dà wèi nǐ duō dà

大卫：我 15 岁。

dà wèi wǒ shí wǔ suì

家明：你学不学开车？

jiā míng nǐ xué bu xué kāi chē

大卫：当然。你呢，你是不是 14 岁？

dà wèi dāng rán nǐ ne nǐ shì bu shì shí sì suì

家明：对，我 14 岁。

jiā míng duì wǒ shí sì suì



Speed Driving Training School is willing to provide driving training course for high school students. Anyone who is above 15 years old is welcome to sign up. You can enjoy a tuition 50% less than an adult's. We also provide you shuttle service from your school to the training site.

Sign-up time: Nov. 8—10

Training time: 3—5p.m. every day





New words

1. 多大 duō dà how old
2. 岁 suì (m.) year (of age)
3. 开车 kāi chē drive
4. 当然 dāngrán (adv.) certainly; of course



On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the following pictures.



A: 他 是不是老师?
tā shì bu shì lǎo shī

B: 是, 他是老师。
shì tā shì lǎo shī



他 中学生
tā zhōng xué shēng



她们 好朋友
tā men hǎo péng you



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

Example

A: Jim, 你多大?
nǐ duō dà

B: 我 15 岁。
wǒ shí wǔ suì

A: 你学不学开车?
nǐ xué bu xué kāi chē

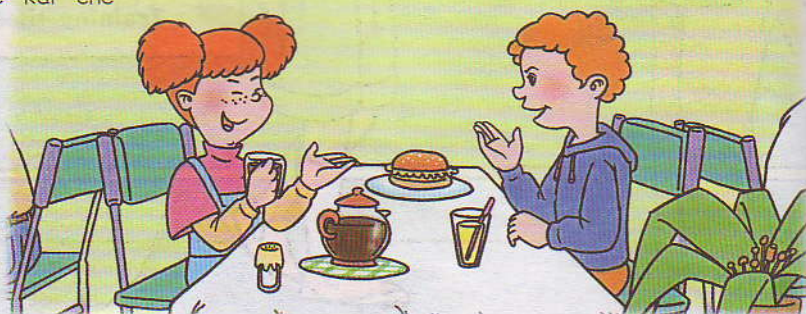
B: 当然。你呢?
dāng rán nǐ ne

A: 我 14 岁, 我不学开车。
wǒ shí sì suì wǒ bù xué kāi chē

1. Sam 16

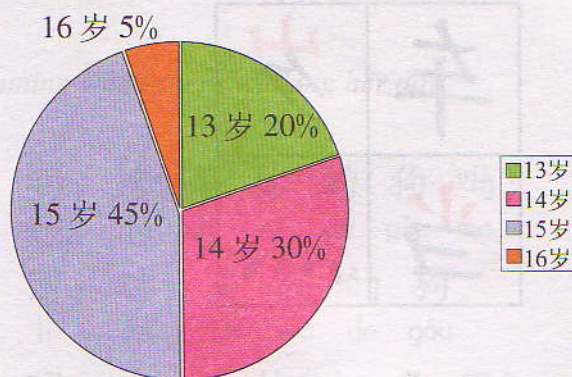
2. Linda 17

3. Robert 18



Class activity

1. Do you want to know more about your classmates? Take a survey and find out how old they are, then make a pie chart with the results.



2. Discussion:

Do you like driving? What do you think are the advantages and the disadvantages of driving a car? How old do you think the proper age is for driving?

Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then complete the following exercises.

(1) Retell what you hear.

(2) Answer these questions: How old is the boy who speaks first? How old is Jack?

Is Jack going to learn driving? Is the boy who speaks first going to learn driving?

2. Read aloud the following children's song.

两只老虎，两只老虎，
liǎng zhī lǎo hǔ liǎng zhī lǎo hǔ
跑得快！跑得快！
pǎo de kuài pǎo de kuài
一只没有耳朵，
yī zhī méi yǒu ěr duo
一只没有尾巴，
yī zhī méi yǒu wěi ba
真奇怪！真奇怪！
zhēn qí guài zhēn qí guài

Two tigers are running fast.
One has no ears, the other
has no tail. How strange!





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

车	岁
当	然

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
灠	灠		火	火	然 杰
寸				寸	对 谢
月	月	月	月	月	朋
交	交	交	交	交	校

14

这是我的狗

zhè shì wǒ de gǒu

Mary runs into Wang Jiaming when she is walking her dog.

家明：这是你的狗吗？

jiā míng zhè shì nǐ de gǒu ma

玛丽：对，是我的狗。

mǎ lì duì shì wǒ de gǒu

家明：它叫什么名字？

jiā míng tā jiào shén me míng zi

玛丽：它叫大黄。

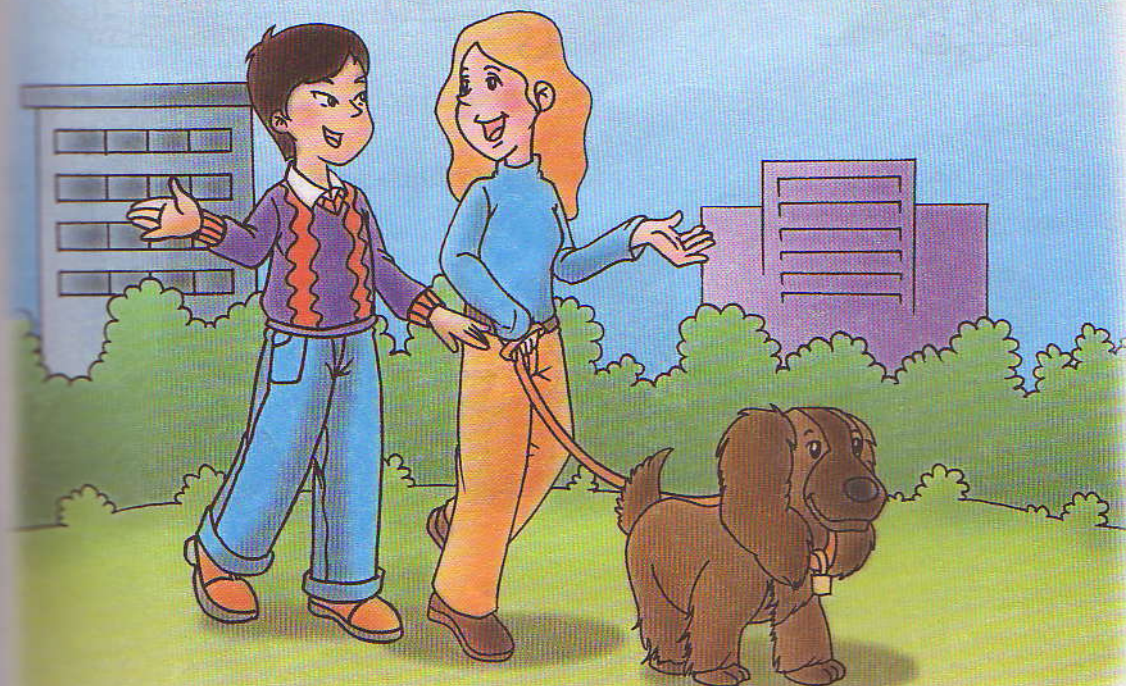
mǎ lì tā jiào dà huáng

家明：它很漂亮。它几岁？

jiā míng tā hěn piào liang tā jǐ suì

玛丽：它两岁。

mǎ lì tā liǎng suì





New words

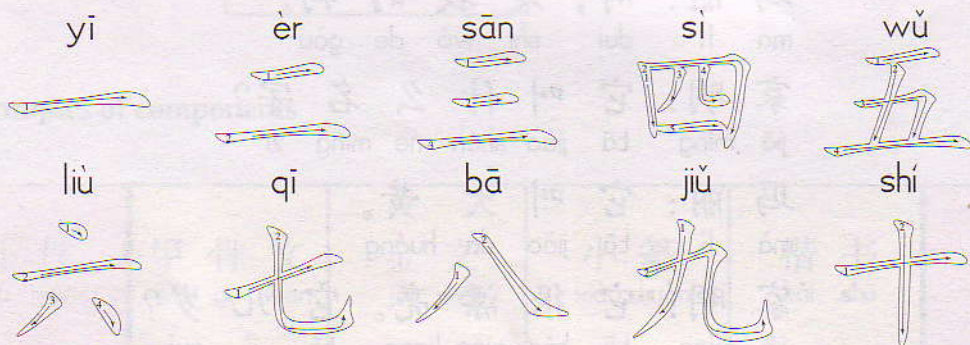
- | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 1. 狗 | gǒu | (n.) | dog |
| 2. 它 | tā | (pron.) | it |
| 3. 漂亮 | piàoliang | (adj.) | pretty |
| 4. 两 | liǎng | (num.) | two |

Proper noun

- 大黄 Dàhuáng Big Yellow
(usually a name for a dog or a cat)



Learn to write numbers in Chinese.



On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the following pictures.

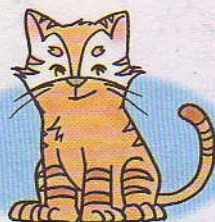


A: 它几岁?
tā jǐ suì

B: 它一岁。
tā yí suì



八岁
bā suì



四岁
sì suì



A: 它漂亮不漂亮?
tā piào liang bu piào liang

B: 它很漂亮。
tā hěn piào liang



也很漂亮
yě hěn piào liang



不漂亮
bú piào liang

Class activity

Interview your classmates:

1. Nǐ yǒu chǒngwù(pet) ma?
2. Nǐ yǒu shénme chǒngwù(pet)?
3. Tā jiào shénme míngzi?
4. Tā jǐ suì?(Tā duō dà?)
5. Tā piàoliang bu piàoliang?

Pets Survey

编号 number	同学姓名 classmate names	你有宠物吗? Do you have a pet?	什么宠物? What pet?	它叫什么名字? What's its name?	它几岁? How old is it?	它漂亮不漂亮? Is it pretty?
1.	玛丽	有	一只猫	大黄	两岁	很漂亮
2.	杰克	有	两只狗	黄黄、牛牛	一岁、三岁	都很漂亮
3.	王家明	没有				
4.						

Phonetics

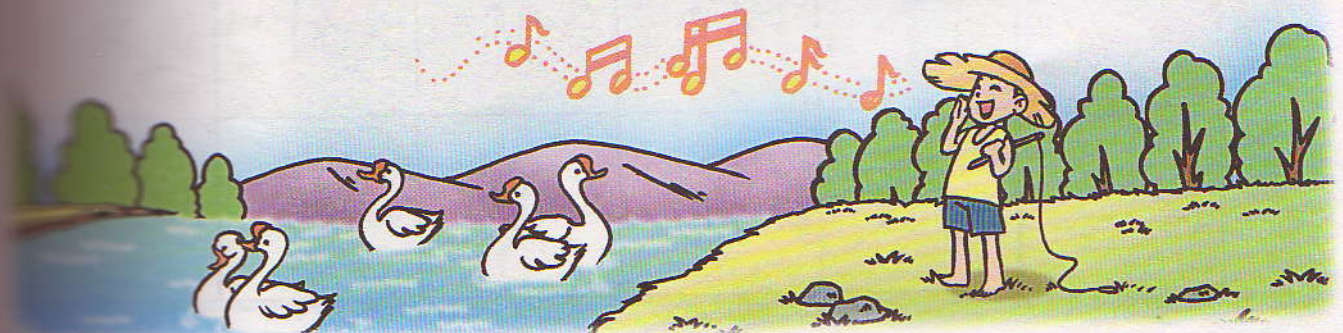
1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Does the dog belong to the boy or to the girl?
- (2) How old is the dog?
- (3) Does the boy think the dog is pretty?

2. Read aloud the following children's song.

宽 宽 一 条 河，河 上 一 群 鹅，
kuān kuān yì tiáo hé hé shàng yì qún é
牧 鹅 一 少 年，口 中 唱 山 歌。
mù é yì shào nián kǒu zhōng chàng shān gē

On a wide river, geese are sporting.
Among them is the herdboys. A folk
song he is singing.





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

两	狗	漂
它	黄	亮

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
犛				犬	狗
阝				阝(邑)	都
匕				匕	它
马				马(馬)	玛 吗
竹				竹	篮
也				也	他 她

15

你从哪里来

nǐ cóng nǎ lǐ lái

Mary is talking with her new neighbor in the yard.

玛丽：你好，你叫什么名字？

mǎ lì nǐ hǎo nǐ jiào shén me míng zì

邻居：我姓本田，我叫本田和美。你呢？

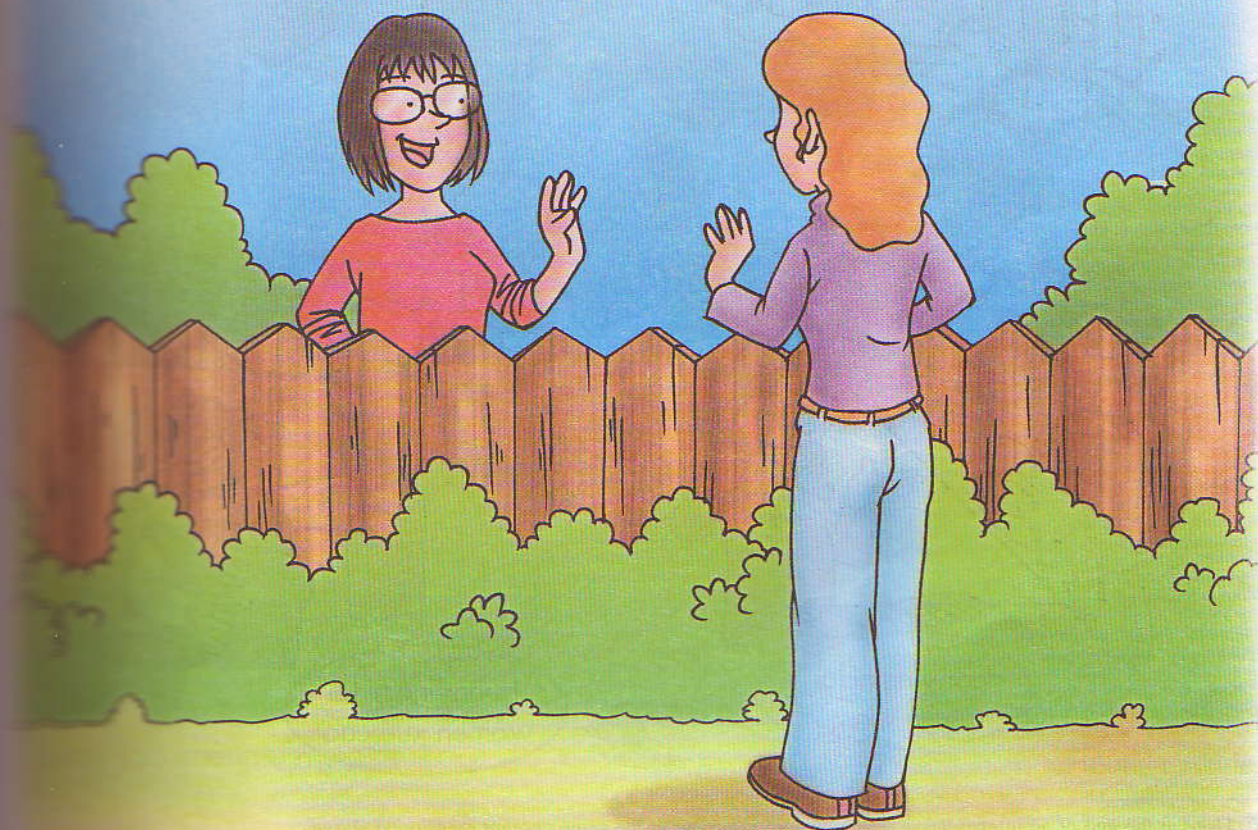
lín jū wǒ xìng běn tián wǒ jiào běn tián hé měi nǐ ne

玛丽：我叫玛丽。你从哪里来？

mǎ lì wǒ jiào mǎ lì nǐ cóng nǎ lǐ lái

邻居：我从日本来。欢迎你来我家玩！

lín jū wǒ cóng rì běn lái huān yíng nǐ lái wǒ jiā wán





New words

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|----------------------------|
| 1. 姓 | xìng | (v.) | to be surnamed; surname |
| 2. 呢 | ne | (pt.) | particle word ^① |
| 3. 从 | cóng | (prep.) | from |
| 4. 来 | lái | (v.) | come |
| 5. 欢迎 | huānyíng | (v.) | welcome |
| 6. 家 | jiā | (n.) | home |
| 7. 玩 | wán | (v.) | play |



Read, then practice with a partner.



^① Used at the end of an interrogative sentence here referring to the same content mentioned above.

Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

Example

A: 你姓什么?
nǐ xìng shén me

B: 我姓本田。
wǒ xìng běn tián

A: 你从哪里来?
nǐ cóng nǎ lǐ lái

B: 我从日本来。
wǒ cóng rì běn lái

1. 王 中国
wáng zhōng guó

2. Miller 加拿大
jiā ná dà

3. Black 英国
yīng guó

4. Devinat 法国
fǎ guó

Class activity: Tracing your family's roots.



Ask your classmates:

你是谁? nǐ shì shéi?

爸爸是谁? bàba shì shéi?

你叫什么名字? nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

爸爸是谁? bàba shì shéi?

妈妈是谁? māma shì shéi?

你叫什么名字? nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

爸爸 bàba father

妈妈 māma mother

爷爷 yéye grandfather, on father's side

奶奶 nǎinai grandmother, on father's side

姥爷 lǎoye grandfather, on mother's side

姥姥 lǎolao grandmother, on mother's side

2. Try to identify which is the family name and which is the given name for each of the names listed below. Can you tell the difference between the western and Chinese names?

Western names

David Alan Miller
Susan Black
William Taylor
Bobby Lee Davis
Charlotte Baubion

Chinese names

Qián Jié (钱杰)
Lǐ Jiāměi (李家美)
Lín Měiyuè (林美月)
Wáng Jiāmíng (王家明)
Wáng Yuèyuè (王月月)



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Where is Wang Jiaming from?
- (2) Does the girl want Wang Jiaming to drop in at her home?

2. Read aloud the following Chinese ancient poem.

床 前 明 月 光,
chuáng qián míng yuè guāng
疑 是 地 上 霜。
yí shì dì shàng shuāng
举 头 望 明 月,
jǔ tóu wàng míng yuè
低 头 思 故 乡。
dī tóu sī gù xiāng



I wake and moonbeams play around my bed.
Glittering like hoarfrost to my wondering eyes.
Upwards the glorious moon I raise my head.
Then lay me down and thoughts of home arise.

Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

来	姓	欢
从	玩	迎

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
生	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	生	姓
人	亻	亻	𠂔	人	从
欠	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	欠	欢
王	𠂔	王	王	玉	玩
丩	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	丩	叫
ナ	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	ナ	友 有

16

我住在柏树街

wǒ zhù zài bǎi shù jiē

Wang Jiaming is calling Pizza Hut to order a pizza.

店员：喂，比萨饼店。请问，您要什么？

diàn yuán wèi bǐ sà bǐng diàn qǐng wèn nín yào shén me

家明：我要一份比萨饼。

jiā míng wǒ yào yī fèn bǐ sà bǐng

店员：您住在哪里？

diàn yuán nín zhù zài nǎ lǐ

家明：我住在柏树街 1154 号。

jiā míng wǒ zhù zài bǎi shù jiē hào

店员：好，马上到。

diàn yuán hǎo mǎ shàng dào



New words

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 喂 | wèi | (exd.) | Hello ^① |
| 2. 比萨饼 | bǐsàbǐng | (n.) | Pizza |
| 3. (商)店 | (shāng)diàn | (n.) | (business) store; shop |
| 4. 请问 | qǐng wèn | | May I ask? |
| 5. 要 | yào | (v.) | want; would like (to) |
| 6. 份 | fèn | (m.) | a set of ^② |
| 7. 住 | zhù | (v.) | live; reside |
| 8. 在 | zài | (v.) | be ^③ |
| 9. 号 | hào | (n.) | number in a series ^④ |
| 10. 好 | hǎo | (adj.) | ok; allright |
| 11. 马上 | mǎshàng | (adv.) | right away |
| 12. 到 | dào | (v.) | arrive |

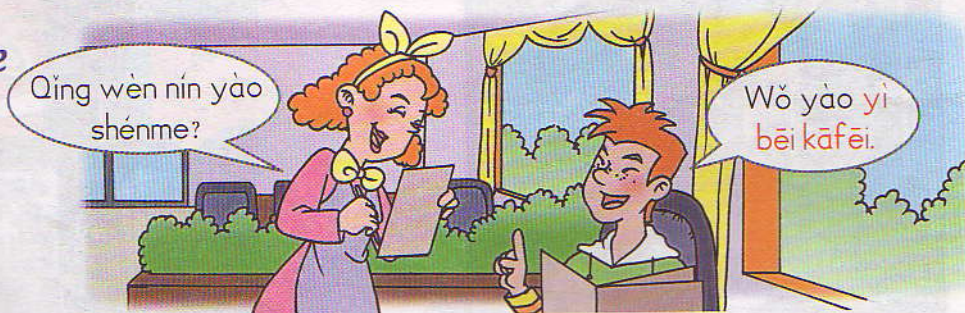
Proper noun

- 柏树街 Bǎishùjiē Cypress Street

On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the following pictures.

1.

Example



- ① Used in receiving phone calls.
- ② A measure word for food here.
- ③ Indicating where a person or thing is.
- ④ Used mostly after numerals.



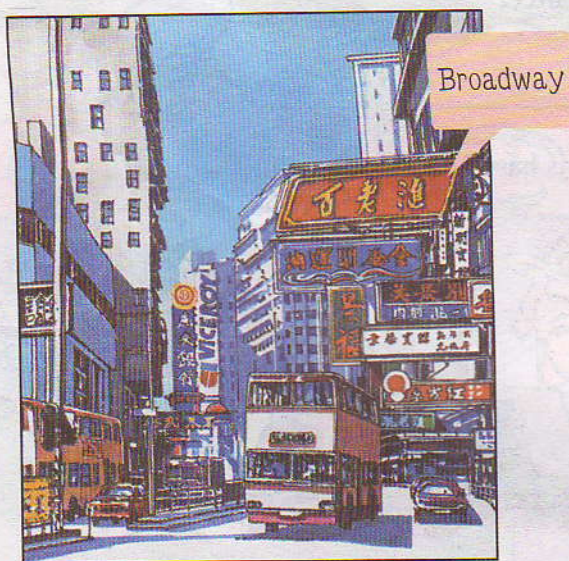
一 张 光 盘
yì zhāng guāng pán



一 块 手 表
yí kuài shǒu biǎo

2.

Example



百 老 汇 大 街 2012 号
bǎi lǎo huì dà jiē hào



15 街 3325 号
shí wǔ jiē hào

Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

Example

A: 请问, 您要什么?
qǐng wèn nín yào shén me

B: 我要 4 份 比萨饼。
wǒ yào sì fèn bǐ sà bǐng

A: 您住在哪里?
nín zhù zài nǎ lǐ

B: 我住在 15 街 6789 号。
wǒ zhù zài shí wǔ jiē hào

A: 好, 马上到。
hǎo mǎ shàng dào

1. 2 份 15 街 3325 号
liǎng fèn shí wǔ jiē hào

2. 3 份 6 街 3356 号
sān fèn liù jiē hào

3. 4 份 7 街 2899 号
sì fèn qī jiē hào

4. 1 份 柏树街 5134 号
yí fèn bǎi shù jiē hào

Class activity

Act it out: Working part-time at Pizza Hut.

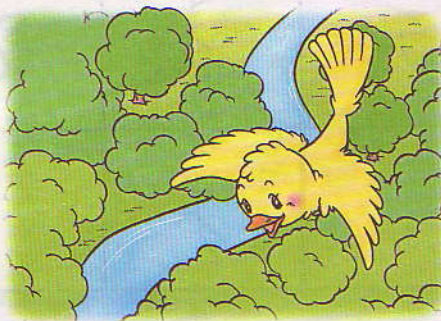
Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Where is the man talking?
- (2) How many pieces of pizza does the woman want?
- (3) Where does the woman live?

2. Read aloud the following children's song.

我 是 只 小 小 鸟,
wǒ shì zhī xiǎo xiǎo niǎo
飞 就 飞, 叫 就 叫,
fēi jiù fēi, jiào jiù jiào
自 在 逍 遥。
zì zài xiāo yáo
我 不 知 有 忧 愁,
wǒ bù zhī yǒu yōu chóu
我 不 知 有 烦 恼,
wǒ bù zhī yǒu fán nǎo
只 是 爱 欢 笑。
zhǐ shì ài huān xiào



I'm a little bird. Fly as I want, cry as I like, so free and unfettered. Not knowing worries, not knowing troubles, laugh and joy is what I want.



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

喂	份	住
号	要	店

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
分	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	分	份
主			𠂔	主	住
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	号
刀	刀		刀	刀	到

17

你 家 有 几 口 人

nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén

Wang Jiaming's home, David is looking at a picture above the fireplace.



大 卫：你 家 有 几 口 人？

dà wèi nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén

家 明：我 家 有 三 口 人。爸 爸、妈 妈 和 我。你 家 呢？

jiā míng wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén bà ba mā ma hé wǒ nǐ jiā ne

大 卫：我 家 有 五 口 人。爸 爸、妈 妈、哥 哥、姐 姐，

dà wèi wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén bà ba mā ma gē ge jiě jie

还 有 我。

hái yǒu wǒ

家 明：你 有 没 有 狗？

jiā míng nǐ yǒu méi yǒu gǒu

大 卫：有，我 有 一 只 大 狗，还 有 一 只 小 猫。

dà wèi yǒu wǒ yǒu yì zhī dà gǒu hái yǒu yì zhī xiǎo māo



New words

1. 口 kǒu (m.) measure word ①
2. 人 rén (n.) person; people
3. 爸爸 bàba (n.) dad; father
4. 妈妈 māma (n.) mom; mother
5. 哥哥 gēge (n.) elder brother
6. 姐姐 jiějie (n.) elder sister
7. 还 hái (adv.) and; as well; also; too
8. 大 dà (adj.) big
9. 小 xiǎo (adj.) small; little
10. 猫 māo (n.) cat



On your own

1. Look at the examples and then make conversations according to the pictures.



Sam's family

A: Sam 家 有 几 口 人?
jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén

B: 他 家 有 四 口 人,
tā jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén

爸 爸、妈 妈、哥 哥 和 他。
bà ba mā ma gē ge hé tā

A: _____ 家 _____ ?
jiā

B: 他 家 有 _____ ,
tā jiā yǒu

还 有 _____ 。
hái yǒu



Mike's family

① A measure word for the number of family members.

2. Big or small?



A: 这只狗大吗?
zhè zhī gǒu dà ma

B: 这只狗很大。
zhè zhī gǒu hěn dà

A: 这只猫大吗?
zhè zhī māo dà ma

B: 这只猫不大, 它很小。
zhè zhī māo bù dà tā hěn xiǎo



A: 这只狗大吗?
zhè zhī gǒu dà ma

B: 这只狗不——, 它很——。
zhè zhī gǒu bù tā hěn

A: 这只猫大吗?
zhè zhī māo dà ma

B: 这只猫很——。
zhè zhī māo hěn

Class activity

Interview your classmates to find out how many people there are in their family.

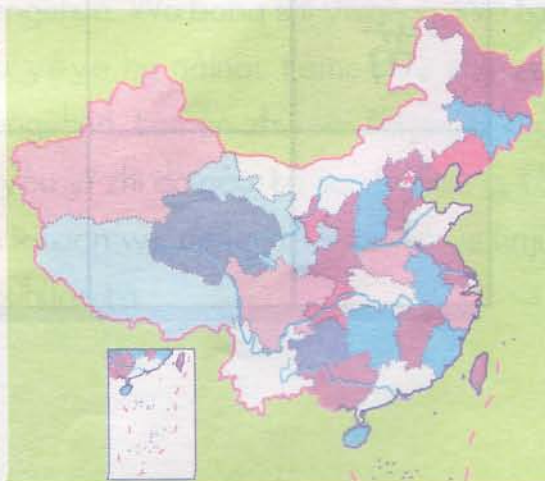
Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) How many brothers does Tom have?
- (2) Does Tom have any sisters?
- (3) How many people are there in the girl's family?
- (4) How many cats and dogs does the girl have?

2. Read aloud the following riddle and make a guess.

高山不见土,
gāo shān bú jiàn tǔ
平地不见田。
píng dì bú jiàn tián
似海没有水,
sì hǎi méi yǒu shuǐ
世界在眼前。
shì jiè zài yǎn qián



No soil on the mountain, no fields on the plain.
Like seas without water, but the world can be seen.



Learn to write

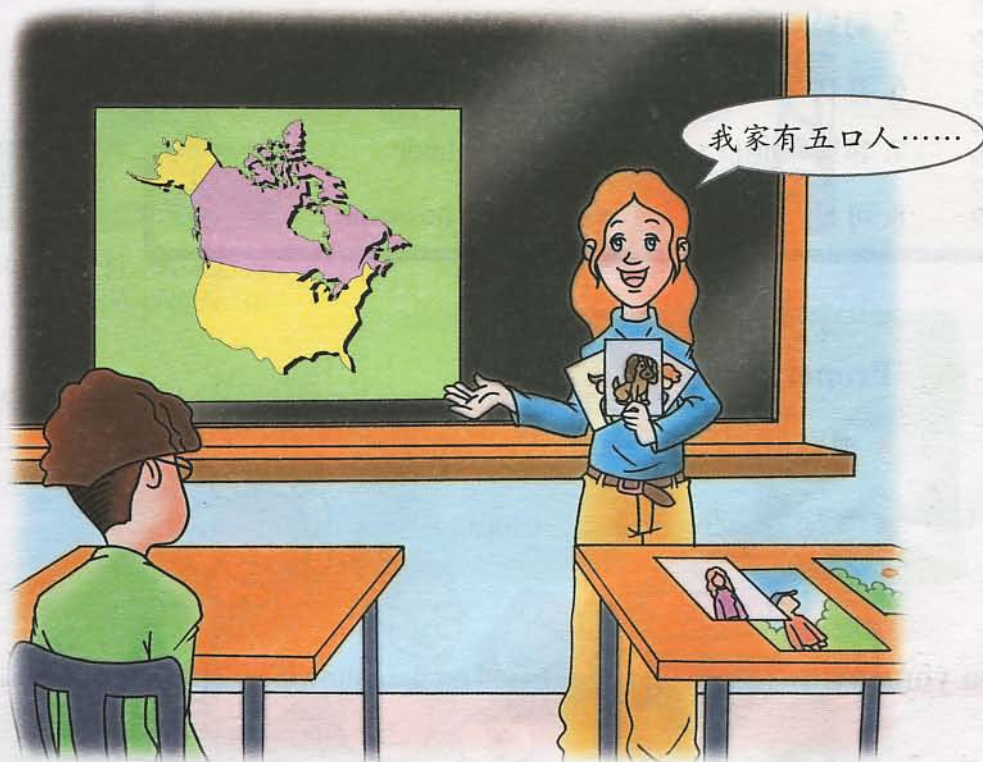
1. Structure of Chinese characters

口	人	大	小	还
妈	姐	猫	哥	爸

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
父				父	爸
巴				巴	爸
可				可	哥
苗				苗	猫
走				走	这

Mary is introducing her family.



我家有五口人，爸爸、妈妈、弟弟、妹妹和我。我们住在温哥华。我爸爸是医生。我还有爷爷和奶奶，他们不住在温哥华，他们住在芝加哥。我还有一只大狗，它叫大黄，它很喜欢我的邻居，可是我的邻居不喜欢它。

Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén, bàba, māma, dìdì, mèimei hé wǒ. Wǒmen zhù zài Wēngēhuá. Wǒ bàba shì yīshēng. Wǒ hái yǒu yéye hé nǎinai, tāmen bú zhù zài Wēngēhuá, tāmen zhù zài Zhījiāgē. Wǒ hái yǒu yì zhī dà gǒu, tā jiào Dàhuáng, tā hěn xǐhuan wǒ de línjū, kěshì wǒ de línjū bù xǐhuan tā.



New words

1. 弟弟 dīdì (n.) younger brother
2. 妹妹 mèimei (n.) younger sister
3. 医生 yīshēng (n.) doctor
4. 爷爷 yéye (n.) (paternal) grandfather
5. 奶奶 nǎinai (n.) (paternal) grandmother
6. 喜欢 xǐhuan (v.) like
7. 邻居 línjū (n.) neighbor
8. 可是 kěshì (conj.) but; however

Proper nouns

- 温哥华 Wēngēhuá Vancouver
- 芝加哥 Zhījiāgē Chicago



On your own: Make sentences based on the following pictures and words.

1. What are their professions?



玛丽的爸爸是医生。
mǎ lì de bà ba shì yīshēng



大卫的爸爸校长
dà wèi de bà ba xiào zhǎng



Anny的哥哥中学生
de gē ge zhōng xué shēng



Sam的哥哥音乐老师
de gē ge yīn yuè lǎo shī

2. What are their hobbies?



Emma 喜欢听音乐。
xǐ huan tīng yīn yuè



Linda 吃蛋糕
chī dàn gāo



Jim 打橄榄球
dǎ gǎn lǎn qiú



Sam 打篮球
dǎ lán qiú

Class activity: Tell your classmates about your family.



喜欢什么?
xǐ huan shén me

爸爸做什么工作?
bā ba zuò shén me gōng zuò

妈妈做什么工作?
mā ma zuò shén me gōng zuò

工程师	gōngchéngshī	engineer
工人	gōngrén	factory worker
经理	jīnglǐ	manager
秘书	mìshū	secretary
推销员	tuīxiāoyuán	sales representative
记者	jìzhě	journalist
职员	zhíyuán	clerk



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What is the boy's name?
- (2) How old is the boy?
- (3) How many people are there in the boy's family?
- (4) Where is the boy's home?
- (5) Does the boy have a cat?
- (6) What's the boy's dog's name?
- (7) Who does not like the dog?

2. Read aloud the following folk song.

世 上 只 有 妈 妈 好,
shì shang zhǐ yǒu mā ma hǎo
有 妈 的 孩 子 像 个 宝,
yǒu mā de hái zi xiàng ge bǎo
投 进 妈 妈 的 怀 抱,
tóu jìn mā ma de huái bào
幸 福 有 多 少。
xìng fú yǒu duō shao

Only mum is the dearest in the world.
With a mum, the child is dearly loved.
Resting in her arms, he's so happy and
blessed.



Can you sing it?

世 上 只 有 妈 妈 好
shì shang zhǐ yǒu mā ma hǎo

世 上 只 有 妈 妈 好, 有 妈 的 孩 子 像 个 宝,
tóu jìn mā ma de huái bào, xìng fú yǒu duō shao.

Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

妹	奶	邻	弟	爷
喜	可	医	居	

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
令				令	邻
乃				乃	奶
𠂔				𠂔	爷
尸				尸	居
勹				勹	包

Look and Say: What time is it now?



7:00



8:05



12:15



12:30



New words

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 现在 | xiànzài | (n.) | now |
| 2. 点 (钟) | diǎn(zhōng) | (n.) | o'clock |
| 3. 半 | bàn | (num.) | half |
| 4. 事 | shì | (n.) | matter; affair; thing; business |
| 5. 去 | qù | (v.) | go |
| 6. 起床 | qǐchuáng | (v.) | get up |
| 7. 吧 | ba | (pt.) | particle word ① |

① Indicating a suggestion, a request or a mild command.

is Sunday. Wang Jiaming has an appointment with David, but he wakes up late.

家明：妈妈，现在几点？

jiā míng mā ma xiàn zài jǐ diǎn

妈妈：现在九点半。你今天有事吗？

mā ma xiàn zài jiǔ diǎn bàn nǐ jīn tiān yǒu shì ma

家明：我去大卫家。

jiā míng wǒ qù dà wèi jiā

妈妈：你几点去？

mā ma nǐ jǐ diǎn qù

家明：我十点去。

jiā míng wǒ shí diǎn qù

妈妈：起床吧！

mā ma qǐ chuáng ba





On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the following pictures.



A: 现在几点?
xiàn zài jǐ diǎn

B: 现在十点半。
xiàn zài shí diǎn bàn



A: 现在_____?
xiàn zài

B: 现在_____。
xiàn zài



A: 现在5点10分, 对吗?
xiàn zài wǔ diǎn shí fēn duì ma

B: 对, _____。
duì



A: 现在7点半, 对吗?
xiàn zài qī diǎn bàn duì ma

B: 不对, _____。
bú duì



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

1.

Train station



A: 请问, 现在几点?
qǐngwèn xiàn zài jǐ diǎn

B: 十点十五分。
shí diǎn shí wǔ fēn

A: 谢谢您!
xiè xiè nín

B: 不客气!
bú kè qì

1. 七点二十
qī diǎn èr shí

2. 八点半
bā diǎn bàn

3. 十二点
shí èr diǎn

2.



A: 你今天有事吗?
nǐ jīn tiān yǒu shì ma

B: 我今天没有事。
wǒ jīn tiān méi yǒu shì

你有事吗?
nǐ yǒu shì ma

A: 我十点去大卫家。
wǒ shí diǎn qù dà wèi jiā

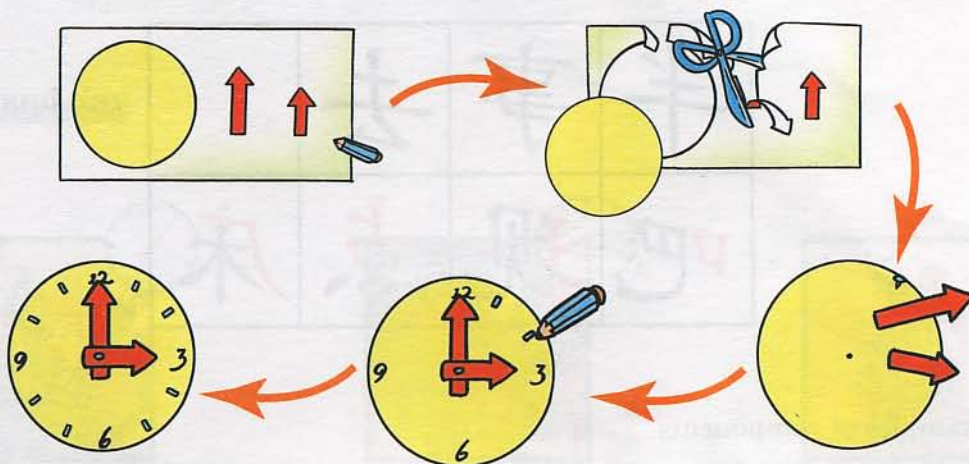
1. 十二点比萨饼店
shí èr diǎn bǐ sà bǐng diàn

2. 三点半打网球
sān diǎn bàn dǎ wǎng qiú

3. 七点半听音乐
qī diǎn bàn tīng yīn yuè

Class activity: Make a clock.

With a partner, use a piece of cardboard and a pin to make a clock with movable hands. Afterwards, take turns changing the positions of the clock hands and stating the time.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What is the mother going to do today?
- (2) What time is it when the mother and her daughter have the conversation?
- (3) What is the girl going to do today?

2. Read the following Chinese ancient poem.

春 眠 不 觉 晓，
chūn mián bù jué xiǎo
处 处 闻 啼 鸟。
chù chù wén tí niǎo
夜 来 风 雨 声，
yè lái fēng yǔ shēng
花 落 知 多 少！
huā luò zhī duō shǎo



It's after dawn when I awoke this morning in spring. Then everywhere around me I heard birds all sing. I now recall the sound of big storm late at night. How many flowers would have been blown to ground in sight?



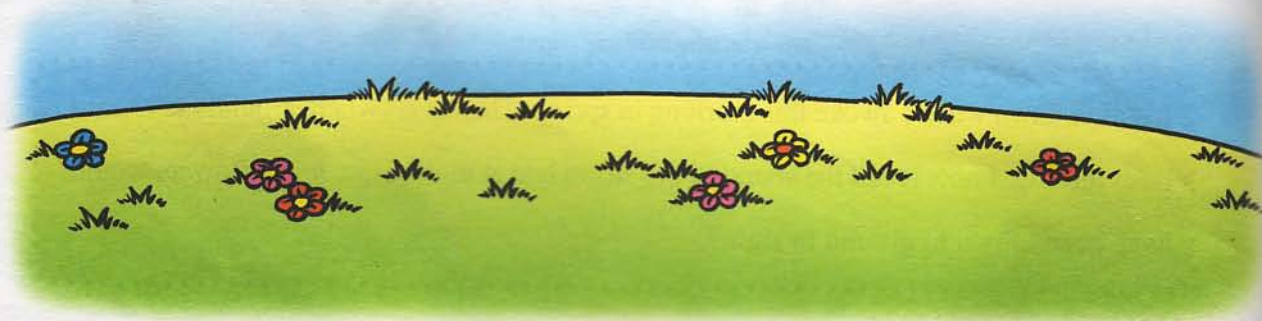
Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

半	事	去	
吧	现	点	床

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
广		厂	广	广	床
占	占		占	占	点
豕	豕	豕	豕	豕	家





你每天几点起床

nǐ měi tiān jǐ diǎn qǐ chuáng

Look and Say



早上 7:05 起床



8:30 上学



中午 12:00 吃饭



下午 3:15 放学



晚上 10:20 睡觉

New words

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. 每天 | měi tiān | every day |
| 2. 早上 | zǎoshang (n.) | morning |
| 3. 刻 (钟) | kè (zhōng) (n.) | a quarter of an hour |
| 4. 晚上 | wǎnshang (n.) | night; evening |
| 5. 时候 | shíhou (n.) | time; moment |
| 6. 睡觉 | shuìjiào (v.) | go to bed; sleep |

Wang Jiaming is at David's. They are talking about their work-and-rest schedules.

家明：大卫，你每天早上几点起床？

jiā míng dà wèi nǐ měi tiān zǎo shang jǐ diǎn qǐ chuáng

大卫：我每天七点一刻起床。

dà wèi wǒ měi tiān qī diǎn yí kè qǐ chuáng

家明：晚上呢，晚上你什么时候睡觉？

jiā míng wǎn shang ne wǎn shang nǐ shén me shí hou shuì jiào

大卫：我十点半睡觉。你呢？

dà wèi wǒ shí diǎn bàn shuì jiào nǐ ne

家明：我早上七点起床，晚上十一点睡觉。

jiā míng wǒ zǎo shang qī diǎn qǐ chuáng wǎn shang shí yī diǎn shuì jiào



Read aloud



早上
zǎoshang



上午
shàng wǔ



中午
zhōng wǔ



下午
xià wǔ



晚上
wǎnshang

On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the given words.

A: 你几点起床?
nǐ jǐ diǎn qǐchuáng

1. 上课^① 九点
shàngkè jiǔ diǎn

3. 回家^③ 四点
huí jiā sì diǎn

B: 我六点起床。
wǒ liù diǎn qǐchuáng

2. 下课^② 三点
xià kè sān diǎn

4. 睡觉 十一点
shuì jiào shí yī diǎn

Class activity: Interview your classmates about their daily routine.



1. 你每天早上几点上课?
nǐ měi tiān zǎoshang jǐ diǎnshàng kè

2. 你每天中午几点吃饭?
nǐ měi tiān zhōng wǔ jǐ diǎn chī fàn

3. 你每天下午几点下课?
nǐ měi tiān xià wǔ jǐ diǎn xià kè

4. 你每天晚上几点睡觉?
nǐ měi tiān wǎn shang jǐ diǎn shuì jiào



- ① Go to school.
- ② Finish classes.
- ③ Go home.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) When does David play basketball every day?
- (2) When does David study Chinese every day?

2. Read the following Chinese riddle and make a guess.

会 走 没 有 腿，
 huì zǒu méi yǒu tuǐ
 会 叫 没 有 嘴。
 huì jiào méi yǒu zuǐ
 它 会 告 诉 我 们，
 tā huì gào su wǒ men
 什 么 时 候 起，
 shén me shí hou qǐ
 什 么 时 候 睡。
 shén me shí hou shuì



Without legs or mouth, but it can both walk and talk. It can tell us when to awake and when to sleep.



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

上			
刻	时	候	睡
每	早	觉	晨

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
亥	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	亥	刻
目	𠂇	𠂇	目	目	睡
母	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	母	每
乚				乚	每



21

昨天、今天、明天

zuó tiān jīn tiān míng tiān

Look and Say

圣诞节
shèng dàn jié
Christmas



感恩节
gǎn ēn jié
Thanksgiving Day



春节^①
chūn jié
The Spring Festival



中秋节^②
zhōng qiū jié
The Mid-autumn Festival



New words

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. 月 | yuè | (n.) | month |
| 2. 号 | hào | (n.) | date ^③ |
| 3. 节 | jié | (n.) | holiday; festival |
| 4. 哪 | nǎ | (pron.) | which |
| 5. 天 | tiān | (n.) | day |
| 6. 明天 | míngtiān | (n.) | tomorrow |
| 7. 明年 | míngnián | (n.) | next year |

Proper nouns

- 感恩节 Gǎn'ēnjié
Thanksgiving Day
- 中国 Zhōngguó China
- 春节 Chūnjié
The Spring Festival
(Chinese Lunar New Year)

① ② Chinese lunar calendar.

③ Used mostly after numerals, here for date of month.

Wang Jiaming is asking Mary today's date when David joins them.

家明：今天几月几号？

jia ming jin tian ji yue ji hao

玛丽：十一月二十三号。

ma li shi yi yue er shi san hao

家明：感恩节是哪一天？

jia ming gan en jie shi na yi tian

玛丽：明天。

ma li ming tian

大卫：中国的春节是哪一天？

da wei zhong guo de chun jie shi na yi tian

家明：明年一月十六日是春节。

jia ming ming nian yi yue shi liu ri shi chun jie





Time expressions



昨天 (yesterday)
zuó tiān



今天 (today)
jīn tiān



明天 (tomorrow)
míng tiān



去年 (last year)
qù nián



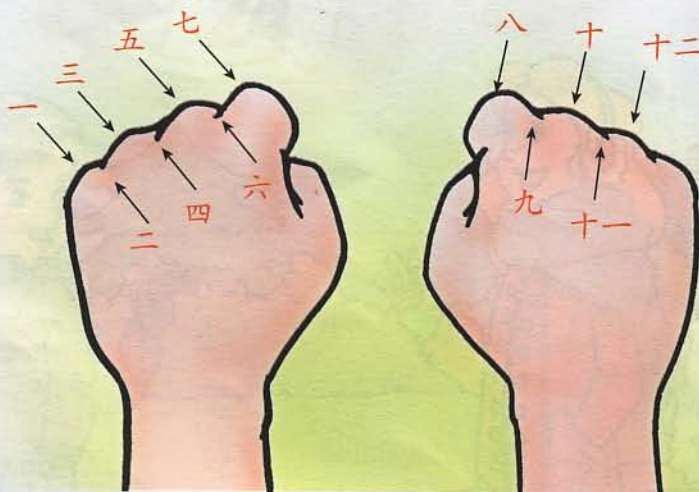
今年 (this year)
jīn nián



明年 (next year)
míng nián



Do you know how many days are there in each month?



一月大^①
yī yuè dà

二月小
èr yuè xiǎo

三月大
sān yuè dà

四月小
sì yuè xiǎo

五月大
wǔ yuè dà

六月小
liù yuè xiǎo

七月大
qī yuè dà

八月大
bā yuè dà

九月小
jiǔ yuè xiǎo

十月大
shí yuè dà

十一月小
shí yī yuè xiǎo

十二月大
shí èr yuè dà

① The "big month" refers to the solar month of 31 days, and the "small month" refers to the solar month of 30 days. February is an exception. There are 29 days in February once every four years, and in the remaining three years, it has only 28 days.

Interview a partner

1. 今天几月几号?

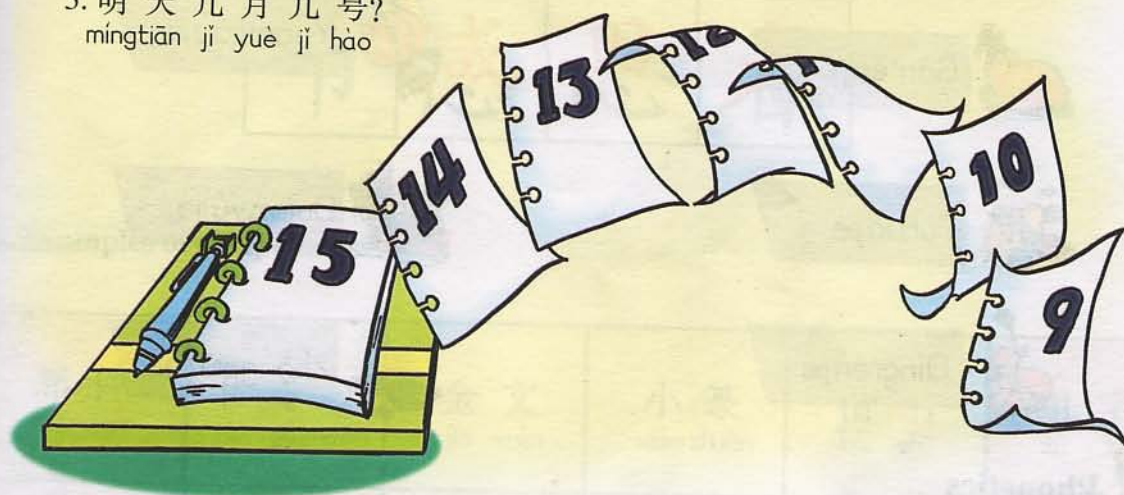
jīn tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào

2. 昨天几月几号?

zuó tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào

3. 明天几月几号?

míng tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

A: 请问, 今天几月几号?

qǐng wèn jīn tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào

B: 今天十一月二十四号。

jīn tiān shí yī yuè èr shí sì hào

A: 啊, 今天是感恩节。谢谢您!

a jīn tiān shì gǎn ēn jié xiè xiè nín

B: 不客气。

bú kè qì

1. 十二月二十五号 圣诞节

shí èr yuè èr shí wǔ hào shèng dàn jié

2. 一月十六号 春节

yī yuè shí liù hào chūn jié





Class activity: Which is your favorite holiday?

Western Holidays



Shèngdànjié



Gǎn'ēnjié



Fùhuójié



Qíng rénjié

Chinese Holidays



Chūnjié



Yuánxiāojié



Duānwǔjié



Zhōngqiūjié



Phonetics

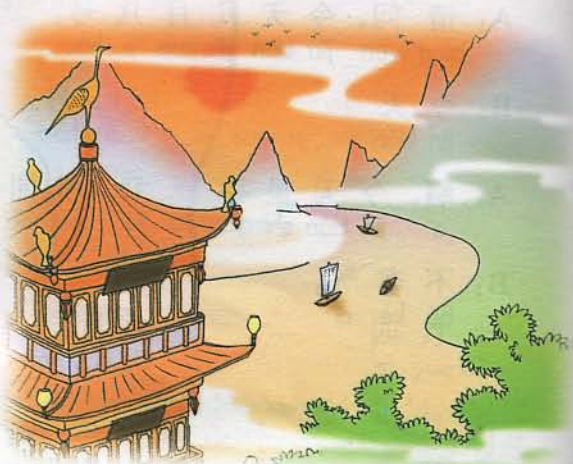
1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What's the date of today?
- (2) When is the father's birthday?

2. Read the following ancient Chinese poem.

白	日	依	山	尽，
bái	rì	yī	shān	jìn
黄	河	入	海	流，
huáng	hé	rù	hǎi	liú
欲	穷	千	里	目，
yù	qióng	qiān	lǐ	mù
更	上	一	层	楼。
gèng	shàng	yì	céng	lóu

Way down behind the hills the sun is going.
 Into the sea the Yellow River's flowing.
 Wanting to see as far as my eyes could, climb
 up still one more flight of stairs I should.



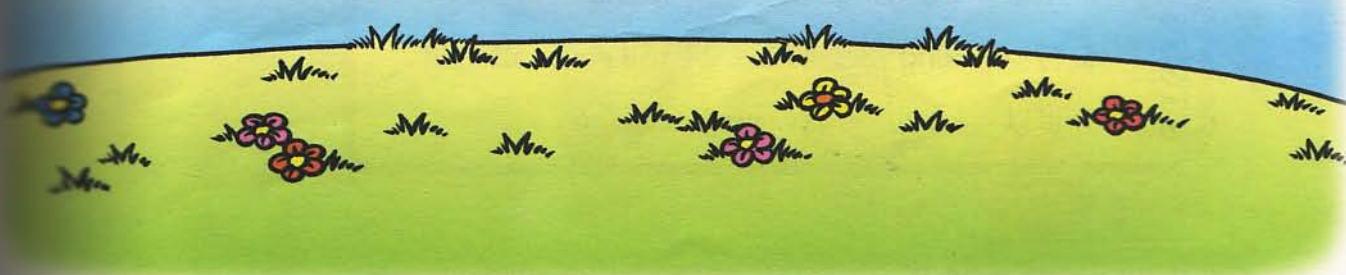
Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

月	年	昨	国
节	感	恩	春

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
艹			艹	草	节
疋	疋	疋	疋	疋	是
白	白	白	白	白	的





星期六你干什么

xīng qī liù nǐ gàn shén me

Look and Say

Jack's timetable

星期一



上学
shàng xué

星期二



打球
dǎ qiú

星期三



学汉语

学汉语
xué hàn yǔ

星期四



听音乐
tīng yīn yuè

星期五



去朋友家
qù péng you jiā

星期六



看电影
kàn diànyǐng

星期日



上网
shàng wǎng



New words

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1. 星期 | xīngqī | (n.) | day of the week ^① |
| 2. 打算 | dǎsuan | (n.;v.) | plan (to); be going to |
| 3. 干 | gàn | (v.) | do |
| 4. 看 | kàn | (v.) | see; look at; watch |
| 5. 电影 | diànyǐng | (n.) | movie |
| 6. 行 | xíng | (v.) | will do; be all right |
| 7. 可以 | kěyǐ | (v.;aux.) | can; may |

① Used in combination with 日, 一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六 to denote day of the week.

Mary wants to go to see a movie with Wang Jiaming, David and Jack.

玛丽：家明，星期六你打算干什么？

mǎ lì jiā míng xīng qī liù nǐ dǎ suan gàn shén me

家明：我打算跟大卫、杰克一起看电影。

jiā míng wǒ dǎ suan gēn dà wèi jié kè yì qǐ kàn diàn yǐng

你打算干什么？

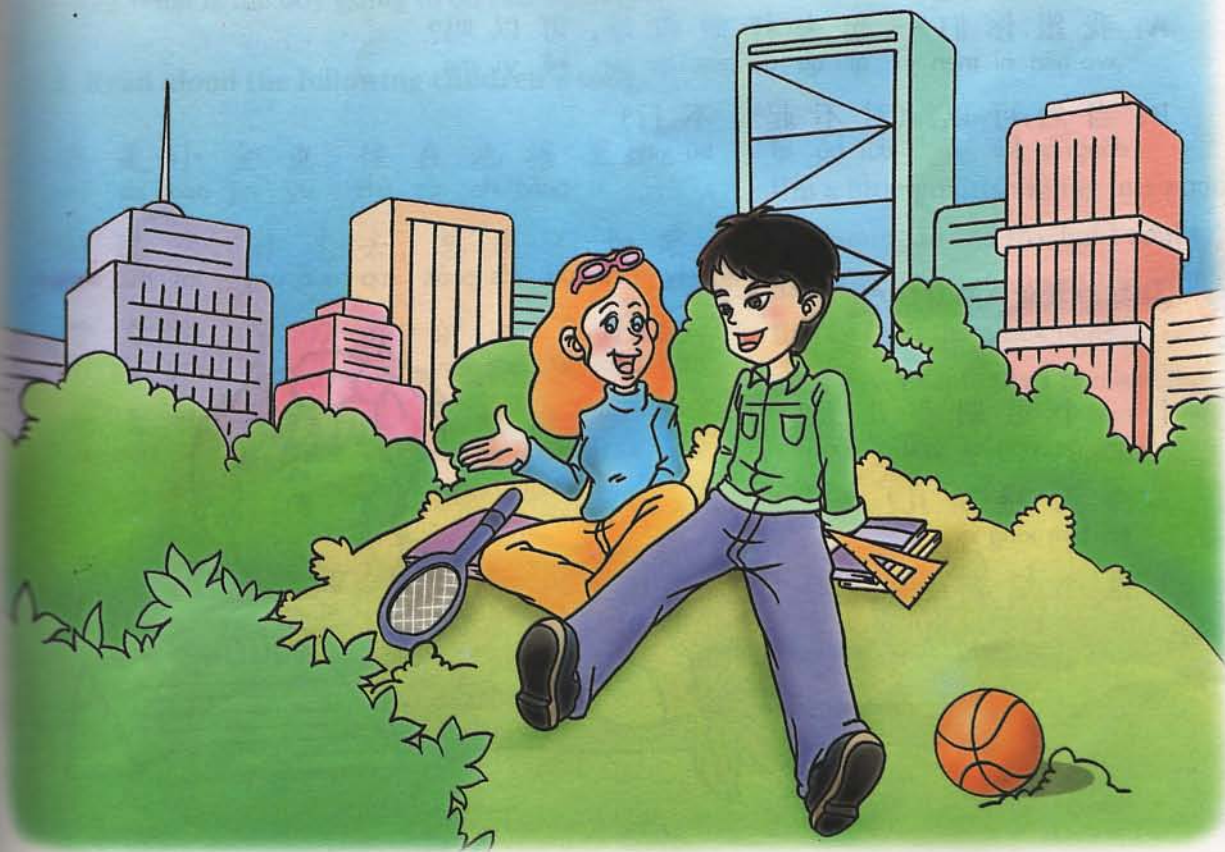
nǐ dǎ suan gàn shén me

玛丽：我跟你们一起去看电影，行吗？

mǎ lì wǒ gēn nǐ men yì qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng xíng ma

家明：当然可以。

jiā míng dāng rán kě yǐ





Read and match



xīng qī wǔ

xīng qī yī

xīng qī rì

xīng qī èr

xīng qī sì

xīng qī liù

xīng qī sān



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

A: 杰克, 星期六你打算干什么?
jié kè xīng qī liù nǐ dǎ suan gàn shén me

B: 我跟朋友们一起去打橄榄球,
wǒ gēn péng you men yì qǐ qù dǎ gǎn lǎn qiú

你呢? 打算干什么?
nǐ ne dǎ suan gàn shén me

A: 我跟你们一起去打橄榄球, 可以吗?
wǒ gēn nǐ men yì qǐ qù dǎ gǎn lǎn qiú kě yǐ ma

B: 当然可以。(对不起^①, 不行)
dāng rán kě yǐ duì bù qǐ bù xíng

1. 星期日 Steven, Bill 学开车
2. 今天 Tom, Fred 打网球
3. 明天 Jane, Betty 看电影



Interview a partner

1. 一个星期有几天?
yí ge xīng qī yǒu jǐ tiān
2. 今天星期几?
jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ
3. 这个星期六、星期日你打算干什么?
zhè ge xīng qī liù xīng qī rì nǐ dǎ suan gàn shén me

① I'm sorry.





Class activity: Make up your own Chinese movie poster.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What is Mary going to do this Sunday?
- (2) Whom is Mary going with?
- (3) What is the boy going to do this Sunday?

2. Read aloud the following children's song.

我是小金鱼，住在池塘里，
wǒ shì xiǎo jīn yú zhù zài chí táng lǐ

游过来，游过去，总是不如意。
yóu guò lái yóu guò qù zǒng shì bù rú yì

努力游，努力游，游过了小河，
nǚ lì yóu nǚ lì yóu yóu guò le xiǎo hé

一天又一天，来到大海里。
yì tiān yòu yì tiān lái dào dà hǎi lǐ

I'm a little goldfish living in a pond.
Swimming to and fro, but I couldn't
have fun. Struggling and struggling,
finally I left the creek behind. Day
after day, eventually I reached the
ocean.





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

干	电	看	算	
期	跟	影	行	以

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
其	𠂔	𠂔	其	其	期
足	𠂔	𠂔	足	足	跟
景			景	景	影
手		手	手	手	看

23

今天天气怎么样

jīn tiān tiān qì zěn me yàng

Look and Say



下雨
xià yǔ



下雪
xià xuě



刮风
guā fēng



天晴
tiān qíng

New words

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1. 天气 | tiānqì | (n.) | weather |
| 2. 怎么样 | zěnmeyàng | (pron.) | how |
| 3. 刮(风) | guā(fēng) | (v.) | (of wind) blow |
| 4. 风 | fēng | (n.) | wind |
| 5. 下午 | xiàwǔ | (n.) | afternoon |
| 6. 可能 | kěnéng | (aux.) | maybe; perhaps |
| 7. 下雨 | xià yǔ | (v.) | rain |
| 8. 雨伞 | yǔsǎn | (n.) | umbrella |
| 9. 哪儿 | nǎr | (pron.) | where |
| 10. 外面 | wàimian | (n.) | outside |
| 11. 带 | dài | (v.) | take/bring/carry... with sb. |

Wang Jiaming is about to go to school and he is asking his father about today's weather.

家明：爸爸，今天天气怎么样？

jiā míng bà ba jīn tiān tiān qì zěn me yàng

爸爸：现在刮风，下午可能下雨。

bà ba xiàn zài guā fēng xià wǔ kě néng xià yǔ

家明：我带雨伞吧，我的雨伞在哪儿？

jiā míng wǒ dài yǔ sǎn ba wǒ de yǔ sǎn zài nǎr

爸爸：外面风很大，你带雨衣吧！

bà ba wài mian fēng hěn dà nǐ dài yǔ yī ba



Read aloud

刮风 下雨
guā fēng xià yǔ

带雨伞 带雨衣
dài yǔ sǎn dài yǔ yī

一把^①雨伞 一件雨衣
yì bǎ yǔ sǎn yí jiàn yǔ yī

现在外面风很大 现在外面雨很大
xiàn zài wàimian fēnghěn dà xiàn zài wàimian yǔ hěn dà

On your own

1. Match the pictures with the words.



下雨、刮风
xià yǔ guāfēng



下雨
xià yǔ



雨伞
yǔ sǎn

雨衣
yǔ yī



2. Look at the example and then make conversations according to the given words.

Example

A: 今天天气怎么样?
jīn tiān tiān qì zěn me yàng

B: 今天可能下雨。
jīn tiān kě néng xià yǔ

1. 明天 下雨
míngtiān xià yǔ

2. 星期六 刮风
xīng qī liù guāfēng

3. 后天 下雪
hòu tiān xià xuě

4. 星期日 刮风、下雨
xīng qī rì guāfēng xià yǔ

①把: A measure word, used of a tool with a handle.



Class activity

1. Chart the weather this week and make a weather map. Be your own meteorologist!

星期一 xīng qī yī 	星期二 xīng qī èr 	星期三 xīng qī sān 	星期四 xīng qī sì 	星期五 xīng qī wǔ 	星期六 xīng qī liù 	星期日 xīng qī rì 
--	--	---	--	---	---	--

2. Discuss your weather map with a partner.

Example

A: 星期六天气怎么样?
xīng qī liù tiān qì zěn me yàng

B: 星期六天气很好。你打算干什么?
xīng qī liù tiān qì hěn hǎo nǐ dǎ suan gàn shén me



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Is it raining outside?
- (2) Is the wind blowing outside?
- (3) What does the boy ask the woman to take with her?

2. Read aloud the following tongue twister.



他喜欢琵琶，我喜欢吉他。
tā xǐ huan pí pá wǒ xǐ huan jī tā
他说琵琶好，我说吉他好。
tā shuō pí pá hǎo wǒ shuō jī tā hǎo
现在你来听，
xiàn zài nǐ lái tīng
是琵琶好还是吉他好。
shì pí pá hǎo hái shì jī tā hǎo



He likes *pipa*^①; I like guitars. He says *pipa* is better than guitars; I say a guitar is better than *pipa*. Now you can listen which is better, *pipa* or guitars?

① *Pipa*: a plucked string instrument with a fretted fingerboard.

Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

下	雨	面	伞	午
样	刮	能	外	带

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
羊			羊	羊	样
巾				巾	带
几				几	风



24

冬天冷, 夏天热



Look and Say

冬天冷, 夏天热, 春天常常刮风, 秋天不冷也不热。

Winter is cold; summer is hot; spring is extremely windy; fall is neither cold nor hot.



冬天
dōng tiān



夏天
xià tiān



春天
chūn tiān



秋天
qiū tiān



New words

1. 新年 xīnnián (n.) New Year
2. 最近 zuìjìn (n.) recently; lately
3. 忙 máng (adj.) busy
4. 觉得 juéde (v.) think; feel
5. 秋天 qiūtiān (n.) fall
6. 最 zuì (adv.) most; least; best; to the highest or lowest degree
7. 冬天 dōngtiān (n.) winter
8. 冷 lěng (adj.) cold
9. 夏天 xiàtiān (n.) summer
10. 热 rè (adj.) hot
11. 春天 chūntiān (n.) spring
12. 常常 chángcháng (adv.) often
13. 非常 fēicháng (adv.) very
14. 节日 jiérì (n.) holiday; red-letter day

Proper noun

- 小雨 Xiǎoyǔ a person's name, literally "drizzle"

Wang Jiaming has just received a letter from one of his friends in Beijing.

家明:

Forever

新年好!

最近忙不忙? 你打算什么时候来北京? 北京的冬天很冷, 夏天很热。春天不冷, 可是常常刮风。秋天非常好, 不冷也不热。我觉得秋天最好。

祝你
节日快乐!

你的朋友: 小雨

1月5日



Jiāmíng:

Xīnnián hǎo!

Zuìjìn máng bu máng? Nǐ dǎsuan shénme shíhou lái Běijīng? Běijīng de dōngtiān hěn lěng, xiàtiān hěn rè. Chūntiān bù lěng, kěshì chángcháng guāfēng. Qiūtiān fēicháng hǎo, bù lěng yě bú rè. Wǒ juéde qiūtiān zuì hǎo.

Zhù nǐ
jiérì kuàilè!

Nǐ de péngyou: Xiǎoyǔ
yī yuè wǔ rì



Read aloud

祝你生日快乐!
zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè

祝你新年快乐!
zhù nǐ xīn nián kuài lè

祝你节日快乐!
zhù nǐ jié rì kuài lè



On your own: Make conversations according to the example and given words.

1. A: 最近忙不忙?
zuì jìn máng bu máng

B: 很忙。
hěn máng

1. 非常忙
fēi cháng máng

2. 有点儿忙
yǒu diǎnr máng

3. 不太忙
bú tài máng

2. A: 最近怎么样?
zuì jìn zěnmeyàng

B: 还好。
hái hǎo

1. 非常忙
fēi cháng máng

2. 还不错
hái bú cuò

3. 很不好
hěn bù hǎo



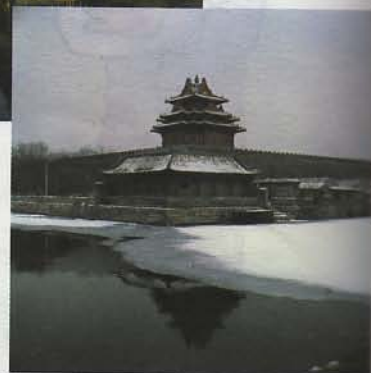
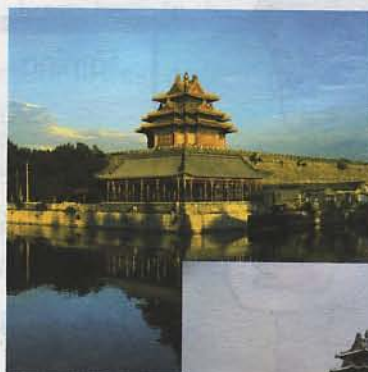
Interview a partner

1. 你觉得北京的天气怎么样?
nǐ jué de běi jīng de tiān qì zěnmeyàng

2. 你们这里的天气好不好?
nǐ men zhè lǐ de tiān qì hǎo bu hǎo

3. 这里夏天热不热? 冬天冷不冷?
zhè lǐ xià tiān rè bu rè dōng tiān lěng bu lěng

4. 你觉得哪个季节最好?
nǐ jué de nǎ ge jì jié zuì hǎo



Writing

Use Chinese to write a letter to a friend living in another city. Describe the weather in your city and don't forget to ask when they are coming for a visit at the end of the letter.

Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Where is the woman?
- (2) What is the boy going to do?
- (3) Is it in spring or in summer when they have this telephone conversation?
- (4) Has Ms. Wang been busy these days?
- (5) Does Ms. Wang invite David to come to Beijing?

2. Read aloud the following children's song.

春天在哪里呀, 春天在哪里?

chūn tiān zài nǎ li ya chūn tiān zài nǎ li

春天在那青翠的山林里,

chūn tiān zài nà qīng cuì de shān lín lǐ

这里有红花呀, 这里有绿草,

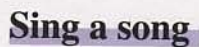
zhè lǐ yǒu hóng huā ya zhè lǐ yǒu lǜ cǎo

还有那会唱歌的小黄鹂。

hái yǒu nà huì chàng gē de xiǎo huáng lí

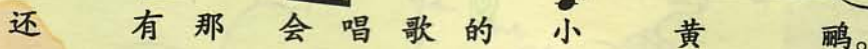
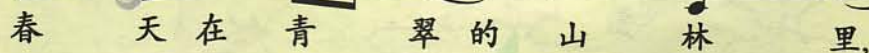
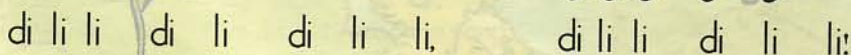
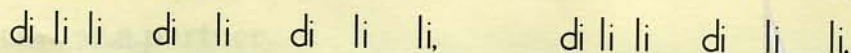
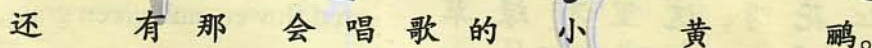
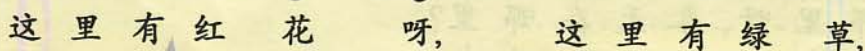
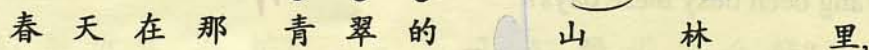
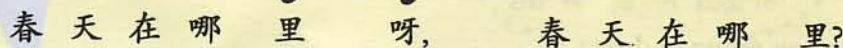
Where is spring? Where is spring?
Spring lies in the green woods, with
red flowers and green grass, and the
singing little orioles.





dī lǐ dī lǐ

望 安 词
潘振声 曲





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

新	忙	秋	冷	非
冬	夏	最	热	常

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
斤	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	斤	新 近
亡	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	亡	忙
夂				夂	冬 夏
冫	冫	冫	冫	冫	冷



我要二十个饺子

wǒ yào èr shí ge jiǎo zi

Look and Say



饺子
jiǎo zi



包子
bāo zi

Chī diǎnr shénme?
(What would you like to eat?)



蛋炒饭
dànchǎofàn



鸡蛋汤
jī dàn tāng



饮料
yǐn liào



New words

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------|--|
| 1. 先生 | xiānsheng | (n.) | mister; sir; gentleman |
| 2. (一)点(儿) | (yì)diǎn(r) | (m.) | a little; a bit; some (here something) |
| 3. 饺子 | jiǎozi | (n.) | dumpling |
| 4. 个 | gè | (m.) | measure word ① |
| 5. 喝 | hē | (v.) | drink |
| 6. 饮料 | yǐnliào | (n.) | beverage |
| 7. 碗 | wǎn | (m.) | bowl |
| 8. 鸡蛋 | jīdàn | (n.) | egg |
| 9. 汤 | tāng | (n.) | soup |

① Usually used before a noun having no particular classifier.

Jack is eating dinner at a Chinese restaurant.

服务员: 先生, 您吃点儿什么?

fú wù yuán xiān sheng nín chī diǎnr shén me

杰 克: 有饺子吗?

jié kè yǒu jiǎo zi ma

服务员: 有, 要多少?

fú wù yuán yǒu yào duō shao

杰 克: 二十个饺子。

jié kè èr shí ge jiǎo zi

服务员: 好。您喝什么饮料?

fú wù yuán hǎo nín hē shén me yǐn liào

杰 克: 我不要饮料, 要一碗鸡蛋汤。

jié kè wǒ bú yào yǐn liào yào yì wǎn jī dàn tāng

服务员: 好。

fú wù yuán hǎo





Read and match



一个饺子
yí ge jiǎo zi

一个鸡蛋
yí ge jī dàn

一个包子
yí ge bāo zi

一碗汤
yì wǎn tāng

一份蛋炒饭
yí fèn dān chǎo fàn



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

A: 您好! 您吃点儿什么?
nín hǎo nín chī diǎnr shén me

B: 二十个饺子。
èr shí ge jiǎo zi

A: 您喝点儿什么?
nín hē diǎnr shén me

B: 我不要饮料, 要一碗汤。
wǒ bú yào yǐn liào yào yì wǎn tāng

1. 六个包子
liù ge bāo zi

2. 十个包子
shí ge bāo zi

3. 一份蛋炒饭
yí fèn dān chǎo fàn



Class activity

You have \$15 to spend. What would you like to eat?



饺子	jiǎozi	Dumplings	\$3
包子	bāozi	Steamed stuffed bun	\$3
蛋炒饭	dānchǎofàn	Fried rice with eggs	\$5
鸡蛋汤	jīdàntāng	Egg soup	\$2
酸甜肉	suāntiánròu	Sweet and sour meat	\$10

Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What would he like to eat?
- (2) How much does he want?
- (3) Does he want anything to drink?

2. Read aloud the following Chinese ancient poem.

锄禾日当午，
chú hé rì dāng wǔ
汗滴禾下土。
hàn dì hé xià tǔ
谁知盘中餐，
shuí zhī pán zhōng cān
粒粒皆辛苦。
lì lì jiē xīn kǔ

At noon they hoe up weeds.

Their sweat drips on the soil.

Who knows the rice that feeds
is the fruit of hard toil!





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

子	个	先	饺
喝	饮	料	鸡
汤	碗		

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
亠				食	饺 饮
石				石	碗
鸟				鸟(鳥)	鸡
易				易(易)	汤

你们家买不买年货

nǐ men jiā mǎi bu mǎi nián huò

Look and Say



年货
nián huò



压岁钱
yā suì qián



礼物
lǐ wù

New words

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|--|
| 1. 热闹 | rènao | (adj.) | busy; bustling |
| 2. 为什么 | wéishénme | | why |
| 3. 因为 | yīnwèi | (conj.) | because |
| 4. 后天 | hòutiān | (n.) | the day after tomorrow |
| 5. 买 | mǎi | (v.) | buy |
| 6. 年货 | niánhuò | (n.) | special purchases for the Spring Festival |
| 7. 过年 | guò nián | | celebrate the New Year or the Spring Festival |
| 8. 用 | yòng | (v.) | use |
| 9. 东西 | dōngxi | (n.) | thing; stuff |
| 10. 礼物 | lǐwù | (n.) | present; gift |
| 11. 去年 | qùnián | (n.) | last year |
| 12. 收到 | shōu dào | | receive; get |
| 13. 多 | duō | (adj.) | many; much |
| 14. 压岁钱 | yāsuìqián | (n.) | money given to children as a lunar New Year gift |

Wang Jiaming is talking about the Spring Festival with Jack.

杰克：今天这里很热闹，为什么？

jié kè jīn tiān zhè lǐ hěn rè nao wèi shén me

家明：因为后天是春节，大家都买年货。

jiā míng yīn wèi hòu tiān shì chūn jié dà jiā dōu mǎi nián huò

杰克：什么是年货？

jié kè shén me shì nián huò

家明：年货是过年的时候吃的和用的东西。

jiā míng nián huò shì guò nián de shí hou chī de hé yòng de dōng xī

杰克：过年的时候有没有礼物？

jié kè guò nián de shí hou yǒu méi yǒu lǐ wù

家明：有啊。去年我收到很多礼物，还收到很

jiā míng yǒu a qù nián wǒ shōu dào hěn duō lǐ wù hái shōu dào hěn

多压岁钱。

duō yā suì qián



Read aloud

很多礼物
hěn duō lǐ wù

很多东西
hěn duō dōng xī

很多压岁钱
hěn duō yā suì qián

春节的时候
chūn jié de shí hou

过年的时候
guò nián de shí hou

吃饭的时候
chī fàn de shí hou

On your own: Make conversations according to the given words.

A: 这里很热闹, 为什么?
zhè lǐ hěn rè nao wèi shén me

B: 因为后天是春节。
yīn wèi hòu tiān shì chūn jié

1. 他们家很热闹 今天是春节
tā men jiā hěn rè nao jīn tiān shì chūn jié

2. 他很高兴 他收到很多礼物
tā hěn gāo xìng tā shōu dào hěn duō lǐ wù

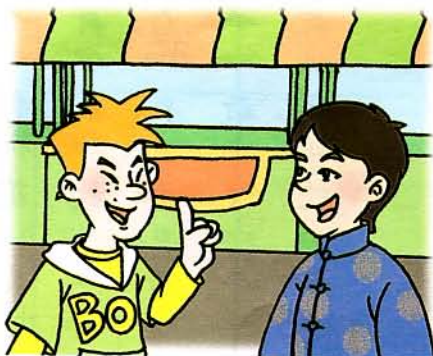
3. 她很高兴 她收到很多压岁钱
tā hěn gāo xìng tā shōu dào hěn duō yā suì qián

Interview your partners

1. 过年的时候, 你们家买年货吗?
guò nián de shí hou nǐ men jiā mǎi nián huò ma

2. 爸爸妈妈给你压岁钱吗?
bà ba mā ma gěi nǐ yā suì qián ma

3. 你喜欢过年吗? 为什么?
nǐ xǐ huan guò nián ma wèi shén me



Class activity

1. What are the similarities and differences in how people celebrate Spring Festival and Christmas?



春节
families get together
give children money as a gift
...



圣诞节
families get together
give children gifts
...

2. Chinese families usually decorate the windows with paper-cuts during Spring Festival. These paper-cuts are all made by hand. Why don't you try to make some of your own paper-cuts?



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Why does the boy buy a cake?
- (2) Does he buy any gifts for his mother?
- (3) What gift does he buy?

2. Read aloud the following children's song.

新 年 到, 新 年 到,
 xīn nián dào xīn nián dào
 穿 新 衣, 戴 新 帽,
 chuān xīn yī dài xīn mào
 吃 饺 子, 放 花 炮,
 chī jiǎo zi fàng huā pào
 新 年, 新 年 真 热 闹!
 xīn nián xīn nián zhēn rè nao

New Year is here. New Year is here.

We have new clothes and hats to wear.

A time to make dumplings and set off firecrackers.

What a lively and crazy New Year!



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

为	用	东	西
礼	物	收	买
后	过	闹	因

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
牛				牛	物
口				口	因
攵				攵	收



27

一共多少钱

yí gòng duō shao qián

Look and Say



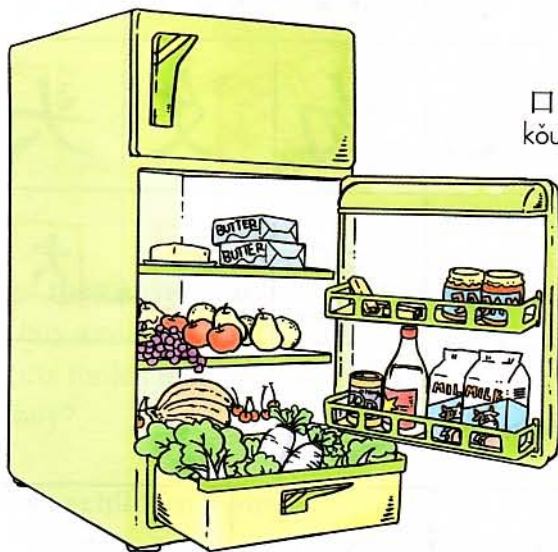
果 酱
guǒ jiāng

口 香 糖
kǒu xiāngtáng



黄 油
huángyóu

面 包
miàn bāo



New words

1. 盒	hé	(m.)	box
2. 牛奶	niúnnǎi	(n.)	milk
3. 瓶	píng	(m.)	bottle
4. 果酱	guǒjiàng	(n.)	jam
5. 块	kuài	(m.)	lump; piece ①
6. 黄油	huángyóu	(n.)	butter
7. 面包	miànbāo	(n.)	bread
8. 别的	biéde	(pron.)	else; other; another
9. 包	bāo	(m.)	measure word ②
10. 口香糖	kǒuxiāngtáng	(n.)	chewing gum
11. 一共	yígòng	(adv.)	altogether
12. 钱	qián	(n.)	money
13. 找 (钱)	zhǎo	(v.)	give change

① Used of sth. cubical or flat in shape.

② Used of bundled or packaged things.

Wang Jiaming is shopping.

店员：您好，您买什么？

diàn yuán nín hǎo nín mǎi shén me

家明：我买一盒牛奶、一瓶果酱、三块黄油和两个面包。

ge miàn bāo

店员：还要别的东西吗？

diàn yuán hái yào bié de dōng xi ma

家明：还要一包口香糖。一共多少钱？

jiā míng hái yào yì bāo kǒu xiāng táng yì gòng duō shǎo qián

店员：一共十二元。

diàn yuán yì gòng shí èr yuán

店员：这是一百元，找您八十八元。

diàn yuán zhè shì yì bǎi yuán zhǎo nín bā shí bā yuán

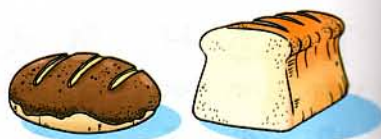




Read and match



两碗汤
liǎng wǎn tāng



一块黄油
yí kuài huángyóu



两瓶果酱
liǎng píng guǒ jiàng



一盒牛奶
yí hé niú nǎi



两个面包
liǎng ge miàn bāo



一百元钱
yí bǎi yuán qián



四个饺子
sì ge jiǎo zi

两包口香糖
liǎng bāo kǒu xiāng táng



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.



A: 一共多少钱?
yí gòng duō shǎo qián

B: 一共 48 元, 这是 50 元, 找您 2 元。
yí gòng yuán zhè shì yuán zhǎo nín yuán

- | | | | |
|----|------|-------|------|
| 1. | 55 元 | 100 元 | 45 元 |
| 2. | 69 元 | 70 元 | 1 元 |
| 3. | 88 元 | 100 元 | 20 元 |

Calculations: Read the result out loud in Chinese.

$20 - 11 =$

$50 - 13 =$

$100 - 78 =$

$80 - 59 =$

Class activity: Going shopping.

Come to think of it, what do you need since your refrigerator is almost empty? Make a shopping list.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

(1) What does the boy buy?

(2) How much does he spend on these things?

2. Read aloud the following riddle and make a guess.

双 手 抓 不 起,
shuāng shǒu zhuā bù qǐ

大 刀 劈 不 开。
dà dāo pī bù kāi

做 饭 和 洗 衣,
zuò fàn hé xǐ yī

都 要 请 它 来。
dōu yào qǐng tā lái

You can neither hold it in your hand nor cut it in half with a knife, but you cannot do without it when cooking and washing.





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

牛	果	共	
油	别	糖	瓶
盒	香	酱	

2. Examples of components

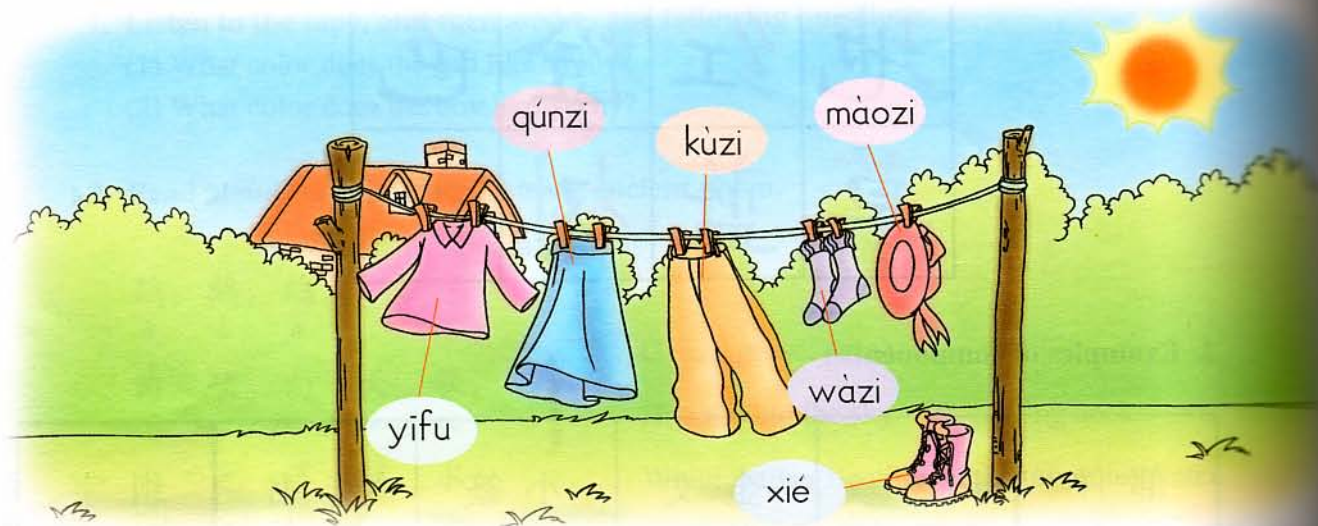
部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
由				由	油
另				另	别
唐			唐	唐	糖
酉	酉	酉	酉	酉	酱
瓦			瓦	瓦	瓶

29

穿这件还是穿那件

chuān zhè jiàn hái shì chuān nà jiàn

Look and Say



New words

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|---------------------|
| 1. 件 | jiàn | (m.) | piece ① |
| 2. 衣服 | yīfu | (n.) | clothes |
| 3. 不错 | bùcuò | (adj.) | not bad |
| 4. 穿 | chuān | (v.) | wear |
| 5. 还是 | háishi | (conj.) | or |
| 6. 如果 | rúguǒ | (conj.) | if |
| 7. 配 | pèi | (v.) | match; go well with |
| 8. 黑色 | hēisè | (n.) | black |
| 9. 裙子 | qúnzi | (n.) | dress |

① Mainly used of clothes or matters.

Mary is going to a party and she is asking her mother which dress she should wear.

玛丽：妈妈，这件衣服怎么样？

mǎ lì mā ma zhè jiàn yī fu zěn me yàng

妈妈：这件衣服很漂亮。

mā ma zhè jiàn yī fu hěn piào liang

玛丽：那件呢？

mǎ lì nà jiàn ne

妈妈：那件也不错。

mā ma nà jiàn yě bú cuò

玛丽：今天我穿哪件？穿这件还是穿那件？

mǎ lì jīn tiān wǒ chuān nǎ jiàn chuān zhè jiàn hái shì chuān nà jiàn

妈妈：如果配黑色的裙子，这件不好，那件好。

mā ma rú guǒ pèi hēi sè de qún zi zhè jiàn bù hǎo nà jiàn hǎo





On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the following pictures.

1. A: 这件衣服怎么样?
zhè jiàn yī fu zěn me yàng

B: 这件衣服很漂亮。
zhè jiàn yī fu hěn piào liang

1. 条 红裙子 很不错
tiáo hóng qún zi hěn bù cuò

2. 条 黑裙子 也很漂亮
tiáo hēi qún zi yě hěn piào liang



2. A: 你喜欢红色还是蓝色?
nǐ xǐ huan hóng sè hái shì lán sè

B: 我喜欢红色。
wǒ xǐ huan hóng sè

1. 绿色 黑色
lǜ sè hēi sè

2. 红色 橙色
hóng sè chéng sè



Class activity

1. Fashion designer

Have you ever tried to design any clothes? Design an outfit, complete with colors, then use Chinese to describe it to your classmates.



裤子	kùzi	pants
鞋子	xiézi	shoes
帽子	màozi	hat
袜子	wàzi	socks

2. Partiality for colors

Check your wardrobe and write down the colors of all your clothes. What color predominates your wardrobe? Is it your favorite color? Exchange what you have written down with your friends and ask for their suggestions on the colors of your clothing.

Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Which clothes does the boy think looks good? Why?
- (2) What color does the boy think matches the red dress?

2. Read aloud the following tongue twister.

小 方 和 小 黄,
xiǎo fāng hé xiǎo huáng
一 起 画 凤 凰。
yì qǐ huà fèng huáng
小 方 画 黄 凤 凰,
xiǎo fāng huà huáng fèng huáng
小 黄 画 红 凤 凰。
xiǎo huáng huà hóng fèng huáng
红 凤 凰 和 黄 凤 凰,
hóng fèng huáng hé huáng fèng huáng
样 子 都 像 活 凤 凰。
yàng zi dōu xiàng huó fèng huáng



Xiao Fang and Xiao Huang are competing in drawing a phoenix.

Xiao Fang is drawing a yellow phoenix.

Xiao Huang is drawing a red phoenix.

Red phoenix and yellow phoenix are both like real phoenixes.



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

衣	件	服	错	如
配	裙	穿	黑	

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衤	衤	衤	衤	衣	裙
穴			宀	穴	穿
己	己	己	己	己	配
昔	昔	昔	昔	昔	错

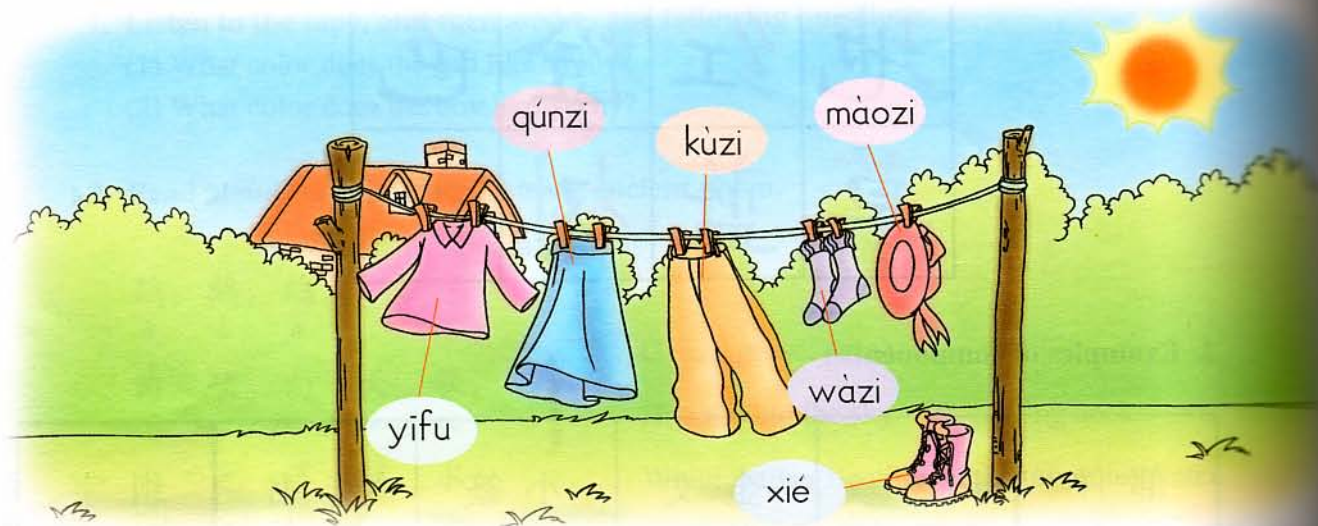


29

穿这件还是穿那件

chuān zhè jiàn hái shì chuān nà jiàn

Look and Say



New words

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小 黄 画 红 凤 凰。
xiǎo huáng huà hóng fèng huáng
红 凤 凰 和 黄 凤 凰,
hóng fèng huáng hé huáng fèng huáng
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衤	衤	衤	衤	衣	裙
穴			宀	穴	穿
己	己	己	己	己	配
昔	昔	昔	昔	昔	错



Look and Say

CAN YOU DESCRIBE THESE PEOPLE?





New words

1. 样子	yàngzi	(n.)	appearance; look
2. 辆	liàng	(m.)	measure word ^①
3. 白色	báisè	(n.)	white
4. 男	nán	(n.)	man
5. 头发	tóufa	(n.)	hair
6. 长	cháng	(adj.)	long
7. 戴	dài	(v.)	(of glasses, hats) wear
8. 副	fù	(m.)	pair; set
9. 墨镜	mòjìng	(n.)	dark glasses; sunglasses
10. 黄色	huángsè	(n.)	yellow
11. 紫色	zǐsè	(n.)	purple
12. 车牌	chēpái	(n.)	licence plate
13. 号码	hàomǎ	(n.)	number

Wang Jiaming was the victim of a hit-and-run accident. The policeman asked him to describe the car and the driver, so Wang Jiaming gave the following description.

那辆车是白色的。开车的人是男的，头发很长，戴一副墨镜，穿黄色的衣服，紫色的裤子。车牌号码是 FC59633。

Nà liàng chē shì báisè de. Kāichē de rén shì nán de, tóufa hěn cháng, dài yí fù mòjìng, chuāng huángsè de yīfu, zǐsè de kùzi. Chēpái hàomǎ shì FC59633.



^① Used with vehicles.



Read aloud



男 的
nán de



女 的
nǚ de



长 头 发
cháng tóu fa



短 头 发
duǎn tóu fa

一 辆 黑 色 的 汽 车
yí liàng hēi sè de qì chē



一 副 墨 镜
yí fù mò jìng



一 条 紫 色 的 裤 子
yí tiáo zǐ sè de kù zi



一 件 红 色 的 衣 服
yí jiàn hóng sè de yī fu



On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the following pictures.

1. A: 那 辆 车 是 白 色 的 吗?
nà liàng chē shì bái sè de ma

B: 对, 是 白 色 的。
duì shì bái sè de



1. 车 牌 号 码 FC59633
chē pái hào mǎ

2. 开 车 的 人 男 的
kāi chē de rén nán de

2. A: 他 的 头 发 是 短 的 吗?
tā de tóu fa shì duǎn de ma

B: 不, 他 的 头 发 是 长 的。
bù tā de tóu fa shì cháng de



1. 衣 服 红 色 橙 色
yī fu hóng sè chéng sè

2. 裤 子 黑 色 紫 色
kù zi hēi sè zǐ sè



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What does the man the girl asks about buy?
- (2) What color are the jacket and pants the man wears?
- (3) What color is the man's hair?

2. Read aloud the following children's song.

小 小 姑 娘 清 早 起 床,
xiǎo xiǎo gū niang qīng zǎo qǐ chuáng
提 着 花 篮 上 市 场,
tí zhe huā lán shàng shì chǎng
穿 过 大 街, 走 过 小 巷,
chuān guò dà jiē zǒu guò xiǎo xiàng
卖 花 儿 卖 花 儿 声 声 唱。
mài huār mài huār shēng shēng chàng



A little girl got up early in the morning. She went to the market with a basket of flowers for selling. Going through streets and lanes so zigzagging, "flowers for selling" was what she was singing.



Can you sing it?

卖花小姑娘

mài huā xiǎo gū niang

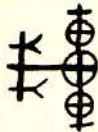


Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

白	头	长	发	开
辆	副	镜	牌	码
男	紫	墨	戴	

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
车			車	车(車)	辆
片			𠂔	片	牌
田	田	田	田	田	男
力	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	力	男
糸	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	糸	紫

31

你哪儿不舒服

nǐ nǎr

bù shū fu

Look and Say



医生
yī shēng



看病
kàn bìng



吃药
chī yào



检查身体
jiǎn chá shēn tǐ



病人
bìng rén

New words

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|----------------------|
| 1. 疼 | téng | (v.) | ache; hurt |
| 2. 左 | zuǒ | (n.) | left |
| 3. 腿 | tuǐ | (n.) | leg |
| 4. 舒服 | shūfu | (adj.) | be well; comfortable |
| 5. 头 | tóu | (n.) | head |
| 6. 有点儿 | yǒudiǎnr | | a bit; rather ① |
| 7. 检查 | jiǎnchá | (v.) | examine; check |
| 8. 一下儿 | yíxiàr | | once ② |
| 9. 身体 | shēntǐ | (n.) | health; body |
| 10. 问题 | wèntí | (n.) | problem |
| 11. 药 | yào | (n.) | medicine |
| 12. 休息 | xiūxi | (v.) | rest |

① Usu. used of sth. unfavorable.

② Used after a verb, indicating an act or an attempt.

Wang Jiaming gets examined at the emergency room.

医生：你哪儿疼？

yī shēng nǐ nǎr téng

家明：我左腿疼。

jiā míng wǒ zuǒ tuǐ téng

医生：还有哪儿不舒服？

yī shēng hái yǒu nǎr bù shū fu

家明：我的头有点儿疼。

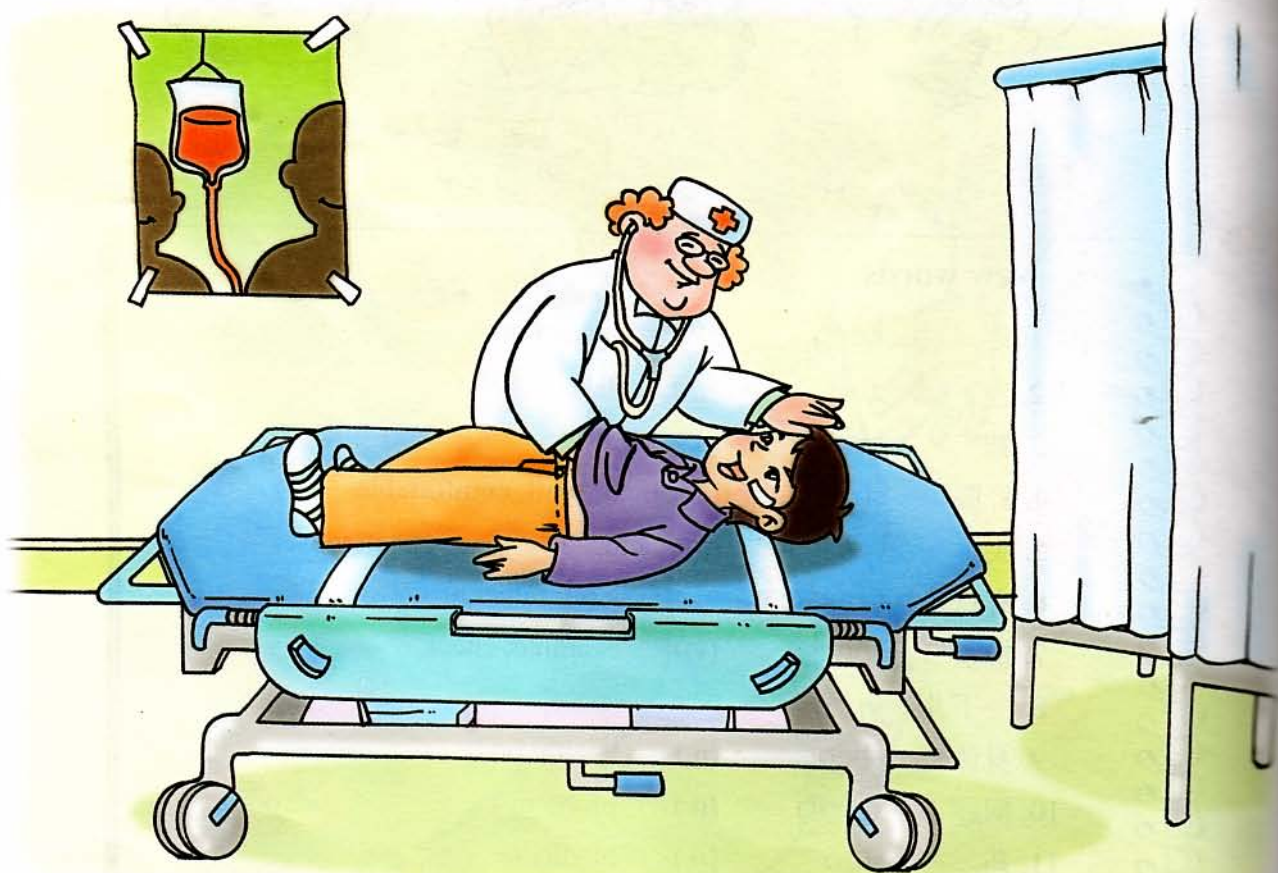
jiā míng wǒ de tóu yǒu diǎnr téng

医生：好，我检查一下儿。你的身体没有大问

yī shēng hǎo wǒ jiǎn chá yí xiàr nǐ de shēn tǐ méi yǒu dà wèn

题，吃点儿药，休息一天吧。

tí chī diǎnr yào xiū xi yì tiān ba

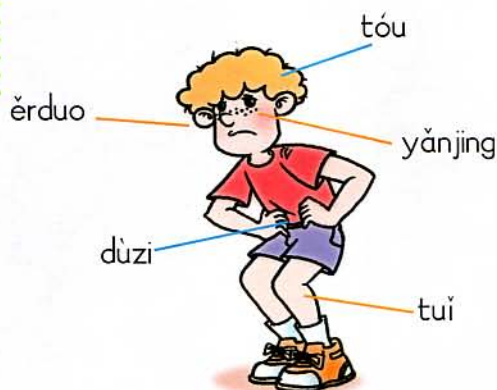


Answer the following questions.

1. 王家明的身体怎么样?
wáng jiā míng de shēn tǐ zěn me yàng
2. 他哪儿疼?
tā nǎr téng
3. 他哪儿不舒服?
tā nǎr bù shū fu

Where does he hurt?

tā nǎr téng?

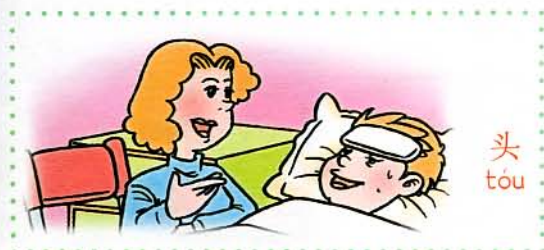


他头疼、眼睛疼、耳朵疼、肚子疼，他的腿也疼。他很不舒服。
tā tóuténg yǎnjīngténg ěrduóténg dù zǐ téng tā de tuǐ yě téng tā hěn bù shū fu

On your own: Ask and answer questions based on the following pictures.

A: 你哪儿不舒服?
nǐ nǎr bù shū fu

B: 我的头有点儿疼。
wǒ de tóu yǒudiǎnr téng





Class activity: Doctor, Doctor, I need help...

Students get in groups of 5-6. One acts as the doctor and others as patients.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What does the woman do?
- (2) What is wrong with the man?
- (3) What does the woman suggest the man do?

2. Read aloud the following tongue twister.

吃 葡 萄 不 吐 葡 萄 皮 儿,
chī pú tao bù tǔ pú tao pír
不 吃 葡 萄 倒 吐 葡 萄 皮 儿。
bù chī pú tao dào tǔ pú tao pír

Eating grapes without spitting out their skin,
yet without eating grapes spitting out the skin.





Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

身	舒	检	体	休
腿	查	息	药	疼
题				

2. Examples of components

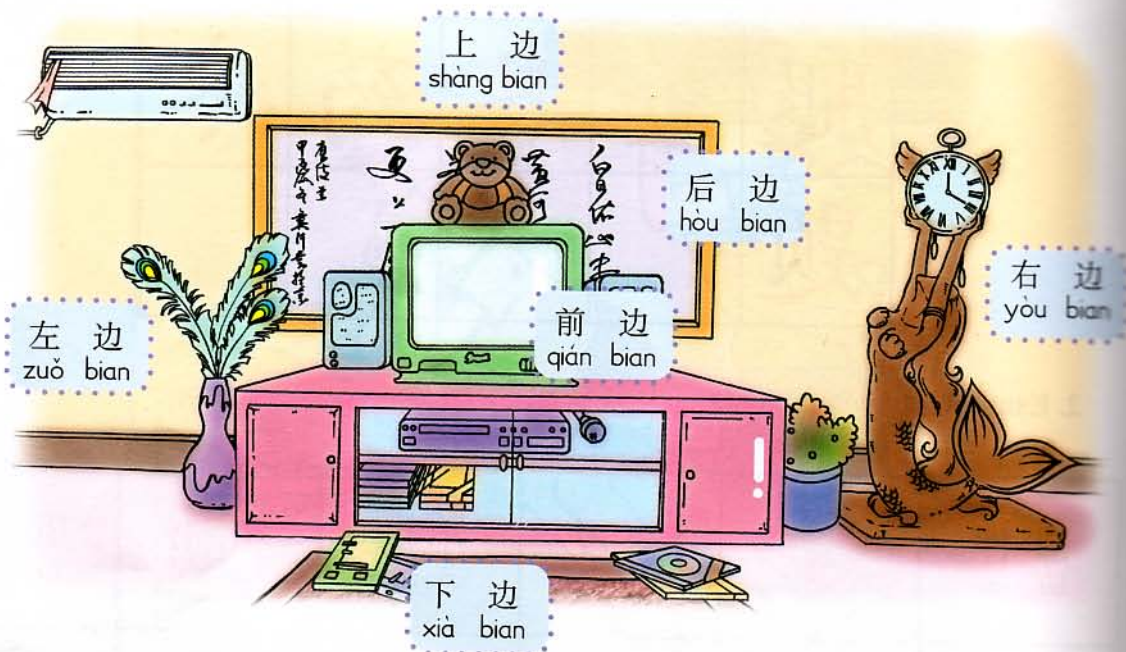
部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
疒	𠄎		疒	疒	疼
金			𠄎	金(𠄎)	检
本		𣎵	𣎵	本	体
是		𠄎	𠄎	是	题

32

医生, 我牙疼

yī shēng wǒ yá téng

Look and Say



New words

1. 牙	yá	(n.)	tooth
2. 颗	kē	(m.)	measure word ①
3. 上面	shàngmian	(n.)	upper part
4. 下面	xiàmian	(n.)	lower part
5. 右边	yòubian	(n.)	right
6. 第	dì	(af.)	prefix ②
7. 糟糕	zāogāo	(adj.)	terrible; too bad
8. 糖	táng	(n.)	candy
9. 巧克力	qiǎokèlì	(n.)	chocolate
10. 以后	yǐhòu	(n.)	afterwards; after; later
11. 应该	yīnggāi	(v.; aux.)	should
12. 少	shǎo	(adj.)	few; little

① Used of grains and grain-like things.

② Indicating ordinal numbers.

Jack is talking with his dentist.

杰克：医生，我牙疼！

jié kè yī shēng wǒ yá téng

医生：哪一颗牙，上面的还是下面的？

yī shēng nǎ yì kē yá shàng mian de hái shì xià mian de

杰克：下面的。

jié kè xià mian de

医生：左边还是右边？

yī shēng zuǒ bian hái shì yòu bian

杰克：右边第三颗。

jié kè yòu bian dì sān kē

医生：你的牙很糟糕。你是不是喜欢吃糖？

yī shēng nǐ de yá hěn zāo gāo nǐ shì bu shì xǐ huan chī táng

杰克：对，我很喜欢吃巧克力。

jié kè duì wǒ hěn xǐ huan chī qiǎo kè lì

医生：以后应该少吃。

yī shēng yǐ hòu yīng gāi shǎo chī





Act it out

上——上，下——下，
shàng shàng xià xià

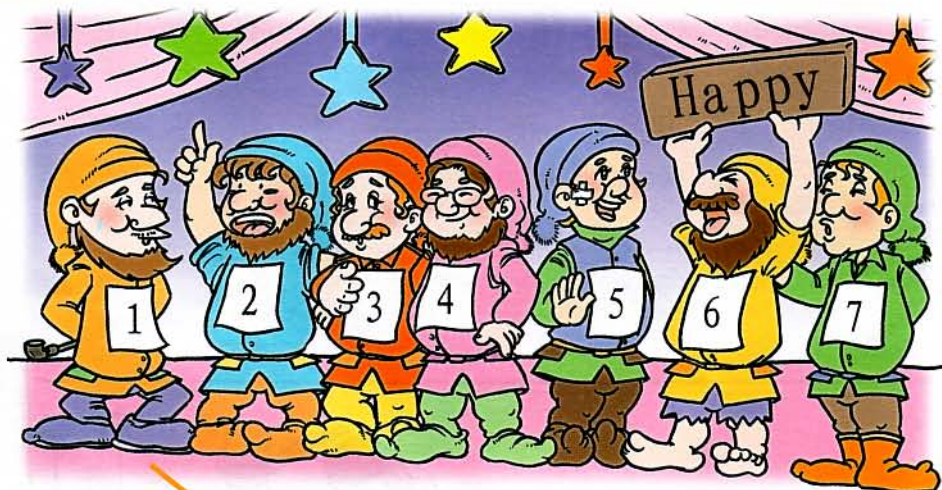
左——左，右——右，
zuǒ zuǒ yòu yòu

前——前，后——后，
qián qián hòu hòu

我们都是好朋友。
wǒ men dōu shì hǎo péng you



Read and match



第 二 个 第 五 个 第 一 个 第 四 个 第 七 个 第 三 个 第 六 个
dì èr ge dì wǔ ge dì yī ge dì sì ge dì qī ge dì sān ge dì liù ge



On your own: What do they like to do?

Tāmen xǐhuan gàn shénme?



他 喜 欢 吃 巧 克 力。
tā xǐ huan chī qiǎo kè lì



打 篮 球
dǎ lán qiú



开 车
kāi chē



看 电 影
kàn diànyǐng

Interview your partners

1. 你 喜 欢 干 什 么?
nǐ xǐ huan gàn shén me
2. 你 的 朋 友 们 喜 欢 干 什 么?
nǐ de péng you men xǐ huan gàn shén me

Class activity

Find out how many of your classmates have had a toothache. Discuss why they might have gotten a toothache and come up with suggestions on how they might avoid them in the future.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) What's wrong with the girl?
- (2) Which of her teeth is aching?
- (3) Does she have any other problems?

2. Read aloud the following riddle and make a guess.

远 看 山 有 色,
yuǎn kàn shān yǒu sè
近 听 水 无 声。
jìn tīng shuǐ wú shēng
春 去 花 还 在,
chūn qù huā hái zài
人 来 鸟 不 惊。
rén lái niǎo bù jīng



Being looked at from the distance the mountain is colored; the water runs in silence however close you're to it for a listening. The flowers are still in blossoms even when spring has gone; the birds won't flow away when you're coming.



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

牙	力	颗	糟	特
巧	该	第	应	边

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
果				果	颗
寺				寺	特
弔				弔	第
曹				曹	糟

33

你会游泳吗

nǐ huì yóu yǒng ma

Look and Say



New words

- | | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. 经常 | jīngcháng (adv.) | often |
| 2. 锻炼 | duànliàn (v.) | do exercises |
| 3. 运动 | yùndòng (n.) | sports |
| 4. 跑步 | pǎobù (v.) | jogging |
| 5. 游泳 | yóuyǒng (v.) | swim |
| 6. 会 | huì (v.; aux.) | can |
| 7. 要是 | yàoshi (conj.) | if |
| 8. 时间 | shíjiān (n.) | time |

Mary and Wang Jiaming are talking about exercising.

玛丽：家明，你经常锻炼身体吗？

mǎ lì jiā míng nǐ jīng cháng duàn liàn shēn tǐ ma

家明：不经常锻炼。

jiā míng bù jīng cháng duàn liàn

玛丽：你喜欢什么运动？

mǎ lì nǐ xǐ huan shén me yùn dòng

家明：我喜欢跑步。你呢？

jiā míng wǒ xǐ huan pǎo bù nǐ ne

玛丽：我喜欢游泳。你会游泳吗？

mǎ lì wǒ xǐ huan yóu yǒng nǐ huì yóu yǒng ma

家明：我不会。要是有时间，你教我吧！

jiā míng wǒ bú huì yào shì yǒu shí jiān nǐ jiāo wǒ ba



Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. 王家明经常锻炼身体吗?

wáng jiā míng jīngcháng duàn liàn shēn tǐ ma

2. 玛丽喜欢什么运动?

mǎ lì xǐ huan shén me yùn dòng

3. 王家明喜欢什么运动?

wáng jiā míng xǐ huan shén me yùn dòng

4. 谁会游泳?

shuí huì yóu yǒng

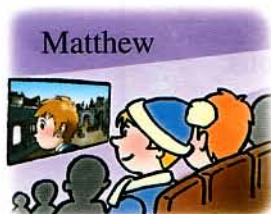
On your own: Make sentences according to the given words and pictures.

1. What do they usually do?



他经常锻炼身体。

tā jīngcháng duàn liàn shēn tǐ



Matthew

看电影

kàn diànyǐng



Emma

买东西

mǎi dōng xī



Mary

吃比萨饼

chī bǐ sà bǐng

2. What can they do?



他会打乒乓球。

tā huì dǎ pingpāng qiú



Jessica

游泳

yóu yǒng



Sarah

打网球

dǎ wǎng qiú



Robert

开车

kāi chē



Conversation practice: Substitute the alternate words to make a new dialogue.

A: 你会游泳吗?
nǐ huì yóuyóǒngma

B: 会啊, 我很喜欢游泳。
huì a wǒ hěn xǐ huānyóuyóǒng

A: 要是有时间, 你教我游泳吧!
yào shì yǒu shí jiān nǐ jiāo wǒ yóuyóǒngba

B: 好, 没问题!
hǎo méiwèn tí

1. 开车
kāi chē

2. 打网球
dǎ wǎng qiú

3. 滑雪
huá xuě

4. 弹吉他
tán jī tā



Class activity

Interview your classmates and find out what their favorite sports are and how often they play them. Vote for the most popular sports and the sports star in your class.

Name	Favorite sports	Frequency
Diane	游泳	一周两次
Peter	滑板	一天一次
...	...	...



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Does the girl often do exercises?
- (2) What is the girl's favorite sport?
- (3) Can she play basketball?

2. Read aloud the following Chinese ancient poem.

清 明 时 节 雨 纷 纷,
qīng míng shí jié yǔ fēn fēn
路 上 行 人 欲 断 魂。
lù shàng xíng rén yù duàn hún
借 问 酒 家 何 处 有,
jiè wèn jiǔ jiā hé chù yǒu
牧 童 遥 指 杏 花 村。
mù tóng yáo zhǐ xìng huā cūn



The day of mourning for the dead it's raining hard. My heart is broken on my way to the graveyard. Where can I find a wineshop to drown my sad hours? A herdboy points to a cot amid apricot flowers.



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

经	炼	动	跑	教
泳	锻	游	步	会

2. Examples of components

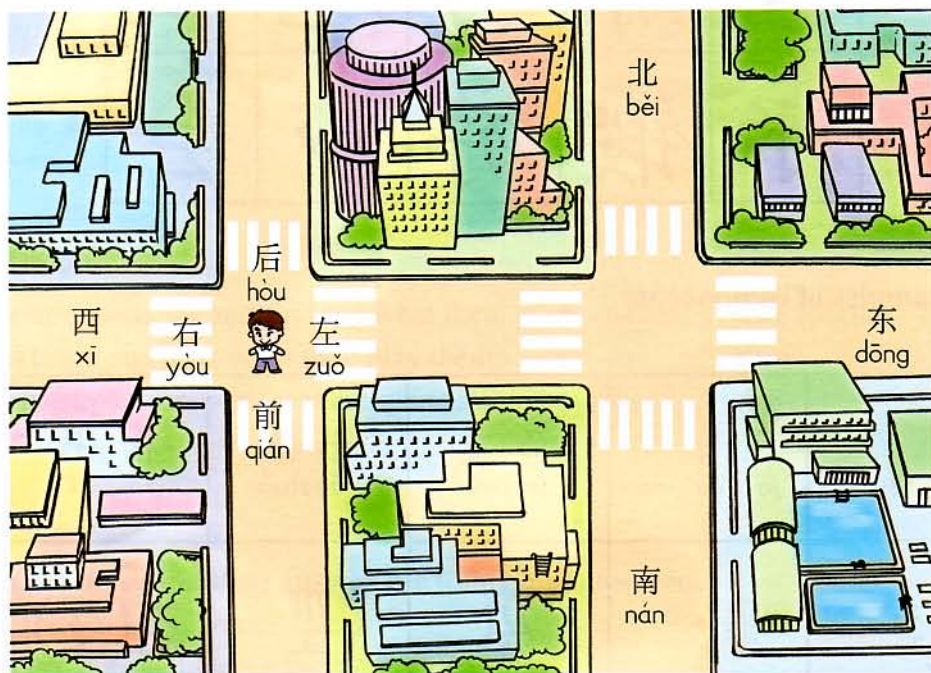
部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
亻		亻	亻	亻(亻)	经
云				云	运 动
止	止	止	止	止	步
孝	孝	孝	孝	孝	教

34

去游泳池怎么走

qù yóu yǒng chí zěn me zǒu

Look and Say



New words

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 找 | zhǎo | (v.) | speak to (on telephone), look for |
| 2. 别 | bié | (adv.) | don't |
| 3. 担心 | dānxīn | (v.) | worry |
| 4. 游泳池 | yóuyǒngchí | (n.) | swimming pool |
| 5. 怎么 | zěnmē | (pron.) | how |
| 6. 走 | zǒu | (v.) | walk; get (to) |
| 7. 向 | xiàng | (prep.) | to; towards |
| 8. 东 | dōng | (n.) | east |
| 9. 路口 | lùkǒu | (n.) | crossing; junction; intersection |
| 10. 右 | yòu | (n.) | right |
| 11. 拐 | guǎi | (v.) | turn; change direction |
| 12. 等 | děng | (v.) | wait (for) |

David is calling Wang Jiaming. They are going to swim.

大卫：喂，我是大卫。我找王家明。

dà wèi wèi wǒ shì dà wèi wǒ zhǎo wáng jiā míng

家明：我是王家明。大卫，你好，什么事？

jiā míng wǒ shì wáng jiā míng dà wèi nǐ hǎo shén me shì

大卫：你去不去游泳？

dà wèi nǐ qù bu qù yóu yǒng

家明：我不会游泳。

jiā míng wǒ bú huì yóu yǒng

大卫：别担心，那里有教练。

dà wèi bié dān xīn nà lǐ yǒu jiào liàn

家明：好，我去。去游泳池怎么走？

jiā míng hǎo wǒ qù qù yóu yǒng chí zěn me zǒu

大卫：从你家向东走，到第二个路口向右拐。

dà wèi cóng nǐ jiā xiàng dōng zǒu dào dì èr ge lù kǒu xiàng yòu guǎi

我在那儿等你。

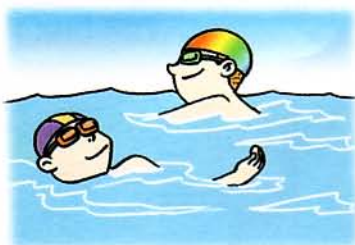
wǒ zài nàr děng nǐ





On your own

1. What are they doing?



他们在干什么?
tā men zài gàn shén me

他们在游泳池游泳。
tā men zài yóu yǒng chí yóu yǒng



她们饭馆
tā men fàn guǎn

吃比萨饼
chī bǐ sà bǐng



他们电影院
tā men diàn yǐng yuàn

看电影
kàn diàn yǐng

2. Make conversations according to the given words.

A: 今天有雨。
jīn tiān yǒu yǔ

B: 别担心!
bié dān xīn

我有雨伞。
wǒ yǒu yǔ sǎn

1. 不会游泳
bú huì yóu yǒng

我可以教你
wǒ kě yǐ jiāo nǐ

2. 我不喜欢吃比萨饼
wǒ bù xǐ huan chī bǐ sà bǐng

那儿还有饺子
nàr hái yǒu jiǎo zi



Conversation practice

Now suppose you are on the eastside of Cypress Street and someone wants to go to the following places. Please tell him/her how to get there.

1. 比萨饼店
bǐ sà bǐng diàn

2. 医院
yī yuàn

3. 电影院
diàn yǐng yuàn

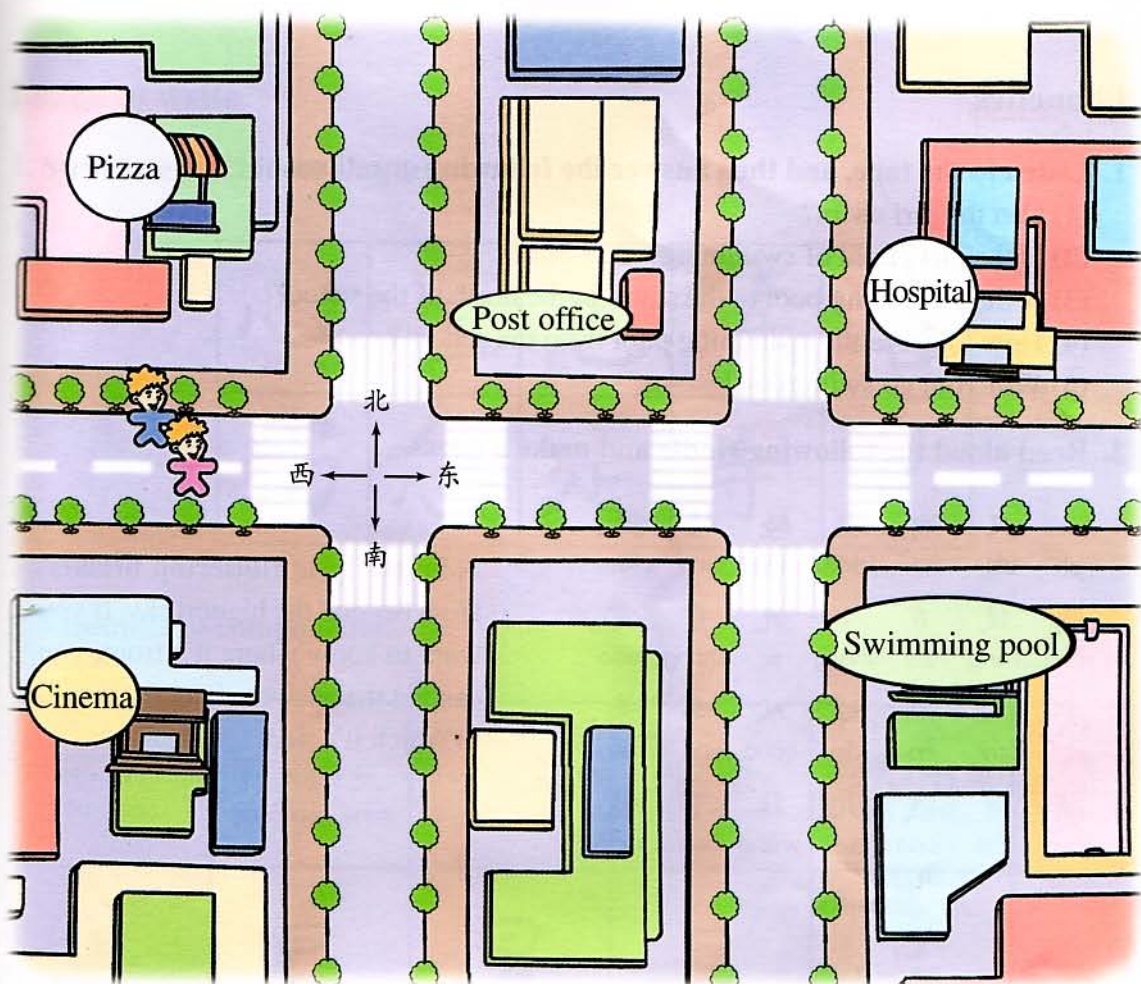
Example

A: 请问, 去游泳池怎么走?
qǐng wèn qù yóu yǒng chí zěn me zǒu

B: 向东走, 到第二个路口
xiàng dōng zǒu dào dì èr ge lù kǒu
向右拐。
xiàng yòu guǎi

A: 谢谢您!
xiè xie nín

B: 别客气!
bié kè qì



Class activity: Crazy sentences.

Every student makes up three different cards. The first will contain their names, the second will contain the name of a place and the third will contain the things they are going to do. The teacher will keep these cards in three separate piles and ask each student to come and randomly choose one card from each pile and make a sentence.

王家明

在游泳池里

吃比萨饼





Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Can the girl swim?
- (2) Is the girl afraid of swimming?
- (3) Is the swimming pool to the south or the north of the school?
- (4) How to get to the swimming pool from the school?
- (5) Will Tom go swimming?

2. Read aloud the following riddle and make a guess.

一只蝴蝶轻轻飘，
yì zhī hú dié qīng qīng piāo
顺风直上九重霄。
shùn fēng zhí shàng jiǔ chóng xiāo
要知蝴蝶从哪来，
yào zhī hú dié cóng nǎ lái
顺着线儿往下找。
shùn zhe xiàn er wǎng xià zhǎo

A butterfly is fluttering briskly.
High beyond the highest sky. If you
want to know where it's from, you
can get the answer along the thread
to which it's tied.



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

心	担	池	练	路
拐	怎	走	等	向

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
旦	旦	旦	旦	旦	担
各	各	各	各	各	路
东		東	東	东(東)	练



35

你去哪儿度暑假

nǐ qù nǎr

dù shǔ jià

Look and Say



山区
shān qū



爬山
pá shān



海边
hǎi biān



游泳
yóu yǒng



New words

1. 度 dù (v.) spend (holidays)
2. 暑假 shǔjià (n.) summer vacation
3. 山区 shānqū (n.) mountainous area; mountains
4. 海边 hǎibiān (n.) seaside; beach
5. 爬 pá (v.) climb
6. 山 shān (n.) mountain; hill
7. 西部 xībù (n.) west
8. 凉快 liángkuai (adj.) cool

David, Wang Jiaming, Jack and Mary are talking about where to spend their summer vacation.

大卫：家明，你去哪儿度暑假？

dà wèi jiā míng nǐ qù nǎr dù shǔ jià

家明：我去山区度暑假。你去不去？

jiā míng wǒ qù shān qū dù shǔ jià nǐ qù bu qù

大卫：我不去，我去海边游泳。

dà wèi wǒ bú qù wǒ qù hǎi biān yóu yǒng

杰克：我喜欢爬山，我和你一起去山区。玛丽，

jié kè wǒ xǐ huan pá shān wǒ hé nǐ yì qǐ qù shān qū mǎ lì

你去哪儿？

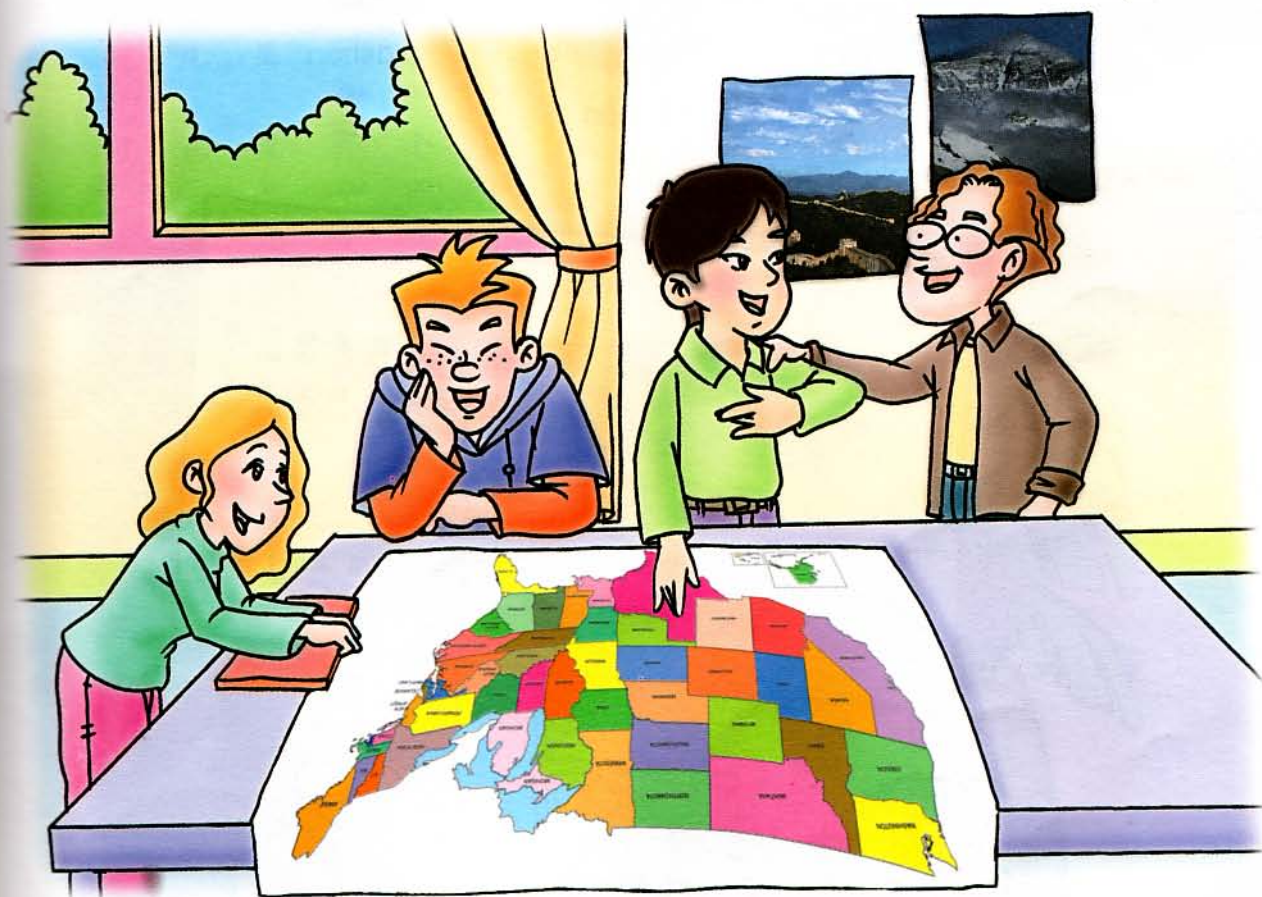
nǐ qù nǎr

玛丽：我去西部海边，那里很凉快，还可以游

mǎ lì wǒ qù xī bù hǎi biān nà lǐ hěn liáng kuai hái kě yǐ yóu

泳。

yǒng





Answer the following questions.

1. 王家明打算去度暑假吗?
wáng jiā míng dǎ suan qù dù shǔ jià ma
2. 他打算去哪儿度假?
tā dǎ suan qù nǎr dù jià
3. 杰克打算去哪儿度暑假? 为什么?
jié kè dǎ suan qù nǎr dù shǔ jià wèi shén me
4. 玛丽打算去哪儿度暑假? 为什么?
mǎ lì dǎ suan qù nǎr dù shǔ jià wèi shén me



Match the following places with the sports.



huá xuě

山区
shān qū



shā tān pái qiú



yóu yǒng

海边
hǎi biān



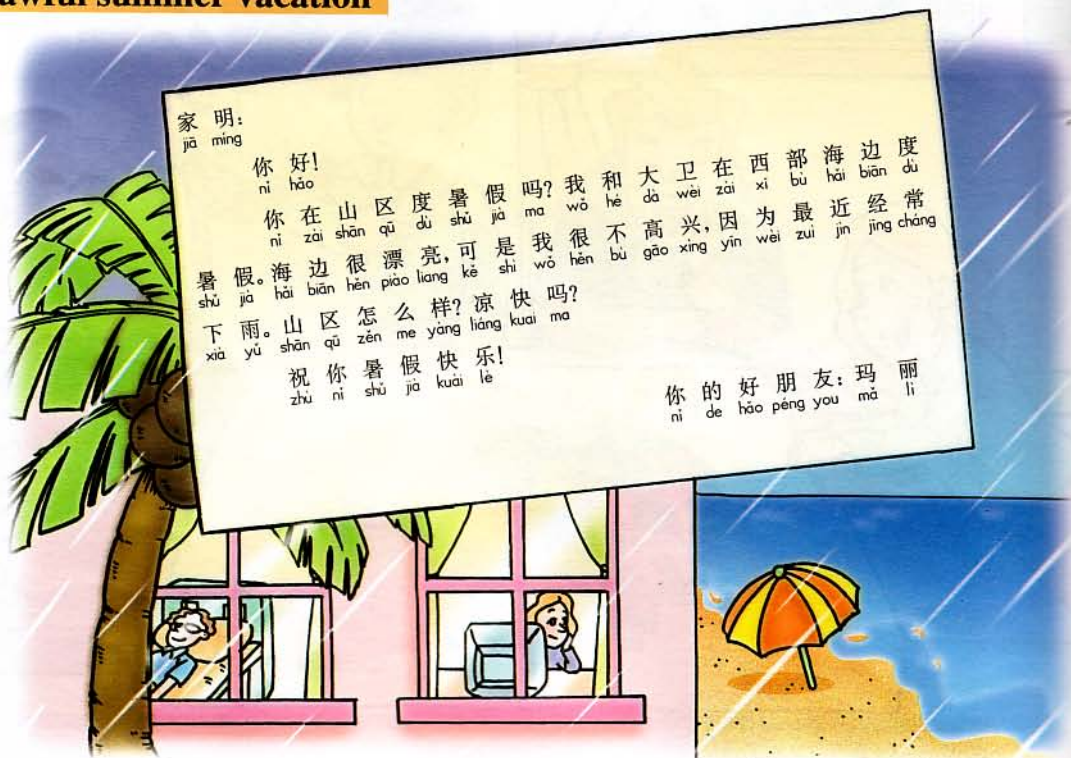
pá shān



fān bǎn



An awful summer vacation





Class activity

Find out how your classmates usually spend their holidays and work out a plan of how you are going to spend your summer vacation.



Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) Where is Mary going to spend her summer vacation? Why?
- (2) Where is Mrs. Lin going to spend her vacation? Why?
- (3) Where is David going to spend his vacation? Why?

2. Read aloud the following limerick.

柜 里 有 个 盘 儿,
guì li yǒu ge pánr
盘 儿 里 有 个 碗 儿,
pánr li yǒu ge wǎnr
碗 儿 里 有 个 勺 儿,
wǎnr li yǒu ge sháor
勺 儿 里 有 个 豆 儿,
sháor li yǒu ge dòur
小 孩 儿 爱 吃 豆 儿。
xiǎo háir ài chī dòur

There's a plate in the cabinet,
a bowl in the plate,
a spoon in the bowl,
a bean in the spoon.
Kids like beans.





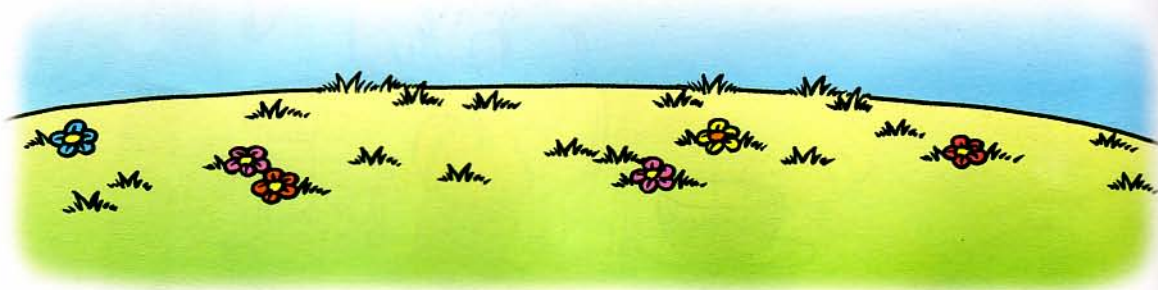
Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

山	部	凉	假
暑	爬	区	度

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
者		𠂔	𠂔	者	暑
爪	𠂔	𠂔	爪	爪	爬
京	𡩂	𡩂	京	京	凉



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运动场上有很多人

yùn dòng chǎng shàng yǒu hěn duō rén



Look and Say



比赛
bǐ sài

运动员
yùndòngyuán

啦啦队员
lā lā duìyuán

New words

- | | | |
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| 1. 举行 | jǔ xíng | (v.) hold (a meeting, ceremony, etc.) |
| 2. 运动会 | yùndònghuì | (n.) sports meet |
| 3. 运动场 | yùndòngchǎng | (n.) sports ground; playground |
| 4. 有的 | yǒude | some |
| 5. 棒球 | bàngqiú | (n.) baseball |
| 6. (比) 赛 | (bǐ)sài | (n.) match; contest; competition |
| 7. 网球 | wǎngqiú | (n.) tennis |
| 8. 运动员 | yùndòngyuán | (n.) sportsman; sportswoman; athlete; player |
| 9. 每次 | měi cì | every time |
| 10. 得 | dé | (v.) get; gain; win |
| 11. 参加 | cānjiā | (v.) take part in; participate in |
| 12. 啦啦队 | lālāduì | (n.) cheering squad |
| 13. 送 | sòng | (v.) send; deliver |

Diary

今天学校举行运动会。运动场上有很多人，有的参加棒球赛，有的参加网球赛。杰克是棒球运动员，每次比赛他都参加。大卫是网球运动员，他经常得第一。玛丽参加啦啦队，我给大家送饮料。我喜欢我们学校和我的同学。

Jīntiān xuéxiào jǔxíng yùndònghuì.
Yùndòngchǎng shàng yǒu hěnduō rén, yǒude
cānjiā bàngqiú sài, yǒude cānjiā wǎngqiú sài.
Jiékè shì bàngqiú yùndòngyuán, měicì bǐsài tā
dōu cānjiā. Dàwèi shì wǎngqiú yùndòngyuán,
tā jīngcháng dé dìyī. Mǎlì cānjiā lāladuì, wǒ
gěi dàjiā sòng yǐnliào. Wǒ xǐhuan wǒmen
xuéxiào hé wǒ de tóngxué.



Are there a lot of people here?



学校里有很多人
xuéxiào lǐ yǒu hěnduō rén



比萨饼店
bǐ sà bǐngdiàn



海边
hǎi biān

On your own: Make conversations according to the given words.

学校里有很多人, 有的上课, 有的参加运动会。
xuéxiào lǐ yǒu hěnduō rén yǒu de shàngkè yǒu de cānjiā yùndònghuì

1. 运动场上
yùndòng chǎngshàng

参加比赛
cānjiā bǐsài

参加啦啦队
cānjiā lā lā duì

2. 海边
hǎibiān

游泳
yóuyóu

休息
xiūxi

Give your own answers to the questions.

- 你们学校经常举办体育比赛吗?
nǐmen xuéxiào jīngcháng jǔbàn tǐyù bǐsàima
- 你喜欢什么体育比赛?
nǐ xǐhuān shénme tǐyù bǐsài
- 举办体育比赛的时候, 你干什么?
jǔbàn tǐyù bǐsài de shíhou nǐ gàn shénme
- 你们学校有啦啦队吗? 有几个? 他们参加什么比赛?
nǐmen xuéxiào yǒu lā lā duì ma yǒu jǐ ge tāmen cānjiā shénme bǐsài

Class activity: Chinese competition in the Forbidden City.

This will test how many Chinese characters you recognize after one year's study. See the appendix for further details on how to play this game.

Phonetics

1. Listen to the tape, and then answer the following questions.

- (1) When is the school's sports meet going to be held?
- (2) What match does the first boy take part in?
- (3) What match does the second boy take part in?
- (4) What match does Mary take part in?
- (5) Does the boy, the last speaker, take part in any matches?

2. Read aloud the following children's song.

门 前 一 棵 葡 萄 树，
mén qián yì kē pú tao shù
嫩 嫩 绿 绿 刚 发 芽。
nèn nèn lǜ lǜ gāng fā yá
蜗 牛 背 着 重 重 的 壳，
wō niú bēi zhe zhòng zhòng de ké
一 步 一 步 往 上 爬。
yí bù yí bù wǎng shàng pá
树 上 两 只 黄 鹂 鸟，
shù shàng liǎng zhī huáng lí niǎo
嘻 嘻 哈 哈 在 笑 它，
xī xī hā hā zài xiào tā
葡 萄 成 熟 还 早 得 很，
pú tao chéng shú hái zǎo de hěn
现 在 上 来 干 什 么？
xiàn zài shàng lái gàn shén me
黄 鹂 黄 鹂 不 要 笑，
huáng lí huáng lí bù yào xiào
等 我 上 去 它 就 成 熟 了。
děng wǒ shàng qù tā jiù chéng shú le

There is grape trellis in the yard. Sprouts have just come out, so green and tender. A snail is climbing up the trellis with her heavy shell in a great labor. Two orioles in the tree are laughing at her, "The grapes are far from being ripe. What're you climbing up for?" "Don't mock at me. They'll be ripe when I get there."





Can you sing it?

蜗牛与黄鹂鸟

wō niú yǔ huáng lí niǎo

陈弘文 词
林建昌 曲



阿门 阿前 一棵 葡萄 树， 阿嫩 阿嫩 绿它 刚 发 芽。



蜗 牛 背 着 那 重 重 的 壳 呀， 一 步 一 步 地 往 上 爬。



阿树 阿上 两只 黄鹂 鸟， 啊嘻 啊嘻 哈哈 在 笑 它，



葡 萄 成 熟 还 早 得 很 哪， 现 在 上 来 干 什 么？



阿黄 阿黄鹂儿 不 要 笑，等 我 爬 上 它 就 成 熟 了。



Learn to write

1. Structure of Chinese characters

场	棒	次	加	得
队	啦	员	举	参
赛	网	送		

2. Examples of components

部 件 bù jiàn	甲 骨 文 jiǎ gǔ wén	金 文 jīn wén	小 篆 xiǎo zhuàn	楷 书 kǎi shū	组 字 zǔ zì
贝	𠄎	𠄎	貝	贝(貝)	赛
奉	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	奉	棒

