



Jìnbù 2

进步二

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Series Editor: Katharine Carruthers, SSAT

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Introduction

Welcome to 进步 (Jìnbù)!

This is the second of two books designed to help you get started with Mandarin Chinese. We hope you'll enjoy the books as well as learning a lot from them.

This book has five chapters covering different topics. Each chapter is divided into different sections:

Core units

These include activities in all four skills – listening, speaking, reading and writing – to get you using Chinese straightaway. You'll find help with grammar and pronunciation as well.

Culture

Each chapter has one unit which gives you information about China and about young Chinese people's lives. You'll have the chance to do research activities to find out more about everyday life.

Investigating characters

These pages will help you understand more about Chinese characters: how they developed over time and how they are constructed.

Key language

At the end of each chapter, you'll find a list of the key language you've been studying in that chapter, as well as grids showing you how the Chinese characters are written. There are also some learning strategies tips in this section.

Reading and Writing

For each chapter, there is a double page spread at the back of the book, containing extra reading and writing practice to help you progress even further.

Grammar and Glossary

At the back of the book there is a grammar section where you can find explanations of all the grammar you'll be covering, as well as some activities to practise it. There is also an English-Chinese wordlist for reference.

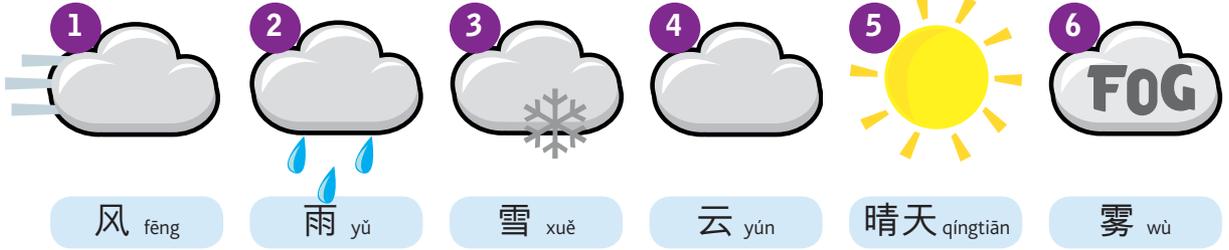
Good luck!

祝你学习进步!

1 假期 Jiàqī Holidays

1 天气预报 Tiānqì yùbào Weather forecast

Talking about the weather and using different time frames



LISTENING 1

Listen to today's weather forecast and note down the number of the correct picture for each place. (1-6)

Example: Beijing 2



LISTENING 2

Listen to the weather forecast for tomorrow and note down in English what the weather will be like in each place. (1-6)

明天 míngtiān tomorrow

SPEAKING 3

Pairwork. Using the map in Activity 1, A says a place and its weather today and B points out the place on the map. Then swap.

Grammar

Past and future

It's very simple to talk about past or future weather in Chinese. All you have to do is use the correct time word. You don't need to change the verb at all.

北京明天有雨。 Běijīng míngtiān yǒu yǔ. It will rain in Beijing tomorrow.

北京今天有雨。 Běijīng jīntiān yǒu yǔ. It is raining in Beijing today.

北京昨天有雨。 Běijīng zuótiān yǒu yǔ. It was raining in Beijing yesterday.

Note the use of the verb 有 for talking about rain, snow, wind or fog, but not 'hot' or 'cold':

北京明天很热。 It will be hot in Beijing tomorrow.

北京昨天很冷。 It was cold in Beijing yesterday.

READING

4

Wang Lili, who is studying in London, is having an online chat with her mum in Beijing. Is each statement in English true or false? If false, give the correct answer.

妈：你好吗，Lili?
 Lili：我很好。你和爸爸好吗？
 妈：我们很好。你呢？
 Lili：很忙，我的课很多。
 妈：伦敦天气好不好？
 Lili：不好。昨天有小雨，今天有大雨！很冷，北京呢？
 妈：昨天有风，今天很好，不冷不热。伦敦明天什么天气？
 Lili：明天有大风，我没有课，我不上学。
 妈：北京明天有雾，我们在家。

昨天 zuótiān yesterday
 天气 tiānqì weather
 冷 lěng cold
 热 rè hot

伦敦 Lúndūn London

Grammar

Verb-adjectives

Adjectives (describing words such as 'hot', 'cold', 'busy') often act as verbs in Chinese. For example: 今天很冷。(literally, 'Today very cold'), 我不忙。('I not busy'). The verb 'to be' ('Today is very cold', 'I am not busy') is understood, so you do not need to add 是 between the subject and the verb-adjective.

- Lili is very busy.
- Lili is busy because she has lots of homework.
- According to Lili, it rained both yesterday and today in London.
- It snowed in Beijing yesterday.
- The weather today in Beijing is good because it is neither cold nor hot.
- It will be cloudy in London tomorrow.
- It will be foggy in Beijing tomorrow.
- Lili has to go to class tomorrow.

WRITING

5

Practise writing the key characters for the unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 22–23.

风 云 雨 雪 今 昨 明

WRITING

6

Look at the table and complete the sentences.

	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
青岛 Qingdao			
桂林 Guilin			

青岛 1 多云。
 青岛今天 2。
 桂林昨天 3。
 桂林 4 晴天。
 桂林明天 5。

SPEAKING

7

Pairwork. One person reports the weather for one place using the table in Activity 6. The other rates their pronunciation, accuracy, etc. You could even record yourselves.

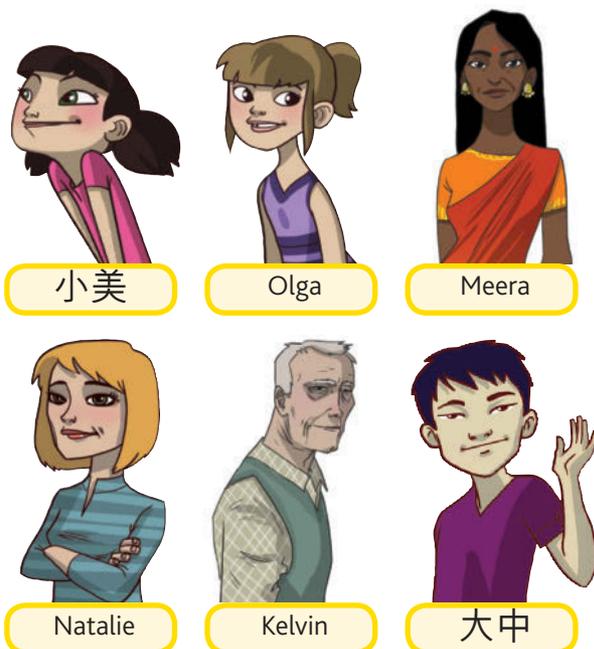
2 世界各地 Shìjiè gè dì Around the world

Talking about different countries and languages



LISTENING 1 Listen and repeat the names of the countries. (1–10)

LISTENING 2 Listen to these introductions. Copy and complete the grid. (1–6)



Name	Age	Nationality	Language
小美	5	Chinese	Chinese

Grammar

Country/nationality/language

To talk about nationality in Chinese, you add 人 (rén, 'person') after the name of the country. To say the name of a language, change 国 (guó) into 语 (yǔ). For those countries without 国 (guó), you often just add 语 (yǔ) (or 文 wén as you learned in Jinbù 1) to the end.

Country	Nationality/people	Language
法国 France	法国人 French	法语 French
西班牙 Spain	西班牙人 Spanish	西班牙语 Spanish

The Chinese language has several different names. You can either say 中文 or 汉语。 (Hànyǔ, 'language of the Han people' – the main ethnic group in China.)

说 shuō to speak/to say

READING 3

Read this passage about Samia and her family and choose the correct answer from the statements below.

我叫Samia, 我十三岁。我家有四口人, 爸爸、妈妈、妹妹和我。我爸爸是德国人, 他会说德语和英语。我妈妈是印度人, 她会讲印地语和英语。我们在家说英语。我想学法语。

- 1 Samia's dad is **British/German**.
- 2 Samia's dad speaks **German and English/German and French**.
- 3 Samia's mum is **Indian/Australian**.
- 4 Samia's mum speaks **Hindi and German/Hindi and English**.
- 5 They speak **German/English** at home.
- 6 Samia **can speak/would like to learn** French.

LISTENING 4

A journalist interviewed two athletes during the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Listen and answer the questions. (1-2)

- 1 Where is Emma from?
- 2 Does Emma like Beijing's weather? Why or why not?
- 3 Where is Yuki from?
- 4 Does Yuki like Beijing's weather? Why or why not?

SPEAKING 5

You just arrived at an international school in Beijing and you want to find out more about your classmates. Ask them about their name, age, nationality and hobbies. Work in pairs to ask and answer the questions.

你叫什么?
你多大?
你是哪国人?
你有什么爱好?

WRITING 6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 22-23.

岁 说 语 本 法 美 哪

印地语 Yīndìyǔ Hindi

你是哪国人?

Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

What nationality are you?

Grammar

Use of 哪 nǎ

哪国人 (literally, 'Which country-person?') asks about nationality. 你是哪国人?

= What nationality are you?

哪 nǎ (which) can also be used in 哪个人? = Which person? 你喜欢哪只猫? =

Which cat do you like?

(As you might have already noticed, you need a measure word between 哪 and the noun.)

Talking about where you like to go on holiday



海边 hǎibiān



山区 shānqū



农村 nóngcūn



城市 chéngshì

LISTENING 1

Li Fang has made some friends at a summer camp. Listen to her introducing where she and her friends live and note down the letter of the correct picture. (1-4)

- 1 Li Fang 2 Fan Xiaoyun 3 Ding Hao 4 Wu Tianyi

READING 2

Read the sentences and copy and complete the grid.

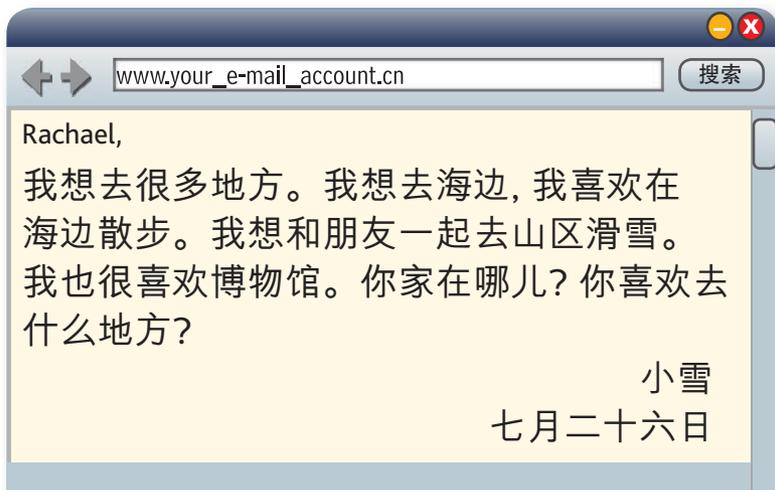
Name	Nationality	Lives
Michelle	British	countryside

朋友 péngyou friend
在 zài to be located

- 1 我叫 Michelle, 我是英国人, 我家在农村。
2 他叫大中, 他是日本人, 他家在海边。
3 她是 Halima, 她是美国人, 她家在山区。
4 Maia 是我的朋友, 她是西班牙人, 她家在城市。

READING 3

小雪 has written an e-mail to her new penfriend talking about where she would like to go on holiday. Read and answer the questions.



- 1 What does Xiaoxue say in her first sentence?
2 List two places/activities Xiaoxue would like to go/do.
3 What does Xiaoxue say about museums?
4 What were the questions Xiaoxue asked Rachael?

地方 dìfang place
去 qù to go
散步 sànbù to go for a walk
和... 一起... hé... yìqǐ... together with...to do...
滑雪 huáxuě to ski/skiing
博物馆 bówùguǎn museum
哪儿 nǎr where

Grammar

Use of 和... 一起... hé...yiqǐ...

To say you do something with somebody in Chinese you use:

person A 和 (and) person B + 一起 ('together') + verb

For example: James 和 Darren 一起滑雪。 James goes skiing with Darren.
(Literally: 'James and Darren together ski.')

You may have noticed that the verb goes at the **end** of the sentence.

Words that say 'when', 'how', 'with whom', etc. go **before** the verb.

LISTENING 4

Listen and find out where each person would like to go and what he or she wants to do there. (1-4)

男朋友 nǎnpéngyou boyfriend

Example: Aden 1 a

Aden

Yunyun

Ethan

Chloe



LISTENING 5

Listen again to the people in Activity 4 and note down who they want to go with. (1-4)

SPEAKING 6

Use the answers to Activities 4 and 5 and describe where each person would like to go, who with and what he/she would like to do there. Pay attention to word order.

WRITING 7

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
For more help with stroke order, see pages 22-23.

儿 山 朋 友 去 和 起 海 边

WRITING 8

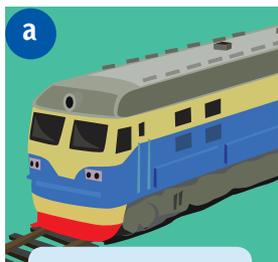
Design a poster advertising a holiday destination.
You could use ICT.

- Include the name of the place and what kind of place it is: city, seaside, etc.
- Give some information about the weather.
- Include details of activities that can be done there.

4 世界之旅 Shìjiè zhī lǚ My world tour

Talking about different means of transport

LISTENING 1 Listen and note down the letter of the correct picture. (1-7)



a 火车 huǒchē



b 汽车 qìchē



c 公共汽车 gōnggòngqìchē



d 出租车 chūzūchē



e 自行车 zìxíngchē



f 飞机 fēijī



g 船 chuán

LISTENING 2 Listen to these people talking about which transport they use. Note down what they use or don't use using the pictures in Activity 1. (1-4)

Example: 1 a ✓ f X

坐 zuò to sit/to go by
骑 qí to ride on

READING 3 Black Tiger, a Chinese rock band, is on a world tour. Put their schedule in the right order and translate it into English.

- 1 六月二十五日, 坐飞机去德国。
- 2 七月九日, 坐火车去英国。
- 3 六月十一日, 坐飞机去日本。
- 4 七月一日, 骑自行车去法国。
- 5 六月四日, 坐汽车去美国。
- 6 六月十七日, 坐船去中国。



Means of transport

Grammar

When talking about means of transport, how you get somewhere must always come before the main verb, such as 我坐飞机去中国。 If there is a time phrase in the sentence, then that comes before the means of transport, such as 我明天坐飞机去中国。 It is easiest to think of 坐 and 骑 (for bikes and horses) as meaning 'by' in this type of sentence; word order is very important here.

READING 4

Read the texts, then copy the grid and complete it.

1
A 你想去哪儿?
B 我想去中国。
A 你怎么去?
B 我坐飞机去。

2
A 你去哪儿?
B 我去海边。
A 你怎么去?
B 我骑自行车去。

3
A 她想去哪儿?
B 她想去博物馆。
A 她怎么去?
B 她坐出租车去。

4
A 你哥哥想去哪儿?
B 他想去英国。
A 他怎么去?
B 他坐火车去。

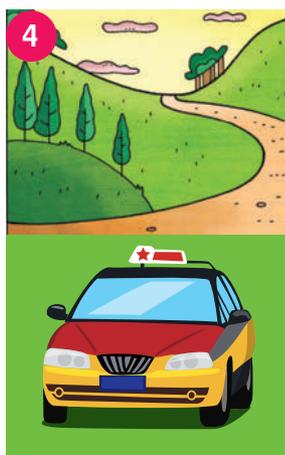
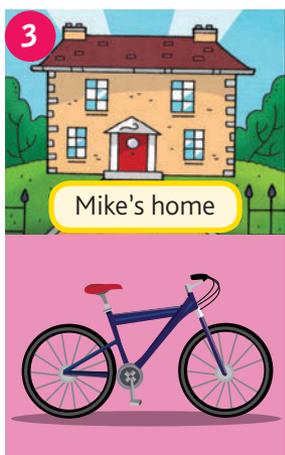
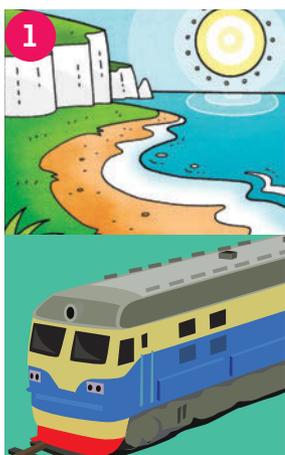
Where?	How?
1 China	Aeroplane
2	

你去哪儿? Nǐ qù nǎr? Where are you going?

你怎么去? Nǐ zěnme qù? How will you get there?

SPEAKING 5

Work in pairs to ask and answer questions about where you would like to go and by what transport. Use Activity 4 for help.



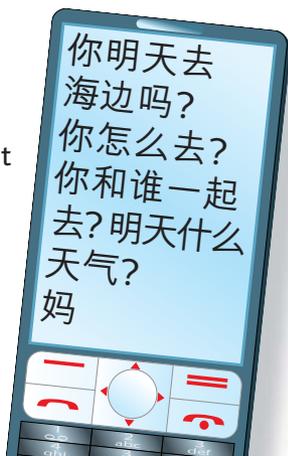
WRITING 6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 22–23.

火 汽 车 飞 机 自 行 坐 骑

WRITING 7

You are a Chinese student. Your mum sent you a text message asking about your trip tomorrow. Send her a reply answering her questions.



Language

Writing tips

Remember the word order: *subject + when/how/with whom, etc. + verb*. To answer a 吗 question: drop 吗, change the subject (if necessary) and add 不 before verb (if necessary).

你想去海边吗?
我想去海边。 / 我不想去海边。

5 我去了中国。 Wǒ qù le Zhōngguó. I went to China.

Using past time markers to talk about where you went on holiday

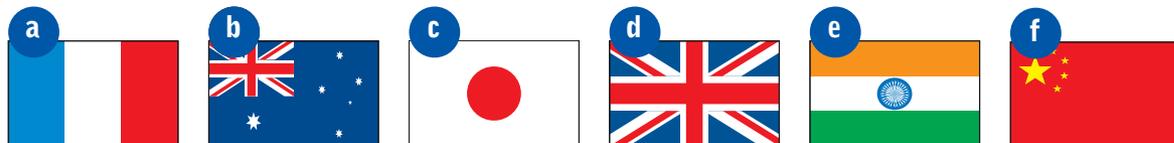
LISTENING 1 Listen and note down the letter of the correct year. (1-6)

Example: 1 b

a 1962 b 1981 c 1479 d 2010 e 1995 f 1834

READING 2 Read about Adam's travels. Write the year next to the correct flag.

Example: a 1996



一九九三年我去了英国, 一九九六年去了澳大利亚, 我一九九八年去了法国, 二零零四年去了印度, 二零零七年我去了中国, 去年去了日本。

去年 qùnián last year
零 líng zero

Grammar

Use of 了 le

When placed directly after a verb, 了 le indicates that an action has been completed.

For example, 我去了中国。 I went to China.

昨天我看了电影。 I watched a film yesterday.

You will sometimes find examples where 了 is not used.

To make the negative, you need to use 没 not 不, for example: 我没去中国。

= I didn't go to China. 昨天我没看电影。 = I didn't watch a film yesterday.

LISTENING 3 Listen and read. Then match the places and activities for each person.

Example: Yolanda 4 a

Yolanda Alfie 小雨 Charlie Mark 雪儿

1 2 3 4 5 6

a 喝中国茶 b 滑雪 c 看朋友 d 打球 e 买书 f 玩儿电脑

Yolanda 去了中国, 她在中国喝了中国茶。

Alfie 去了西班牙, 在西班牙看了朋友。

小雨去了英国, 她在英国买了书。

Charlie 去了法国, 她在法国滑了雪。

Mark 去了朋友家, 他在朋友家玩儿了电脑。

雪儿和爸爸妈妈一起去了海边, 他们在海边打了球。

Grammar

Verb-objects with 了 le

You have learned that when 了 le indicates a completed action, it is often directly after the verb. With a verb-object (verb + noun), such as 打网球 (play tennis), 滑雪 (go skiing), you normally put 了 le after the verb, before the noun.

滑雪 go skiing 滑了雪 went skiing

打网球 play tennis 打了网球 played tennis

SPEAKING

4

Use the answers for Activity 3 and say where each person went and what they did there.

READING

5

Put the activities in the same order as they appear in the text.



去年我和家人一起去了法国, 法国的天气很好, 没有风, 没有雨。我们去看了博物馆, 我们在海上坐了船。我们去看了Ana和Daniel。Ana和Daniel是爸爸妈妈的朋友, 我们在他们家吃了法国饭, 听了法国音乐, 也打了网球。

WRITING

6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 22–23.



Grammar

Two verbs together

In Chinese it's very simple to use two verbs together. The second verb follows on directly after the first. For example:

我们去打网球。 =
We are going to play tennis.
他们去看电影。 =
They are going to see a film.

WRITING

7

Fill in the gaps and translate the sentences into English.

去年我和 1 (friend) 一起 2 (went by) 飞机去了英国。

我们去了 3 (mountain) 区和农村。

我 4 (like) 在农村 5 (riding) 自行车。

我们 6 (went) 三个城市。

我们 7 (saw) 博物馆, 8 (Britain) 的博物馆很多。

我们 9 (also) 去了 10 (seaside), 海边很冷。

✦ Learning about holidays in China

Public holidays

Traditionally, Chinese people take their holidays during public holidays. The Spring Festival (Chinese New Year) is the longest public holiday, which lasts two weeks or so. In the last 20 to 30 years, going away on holiday has become more and more popular with Chinese people. Some holiday in China, while others go abroad. However, families with children at secondary school usually organise activities at home for the school holidays.

Secondary schools in China normally have two big holidays: one in summer and one in winter (for the Chinese New Year). Teenagers usually do one or two of the following activities over the holidays.

1 夏令营 Xiàlǐngyíng **Summer camps**

Summer camps have different themes like science, English, astronomy, geography, etc. They are held locally or in another province which requires children to be away from home for 1–2 weeks. Parents hope that their children will learn new things, learn to live independently and, most important of all, be motivated when they get back to school.

Some wealthy families send their children to camps abroad. Visiting or staying at a famous university is very popular, as many Chinese parents dream of sending their children to these universities. Summer camps can be very expensive if they are far away or offer special activities.



2 假期俱乐部 Jiàqī jùlèbù **Holiday clubs**

There are different types of club that run over the holidays: for example, painting, Chinese calligraphy, dance, musical instruments, chess, roller skating. There are also clubs focusing on important school subjects like English, maths, physics, etc. The clubs give students more time to try activities they do not have time to do at school. Some children might not be interested, but their parents make them go because they think the extra learning/activities will help them do better at school.



3 家教 Jiājiao Home tutors

Many parents think that holidays are a good time for their children to catch up with school work if they are a bit behind or if they want to have an easier time in the new term/year, especially when they are preparing for exams at the end of junior high school (初中 chūzhōng).

Many families hire a home tutor (家教 jiājiao) for a particular school subject. This tutor might help with revision and answer questions, teach writing skills or practise English conversation. More than one tutor might come at different times to help with different subjects.

Some university students do home tuition as a holiday job (假期工作 jiàqī gōngzuò). They earn some money as well as gaining work experience.



4 假期作业 Jiàqī zuòyè Holiday homework

Believe it or not, Chinese students at both primary and secondary schools get homework over the holidays; it's called 假期作业 jiàqī zuòyè. Each school sets their own holiday homework. Students in some schools have to complete work for different subjects.

Many students do not like holiday homework, and some of them may leave it until the last minute. But some schools are starting to make the work more interesting: instead of revision, the homework might be reading a good book and writing a review to share in class; doing work experience; etc.



5 假期我们玩儿什么? Jiàqī wǒmen wánr shénme?

What do we do for fun over the holiday?

Although they have to spend some time on holiday homework or other work-related activities like holiday clubs, Chinese teenagers still find time to have some fun during school holidays. They go out with friends bowling, swimming, to do sport, to enjoy some nice food, or just play computer games at home. Because their workload is heavy during term time, many make the most of the holidays to enjoy themselves and to develop their friendships.



READING 1 Match the words in Chinese to the English.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 summer camp | a 假期 |
| 2 home tutor | b 假期俱乐部 |
| 3 holiday | c 假期作业 |
| 4 holiday homework | d 家教 |
| 5 holiday club | e 夏令营 |

READING 2 Which of the following is not mentioned in section 5?

- 1 运动 2 玩儿电脑游戏 3 游泳 4 看电影 5 吃好东西



READING

1

Look at these radicals and the characters that include them. Discuss in groups why you think the characters have these radicals. You might have different explanations. Choose one that makes sense to you and helps you to learn the characters.

部首 Bùshǒu Radicals

雨 is both a character and a radical. It means 'rain'.

雪 snow

雾 fog

土 is both a character and a radical. It means 'soil'.

城 city wall; city

地 ground

马 is both a character and a radical. It means 'horse'.

骑 to ride (an animal or a bicycle etc.)

闯 to break in

READING

2

Match the Chinese words and their English meanings using the radicals to help you.

- | | |
|------|-------------------|
| 1 地球 | A to ride a horse |
| 2 骑马 | B snow |
| 3 长城 | C donkey |
| 4 雪 | D hailstones |
| 5 驴 | E globe |
| 6 雹 | F the Great Wall |

Language

Words that come from the sound of a foreign language

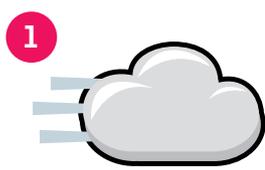
A few foreign language words are simply copied in Chinese using the foreign pronunciation. Many of the country names you've learnt work this way.

For example: 澳大利亚 Aodàliyà Australia, 巴基斯坦 Bājīstān Pakistan.

WRITING

3 Complete the gaps with the correct character.

Weather



1



2



3

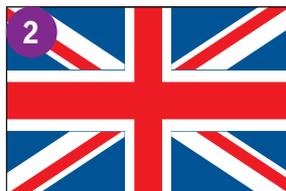


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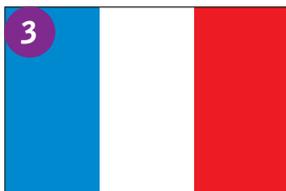
Country/language/nationality



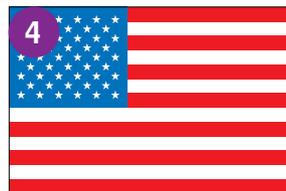
1 国



2 国



3



4

我是法国 5 。

他是中国 6 ，他会说汉 7 ，他不会说英语。

Means of transport



1



公共 2



3



4

他 5 飞机去美国。

她 6 自行车 7 法国。

WRITING

4 Write 1 to 3 words for each category below.

1 days (today, yesterday, etc.) 2 weather 3 means of transport 4 country

WRITING

5 Write a paragraph to introduce these people in full sentences.

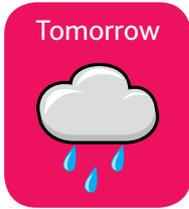
You can make up the details if you want.



- Name
- Age
- Nationality
- Hobby
- Language(s) he/she speaks.

+ Extension

READING 1 Are the statements true or false according to the pictures?
If false, write the correct answer in characters.



1 明天有雨。



2 昨天有风。



3 明天有
小雪。



4 今天晴天。



5 昨天没有风,
也没有雨。

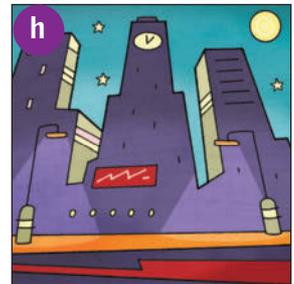
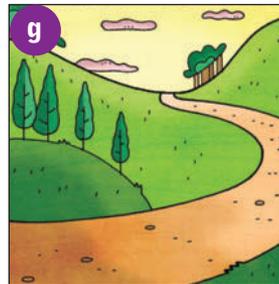
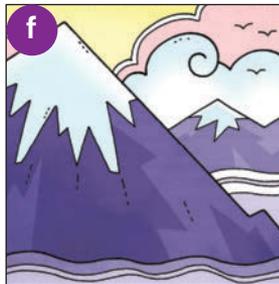
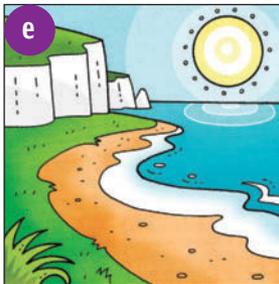
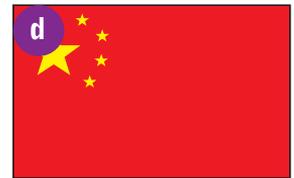
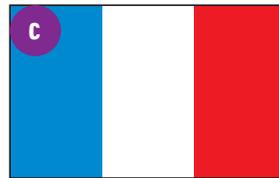
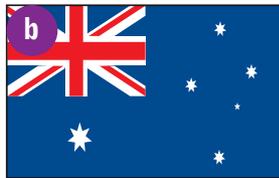
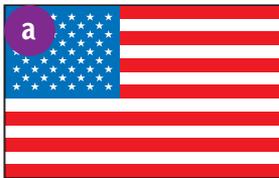
LISTENING 2 Listen to the following people introducing themselves.
Match the flag and type of area to the names. (1-4)

Example: 1 François Ch

2 Susan

3 Matthew

4 书雨

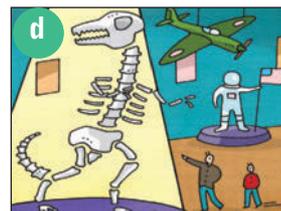
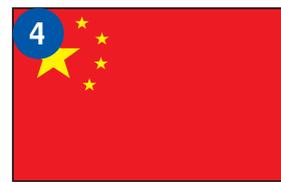
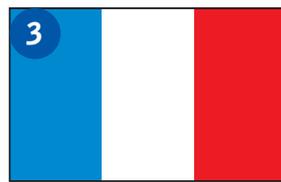
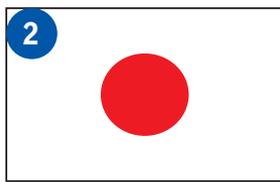
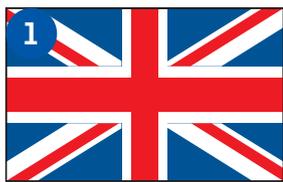


SPEAKING 3 Using Activity 2, say what each person's nationality is and what type of area they live in.

...是...人, 他/她家在....

READING 4

Read what each person said about their holiday last year.
Match the activity they did and the country they visited.



1 小天: 去年我去了英国, 我在英国看了博物馆。

2 Michael: 去年我去了中国, 我在中国吃了很多好饭。

3 大中: 去年我去了法国, 我在法国滑了雪。

4 Amy: 去年我去了日本, 我在日本的海边散了步。

LISTENING 5

Listen to the conversations about holidays.

Copy and complete the grid with the correct information. (1-4)

	Place	With whom	Means of transport
1 大山			
2 云云			
3 文天			
4 小美			

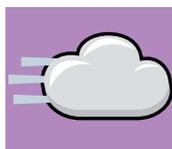
SPEAKING 6

Work in pairs using your answers to Activity 5. A describes one of the four people's holidays (where, with whom and by what means of transport) and B guesses which person's holiday this is. Then swap.

他/她想去...。 他/她想和...一起去。 他/她想坐/骑...去。

WRITING 7

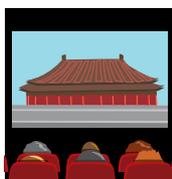
Describe yesterday's weather and what activities 大中 did using the pictures.



am



pm



I can:

1	• say different days	今天 jīntiān, 明天 míngtiān, 昨天 zuótiān
	• say different types of weather	风 fēng, 雨 yǔ, 雪 xuě, 云 yún, 晴天 qíngtiān, 雾 wù
	• describe weather in the past and in the future	昨天晴天。今天有风, 明天没有雨。
	• write about weather	今天有风。明天多云。
	• write new characters	风、云、雨、雪、今、昨、明
2	• say different countries	中国 Zhōngguó, 澳大利亚 Àodàliyà
	• use 国 and 人 to talk about country and nationality	中国、英国人
	• use 语 to talk about language	英语
	• ask about nationality	你是哪国人?
	• write new characters	岁、说、语、本、法、美、哪
3	• talk about places I would like to go on holiday	海边 hǎibiān
	• talk about different activities	滑雪 huáxuě, 散步 sànbù, 去博物馆 qù bówùguǎn
	• use 和...一起...	我和朋友一起去海边。
	• ask questions using 哪儿	博物馆在哪儿?
	• write new characters	儿、山、朋、友、去、和、起、海、边
4	• list means of transport	火车 huǒchē, 汽车 qìchē, 公共汽车 gōnggòngqìchē, 出租车 chūzūchē, 自行车 zìxíngchē, 飞机 fēijī, 船 chuán
	• use 坐/骑 to talk about the means of transport used	我坐飞机去中国。他骑自行车去学校。
	• use 怎么 to ask questions	你怎么去海边?
	• write new characters	火、汽、车、飞、机、自、行、坐、骑
5	• use 了 to describe a completed action	她去了山区。我滑了雪。
	• use 没(有) to talk about the negative form of a completed action	我没去山区。我没滑雪。
	• write new characters	年、了

Investigating characters

• understand the radicals 土, 雨 and 马	城、雪、骑
--------------------------------------	-------

Test

LISTENING 1

Listen and note down the location or activity in English. (1-6)

Monday	went to the mountains
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	

SPEAKING 2

Interview three or four classmates to find out what transport they use to go to school. You can make up your answers. Then report back to the class.

To ask: 你怎么上学? Nǐ zěnmě shàngxué?

To answer: 我坐/骑...上学。 Wǒ zuò/qí ... shàngxué.

To report back to class: ...坐 / 骑...上学。 ... zuò/qí ... shàngxué.



READING 3

Match the questions to the answers and rewrite the conversation in English.

Questions

- 你想去哪儿?
- 你想怎么去?
- 你和谁一起去?
- 你想去滑雪吗?

Answers

- 我想坐船去。
- 我想去法国。
- 不想, 我不会滑雪, 我想去海边。
- 我想和朋友一起去。

WRITING 4

Write the following sentences in Chinese.

- It is raining today.
- I am 13 years old, I can speak English.
- I like riding a bicycle.
- Last year I went to the seaside with my friend.

Key language

Weather

风	fēng	wind	热	rè	hot
雨	yǔ	rain	天气	tiānqì	weather
雪	xuě	snow	今天有风。	Jīntiān yǒu fēng.	It is windy today.
云	yún	cloud	明天没有雨。	Míngtiān méiyǒu yǔ.	It will not rain tomorrow.
晴天	qíngtiān	clear day	昨天不冷。	Zuótiān bù lěng.	It was not cold yesterday.
雾	wù	fog			
冷	lěng	cold			

Countries, nationalities and languages

中国	Zhōngguó	China	汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese (language)
英国	Yīngguó	UK	中国人	Zhōngguó rén	Chinese (people/nationality)
法国	Fǎguó	France	日本人	Rìběn rén	Japanese (people/nationality)
德国	Déguó	Germany	英文/语	Yīngwén/yǔ	English (language)
美国	Měiguó	USA	西班牙文/语	Xībānyáwén/yǔ	Spanish (language)
日本	Rìběn	Japan	说	shuō	to speak/to say
印度	Yīndù	India	你说英语吗?	Nǐ shuō Yīngyǔ ma?	Do you speak English?
西班牙	Xībānyá	Spain	你是哪国人?	Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?	What nationality are you?
巴基斯坦	Bājīstān	Pakistan			
澳大利亚	Àodàliyà	Australia			
中文	Zhōngwén	Chinese (language)			

Holiday locations and activities

地方	dìfang	place	散步	sànbù	to go for a walk
海边	hǎibiān	seaside	去	qù	to go
山区	shānqū	mountains	朋友	péngyou	friend
农村	nóngcūn	countryside	男朋友	nán péngyou	boyfriend
城市	chéngshì	city	和...一起...	hé... yìqǐ...	together with...to do...
博物馆	bówùguǎn	museum	我和朋友一起去山区滑雪。	Wǒ hé péngyou yìqǐ qù shānqū huáxuě.	I go to the mountains with my friend to ski.
滑雪	huáxuě	to ski/skiing			

Where

博物馆在哪儿?	Bówùguǎn zài nǎr?	Where is the museum?
你去哪儿?	Nǐ qù nǎr?	Where are you going?

Transport

火车	huǒchē	train	船	chuán	ship/boat
汽车	qìchē	car	坐	zuò	to sit/go by
公共汽车	gōnggòngqìchē	bus	骑	qí	to ride on
出租车	chūzūchē	taxi	怎么	zěnmě	how
自行车	zìxíngchē	bicycle	你怎么去海 边?	Nǐ zěnmě qù hǎibiān?	How are you getting to the seaside?
飞机	fēijī	aeroplane			

Time

今天	jīntiān	today	去年	qùnián	last year
明天	míngtiān	tomorrow	零	líng	zero
昨天	zuótiān	yesterday	他去年去了中 国。	Tā qùnián qùle Zhōngguó.	He went to China last year.
今年	jīnnián	this year	我去年没去中 国。	Wǒ qùnián méi qù Zhōngguó.	I didn't go to China last year.
明年	míngnián	next year			

Listening strategies

- 1 When learning vocabulary, learn the tones as well as pronunciation. Context helps, but Chinese has many words that sound the same. Being aware of the tones will help to avoid confusion!
- 2 Know the task. Before you listen to the recording, make sure you know exactly what you are listening out for. The title, the rubric and the questions will give you clues about the topic.
- 3 Read the instructions for the listening exercise very carefully.
- 4 Guess the answers in advance. Always think about the range of possible answers beforehand. What could the answer be? What kind of vocabulary might you be listening out for?
- 5 Relax. Sometimes when you concentrate too hard, you panic and it stops you hearing properly. Focus on key words and don't panic if you don't understand absolutely everything. In real life, there is always a lot you can't understand in a foreign language, but plenty that you can.

Stroke order

风	风	风	风	风						
云	云	云	云	云						
雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨			
雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪	雪
今	今	今	今							
昨	昨	昨	昨	昨	昨	昨	昨	昨		
明	明	明	明	明	明	明	明			
岁	岁	岁	岁	岁	岁					
说	说	说	说	说	说	说	说	说		
语	语	语	语	语	语	语	语	语		
本	本	本	本	本						
法	法	法	法	法	法	法	法			
美	美	美	美	美	美	美	美	美		
哪	哪	哪	哪	哪	哪	哪	哪	哪		
儿	儿	儿								
山	山	山	山							
朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋			
友	友	友	友							

去	去	去	去	去	去				
和	和	和	和	和	和	和	和		
起	起	起	起	起	起	起	起	起	起
海	海	海	海	海	海	海	海	海	海
边	边	边	边	边					
火	火	火	火						
汽	汽	汽	汽	汽	汽	汽			
车	车	车	车						
飞	飞	飞							
机	机	机	机	机	机				
自	自	自	自	自	自				
行	行	行	行	行	行				
坐	坐	坐	坐	坐	坐	坐			
骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑	骑
年	年	年	年	年	年				
了	了	了							

2 我 wǒ All about me

1 我很高! Wǒ hěn gāo! I'm tall!

Describing people's appearance using verb-adjectives

LISTENING 1

Listen to Zhang Xiaolong talking about his friends' appearance and their hobbies. Match the name with the correct picture. (1-5)

Example: 1b

- 1 Li Dalin
- 2 Wu Dongming
- 3 Zhang Lingling
- 4 Yang Deyong
- 5 Wang Xiaoying



a 矮 ǎi



b 高 gāo



c 漂亮/好看 piàoliang/hǎokàn



d 胖 pàng



e 瘦 shòu

帅 shuài handsome, smart

LISTENING 2

Listen again and note down the hobbies in English. (1-5)

Example: 1 basketball

LISTENING 3

Xiaolong and Lili are looking at some family photos. Listen and note down the letter of the correct picture.



- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Xiaolong's mum | 4 Lili's mum |
| 2 Xiaolong's dad | 5 Lili's dad |
| 3 Xiaolong's brother | 6 Lili's brother |

Grammar

Verb-adjectives

我很高 means 'I am tall' (literally, 'I very tall').

As you can see, there is no verb in this sentence.

高 used in this way is called a verb-adjective,

and it is used like the verb 'to be' with an

adjective in English. 很 hěn ('very/quite') is

often used between the subject and the verb-

adjective. However, in the negative you don't

usually need 很, for example: 他不高。

There are two ways of asking question using a

verb-adjective:

1 他高吗? or

2 他高不高? (literally 'He tall not tall?')

This form of question can be used with any

verb-adjective. Remember 你忙不忙?

in Book 1.

照片 zhàopiàn photo

笨 bèn stupid

聪明 cōngmíng clever

Culture

你胖了! Nǐ pàng le! You've put on weight!

You'd probably be angry if someone told you that you're looking fatter (你胖了). In China, however, this is not an insult. This is partly because food shortages used to be common in China, so being thin was a sign of being poor; only wealthy people were fat. This has changed in recent years, but nicknaming a small child 小胖子 ('little fat one') or calling a young man 胖子 still shows affection.

Grammar

Omitting the noun

As you know, 个 is the most common measure word in Chinese and is usually used before a noun. However, sometimes you can miss out the noun when answering a question. For example:

我有两个朋友, 一个高, 一个矮。
(You do not need 朋友 before 高 and 矮.)
你们吃了几个饺子? 我吃了六个,
弟弟吃了八个。

Don't forget that you must have a measure word following a number to answer a question.

SPEAKING

4 In pairs, look at the people in Activity 1 and describe them.

READING

5 Read the sentences and copy and complete the grid in English.

- 1 王家明是中国人, 他住在海边。他喜欢和朋友一起游泳。他很瘦, 他的朋友很胖。
- 2 Mary 是英国人, 她住在城市。她星期天和朋友一起散步。她很矮, 她的朋友很高。
- 3 David 是美国人, 他住在农村。他星期六和朋友去博物馆。他很帅, 他的朋友不帅。
- 4 Eva 是德国人, 她住在美丽的山区。她喜欢和朋友一起去滑雪。她很漂亮, 她的朋友也很好看。

住在 zhù zài to live in/by

Name	Nationality	Where they live	Hobby	Appearance	Friend's appearance
1 Wang Jiaming					
2 Mary					
3 David					
4 Eva					

美丽 měili beautiful

Grammar

Adjective + 的

When an adjective has more than one syllable, it generally has a 的 after the adjective and before the noun; this 的 links the adjective with the noun.

For example: 他住在美丽的山区。

WRITING

6 Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 42–43.

高 胖 好 很 笨 帅 丽

② 这是我的卧室。 Zhè shì wǒ de wòshì. This is my bedroom.

Describing your room

LISTENING 1

Xiaoyu and Xiaoxue are talking about their bedrooms. Listen to and read the passages below and copy and complete the grid. (1-2)

我叫小雨，我是姐姐。我的卧室里有床、桌子和椅子，桌子上有电脑和灯。我没有电视，也不喜欢看电视。

我叫小雪，我是妹妹。我的卧室里有床、柜子和书架，也有电视。我没有电脑，我不喜欢上网。

卧室 wòshì bedroom

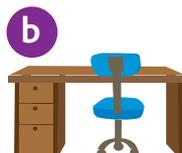
上 shàng on

下 xià under

里 lǐ in/inside



床 chuáng



桌子 zhuōzi



椅子 yǐzi



柜子 guǐzi



书架 shūjià



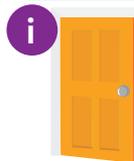
电脑 diànnǎo



电视 diànshì



灯 dēng



门 mén

Name	Bed	Desk	Chair	Wardrobe	Bookshelf	Computer	TV	Lamp
小雨								
小雪								

SPEAKING 2

In pairs, take turns asking each other about what you have in your bedroom. You can make up the details.



你的卧室里有什么？ / 我的卧室里有...、...、...和...。
我的桌子上/书架上有...和...,我的床下有...。

Grammar

Prepositions 上/下/里

In English, a preposition is placed before a noun: 'There is a lamp on the table'. In Chinese, these prepositions go after the noun:

桌子上有一个灯。
床下有书。

There is a book under the bed.
电视在卧室里。
The TV is in the bedroom.

LISTENING 3

Listen to these people talking about their bedrooms.
Match the name with the correct description. (1–8)

Example: 1 c

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Dahai | a TV and lamp on desk |
| 2 Li Yue | b books under bed |
| 3 Zhang Daming | c high, big bed |
| 4 Xiaoyun | d will buy a computer |
| 5 Wang Xuedong | e beautiful door |
| 6 Liu Tiantian | f two low wardrobes |
| 7 Zhao Zilong | g small, low desk |
| 8 Xiaomei | h has a new bookshelf |

张 zhāng measure word for flat objects: table, bed, etc.

把 bǎ measure word for chairs

READING 4

Read the sentences and say whether the statements are true or false.

星期六是晴天，不冷也不热。我和爸爸妈妈一起去买东西。爸爸买了一个书架和一个电脑，妈妈买了一个柜子和一张桌子，我买了一把椅子和一个灯。爸爸的书架很高，妈妈的桌子很矮，我的灯很好看。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 It was sunny on Saturday. | 4 Mum bought a wardrobe and a desk. |
| 2 I went to the countryside with my parents. | 5 I bought a lamp and a door. |
| 3 Dad bought a bookshelf and a TV. | 6 The bookshelf is lower than the desk. |

SPEAKING 5

In pairs, describe the bedrooms in the pictures.



以前的卧室 yǐqián de wòshì



现在的卧室 xiànzài de wòshì

WRITING 6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
For more help with stroke order, see pages 42–43.

床 桌 子 椅 门 脑 灯 里

以前 yǐqián before; previous
现在 xiànzài now

WRITING 7

Fill in the gaps with the correct characters.

- 1 王小东的卧室里有 a (bed), b (book), c (computer) 和 d (lamp).
2 李大龙的卧室里有 a (desk), b (chair) 和 c (bed).

Talking about clothes and colours

READING 1

You are in a clothes shop in China. Match the labels with the correct colour.

Example: 1 d



1 上衣 shàngyī



2 大衣 dàyī



3 衬衣 chèn yī



4 裙子 qúnzi



5 裤子 kùzi



6 袜子 wàzi



7 鞋 xié



8 运动鞋 yùndòngxié

a 黑 hēi



b 白 bái



c 红 hóng



d 绿 lǜ



e 蓝 lán



f 黄 huáng



色 sè colour

LISTENING 2

Listen to Xiaolan and Xiaohai discussing the clothes they bought. Copy and complete the grid with the correct colours.

Name	Top	Coat	Shirt	Skirt	Trousers	Socks	Trainers
小兰	white						
小海							

Grammar

Adjectives

Colours in Chinese are adjectives, but sometimes you can't use them in the same way as in English. For example, in English you say 'I like red', but in Chinese you say

我喜欢红色 (literally 'I like the red colour'). There are some other differences when using 色. Look at these sentences:

我买了红大衣。 I bought a red coat.

我买了红色的大衣。 I bought a red coat.

色 is used with 的 as the colour adjective is more than one syllable (colour plus 色), so it must be followed by 的 before the noun.

的 can also be used at the end of a sentence after a colour.

For example:

我的大衣是红色的。 My coat is red (literally, 'My coat is a red one').

我的大衣是红的。 My coat is red.

SPEAKING 3

In pairs, talk about what colours and clothes you like/own.
Use the framework to help you.

穿 chuān to wear

- A: 我喜欢白色的衬衣, 你呢? B: 我喜欢黄色的。
A: 我的裤子是蓝的, 你呢? B: 我的裤子是绿的。
A: 你穿白鞋吗? B: 我不穿白鞋, 我穿黑鞋。

SPEAKING 4

Class survey. How many people are there in your class who like the clothes below?

Clothes	Number of students
红上衣	五个人喜欢穿红上衣。
白裤子	
黄裙子	
绿袜子	
黑大衣	
蓝鞋	

Culture

The colour red

Chinese people love the colour red because it is bright and it is considered the colour of good luck. Red is used in weddings, during the Spring Festival (Chinese New Year) and in other celebrations. Some traditionally red things in Chinese culture are lanterns (灯笼 *dēnglong*), the traditional women's dress, cheongsam, (旗袍 *qípào*) and firecrackers (鞭炮 *biānpào*).

READING 5

The pictures show women wearing traditional clothes of different ethnic groups in China. Read the statements and choose the correct picture.



a 布朗族
Bùlǎngzú



b 朝鲜族
Cháoxiǎnzú



c 汉族
Hànzú



d 回族
Huízú



e 基诺族
Jīnòuzú



f 纳西族
Nàxizú

- 1 我的上衣有白色, 裙子有黄色。
- 2 我的上衣有白色, 也有红色。
- 3 我穿黑色的上衣。
- 4 我的裙子是红色的。
- 5 我的裙子有黄色, 也有绿色。
- 6 我穿红色。

WRITING 6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
For more help with stroke order, see pages 42–43.

黑 白 红 色 衣 衬 裤 穿 的

WRITING 7

Write the following sentences in Chinese. You can leave the names as they are in the English sentences.

- 1 Anna's coat is red.
- 2 Jack likes wearing white shirts.
- 3 Lisa's black trousers are beautiful.
- 4 Wang Xiaomei's jacket is red.

LISTENING 1

Listen to Dazhong talking about his daily routine. Note down the correct time for each picture. Example: a 7:00



起床 qǐchuáng



吃早饭 chī zǎofàn



上学 shàngxué



吃午饭 chī wǔfàn



回家 huí jiā



看电视 kàn diànshì



吃晚饭 chī wǎnfàn



做作业 zuò zuòyè



睡觉 shuìjiào

每天 měi tiān every day

都 dōu both/all

开始 kāishǐ start

SPEAKING 2

In pairs, using Activity 1, ask and answer questions about Dazhong's daily routine.

A: 大中几点起床?

B: 他早上七点起床。

A: 大中几点回家?

B: 他下午四点回家。

SPEAKING 3

Interview your classmates about their daily routine and record your answers in a chart.

Example: A: Jenny, 你几点起床?

B: 我六点半起床。

Grammar

Use of 都

都 dōu means 'both' or 'all'. It must be placed directly before the verb or verb-adjective. For example, 我和弟弟都喜欢踢足球。 My little brother and I both like football. 今天和明天都下雨。

It's going to rain both today and tomorrow.

When 每 (every) is used in a sentence, it is usually followed by a 都. For example, 我每天都喝牛奶。

I drink milk every day.

我每天都很忙。

I am busy every day.

Name	Get up	Have breakfast	Go to school	Have lunch	Go home	Have dinner	Do home-work	Go to bed
Jenny	6.30							
Lisa								

READING 4

Read Huang Shan's email to his penpal John and decide if the statements are true or false.

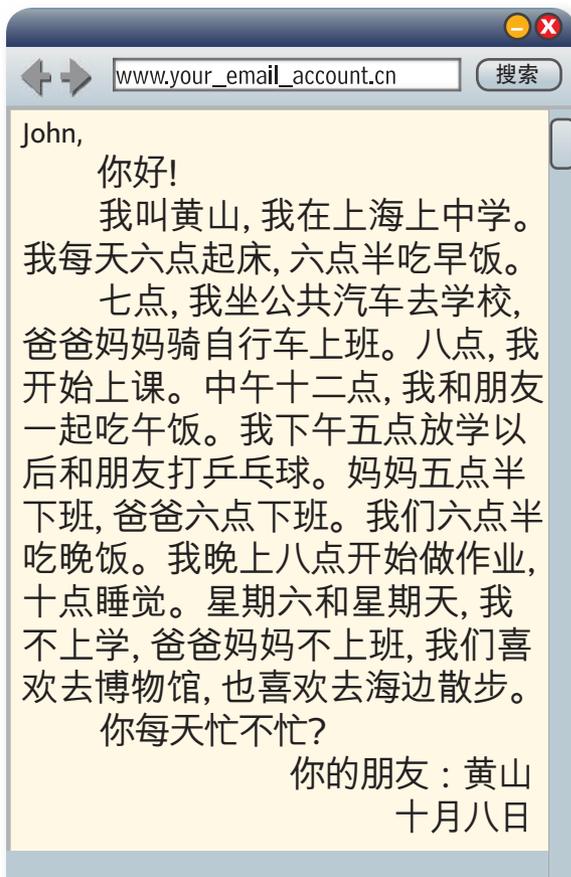
- 1 Huang Shan is a student in a secondary school.
- 2 He gets up at 6.30.
- 3 He goes to school by bus.
- 4 His parents drive to work.
- 5 His lessons start at 8.
- 6 He finishes school at 5.30.
- 7 He has dinner at 6.30.
- 8 He does sport at the weekend.

上海 Shànghǎi Shanghai

以后 yǐhòu after

上班 shàngbān go to work

下班 xiàbān finish work



WRITING 5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.

For more help with stroke order, see pages 42–43.



WRITING 6

Complete the diary with your own daily routine, including the times and what you do. You can make up the details if you want.

上午 (what time): 起床 (what time): (eat breakfast) (what time): (go to school)	下午 (what time): 放学 (what time): (go home)
中午 (what time): (eat lunch)	晚上 (what time): (eat dinner) (what time): 做 (homework) (what time): 睡觉

Language

Characters with more than one meaning

Chinese characters may have more than one meaning, which is good news: you don't need to learn too many characters. However, you always need to pay attention to the context. Look at the different meanings for 班:

我们班 our class
上班 to go to work

✿ Learning about teenagers' daily routines and clothes in China

Young people's daily routine

Most of a Chinese teenager's day is taken up with school and homework. School starts at around 7.30am and finishes around 5pm, though this depends on the kind of school and the region. Students have a lot of homework, and there is great pressure to do well in the **中考** (zhōngkǎo high school entrance exams) and **高考** (gāokǎo university entrance exams).

Studies come first, so there is not much time for leisure activities. However, some teenagers still manage to fit in hobbies such as music lessons, calligraphy and painting classes and after-school clubs. Chinese parents think it is very important for their children to do well at school, and they may send them to after-school, weekend or holiday lessons to improve their marks.



A typical school day starts with morning exercises to keep fit. Once or twice a week there may be an assembly, with a flag-raising ceremony. After morning classes, students have their meals in the school canteen and sometimes buy snacks from nearby shops. Lessons may be broken up by one or two short sessions of 'eye exercises', where students massage the area around the eyes to prevent eye strain.

However, although Chinese students work hard, it is not all work and no play. There are many places where teenagers like to hang out: for example, shopping malls, karaoke bars, restaurants

(especially for western food) and outdoor 'entertainment squares' where there are games. Many Chinese teenagers also like to keep up to date with news about their TV and film idols.



SPEAKING 1

In groups, prepare a presentation comparing a typical week for a Chinese teenager with your typical week. Include some after-school activities.

Clothes

For many Chinese people, the way they dress depends on what age they are. Students at school wear quite a casual uniform and can often be seen in it even when they are outside school.

Young people look to Japanese and Korean fashion, and some choose a hairstyle or clothes similar to a famous Asian pop star. Many students and people in their twenties own cute jewellery and accessories. These may be influenced by Japanese anime (cartoons), things that might seem childish to Australian or European teenagers.

Middle-aged and elderly people dress conservatively; they are not usually seen in something that the younger generations wear.

Many Chinese women have their hair permed, dyed and styled, and older women with white hair generally keep it dyed black. Pale skin is considered beautiful, as well as big eyes.



WRITING 2

Choose an activity.

1 Create a fashion show. You could use pictures from magazines or use ICT. Label your work in Chinese.

2 Or, in groups, do some research on Chinese clothing worn during the earlier 20th century, such as 旗袍 qípào, 中山装 zhōngshānzhuāng, 长衫 chángshān.



部首 Bùshǒu Radicals

木

There are about 1000 characters which have the 木 radical (wood). It is useful to know that normally all the characters with the 木 radical are related to wood, however loosely. Look at the characters on the right:



木 wood / tree

末 top of a tree / end / final stage / latter part

本 root of a tree / basic / original



森 forest 果 fruit



休 rest

衤

衤 is the radical form of 衣, and it always appears on the left side of a character. Characters with the radical 衤 are often to do with clothing. So far you have learnt the words 衣服, 裤子, 袜子, 衬衣.

纟

Normally, characters with the radical 纟 are related to silk. For example: 纺 (fǎng, spinning), 织 (zhī, weaving), 纸 (zhǐ, paper), 缝 (féng, sewing). As you know, the colours red and green in Chinese are 红 and 绿. How are colours related to silk? It is thought that the characters for 'red' and 'green' were invented in ancient times to describe silk dyes. Therefore 红 and 绿 relate to silk as well.



READING 1

Group the characters that contain the same radicals.

a 袄 (ǎo, coat)

e 补 (bǔ, mend)

i 纱 (shā, yarn)

m 板 (bǎn, board)

b 松 (sōng, pine tree)

f 纫 (rèn, sew)

j 衩 (chǎ, underpants)

n 袖 (xiù, sleeve)

c 被 (bèi, quilt)

g 柏 (bǎi, cypress)

k 李 (lǐ, plum)

o 林 (lín, forest)

d 组 (zǔ, form)

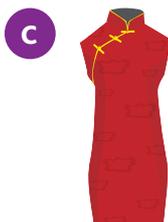
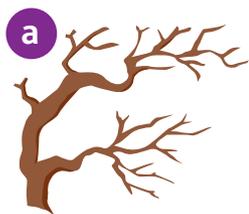
h 绒 (róng, feather down)

l 衫 (shān, shirt)

READING 2

Use the radicals to guess the meaning of the Chinese words in each group, and match them with the pictures.

Group A



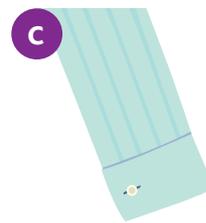
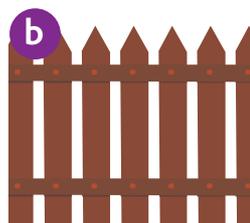
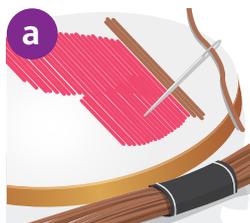
- 1 旗袍 qípáo
- 2 缝纫 féng rèn
- 3 树枝 shùzhī

Group B

1 栅栏 zhàlán

2 袖子 xiùzi

3 刺绣 cìxiù



WRITING 3

Match the characters to form six new characters you have learnt from this chapter.

Example: 1 e 好

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 女 | a 丁 |
| 2 广 | b 兔 |
| 3 火 | c 半 |
| 4 日 | d 木 |
| 5 白 | e 子 |
| 6 月 | f 勺 |

Language

Combining characters

You have learnt 好, 看, 听, 吃, 玩儿 and their meanings already. If you put 好 and each of the four verbs together, you get four new words: 好看 beautiful (literally 'good to look'), 好听 lovely (sound or music, 'good to listen'), 好吃 tasty ('good to eat'), 好玩儿 fun ('good to play/enjoy'). For example:

我妹妹很好看。
他的音乐很好听。
饺子和包子很好吃。
这个地方很好玩儿。

WRITING 4

Translate the phrases from English into Chinese.

Example: 1 黑桌子

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1 black table | 5 white shirt |
| 2 a smart boy | 6 go home |
| 3 have dinner | 7 black trousers |
| 4 red chair | 8 go to work every day |

LISTENING 1

A boy called Xiaodong and a girl called Xiaoyue are talking about their brothers. Listen and say whether the statements are true or false.

- 1 Xiaodong's brother is three years old.
- 2 Xiaodong's brother doesn't eat much.
- 3 Xiaodong's brother is fat.
- 4 Xiaoyue's brother is two years old.
- 5 Xiaoyue's brother is neither tall nor fat.
- 6 Xiaodong's brother likes sports.
- 7 Both brothers are clever but don't like to study.



LISTENING 2

Listen to Dashan and Xiaoying talking about themselves. Copy and complete their ID cards in English.

Name Card	Name Card
Name: _____	Name: _____
Appearance: _____	Appearance: _____
Hobbies: _____	Hobbies: _____
Dislikes: _____	Dislikes: _____
Favourite colours: _____	Favourite colours: _____
Favourite clothes: _____	Favourite clothes: _____
Things in bedroom: _____	Things in bedroom: _____

SPEAKING 3

In pairs, pretend you are one of the people in Activity 2. Talk about yourselves using the completed ID cards.

READING

4

Read the text and answer the questions in English.

她叫张美丽,她是电影明星。她不高不矮,很漂亮。她的电影很好看,人们都很喜欢她。张美丽喜欢穿红色的大衣、蓝色的裙子和红色的鞋。她说,白色像雪,蓝色像天,红色像火。她晚上十二点睡觉,上午十点起床。

- 1 What does Zhang Meili do?
- 2 What does she look like?
- 3 Why do people like her?
- 4 What clothes does she like to wear and why?
- 5 What time does she go to bed and get up?

READING

5

Read the passage and answer the questions in Chinese.

You don't need to write whole sentences.

我叫王小美。我每天早上五点起床,去一个游泳班学习游泳。我骑自行车去游泳馆。我们班有二十个学生和两个老师。学生们穿红色的游泳衣,老师们穿蓝色的游泳衣。我们都很喜欢游泳,也很喜欢我们的老师。男老师很高,女老师很好看。我们七点回家。

- 1 What time does Wang Xiaomei get up?
- 2 What does she do every morning?
- 3 What transport does she use in the morning?
- 4 How many students and teachers are there?
- 5 What do the students and teachers wear there?
- 6 What do the teachers look like?
- 7 What does Wang Xiaomei do at 7am?

明星 míngxīng star
像 xiàng looks like
火 huǒ fire



张美丽

I can:

1	• describe people's appearance	高 gāo, 矮 ǎi, 胖 pàng, 瘦 shòu, 漂亮 piàoliang, 好看 hǎokàn, 帅 shuài, 聪明 cōngmíng, 笨 bèn
	• ask and answer questions about appearance	他高不高? 他很高。
	• omit the noun when answering a question	几个人? 三个。
	• write new characters	高、胖、好、很、笨、帅、丽
2	• list things in my bedroom	床 chuáng, 桌子 zhuōzi, 椅子 yǐzi, 柜子 guizi, 门 mén, 书架 shūjià, 灯 dēng
	• use prepositions	上 shàng, 下 xià, 里 lǐ
	• say what I have in my bedroom	我的卧室里有床、桌子、椅子.....
	• write new characters	床、桌、子、椅、门、脑、灯、里
3	• say some colours in Chinese	黑 hēi, 白 bái, 红 hóng, 绿 lǜ, 蓝 lán, 黄 huáng
	• say some clothes in Chinese	上衣 shàngyī, 大衣 dàyī, 衬衣 chèn yī, 裙子 qúnzi, 袜子 wǎzi, 裤子 kùzi, 鞋 xié, 运动鞋 yùndòngxié
	• ask people what they like to wear	你喜欢穿什么衣服?
	• understand when to use 色 and when to use 的	我喜欢红色的衣服。
	• write new characters	黑、白、红、色、衣、衬、裤、穿、的
	4	• talk about daily routine
• ask people about their daily routine		你几点起床?
• tell people about my daily routine		我六点半起床, 七点吃早饭。
• write new characters		回、家、做、班、晚、都、每

Investigating characters

• recognise some radicals in characters	木、衤、纟
• understand one character having more than one meaning	班、上
• combine characters to make new words	好看 hǎokàn, 好听 hǎotīng, 好玩儿 hǎowánr

Test

LISTENING 1

A girl called Li Hua and a boy called Dali are friends. Listen to their conversation and choose the right answer for each question. (1-6)

Example: 1b

- | | | |
|--|----------|-----------------|
| 1 Who is tall and thin? | a Dali | b Dali's friend |
| 2 What does Li Hua have in her bedroom? | a books | b bookshelf |
| 3 Who has a desk and chair in their bedroom? | a Dali | b Li Hua |
| 4 What colour does Dali like? | a yellow | b red |
| 5 What colour is Li Hua's shirt? | a blue | b white |
| 6 What time does Dali get up? | a 6:40 | b 7:10 |

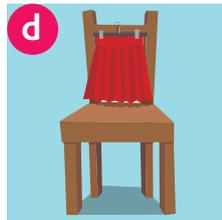
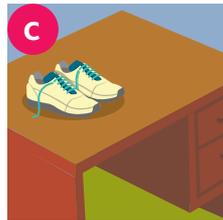
SPEAKING 2

Ask and answer the questions in Chinese with your partner.

- 你...高/胖/...吗?
- 你的卧室里有...吗?
- 你喜欢穿什么衣服?
- 你几点起床/上学/...?

READING 3

Read the statements and match them with the pictures.



- 椅子上有一条红色的裙子。
- 书架上有历史书和数学书。
- 柜子里的衬衣是蓝色的, 裤子是黑色的。
- 运动鞋在桌子上。
- 床下有书, 也有鞋。

WRITING 4

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Jack is tall and fat. | 3 My mother likes wearing a black coat. |
| 2 Xiaodong's desk is rather big. | 4 Jenny goes to work at 8am everyday. |

Key language

Appearance

高	gāo	tall, high	帅	shuài	handsome, smart
矮	ǎi	short	聪明	cōngmíng	intelligent, clever
胖	pàng	fat	笨	bèn	stupid
瘦	shòu	thin	美丽	měilì	beautiful
漂亮	piàoliang	pretty, beautiful	很	hěn	very, rather
好看	hǎokàn	good looking	照片	zhàopiàn	photo

Describing your room

床	chuáng	bed	卧室	wòshì	bedroom
桌子	zhuōzi	desk	里	lǐ	in/inside
椅子	yǐzi	chair	上	shàng	on
柜子	guǐzi	wardrobe	下	xià	under
门	mén	door	张	zhāng	measure word for flat objects: table, bed, etc.
书架	shūjià	bookshelves	把	bǎ	measure word for chairs
灯	dēng	lamp/light			

Colours

黑	hēi	black	蓝	lán	blue
白	bái	white	黄色	huáng	yellow
红	hóng	red	色	sè	colour
绿	lǜ	green			

Clothes

上衣	shàngyī	top, jacket	鞋	xié	shoes
大衣	dàyī	coat	运动鞋	yùndòngxié	trainers; sports shoes
衬衣	chèn yī	shirt	穿	chuān	to wear
裙子	qúnzi	skirt	件	jiàn	measure word for clothes (upper body)
袜子	wàzi	socks	条	tiáo	measure word for clothes (lower body)
裤子	kùzi	trousers			

Daily routine

起床	qǐchuáng	to get up	上班	shàngbān	to go to work
睡觉	shuǐjiào	to sleep	下班	xiàbān	to finish work
回家	huí jiā	to go home	晚上	wǎnshàng	evening
做作业	zuò zuòyè	to do homework	都	dōu	all/both
上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai	每天	měi tiān	every day
以后	yǐhòu	after			

Speaking strategies

- 1 Don't try to say things for which you have neither the vocabulary nor the grammar.
- 2 Learn your vocabulary and tones.
- 3 Learn some key structures very thoroughly, so that you can substitute different vocabulary into the same sentence pattern.
- 4 Be careful when using a dictionary. There are some English words which don't translate easily into Chinese and vice versa. Check with your teacher.
- 5 When preparing for an exam, find out which structures the examiner will be particularly looking for and learn them.
- 6 Use conjunctions to make your sentences more complex. As you progress, make sure you use past, present and future time frames.
- 7 Above all, remember that speaking a language is about communicating. Be confident. Ultimately, the goal is making the listener understand you. Don't be anxious about mistakes, keep it simple and keep going!

Stroke order

高 高 高 高 高 高 高 高 高 高

胖 胖 胖 胖 胖 胖 胖 胖 胖 胖

好 好 好 好 好 好

很 很 很 很 很 很 很 很 很 很

笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨 笨

帅 帅 帅 帅 帅

丽 丽 丽 丽 丽 丽 丽

床 床 床 床 床 床 床

桌 桌 桌 桌 桌 桌 桌 桌 桌 桌

子 子 子

椅 椅 椅 椅 椅 椅 椅 椅 椅 椅 椅 椅

门 门 门

脑 脑 脑 脑 脑 脑 脑 脑 脑 脑

灯 灯 灯 灯 灯 灯

里 里 里 里 里 里 里

黑 黑 黑 黑 黑 黑 黑 黑 黑 黑 黑

白 白 白 白 白

红 红 红 红 红 红

色	色	色	色	色	色	色	色				
衣	衣	衣	衣	衣	衣	衣	衣				
衬	衬	衬	衬	衬	衬	衬	衬				
裤	裤	裤	裤	裤	裤	裤	裤	裤	裤	裤	裤
穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿				
的	的	的	的	的	的	的	的				
回	回	回	回	回	回	回					
家	家	家	家	家	家	家	家	家	家		
做	做	做	做	做	做	做	做	做	做		
班	班	班	班	班	班	班	班	班	班		
晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	晚	
都	都	都	都	都	都	都	都	都	都		
每	每	每	每	每	每	每	每				

3 你家在哪儿? Nǐ jiā zài nǎr? Where do you live?

1 我住的地方 Wǒ zhù de dìfang My town

Talking about places in a town

LISTENING 1 Listen and repeat.



a 公园 gōngyuán



b 运动中心 yùndòng zhōngxīn



c 电影院 diànyǐngyuàn



d 图书馆 túshūguǎn



e 火车站 huǒchēzhàn



f 商店 shāngdiàn

LISTENING 2 Listen and note the letter of the correct picture from Activity 1 in the order you hear them. (1-2)

READING 3 Copy the grid and complete it with the correct details.

Name	Place he/she likes	Reason
一朋		

因为 yīnwèi because

1 我喜欢我们的公园, 因为公园很漂亮。



一朋

2 我喜欢去运动中心, 因为我的爱好是运动。



Charlotte

3 我喜欢我们的电影院, 因为我喜欢看电影。



Hugo

4 我喜欢我们的图书馆, 因为图书馆很大。



小雪

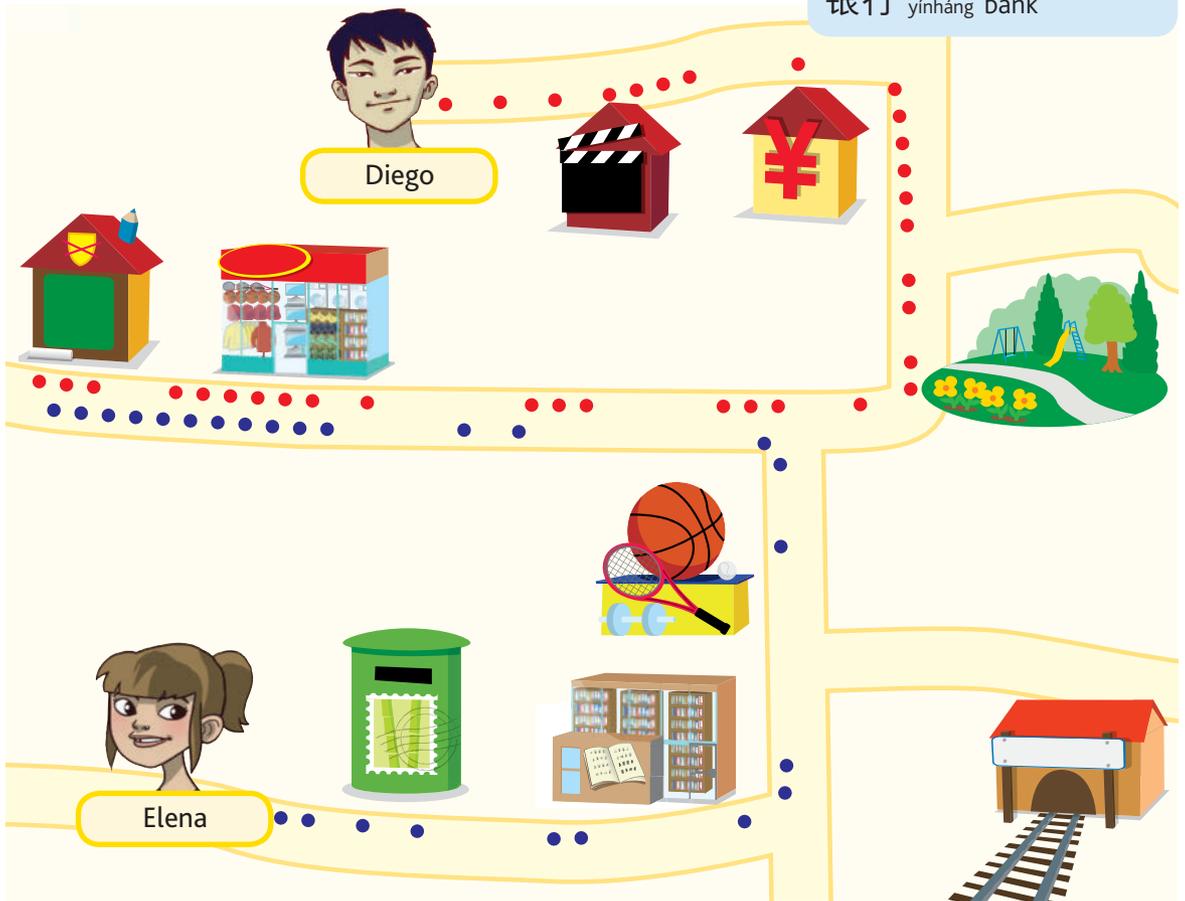
SPEAKING 4 Work in pairs to ask and answer questions about places you like and why. You can come up with funny reasons.

READING

5

Which four places do Diego and Elena pass on the way to school?
Choose the correct option.

邮局 yóujú post office
银行 yínháng bank



Diego: A 银行, 公园, 电影院, 商店
B 公园, 银行, 火车站, 电影院
C 火车站, 银行, 图书馆, 电影院

Elena: A 运动中心, 图书馆, 邮局, 火车站
B 运动中心, 图书馆, 邮局, 商店
C 运动中心, 银行, 邮局, 火车站

WRITING

6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 64–65.

公 园 心 运 动 站

WRITING

7

Complete the gaps using the pictures and then translate the text into English.

星期六上午十一点:



我在 踢足球, 哥哥在



打网球, 姐姐在图书馆



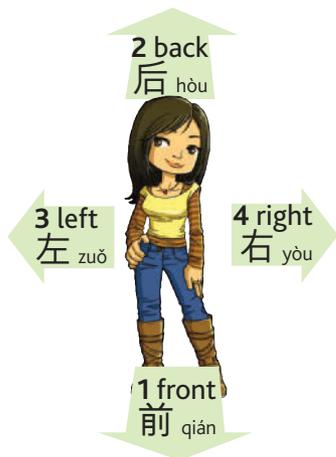
爸爸妈妈去 看朋友。



2 在哪儿见面? Zài nǎr jiànmiàn? Where shall we meet?

Learning to use relative place words

LISTENING 1 Listen and match the direction to the correct place. (1-4) Example: 1 b



a



b



c



d



READING 2 Write the sentences in English.

- 1 图书馆在左边。
- 2 火车站在右边。
- 3 运动中心在电影院右边。
- 4 公园在运动中心的后边。
- 5 商店在公园前边。
- 6 银行在对面。

对面 duìmiàn opposite

LISTENING 3 Listen to the conversations and choose the correct answer. (1-5)

- 1 The sports centre is to the **left/right** of the library.
- 2 The train station is **in front of/behind** the library.
- 3 The bank is to the right of the **cinema/museum**.
- 4 The post office is **next to/opposite** them.
- 5 Where is the **cinema/shop**?

SPEAKING 4 Using the pictures in Activity 1, work in pairs. A describes where the places are and B takes notes. Then swap. Check each other's work to see if you were right.

Grammar

Relative place words

在左边 zài zuǒbian means 'on the left', for example 公园在左边。 = The park is on the left.

在...左边 zài... zuǒbian means 'to the left of...', for example 公园在图书馆(的)左边。 =

The park is to the left of the library. (The 的 is optional; you don't have to use it, but it will help you understand the structure.)

Remember, the place word is always after the location.

These two patterns work for any of the other place words in this chapter.

请问 Qǐngwèn Please may I ask

这 zhè this

谢谢 Xièxiè Thanks

那 nà that

旁边 pángbiān next to

不谢/不用谢 Bú xiè/Bú yòng xiè You are welcome

不客气 Bú kèqì You are welcome

对不起 duìbuqǐ sorry; excuse me

知道 zhīdào to know (information, not people)

没关系 Méi guānxi It's OK/no problem

银行在左边。 Yínháng zài zuǒbian. 银行在我的左边。 Yínháng zài wǒ de zuǒbian.

Culture

The language of politeness

You might be surprised to learn that although Chinese people are very polite, 谢谢 (thank you) is not used as frequently as in English. For example, family members, especially adults, do

not often use 谢谢 to each other. There are different ways to show thanks, including body language and tone of voice as well as facial expression.

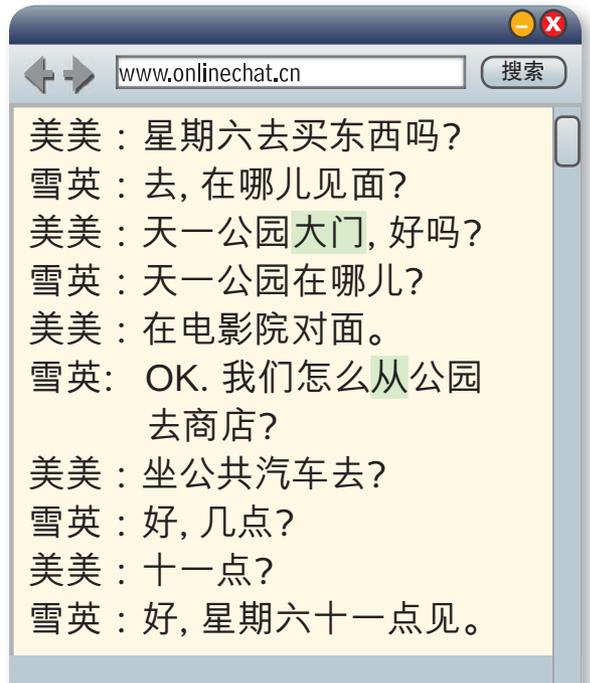
READING 5

Read the online chat and answer the questions.

- 1 What has Meimei proposed they do over the weekend?
- 2 Where has Meimei suggested they meet up?
- 3 Where is the place according to Meimei?
- 4 How are they going to get to the shops?
- 5 What time are they going to meet up?

见面 jiànmiàn to meet up

大门 dà mén main gate
从 cóng from



WRITING 6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
For more help with stroke order, see pages 64–65.

左 右 对 面 前 后 见

SPEAKING 7

Work in pairs. A asks B where he/she is, B describes his/her location and A needs to guess where B is. Then swap.

Example:

A: 你在哪儿？

B: 我在公园左边。

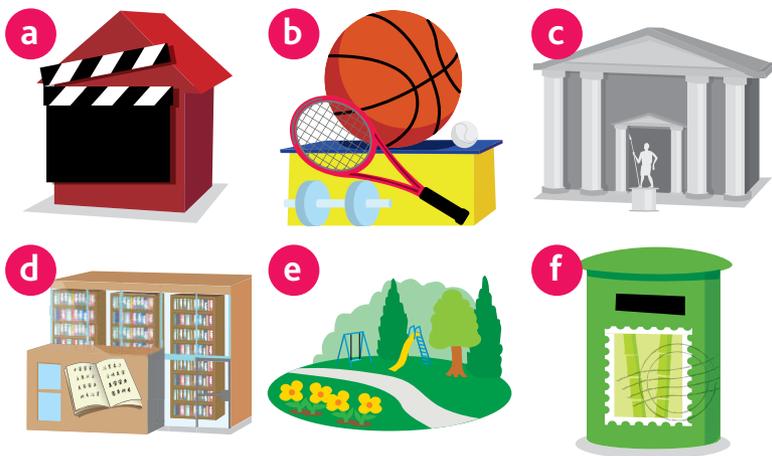


3 周末计划 Zhōumò jìhuà Weekend plans

Using future time phrases to talk about weekend plans

LISTENING 1 Listen and note down the letter of the correct picture. (1-6)

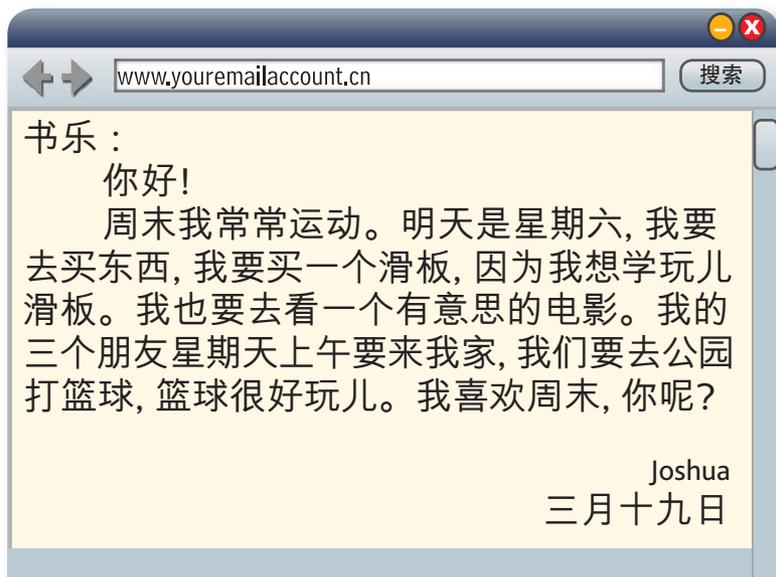
Example: 1 d



SPEAKING 2 Work in pairs, using the pictures from Activity 1. A tells B what he/she is going to do from Monday to Saturday (with one activity each day) and B takes notes. Then swap roles. Check each other's work.

Example: A: 星期一我要去公园。
B: Monday, e

READING 3 Read the e-mail Joshua sent to his pen friend Shule and answer the questions.



周末 zhōumò weekend

Grammar

The use of 要 yào

要 can be used for talking about the future. It comes before the verb:

我要去公园。 = I am going to the park.

If you want to add a time word, you can either put it at the beginning of the sentence or between the subject and 要, for example:

明天我要去图书馆。

or 我明天要去图书馆。

= I am going to the library tomorrow.

常常 chángcháng often

有意思 yǒu yìsi interesting

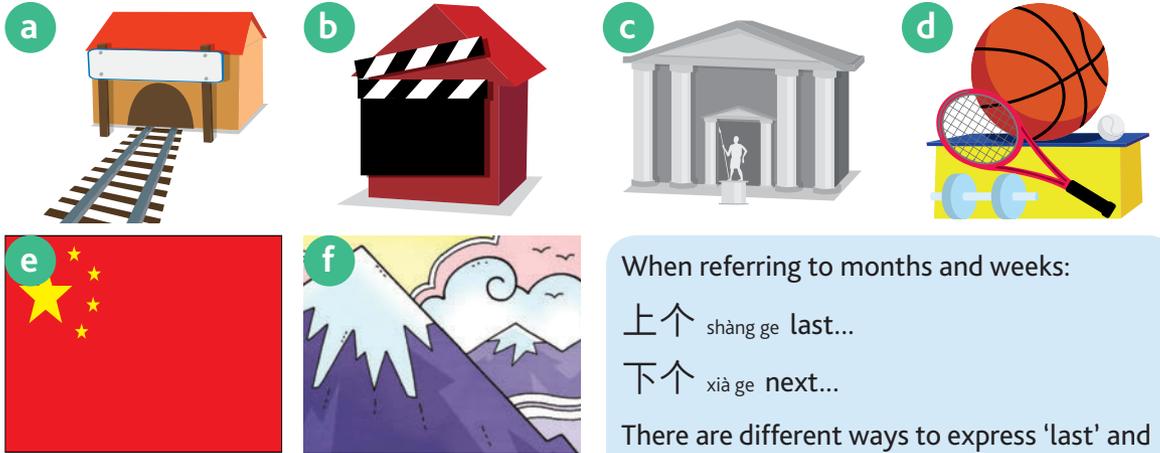
来 lái to come

好玩儿 hǎowánr fun

- 1 What are Joshua's plans for Saturday?
- 2 What does Joshua say about skateboarding?
- 3 What is Joshua going to do on Sunday?
- 4 How does Joshua describe basketball?
- 5 What does Joshua say about the weekend?
- 6 What does Joshua ask at the end of the e-mail?

LISTENING 4

Listen and put the activities into the correct time frame: past or future.



When referring to months and weeks:

上个 shàng ge last...

下个 xià ge next...

There are different ways to express 'last' and 'next' with years and days. See p.122.

Past:	
Future:	

WRITING 5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 64–65.



WRITING 6

Fill the gap with the correct characters.



这个周末我要和  一起去 。



我周末常常去 ，因为我  运动。

WRITING 7

Write about your plans for the weekend. Try to include:

- at least two activities/places to go/things to do (watching TV/film, surfing the Internet, reading, park, sports centre, seaside, etc.)
- who you are doing the activity with
- say why you like/dislike the activities/places.

SPEAKING 8

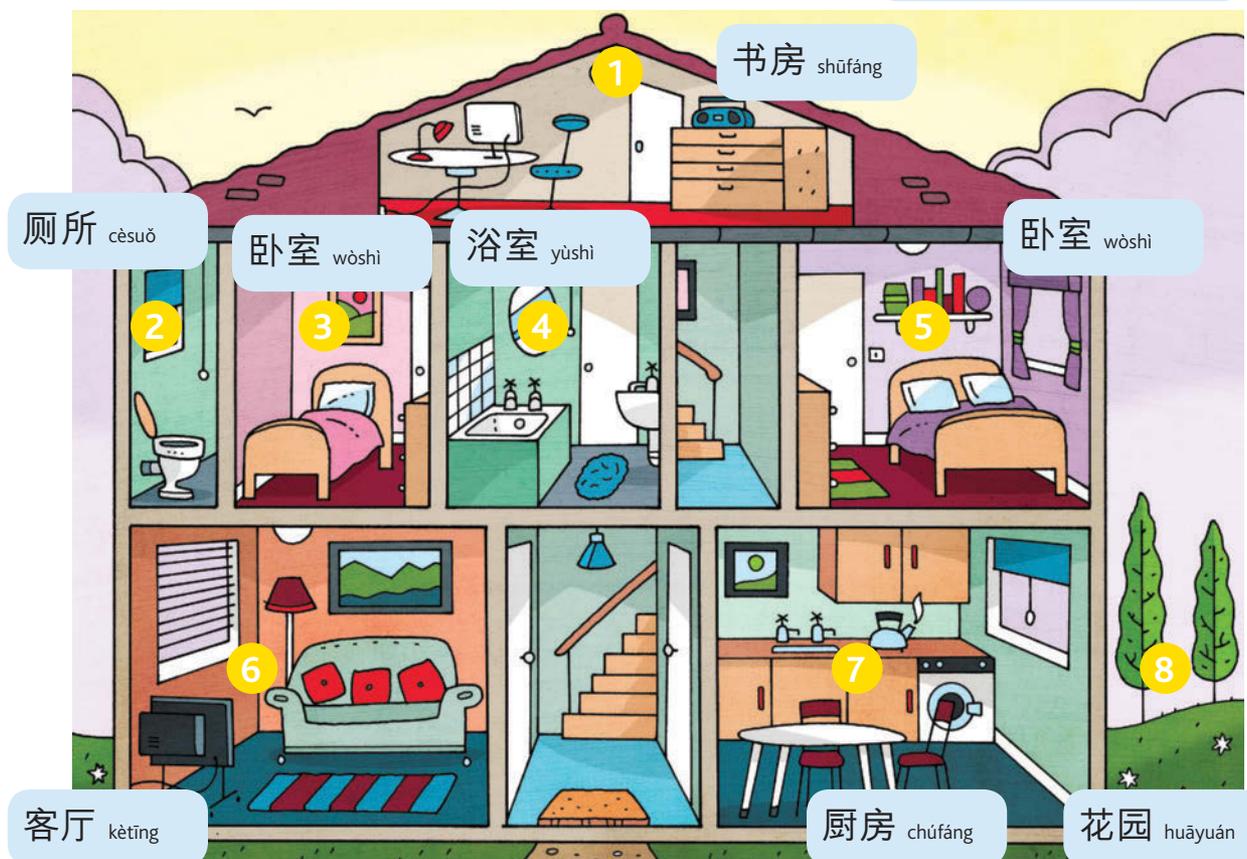
Use your work from Activity 7 to give a presentation about your plans for the weekend. Answer your classmates' questions after your presentation.

4 我家的房子 wǒ jiā de fángzi My house

Describing your house using comparisons

LISTENING 1 Mr. Wang is showing a visitor round his house. Write down the number of the pictures in the order you hear them.

欢迎 huānyíng to welcome



SPEAKING 2 Pretend the house in Activity 1 is your house and describe it to your partner. Your partner takes down the numbers of the pictures according to what you say. Then swap roles.

LISTENING 3 Mr. Zhang is talking to an estate agent about a house. Is each statement true or false? If false, give the correct answer.

- 1 The woman rang Mr. Zhang to offer a house viewing.
- 2 The house is behind Tian Yi Park.
- 3 The house has one living room and one kitchen.
- 4 The house has two toilets and one bathroom.
- 5 Mr. Zhang asked for a big kitchen because he likes cooking.
- 6 The garden is small but beautiful.
- 7 Mr. Zhang wanted to see the house on Saturday.
- 8 Mr. Zhang will go to see the house at 9am on Saturday.

Grammar

The use of 这 zhè and 那 nà

When you want to say *this/that + noun*, you usually have a measure word inserted in between. For example:

这个公园 = this park
那只猫 = that cat

先生 xiānsheng Mr.; husband

太太 tàitai Mrs.; wife

READING

4

Read the letter Mr. Gao wrote to his friend 明山 about his new house and answer the questions.

明山:

你好!

我们家四口人现在住在一个大房子里。这个房子有一个客厅、一个饭厅, 客厅和饭厅都不小。我们有一个不大的厨房, 两个厕所和一个浴室。我们三个卧室, 我和太太的卧室比女儿的卧室小, 比儿子的卧室大。女儿的卧室里有很多书, 因为她喜欢看书。儿子的书很少, 因为他不喜欢看书, 他喜欢上网, 他每天都上网。孩子们都喜欢这个房子。

你们一家都好吗?

高本方

六月十七日

Grammar

The use of 比 *bǐ*

比 is used to make comparisons:
X + 比 + Y + adjective.

For example: 我比他高。
= I am taller than him.

她比我聪明。

= She is smarter than me.

There is no 很 when the comparative is used in this way.

多 *duō* many
少 *shǎo* few
儿子 *érzi* son
女儿 *nǚ'ér* daughter
孩子 *háizi* child/children

- How many people are there in Mr. Gao's family and who are they?
- What does Mr. Gao say about the living room and dining room?
- What does Mr. Gao say about the kitchen?
- How many toilets and bathrooms do they have?
- Whose bedroom is the smallest?
- What does Mr. Gao say about his daughter's bedroom?
- What does Mr. Gao say about his son's bedroom?
- What do the children think of the house?

WRITING

5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
For more help with stroke order, see pages 64–65.

比 多 少 住 在 花 房 这 那

SPEAKING

6

Use 比 to compare the size of the bedrooms and the amount of books the children have in Activity 4.

Example: 爸爸妈妈的卧室比女儿的卧室小。

5 我妈妈是老师。 Wǒ māma shì lǎoshī. My mother is a teacher.

Talking about jobs and what you would like to do in the future

LISTENING 1 Listen and find out each person's job. (1-4)

Example: 1 b



a 工人 gōngrén



b 商人 shāngrén



c 医生 yīshēng



d 演员 yǎnyuán



1 爸爸



2 妈妈



3 姐姐



4 哥哥

READING 2 Match the jobs and the workplaces.

1 工人 2 老师 3 演员 4 医生

a Iman 在电影公司工作。

b Maisie 在学校工作。

c 朋飞在工厂工作。

d 云天在医院工作。

公司 gōngsī company

工厂 gōngchǎng factory

医院 yīyuàn hospital

工作 gōngzuò job/work/to work

LISTENING 3 Listen to the conversations and find out what each person wants to do in the future. (1-4)

Example: 1 b



a 记者 jìzhě



b 工程师 gōngchéngshī



c 护士 hùshi



d 科学家 kēxuéjiā

将来 jiānglái future/in the future

做 zuò to become/be/do

SPEAKING 4

Interview 3 to 5 classmates to find out whether they would like to do these jobs (✓) or not (✗). Take notes and report back to the class.

Name	Worker	Doctor	Nurse	Journalist	Scientist	Actor	Engineer	Business person

Q: 你想做演员吗? Nǐ xiǎng zuò yǎnyuán ma?

A: 我想做演员。 Wǒ xiǎng zuò yǎnyuán. / 我不想做演员。 Wǒ bù xiǎng zuò yǎnyuán.

READING 5

Read Joel's e-mail to Zhou Yuan and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Joel's dad do?
- 2 What does Joel's mum do?
- 3 What does Joel's brother do?
- 4 What would Joel like to do in the future and why would he like to do it?
- 5 What are the three questions Joel asks at the end?

周园:
你好!
我爸爸是商人, 他很忙。我妈妈是护士, 她喜欢她的工作。我哥哥没有工作, 他想去工厂工作。我将来想做演员, 因为这个工作很好玩儿。你的家人做什么工作? 你妈妈是不是老师? 你将来想做什么?

Joel
四月七日

Grammar

The use of 是不是

You have learned to use 吗 to ask yes/no questions: for example, 你是老师吗? (Are you a teacher?) Another way to ask yes/no questions is the *affirmative* (是) + *negative* (不是) pattern: 你是不是老师? This pattern also works with 有 questions: 你有没有电脑? (Do you have a computer?)

WRITING 6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
For more help with stroke order, see pages 64–65.

工 厂 作 老 师 爸 妈 什 么 医 院

Everyday life

Zhang Nan is 14 years old and goes to a secondary school in Haidian district in Beijing. He lives with his parents in a three-bedroom flat in a high-rise building not very far from his school.

Like many children nowadays in China, Zhang Nan is an only child. He has his own bedroom, where he spends lots of time doing his homework and relaxing. On the wall above his bed there are posters of famous football teams he and some of his friends support. Under the bed there are a few pairs of trainers, which are Zhang Nan's favourite things. He bought the most expensive pair using the money from the red envelope he received from his grandparents at the Spring Festival (Chinese New Year).

Almost every evening from 6.30 pm to 9.30 pm, Zhang Nan sits at his desk doing his homework. He likes to listen to his MP3 player at the same time, although his mum thinks he should concentrate more on his work.



After his homework, Zhang Nan likes to go on the computer to chat with his friends on QQ, which is the most popular free instant messaging computer programme in China. (It claims to have over 80 million users!). Sometimes he texts his friends instead if his mum or dad ask him to stop using the computer for the night. Zhang Nan can type Chinese characters on the computer and his mobile very fast. At the weekend, his friends sometimes come over and watch DVDs on the computer.

In many rural areas, however, what Zhang Nan has in his bedroom is beyond many children's dreams. Their living standard is very basic. They have little access to computers, mobile phones and the Internet. Many children have to leave their homes to live with other relatives because their own parents have gone to cities to earn more money.



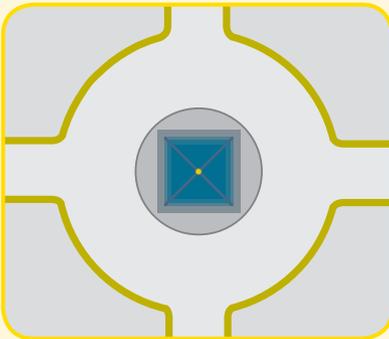
暖气 Nuǎnqì Heating

In the northern part of China (usually considered to be the area north of the Yangtze River/Cháng Jiāng), most homes and offices have central heating. Instead of each family having its own central heating in their flat or house, each residential area has a heating system which keeps hundreds or thousands of people warm in winter, including schools, hospitals and offices.

For many years, however, southern China didn't have good heating systems, even though it can be very cold and damp in winter. More recently, people in southern China have started to have their own heating installed, and some families use air conditioning for warm air. Some flats have their own central heating system similar to some countries in the west. But in some areas, particularly rural areas, there is no heating at home or even in school in winter. Students have to wear layers of heavy clothes to keep them warm while having lessons.

问路 Wèn lù Asking for directions

When asking for directions in China, you are often told to 往左/右走 (turn left/right). However, this might not be the case in Beijing, where many people would say 往东/西/南/北走 (turn east/west/south/north). Beijing is like a chess board, with most streets built on a straight line from north to south or east to west. Another

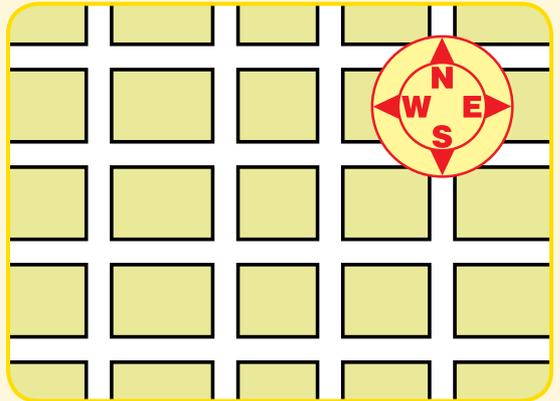


ancient Chinese city, Xi'an, is very similar.

The Bell Tower

is the centre of Xi'an, with four streets stretching out in four directions called 东大街 Dōng dàjiē, 西大街 Xī dàjiē,

南大街 Nán dàjiē, 北大街 Běi dàjiē. Most of the other streets in Xi'an were built parallel to the four main ones.



READING 2

Translate the names of the four main streets in Xi'an.

Example: 北大街 North Street

西大街 南大街 东大街



部首 Bùshǒu Radicals

亻 is a radical from the character 人, so it means 'person'.

住 to live/stay

他 he/him

你 you

辶 is a radical meaning 'to go/travel'

边 side/edge (as in 左边)

这 this

迎 to greet (as in 欢迎)

宀 is a radical meaning 'roof or cover above'

家 home/family

客 guest (as in 客厅)

安 peace/safe

READING 1

Look at the radicals above and the characters that include them. Discuss in groups why you think the characters have these radicals. You may come up with different explanations. Choose one that makes sense to you and helps you to learn the characters.

READING 2

Match the radical and the meaning.

Example: 1 e

1 艹

2 辶

3 宀

4 亻

5 口

6 口

a three drops of water
e grass/plant

b roof/cover
f to go

c mouth

d border/enclosed area

7 扌

8 亻

9 亻

10 犭

11 火

12 手

g speech

h person

i food

j animal

k fire

l hand

READING 3

Group the words into the correct category.

Example: Weather 1, 6

1 雨

2 红

3 衬衣

4 美国

5 浴室

6 雪

7 客厅

8 出租车

9 后边

10 火车

11 桌子

12 书柜

13 裤子

14 绿

15 前边

16 法国

Direction

Transport

Furniture

Colours

Weather

House

Clothes

Countries

Language

New words that come from putting characters together

Most Chinese words are based on meaning, not sound. So it's easy to make a new word to describe new technology: you just put the characters with a related meaning together to form a new word!

For example:

电 electrical + 脑 brain = 电脑 computer

复 repeat + 印 print = 复印 photocopy

洗 wash + 衣 clothes + 机 machine

= 洗衣机 washing machine

Can you guess the meaning of the following?

电 electrical 冰 ice 箱 box = ?

洗 wash 碗 bowl 机 machine = ?

香 fragrant 水 water = ?



WRITING 4

Choose the characters with the correct number of strokes and fill in the gap. Then translate the words/sentences into English.

Example: a 老师 teacher

师 常 医 生 比 工 要 那 美 女

a 老 6 strokes

d 他 4 strokes 我大。

b 7 strokes 生

e 6 strokes 是我妈妈。

c 我 9 strokes 去英国。

f 周末他 11 strokes 常去看电影。

WRITING 5

Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 My home is to the left of the train station.
- 2 Where is the the sports centre?
- 3 My friend and I are meeting up at the park tomorrow.
- 4 Our garden is smaller than his garden.
- 5 Are you a teacher?
- 6 I am unemployed.

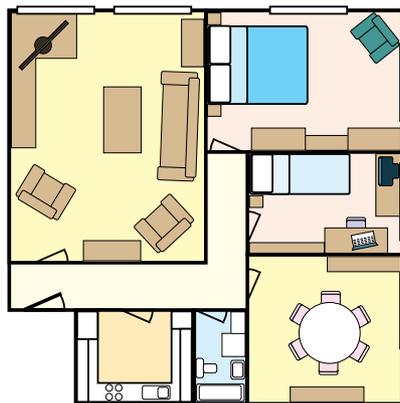
READING 1 Pick the odd one out and explain why.

Example: 1 c is the odd one out because it means 'worker' while the other three words are places.

- 1 a 图书馆 b 公园 c 工人 d 电影院 4 a 医生 b 火车站 c 银行 d 邮局
 2 a 工程师 b 工人 c 科学家 d 左边 5 a 左边 b 后边 c 见面 d 对面
 3 a 儿子 b 先生 c 女儿 d 周末 6 a 花园 b 客厅 c 厕所 d 商人

LISTENING 2 Listen to Zhang Qing showing her friend Eleanor around her new house. Is each statement true or false? If false, give the correct answer.

- Zhang Qing showed Eleanor the living room first.
- Eleanor thinks the living room is big.
- Zhang Qing's parents like the big kitchen.
- They don't eat in the kitchen but always in the dining room.
- Zhang Qing's bedroom is bigger than Eleanor's.
- There is a TV in Eleanor's room, but Zhang Qing doesn't have one.
- Both Zhang Qing and Eleanor have a computer in their rooms.
- There are beautiful flowers of many different colours in the garden.



READING 3 Read everyone's plans and copy and complete the grid.



1 下个星期六我要去 Gregory 家, 因为星期六是他的生日。



3 明天我要去看一个中国电影, 因为我哥哥说这个中国电影很好看。



2 下个星期二我要去运动中心, 因为我想学游泳, 运动中心每个星期二有游泳课。



4 下个周末我要去山区, 因为我想和朋友一起去滑雪。

Name	When	Activity	Reason
Vincent	Next Saturday		

SPEAKING 4

Ask and answer questions about what you would like to do in the future.

A: 你将来想做什么?

B: 我将来想做医生。

A: 你想做老师吗?

B: 我想做老师。/我不想做老师。

WRITING 5

Complete the sentences and then translate them into English.

1 我爸爸是 。

4 我喜欢我们的  因为很大。

2 她姐姐是不是  ?

5  在商店右边。

3 他在  工作。

6  在  前边。

LISTENING 6

Listen and choose the correct answer. (1-6)

- 1 a I am thinner than you. b You are thinner than me.
- 2 a You are taller than me. b You are shorter than me.
- 3 a I have more books than you. b I have fewer books than you.
- 4 a Watching TV is more interesting than surfing the net.
b Surfing the net is more interesting than watching TV.
- 5 a Being a doctor is more fun than being a teacher.
b Being a teacher is more fun than being a doctor.
- 6 a Red flowers are more beautiful than white flowers.
b White flowers are more beautiful than red flowers.

READING 7

Match the questions/ statements and responses.

Example: 1 a

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 你将来想做什么? | a 工程师。 |
| 2 他有几个孩子? | b 坐公共汽车。 |
| 3 你周末要去哪儿? | c 一个儿子, 两个女儿。 |
| 4 你怎么去邮局? | d 图书馆和运动中心。 |
| 5 火车站在哪儿? | e 我家在日本。 |
| 6 我住在英国, 你呢? | f 在公园左边。 |

I can:

1	• say some places in town	公园 gōngyuán, 运动中心 yùndòng zhōngxīn, 电影院 diànyǐngyuàn, 图书馆 túshūguǎn, 火车站 huǒchēzhàn, 商店 shāngdiàn, 邮局 yóujú, 银行 yínháng
	• express my opinion and give a reason	我喜欢图书馆, 因为我喜欢看书。
	• write new characters	公、园、心、运、动、站
2	• say some relative place words:	前 qián, 后 hòu, 左 zuǒ, 右 yòu, 对面 duìmiàn
	• use relative place words to describe location:	公园在左边, 公园在电影院左边。
	• use polite expressions	请问、谢谢、不用谢、不客气、对不起、没关系
	• write new characters	左、右、对、面、前、后、见
3	• talk about weekend plans	周末 zhōumò, 要 yào, 上个 shàng ge, 下个 xià ge
	• use 要 yào to talk about future plans	下个周末我要去看电影。
	• use some adjectives to describe activities	有意思 yǒu yìsi, 好玩儿 hǎowánr
	• write new characters	要、来、玩、常
4	• list rooms in a house	客厅 kètīng, 厨房 chúfáng, 厕所 cèsuǒ, 浴室 yùshì, 书房 shūfáng, 花园 huāyuán
	• use 比 bǐ to make comparisons	你比我高。你家的花园比我家的花园大。
	• introduce a family	先生 xiānsheng, 太太 tàitai, 孩子 háizi, 儿子 érzi, 女儿 nǚ'ér
	• write new characters	比、多、少、住、在、花、房、这、那
5	• list jobs	工人 gōngrén, 商人 shāngrén, 医生 yīshēng, 演员 yǎnyuán, 工程师 gōngchéngshī, 记者 jìzhě, 科学家 kēxuéjiā, 护士 hùshì
	• ask and answer questions about future jobs	你将来想做什么? 我想做科学家。
	• Use <i>affirmative + negative</i> to ask yes/no questions	你是不是老师?
	• Write new characters	工、厂、作、老、师、爸、妈、什、么、医、院

Investigating characters

- recognise some radicals in characters: 亻, 讠 and 宀

住、边、家

Test

READING 1

Read and find out where each of the family members will be going on Saturday.



Example: 1 Mr. Fang e

- 1 方先生要去看大衣。
- 2 方太太想看书。
- 3 儿子想看一个美国电影。
- 4 大女儿喜欢运动。
- 5 小女儿要和朋友一起去踢足球。

LISTENING 2

Listen and note down why the speaker likes each part of the house. (1-5)

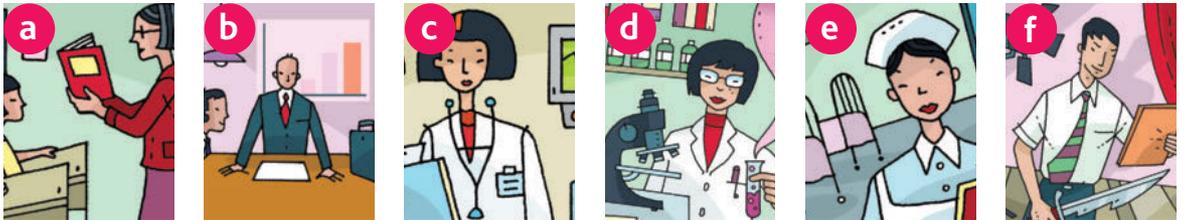
Example: Living room: This person likes watching TV and there is a TV in the living room.

Kitchen Study Bathroom Garden

SPEAKING 3

Describe what these people would and wouldn't like to do in the future.

Example: Michael 将来想做商人, 不想做医生。



Michael: b ✓ c ✗

一明: a ✓ d ✗

美心: e ✓ a ✗

Judith: f ✓ c ✗

WRITING 4

Complete the sentences with the correct characters.

- 1 上网很 a b 儿。 Surfing the Internet is fun.
- 2 你 a b 什么地方? Where do you live?
- 3 我 a 我 b c 高。 I am taller than my mum.
- 4 周末你 a b 去 c 儿? Where do you often go at the weekend?
- 5 这是我的 a b 。 This is my study.
- 6 他 a b c d 。 He is unemployed.

Key language

Places

公园	gōngyuán	park	商店	shāngdiàn	shop
运动中心	yùndòng zhōngxīn	sports centre	银行	yínháng	bank
电影院	diànyǐngyuàn	cinema	邮局	yóujú	post office
图书馆	túshūguǎn	library	因为	yīnwèi	because
火车站	huǒchēzhàn	train station			

Directions

前边	qiánbian	front	右边	yòubian	right
后边	hòubian	back	对面	duìmiàn	opposite
左边	zuǒbian	left	旁边	pángbian	next to

Weekend plans

周末	zhōumò	weekend	下个...	xià ge...	next...
要	yào	future time marker	这	zhè	this
常常	chángcháng	often	那	nà	that
来	lái	to come	这个电影很有意思。	Zhè ge diànyǐng hěn yǒu yìsi.	This film is very interesting.
有意思	yǒu yìsi	interesting	那只猫很好玩儿。	Nà zhī māo hěn hǎowánr.	That cat is fun (to play with).
好玩儿	hǎowánr	fun	见面	jiànmiàn	to meet up
上个...	shàng ge...	last...			

Home

客厅	kètīng	living room	房子	fángzi	house
饭厅	fàntīng	dining room	比	bǐ	compare
厨房	chúfáng	kitchen	厨房比客厅大。	Chúfáng bǐ kètīng dà.	The kitchen is bigger than the living room.
厕所	cèsuǒ	toilet	多	duō	many
浴室	yùshì	bathroom	少	shǎo	few
书房	shūfáng	study	花园里有很多花。	Huāyuán lǐ yǒu hěn duō huā.	There are many flowers in the garden.
卧室	wòshì	bedroom			
花园	huāyuán	garden			

Family members

先生	xiānsheng	Mr.; husband	女儿	nǚ'er	daughter
太太	tàitai	Mrs.; wife	孩子	háizi	child/children
儿子	érzi	son			

Jobs

工人	gōngrén	factory worker	护士	hùshi	nurse
商人	shāngrén	business person	公司	gōngsī	company
医生	yīshēng	doctor	工厂	gōngchǎng	factory
演员	yǎnyuán	actor	工作	gōngzuò	job/work/to work
工程师	gōngchéngshī	engineer	医院	yīyuàn	hospital
记者	jìzhě	journalist	将来	jiānglái	future/in the future
科学家	kēxuéjiā	scientist	做	zuò	to become/be/do

Everyday expressions

请问	qǐngwèn	Please may I ask...?	对不起	duibuqǐ	sorry; excuse me
谢谢	xièxie	Thanks.	没关系	méi guānxi	It's OK.
不谢/不用谢	bú xiè/bú yòng xiè	You're welcome.	我(不)知道	wǒ (bù) zhīdào	I (don't) know
不客气	bú kèqì	You're welcome.	欢迎	huānyíng	to welcome

Reading strategies

- 1 Look for clues. Look at the title of the text or the rubric for any clues as to what the passage might be about. Before you even start reading, you can be thinking about the vocabulary you know in that topic area.
- 2 Have a quick read. A first quick read through will get you a feeling for the passage and what it is about.
- 3 Use the questions. Go through the questions and then start reading the passage in detail to look for the information you need.
- 4 Find the order of the answers. The answers to an exercise are usually in the same order as the text. If you have found the answers to number one and three, the answer to number two will probably be in between.
- 5 Words in the Chinese language are built up of characters. Work out the puzzle. For example, you may not know 饭厅. However, you may have come across 吃饭 meaning 'eat' and 客厅 meaning 'living room'. From that you can work out that 饭厅 is 'eating room', or 'dining room'.

Stroke order

公 公 公 公

园 园 园 园 园 园 园

心 心 心 心

运 运 运 运 运 运 运

动 动 动 动 动 动

站 站 站 站 站 站 站 站 站 站

左 左 左 左 左

右 右 右 右 右

对 对 对 对 对

面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面

前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前

后 后 后 后 后 后

见 见 见 见

要 要 要 要 要 要 要 要 要

来 来 来 来 来 来 来

玩 玩 玩 玩 玩 玩 玩 玩

常 常 常 常 常 常 常 常 常 常

比 比 比 比

多 多 多 多 多 多

少	少	少	少	少			
住	住	住	住	住	住	住	住
在	在	在	在	在	在		
花	花	花	花	花	花	花	
房	房	房	房	房	房	房	房
这	这	这	这	这	这	这	
那	那	那	那	那	那	那	
工	工	工	工				
厂	厂	厂					
作	作	作	作	作	作	作	作
老	老	老	老	老	老		
师	师	师	师	师	师		
爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸	爸
妈	妈	妈	妈	妈	妈		
什	什	什	什				
么	么	么	么				
医	医	医	医	医	医	医	
院	院	院	院	院	院	院	院

4 买东西 Mǎi dōngxi Shopping

1 在超市 Zài chāoshì At the supermarket

3 Buying fruit and vegetables

LISTENING 1

Listen to these people talking about the fruit or vegetables they bought. Note down the letter of the correct picture(s) for each one. (1-5)

买 mǎi to buy

Example: 1 a, e



a 苹果 píngguǒ



b 橙子 chéngzi



c 香蕉 xiāngjiāo



d 葡萄 pútao



e 西红柿 xīhóngshì



f 青菜 qīngcài



g 西瓜 xīguā



h 白菜 báicài

Chinese money and weights

The main unit of Chinese currency is the 元 (yuán) or 块 (kuài). 元 are divided into 角 (jiǎo) or 毛 (máo = ten-cent unit) and 分 (fēn = 1 cent unit). 元 and 角 are mostly used in writing and on formal occasions, while 块 and 毛 are used in everyday life. 分 is not used much now, as most things cost more than a few cents. A kilogram is called 公斤 (gōngjīn) and is commonly used in supermarkets, while 斤 (jīn = a Chinese unit of measurement equalling half a kilo) is still widely used in street markets.

Culture



LISTENING 2

Listen to these people talking about their shopping and note down what they bought, the amount and cost. (1-4)

Example: 1 four jin of oranges, 15 yuan

元 yuán yuan (formal)

块 kuài yuan (informal)

角 jiǎo ten cents (formal)

毛 máo ten cents (informal)

分 fēn cent

公斤 gōngjīn kilogram

斤 jīn jin (half kilo)

钱 qián money

多少钱? Duōshao qián?

How much does it cost?

Language

请 qǐng

请 means 'please' and it goes at the beginning of a sentence. For example, 请喝茶! Please have some tea. 请坐! Please sit down. Chinese people don't use 'please' as much as English speakers do. They have other ways to express their politeness. For example:

A: 小丽, 喝一杯茶吗? Xiaoli, would you like a cup of tea?

B: 好的, 谢谢! literally means 'OK, thanks.' As you can see, 'Yes, please' can't be directly translated as 好的, 请。

Grammar

The use of 还 hái

还 means 'in addition to', 'besides' or 'also'. It connects two clauses with the same subject. It must be followed by a verb. For example: 我买了葡萄, 还买了西红柿和西瓜。 I bought grapes, and I also bought tomatoes and watermelon.

Grammar

The use of 太...了 tài...le

太...了 is used to mean 'too' or 'extremely' as in 太好了 (extremely good), 太贵了 (too expensive). 不太 + verb/adjective means that something is not very..., as in 不太好 (not very good), 不太贵 (not very expensive). In the negative, you don't use 了.

READING

3

Read the text and decide which of the five statements are true.

今天是星期天, 小月和妈妈一起去超市买东西。她们买了两斤葡萄, 四斤青菜, 三斤橙子, 还买了两公斤香蕉。葡萄太贵了, 十块五一斤; 青菜不太贵, 一块一斤。小月说: “太好了! 我要吃很多水果, 我不想吃青菜。” 妈妈说: “小月, 水果和青菜都要吃。”

贵 guì expensive
超市 chāoshì supermarket

- 1 Xiaoyue and her mum went shopping on Sunday.
- 2 They bought 2 jin of grapes.
- 3 They bought 3 jin of greens.
- 4 They bought 5 jin of oranges.
- 5 They bought 2kg of bananas.
- 6 Grapes were 10 yuan per jin.
- 7 Vegetables were not very expensive.
- 8 Xiaoyue likes fruit better.
- 9 In her mum's view, vegetables are more important.

WRITING

4

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 84–85.

斤 元 买 太 贵

WRITING

5

Complete these sentences in Chinese.

- 1 我们想去超市 a (to buy) 东西。
- 2 爸爸买了 a (three kg) 西红柿。
- 3 妈妈买了 a (four jin) 橙子, 她没有买 b (white cabbage)。
- 4 葡萄 a (too expensive)。

🌟 Talking about buying clothes

LISTENING 1

Listen to Meimei talking about the clothes she is going to buy. Note down the letter of the pictures in the correct order.

Example: c



a 运动鞋



b 裤子



c 毛衣



d 衬衣



e 裙子



f 袜子

Grammar

Measure words for clothes

件 jiàn, 条 tiáo and 双 shuāng are common measure words for clothes. 件 is used for clothes worn on the upper half of the body: 两件衬衣, 一件大衣. As you know, 条 indicates something narrow, long and twisty, i.e. skirts and trousers: 两条裙子, 一条裤子. 双 means a pair, 一双运动鞋, 三双袜子. Note, however, that 双 is not used for trousers.

LISTENING 2

Listen to Activity 1 again. This time note down how many of each item Meimei buys.

Example: c, one

LISTENING 3

Listen to Jin Ling talking with a salesman in a clothes shop. Answer the questions in English.

- 1 Does Jin Ling like red jumpers?
- 2 What colour jumper does Jin Ling want to buy?
- 3 How much is the jumper Jin Ling wants to buy?
- 4 What else does Jin Ling want to buy?
- 5 How much does Jin Ling have to pay in total?

怎么样? zěnmeyàng? How about it?; What's it like?
一共 yìgòng altogether

SPEAKING 4

In pairs, ask each other what clothes you would like to buy, the colour, price etc. Don't forget the measure words for clothes. Use the questions to help you.

你想买什么衣服? Nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme yīfu?

你喜欢穿蓝裙子吗? Nǐ xǐhuan chuān lán qúnzi ma?

Language

最 zui
最 zui means 'most' and goes before an adjective, verb-adjective, or verb.
 她的裙子最漂亮。
 Her skirt is the prettiest one.
 我最喜欢黑色的裤子。
 I like black trousers best.

Grammar

The use of 虽然...但是 suīrán...dànshi

The phrase 虽然 (suīrán, although) and 但是 (dànshi, but) shows contrast between two things or ideas. The contrast sentence follows the structure: 虽然 + *phrase one* + 但是 + *phrase two*. The 虽然 phrase must come before the 但是 phrase, even though in English they are sometimes reversed. For example:
 这件裙子虽然很漂亮, 但是不贵。
 This skirt is not expensive, although it is very pretty.
 那个花园虽然很大, 但是花不多。
 There are not many flowers in that garden, although it is very big.

READING 5

Read the texts and answer the questions.

妈妈周末去买东西, 她买了一件黄色的毛衣和一条蓝色的裙子。

爸爸今天去商店买了两件衬衣、五双袜子。他很高, 他的衣服很大。

姐姐虽然喜欢绿色和蓝色, 但是她最喜欢穿红色的衣服。

弟弟喜欢运动。他常常穿一双白色的运动鞋和一条黑色的运动裤子。

- 1 When did Mum go shopping? What did she buy?
- 2 Where did Dad go today? What did he buy?
- 3 What are the sister's favourite colours? What is her favourite colour for clothes?
- 4 What is the brother's hobby? What kind of clothes does he often wear?

WRITING 6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
 For more help with stroke order, see pages 84–85.

鞋 裙 毛 袜 件 条 双 但

WRITING 7

Read the texts in Activity 5 again and complete the sentences.

- 1 妈妈买了一件黄色的 a 和一条蓝色的 b 。
- 2 爸爸买了 a 衬衣和五双 b 。他买的衣服 c 。
- 3 姐姐虽然喜欢绿色和蓝色, a 她最喜欢穿 b 衣服。
- 4 弟弟常常穿 a 白色的运动 b 和 c 黑色的运动裤。

3 在百货商场 Zài bǎihuò shāngchǎng At the department store

Using the present continuous

卖 mài to sell

楼上 lóushàng upstairs

饭店 fàndiàn restaurant

层 céng floor (measure word)

楼下 lóuxià downstairs

LISTENING 1

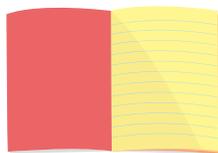
Yu Liang works at the information desk of a department store. Listen to him answering customers' questions. Copy and complete the grid in English.



a 书包 shūbāo



b 笔 bǐ



c 本子 běnzi



d 手机 shǒujī



e 饭 fàn

Goods	Floor
Schoolbag	

Grammar

The use of 在/正在 zài/zhèngzài

在/正在 can be placed in front of a verb to indicate that an action is in progress. For example:

你在做什么? What are you doing?

我在/正在吃饭。 I am eating.

他在/正在打球。 He is playing a ball game.

在 can be missed off when 呢 is used at the end of a sentence.

For example, 你在做什么? 我吃饭呢!

Grammar

The use of 给 gěi

In Chinese, the sentence 'Mum bought me a schoolbag' or 'Mum bought a schoolbag for me' is translated as 妈妈给我买了一个书包。

You can see 给我 is before the verb 买. The structure is *subject + 给 + noun/pronoun + verb + object.*

我给妹妹做午饭。

I cook lunch for my younger sister.

LISTENING 2

Li Tianlong and Li Ying are on the phone. Listen to and read the dialogue and choose the correct option for each statement.

市中心 shìzhōngxīn city centre

M: 李英, 你好! 我是李天龙。你在做什么? F: 我在买东西。你呢?

M: 我在做饭。你买什么了? F: 我给弟弟买了一个手机, 给妹妹买了一个书包。

M: 手机贵不贵? F: 不太贵。李天龙, 你昨天去商店了吗?

M: 去了, 我买了一件毛衣。 F: 嗯。今天下午我们一起去博物馆怎么样?

M: 好啊! 下午三点在市中心见面吧? F: 好的。下午三点在市中心见!

1 Li Ying is **shopping/cooking**.

2 Li Tianlong is **shopping/cooking**.

3 Li Ying has bought her brother a **mobile/schoolbag**.

4 Li Ying has bought her sister a **mobile/schoolbag**.

5 The mobile is **very expensive/not very expensive**.

6 Li Tianlong bought a **coat/jumper**.

7 They will visit a **museum/library** this afternoon.

8 Li Tianlong and Li Ying are going to meet at **3pm/3.30pm**.

READING 3

Read the passage and copy and complete the grid in English.

“双星”商场很大，商场里有很多东西。商场一共有六层。一层是超市，有很多青菜和水果；二层有电脑、电视和手机；三层卖衣服，有大衣、衬衣、裙子、裤子，也有鞋、袜子；学生们喜欢去四层，因为那儿有书包、本子和笔；五层是书店，有数学书、英文书、科学书、历史书...中午十二点以后，六层有很多人吃饭，那儿有米饭、面条、比萨饼，也有包子、饺子、太好吃了！

(百货)商场 (bǎihuò) shāngchǎng
department store
以后 yǐhòu later, after



Floor	Department	Goods	Floor	Department	Goods
Ground	supermarket	vegetables and fruits	3		
1			4		
2			5		

SPEAKING 4

Role play in pairs, where one is a customer and one is a salesperson. Ask and answer questions about goods you would like to buy and where they are, then swap. Use the framework to help you.

- A: 你好! 请问, ...在几层? B: ...在六层。
A: 你们卖...吗? B: 卖。...在...层。
A: 楼上有...吗? B: 有。...在...层。

WRITING 5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 84–85.

卖 手 笔 包 请 问 弟 妹

WRITING 6

Read the text below and choose the correct words to fill in the gaps. Some words can go in more than one place.

卖 书包 弟弟 裤子 笔 请问 本子 妹妹

文具 wénjù stationery

星期天, 我和爸爸、妈妈、 1 、 2 一起去商店买东西。在商店里, 妈妈问一个人: “ 3 , 哪儿 4 衣服?” 那个人说: “三层。” 弟弟说: “我不去三层。我要买 5 和 6 。” 六岁的妹妹说: “我也是学生, 我要买一个漂亮的 7 。” 爸爸说: “文具在四层, 我们去给两个孩子买文具吧!” 我说: “我想买一条 8 , 我要去三层。” 妈妈说: “好的。你去吧!”

Talking about online shopping

LISTENING 1

Listen to three people, Wang Tianming, Zhang Xiaoqing and Li Daxing, talking about online shopping. Read the texts below and complete the table in English.

方便 fāngbiàn convenient
便宜 piányi cheap
时间 shíjiān time



我叫王天明，我常常在网上买书，很方便。



我叫张小青，我爱在网上买笔和本子，因为比商店里的便宜。

我叫李大星，我喜欢在网上买衣服，因为我很忙，没有时间去商店。



Name	Goods they buy online	Why
王天明		
张小青		
李大星		

LISTENING 2

Yu Guilong is asking Chen Ailing about online shopping. Listen and then choose the correct answer.

- Who likes online shopping?
a brother b sister
- Who bought a pair of shoes and when?
a sister, yesterday b brother, last week
- The problem with the shoes is
a the size b the colour.
- What does the sister think about using credit cards online?
a not convenient b not safe
- Why does Chen Ailing like shopping online?
a cool and cheap b convenient and cheap

为什么? Wèishénme? why?
用 yòng to use
信用卡 xìnyòngkǎ credit card
安全 ānquán safe

Grammar

The use of 还是 háishi

还是 ('or') is used in a question to indicate a choice: X or Y? The sentence structure is: *subject + first option + 还是 + second option*.
For example: 你是记者还是医生? Are you a journalist or a doctor?

It also works with verbs:

你学中文还是学法文? Are you studying Chinese or French?

你用信用卡还是用钱买东西? Do you use a credit card or cash to go shopping?

SPEAKING 3

Pairwork: ask your partner about online shopping, then swap. Use the framework below to help you.

A: 你喜欢在网上买东西吗?

B: 很/不喜欢。

A: 为什么?

B: 因为...。

A: 你在网上买...还是买...?

B: 我在网上买...。



READING 4

Read the passage below and answer the questions in English.

我的爷爷、奶奶六十多岁了,他们喜欢在网上玩儿游戏,也喜欢在网上看电影。他们常常上四个网站,三个是中文网站,一个是英文网站。爷爷说:“我们也在网上买东西吧?”奶奶说:“我们要去商店买东西,因为去商店买东西也是做运动。”

- 1 How old are the grandparents?
- 2 What do they do on the Internet?
- 3 What kind of websites do they visit?
- 4 What did Grandpa suggest?
- 5 Did Grandma agree with Grandpa? Why?



爷爷 yéye grandfather
奶奶 nǎinai grandmother
网站 wǎngzhàn website

READING 5

Read the questions and match them to the answers.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 你喜欢在网上买东西,还是喜欢去超市? | a 我喜欢用信用卡,很安全。 |
| 2 你为什么在网上买东西? | b 都喜欢。 |
| 3 你在网上买什么? | c 去超市,那里的东西很好吃。 |
| 4 你用信用卡还是用钱买东西? | d 买书,也买衣服。 |
| 5 你在哪儿买水果和青菜? | e 因为很方便,也很便宜。 |

WRITING 6

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 84–85.

姐 哥 还 爱 用 为

WRITING 7

Translate the English sentences into Chinese.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 My older brother likes surfing the Internet. | 3 Why don't you like using this notebook? |
| 2 My older sister works in a sports centre. | 4 Are you going to buy a skirt or a pair of socks? |



Great deals

China is a great place for shopping. You can buy almost anything you want, and there is usually a wide selection. But there may be a big difference in the price: any item found in a department store costs a great deal more than one found in a market.

Shopping in China is a social activity in many ways. Like anywhere else,

people often go with friends. In shops, whether big or small, shop assistants approach customers to offer advice and persuade people to buy; there is a lot of interaction between the seller and the customer.

Haggling (bargaining) is expected in street markets and in some small shops. Chinese people learn from a young age how to bargain; however, younger people are not always successful at it due to lack of experience and confidence.



How to haggle

- 1 Decide on the item you want to buy. Don't be distracted by 'bargains' for things you don't mean to buy, unless you really want them too.
- 2 Decide on the highest price you will pay for the item before you start haggling.
- 3 Start by offering a much lower price than you want to pay.
- 4 At first the stallholder will suggest a much higher price than your offer. At this point you say 太贵了! (Tài guì le! = too expensive!)
便宜点儿, 怎么样? (Piányi diǎnr zěnmeyàng?
= how about a bit cheaper?)
- 5 If you can't agree a price, say 算了 (suàn le = forget it) and walk off.
- 6 Normally the stallholder will call you back and agree to the price you want.
- 7 If the stallholder doesn't call you back, don't go back! Try to find the same item at another stall.



In groups, do some research on the Beijing Silk Market. Produce a leaflet in Chinese including the following information:

- Opening/Closing times
- Floor Guide

Treat yourself

People like to treat themselves while out shopping. Department stores and many street markets have hairdressers, rides for children and sometimes even places for ice-skating in winter. The top floor in most department stores has a range of places to eat, for example restaurants with Chinese food from different parts of China, fast food, Japanese and Korean food, or pizza and pasta.



Be entertained

In busy shopping areas there are usually outdoor 'entertainment squares' where people play games, sit down for a drink or watch skaters or street performers. So there is much more to shopping in China than simply buying something. It usually also involves lively conversations with shop assistants, listening to the non-stop promotion of special offers through loudspeakers, and a treat.

Whose money are you spending?

Chinese teenagers rely on their parents when it comes to shopping. Some would never go out to buy clothes on their own but would always shop with a parent. Teenagers do not usually have their own bank account. They expect their parents to pay for their shopping, especially for clothes, stationery and electronic goods.

In-store or online?

While some prefer to buy CDs and DVDs in stores, others like to download music tracks from the Internet or buy discs online. You can expect to find cheaper prices in online stores such as Joyo, Taobao and Dangdang, and delivery in big cities is often very fast. However, like anywhere else in the world, it is a good idea to be careful and buy from reliable companies when shopping online.

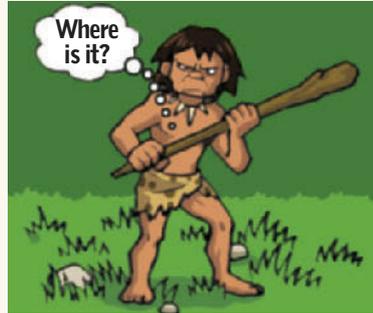
Some Chinese teenagers prefer western or Japanese/Korean goods, which are usually more expensive, while others prefer traditional Chinese brands. Most people in the cities mix and match: depending on what they need, they buy Chinese goods, some foreign brands that are made in China, and also things made abroad.



部首 Bùshǒu Radicals

心

The meaning of 心 is 'heart'. In the past, people believed that they used their hearts to think. Therefore, characters related to activities using the mind have the radical 心 which usually appears at the bottom of a character. For example, 想 (xiǎng, to think, to miss), 忘 (wàng, to forget), 忌 (jì, to be jealous or suspicious).



竹

Radical 竹 is the small version of the character 竹 which means bamboo and it looks like bamboo. Characters related to bamboo usually have the radical 竹 at the top of the character. For example, 笔 (bǐ, pen), 篮 (lán, basket), 笛 (dí, flute).



钅

Characters related to metal usually have the radical 钅 on the left. For example, 钱 (qián, money), 铁 (tiě, iron) 银 (yín, silver).



READING 1

Using the radicals to help you, match the Chinese with the English.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 竹竿 zhúgān | a underground |
| 2 地铁 dìtiě | b to miss |
| 3 想念 xiǎngniàn | c bamboo pole |
| 4 愿意 yuànyì | d nail |
| 5 篮子 lánzi | e willing to |
| 6 钉子 dīngzi | f basket |

READING 2

Match the character with its meaning in English. Identify which part of the character is related to the meaning (i.e. is the radical).

Example: 1 c

菜: the top part is related to the meaning.

- 1 菜 2 钱 3 想 4 裙 5 请 6 楼 7 笔 8 奶 9 爷 10 爱
- a pen c vegetable e building g money i think/miss
- b please/ask/
invite d grandmother f grandfather h love j skirt

Language

多音字 duō yīnzi

Some Chinese characters have more than one pronunciation (音 yīn means 'pronunciation' or 'sound'), and each pronunciation has a different meaning. Most words like this only change the tone, but some of them change both tone and pronunciation. For example:

Character	Pronunciation	Meaning	Word
便	biàn pián	convenient cheap	方便 便宜
乐	yuè lè	music happy	音乐 快乐
好	hǎo hào	good like	好看 爱好

WRITING 3

Look at each character in the row below. Select its radical from the list and complete the remaining strokes.

Example: 1 衤 + 君 = 裙

元 贵 菜 裙 件 条 双 笔 包 请 问 姐 还 爱

- 1 衤 3 讠 5 木 7 女 9 贝 11 亻 13 冫
- 2 讠 4 门 6 又 8 艹 10 宀 12 二 14 勹

WRITING 4

Fill in the gaps in Chinese characters for the English.

今天我去超市买东西。我买了 1 (1 kg) 苹果, 还买了 2 (a pair of shoes) 和 3 (five pairs of socks)。我也给 4 (younger brother and sister) 买了 5 (pens and schoolbags)。我没有买毛衣, 因为毛衣 6 (too expensive)。姐姐说: “我给你买一 7 (measure word for sweater) 漂亮的毛衣吧!” 我说: “太好了! 我还想要一条 8 (skirt)!”

LISTENING 1 Listen to Xiaoli's family who have just come back from the supermarket and complete the table.



Name	Food	Clothes	Stationery
Xiaoli	b		
Xiaoli's mum			
Xiaoli's dad			

LISTENING 2 Listen to a boy called Wang Lin and a girl called Li Yuanyuan and fill in the gaps in English.



- 1 Wang Lin and Li Yuanyuan are going to a .
- 2 Li Yuanyuan is going to buy a .
- 3 Wang Lin is going to buy a , because he wants to b .
- 4 Wang Lin can cook a and b .
- 5 Wang Lin is planning to cook a and b for dinner.
- 6 He wants to buy a and b .

SPEAKING 3 Pairwork. You and your friend are having a conversation before going shopping. Use the framework below to help you.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A: 我们去买...吧? | B: 太好了! 你想买什么? |
| A: 我想买..., ... , 和...。 | B: 你想买几件/双/条/斤/公斤...? |
| A: 我想买...件/双/条/斤/公斤...。 | B: 我最喜欢...色的..., 因为...。你呢? |
| A: 我最喜欢...色的, 因为...。 | B: 你...还是...? |
| A: 我.....。 | |

WRITING

4 Fill in the gaps using the English in brackets.

- 1 爷爷和奶奶喜欢去超市 a (buy vegetables), 他们说那儿的東西 b (not too expensive)。
- 2 我的 a (younger brother and younger sister) 常常去超市买 b (pens and notebooks)。
- 3 a (older sister and older brother) 爱 b (use) 信用卡在 c (online) 买衣服。他们买了 d (a pair of shoes)、e (two bags) 和 f (five pairs of socks), 都很便宜。

READING

5

Read the text then match the Chinese words with the English meanings. Use the radicals to help you if you get stuck

Example: 1 e

中国旗袍很漂亮, 去年, 我在北京买了一件。我的一个朋友问我, 伦敦的商店有旗袍吗? 你愿意和我一起去看看吗? 我说: “好吧! 我也想买中国的毛笔和竹笛。” 在伦敦的中国城, 我们吃了四川火锅, 虽然很辣, 但是我们觉得太好吃了! 我的朋友买了一件红旗袍, 很好看! 她还买了中国象棋。

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 旗袍 qípào | a hot pot |
| 2 愿意 yuànyì | b bamboo flute |
| 3 毛笔 máobǐ | c Chinese chess |
| 4 竹笛 zhúdí | d writing brush |
| 5 火锅 huǒguō | e qipao (Chinese dress, also known as cheongsam) |
| 6 象棋 xiàngqí | f to want; to be willing |

Language

Reading tips

When you read a text and cannot understand every word, you can use radicals to help you guess the meaning. For example, 旗袍 looks like a difficult word which you haven't learnt. But you might be able to work out that it has something to do with clothes, because 袍 has a 衤 radical which indicates clothes. First read a text all the way through and miss out any bits you don't understand, then go back and read it again. See if you can work out what would make sense in the gaps.

伦敦 Lúndūn London
 中国城 Zhōngguóchéng
 Chinatown (in another country)
 四川 Sīchuān Sichuan Province
 辣 là hot/spicy
 觉得 juéde feel

I can:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | • list some fruit and vegetables | 苹果 píngguǒ, 橙子 chéngzi, 香蕉 xiāngjiāo, 西红柿 xīhóngshì, 西瓜 xīguā, 葡萄 pútao |
| | • say measure words for money and weight | 块 kuài, 元 yuán, 角 jiǎo, 毛 máo, 分 fēn, 公斤 gōngjīn, 斤 jīn |
| | • ask what to buy and how much | 你买什么? 买多少? 多少钱一斤? |
| | • say 请 in conversation | 请喝茶! |
| | • understand the usage of 还 | 你还要什么? |
| | • use 太...了 | 太贵了! |
| | • write new characters | 斤、元、买、太、贵 |
| 2 | • use measure words for clothes | 件 jiàn, 条 tiáo, 双 shuāng |
| | • ask what the clothes are like | 这件毛衣怎么样? |
| | • ask how much when buying clothes | 衬衣多少钱一件? |
| | • understand the usage of 最, 虽然...但是 | 我最喜欢红毛衣; 这件大衣虽然漂亮, 但是很贵。 |
| | • write new characters | 鞋、裙、毛、袜、件、条、双、但 |
| 3 | • list some items sold in a department store | 笔 bǐ, 本子 běnzi, 书包 shūbāo |
| | • understand language related to the department store | 层 céng, 楼上 lóushàng, 楼下 lóuxià |
| | • use 请问 before asking a question | 请问, 你们有手机吗? |
| | • ask questions in a store | 书包在几层? |
| | • use the structure 给...买 | 她给我买了一件大衣。 |
| | • use 在 to indicate present continuous | 我在吃饭。 |
| | • write new characters | 卖、手、笔、包、请、问、弟、妹 |
| 4 | • talk about online shopping | 我在网上买东西。 |
| | • use words related to online shopping | 信用卡 xìnyòngkǎ, 网站 wǎngzhàn, 方便 fāngbiàn, 安全 ānquán, 便宜 piányi |
| | • use 还是 in a question | 你是记者还是医生? |
| | • write new characters | 姐、哥、还、爱、用、为 |

Investigating characters

- | | |
|--|-------|
| • understand the radicals 心, 艹 and 车 | 想、笔、钱 |
| • understand about multiple pronunciations | 便、乐、好 |

Test

LISTENING 1

Listen to the conversation between a girl called Xiaoyu and a boy called Wang Feng. Is each statement true or false? (1-5)

- 1 Both Xiaoyu and Wang Feng bought some bananas.
- 2 Wang Feng bought some oranges but Xiaoyu did not.
- 3 Xiaoyu's older sister bought her a schoolbag.
- 4 The trainers cost 96 yuan.
- 5 Wang Feng thinks the trainers are too expensive.
- 6 Wang Feng likes online shopping.
- 7 Xiaoyu bought a mobile on the Internet.

SPEAKING 2

Roleplay. You are in a department store with your friend. Ask and answer the questions in Chinese.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 你买...吗? | 5 你是买...还是买...? |
| 2 你买多少...? | 6 请问手机在几层? |
| 3 ...多少钱一斤/件? | 7 你为什么喜欢在网上买东西? |
| 4 这件衣服怎么样? | |

READING 3

Read the shopping lists and choose the correct picture for each person.

Mary:

两件毛衣, 两双袜子, 一斤葡萄,
一斤西红柿

Paul:

两双袜子, 一条裤子,
两斤苹果, 一斤葡萄

Jenny:

一个书包, 一条裤子, 三斤香蕉,
一个西瓜



WRITING 4

Complete the gaps in Chinese.

亮亮:

你好! 今天我和 1 (friends) 去商店, 买了很多东西。小英买了一件 2 (shirt); 大东买了一条 3 (trousers); 美美买了 4 (pen); 王大中买了两双 5 (trainers); 我 6 (use) 信用卡买了一个包和五个 7 (notebooks)。我的包很好看, 8 (but) 很贵。

我哥哥、9 (older sister)、10 (younger brother)、妹妹也去买东西了。

你今天做了什么?

Lisa

Buying fruit and vegetables

苹果	píngguǒ	apple	元	yuán	yuan (<i>formal</i>)
橙子	chéngzi	orange	角	jiǎo	ten cents (<i>formal</i>)
香蕉	xiāngjiāo	banana	毛	máo	ten cents (<i>informal</i>)
西红柿	xīhóngshì	tomato	分	fēn	cent
青菜	qīngcài	greens	公斤	gōngjīn	kilogram
西瓜	xīguā	watermelon	斤	jīn	jin (half kilo)
葡萄	pútao	grapes	买	mǎi	to buy
白菜	báicài	Chinese cabbage	卖	mài	to sell
超市	chāoshì	supermarket	太贵了	tài guì le	too expensive
块	kuài	yuan (<i>informal</i>)	多少钱?	Duōshao qián?	How much does it cost?

Buying clothes

怎么样?	Zěnmeyàng?	What's it like?	件	jiàn	measure word for clothing
最	zuì	most	条	tiáo	measure word for narrow/long things
但是	dànshì	but	双	shuāng	pair
毛衣	máoyī	jumper	一共	yígòng	altogether

At the department store

层	céng	floor	书包	shūbāo	school bag
请问	qǐngwèn	excuse me	本子	běnzǐ	exercise book
楼上	lóushàng	upstairs	本	běn	measure word for books
楼下	lóuxià	downstairs	手机	shǒujī	mobile phone
笔	bǐ	pen	饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant

Online shopping

信用卡	xìnyòngkǎ	credit card	爱	ài	love
网站	wǎngzhàn	website	为什么?	Wèishénme?	why?
方便	fāngbiàn	convenient	用	yòng	to use
安全	ānquán	safe	时间	shíjiān	time
便宜	piányi	cheap			
还是	háishi	or			

Relatives

爷爷	yéye	grandpa	奶奶	nǎinai	grandma
----	------	---------	----	--------	---------

Writing strategies

- 1 Look, say, cover, write and check. Use this strategy when trying to memorise vocabulary.
- 2 Learn characters with the correct stroke order and correct number of strokes. You will see why this is important in the dictionary section in the next chapter.
- 3 Grouping characters around radicals may help you learn them.
- 4 Look for pictures in the characters and use the picture to jog your memory when learning to write.
- 5 Practise a little and often; it is impossible to learn characters at the last minute.
- 6 Use sticky notes: write new characters on sticky notes and stick them around your house. The rest of the family will be intrigued.
- 7 Don't spend too much time in any one character session on the easy characters you know. Face up to those tricky ones first and get them into your memory. Everyone has some characters they find difficult!
- 8 Practise writing with a calligraphy brush. It is a lot of fun.

Stroke order

斤 斤 斤 斤 斤

元 元 元 元

买 买 买 买 买 买

太 太 太 太

贵 贵 贵 贵 贵 贵 贵 贵 贵

鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋
鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋

裙 裙 裙 裙 裙 裙 裙 裙 裙 裙 裙 裙

毛 毛 毛 毛

袜 袜 袜 袜 袜 袜 袜 袜 袜 袜

件 件 件 件 件 件

条 条 条 条 条 条 条

双 双 双 双

但 但 但 但 但 但 但

卖 卖 卖 卖 卖 卖 卖 卖

手 手 手 手

笔 笔 笔 笔 笔 笔 笔 笔 笔 笔

包 包 包 包 包

请	请	请	请	请	请	请	请	请	请
问	问	问	问	问	问				
弟	弟	弟	弟	弟	弟	弟			
妹	妹	妹	妹	妹	妹	妹	妹		
姐	姐	姐	姐	姐	姐	姐	姐		
哥	哥	哥	哥	哥	哥	哥	哥	哥	哥
还	还	还	还	还	还	还			
爱	爱	爱	爱	爱	爱	爱	爱	爱	爱
用	用	用	用	用					
为	为	为	为						

1 旅行计划 Lǚxíng jìhuà Travel plans

Learning to say the seasons and directions

LISTENING 1 Listen and choose the correct answer.



春天 chūntiān



夏天 xiàtiān



秋天 qiūtiān



冬天 dōngtiān

- I like winter because it **snows/it is cold**.
- I like **spring/summer** because it is pretty.
- Lindsey likes **autumn/summer** because it is hot.
- My younger brother likes **spring/autumn** because his birthday is during that season.
- My mum doesn't like winter because it is very **windy/cold** in winter.
- My younger sister likes **spring/autumn** because she says the weather is neither cold nor hot then.

LISTENING 2 First, listen and write down the number of the questions (1–4) in the correct order. Then listen again and say whether each statement (a–f) is true or false. If false, give the correct answer.

- Where are you going in China?
- When are you going to China?
- Do you have any friends in China?
- Have you been to China?

什么时候? Shénme shíhou?
When?; What time?

- Robert rang Zhou Hong to tell her that he is going to China.
- Robert is going to China next year.
- Robert is going to Beijing, Shanghai, Xi'an and Hong Kong.
- Robert wants to go to Beijing in summer.
- Robert has been to China.
- Robert has two friends in Shanghai and he plans to go and see them.

喂 wèi or wéi hello (on the telephone)

Grammar

The use of 过 guo

When 过 guo follows a verb, it indicates a past experience: 我去过中国。 I have been to China.

To make a negative, use 没: 我没去过中国。 I have not been to China.

了 is used for completed action at a specific time, while 过 is used when talking about an indefinite time in the past. For example:

我昨天见了。 I met him. (it happened on a particular day)

我见过他。 I have met him. (at some time or other in the past)

READING

3

Read the online chat between Rob and Xiaodong. List in English at least four questions from Xiaodong and Rob's answers to them.

Xiaodong: Rob 你今年要去中国吗?

Rob: 不是今年, 是明年。

Xiaodong: 去中国哪儿?

Rob: 北京、上海、西安和广州。北京在中国的北边, 上海在中国东边, 西安在西边, 广州在南边!

Xiaodong: 你要去四个地方!

Rob: 是!

Xiaodong: 你怎么去?

Rob: 我坐飞机去中国。在中国我要坐火车, 因为火车比飞机便宜。

Xiaodong: 你和谁一起去?

Rob: 我自己去。

Xiaodong: 自己去?! 你有钱吗?

Rob: 我爸爸妈妈给我买飞机票, 在中国的时候, 我要工作赚钱。

Xiaodong: 你去过中国吗?

Rob: 没去过。这是第一次!



今年 jīnnián this year
东 dōng east
西 xī west
南 nán south
北 běi north
的时候 de shíhòu when...
第一次 dì yī cì (for the) first time

自己 zìjǐ self
票 piào ticket
赚 zhuàn to make/earn (money)

SPEAKING

4

Work in pairs (A and B), using the map from Activity 3. A tells B where they have been in China and in which season. B notes down the answer in English and finds the place on the map. Then swap.

你去过...吗?

我春天去过.../没去过...

WRITING

5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 106–107.

春 夏 秋 冬 北 南 东 西 过

WRITING

6

Write your plan for a trip to China. Include the following:

- Whether you have been to China before
- When you are going
- Which season you would like to go in and why
- With whom you are going
- How you are going to travel to and within China
- What you are going to do in China (such as shopping, eat Chinese food, see Chinese friends, etc.)

LISTENING 1

Listen and note down the letter of the pictures you hear. (1-2)



a 长城 Chángchéng



b 故宫 Gùgōng



c 天安门广场
Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng



d 鸟巢 Niǎocháo



e 动物园
dòngwùyuán

LISTENING 2

Listen and say whether the statement is true or false.
If false, give the correct answer.

- The man who started the conversation is a tour guide.
- They are going to the Great Wall in the morning.
- They are having lunch back at their hotel.
- They will be going to the Bird's Nest stadium in the afternoon.
- They will be going shopping in the city centre in the evening.
- According to the tour guide, many shops in big Chinese cities open before 9am and close after 9pm.

...以前 ...yǐqián before...

...以后 ...yǐhòu after...

开门 kāimén to open/opening

关门 guānmén to close/closing

门票 ménpiào entrance ticket

导游 dǎoyóu tour guide

Chinese names

Teenagers in China usually call their friends by their first name (if the first name has two characters, as one character would sound too short). It is also common to call them by their full name.

At work or in other situations, you normally call someone who is younger or junior to you by 小 + surname (小李) or just by their full name.

Culture

Grammar

The use of 以前 and 以后

In English we say 'before 10am' and 'after dinner'.

In Chinese it's the other way round:

早上十点以前 = before 10am

晚饭以后 = after dinner

SPEAKING 3

In pairs, ask and answer questions about where you want to visit and the opening/closing time of the places. You can make up the times.

A: 你想去哪儿?

B: 我想去动物园。

A: 动物园几点开门, 几点关门?

B: 动物园早上九点半开门, 下午六点关门。

READING

4

Read the passage and then match the two halves of each sentence below. Then write a sentence of your own for each of the grammar structures given in the coloured panel below.

www.rob'sblog.cn 搜索

北京! 北京!

我星期六去了长城, 我在长城玩儿了一天, 虽然人很多, 但是长城很有意思。昨天我也去了有名的故宫, 我最喜欢故宫, 因为故宫很漂亮。我今天上午去了动物园, 黑白色的大熊猫很胖、很好玩儿。因为下午下雨, 很冷, 所以我去商店买了一件上衣。晚上我在一个饭馆吃了晚饭, 饭菜很好吃, 也很便宜。我也喝了中国茶, 我觉得绿茶比花茶好喝。

我还没去过鸟巢和天安门广场, 下个星期我要和两个朋友一起去。

有名 yǒumíng famous

熊猫 xióngmāo panda

因为..., 所以...

yīnwèi..., suǒyǐ... because..., so...

下(雨/雪) (of rain/snow etc.) to come down; to fall

觉得 juéde to think/feel

Grammar

The use of 因为..., 所以...

The sentence pattern is:

Because + (the reason), so + (an outcome or fact). You don't always need to say 所以.

因为我学中文, (所以) 我想去中国。= Because I'm learning Chinese, (so) I want to go to China.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 虽然长城上人很多, | a 所以我去商店买了一件上衣。 |
| 2 我去了动物园, | b 但是很有意思。 |
| 3 因为下午很冷, | c 熊猫很胖、很好玩儿。 |
| 4 我没去过鸟巢, | d 我要下个星期和朋友一起去。 |

了 因为..., 所以... 比 过 要

WRITING

5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 106–107.

长	城	因	所	以	开	关
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

WRITING

6

After reading Rob's blog, his friend posted some questions about his plans for next week. Pretend you are Rob and write the answers to the questions.

哪天去鸟巢?

鸟巢在北京哪儿?

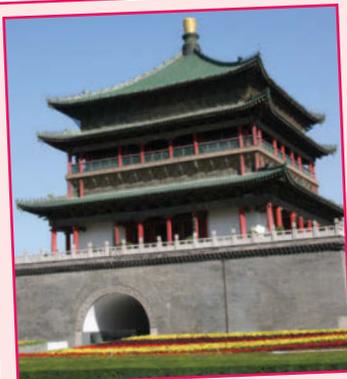
你怎么去?

和谁一起去?

什么时候来西安?

READING 1

Translate the advert into English.



钟楼·兵马俑·钟楼 一日游

星期一 ~ 星期天
早上九点半 ~ 下午四点半



出租车: 三百五十元

欢迎!

钟楼 Zhōnglóu Bell Tower

兵马俑 Bīngmǎyǒng

Terracotta Army

游 yóu to travel/tour

百 bǎi one hundred

LISTENING 2

Listen to Robert and his Chinese friend Zhao Dong. True or false? If false, give the correct answer.

- 1 Robert went to the Terracotta Army and the Bell Tower and he felt tired and hungry.
- 2 According to Zhao Dong, the restaurant is expensive but has nice food.
- 3 The restaurant was busy because it was dinner time.
- 4 The restaurant offers rice and fried dishes only.
- 5 Both Robert and Zhao Dong would like some fried rice.
- 6 Robert can use chopsticks.

累 lèi tired; weary

一点儿 yídiǎnr a little bit

饿 è hungry

渴 kě thirsty

筷子 kuàizi chopsticks

点菜 diǎn cài to order food

好吃 hǎochī tasty; good to eat

非常 fēicháng very

Grammar

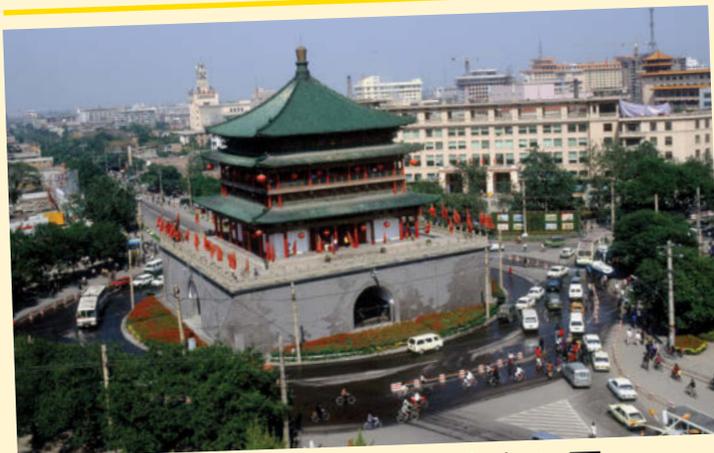
The use of (一)点儿

一点儿 yídiǎnr is often used before nouns: 我会说一点儿中文。= I can speak a little bit of Chinese. It also sometimes goes before verb adjectives but with 有 before the phrase: 我有(一)点儿累。 I am a bit tired.

READING 3

Read the introduction to the Bell Tower and answer the questions.

钟楼



钟楼在西安的中心，它的历史有六百多年。钟楼一共有三层，四边，每一边有一个大门，每个大门的对面是一条大街。因为这四条大街面对东、西、南、北四个方向，所以叫东大街、西大街、南大街、北大街。很多年以前，东大街和西大街上商店非常多，人们都来这里买东西，所以 go shopping 是“买东西”，不是“买南北”！

边 biān side
街 jiē street
面对 miànduì to face
方向 fāngxiàng direction

- 1 Where is the Bell Tower located in Xi'an?
- 2 How old is it?
- 3 What are the four streets called? Why?
- 4 What does 买东西 literally mean and why does it actually mean to go shopping?

WRITING 4

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. For more help with stroke order, see pages 106–107.

点 非 筷 觉 得 累

WRITING 5

Make a poster to advertise 兵马俑 or 钟楼 in Xi'an. You could use ICT to help you find information and pictures if necessary. Include information on the following:

- Location
- Opening/closing days and times
- Visitors' comments
- History
- Means of transport and prices

SPEAKING 6

Present your tour advert from Activity 5. You can use these key sentences/phrases to help you.

兵马俑/钟楼 在西安的.../...边

兵马俑/钟楼 ..., 每天...点开门, ...点关门

你可以坐/骑...车去兵马俑/钟楼

...车...元/块

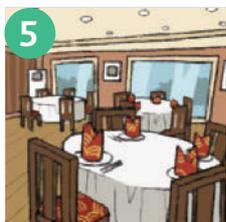
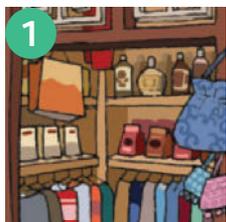
我/我的朋友/很多人去过兵马俑/钟楼, 我/他们觉得/说 兵马俑/钟楼...

可以 kěyǐ may

4 在上海买东西 Zài Shànghǎi mǎi dōngxi Shopping in Shanghai

Buying souvenirs

READING 1 Read the postcard and rearrange the pictures in the order they appear in the text.



小冬
你好!

我在上海。上海的天气不冷不热，但是有时候下大雨。上海有很多高楼，商店，也有很多人。因为我知道上海有很多好商店，所以我上个星期去给家人和朋友买了礼物。我也去吃了很多好的东西，上海饭馆吃的东西比西安的贵。我现在在一个小学做英文老师，我喜欢这个工作，孩子们都很可爱!

你怎么样？西安天气好不好？你忙不忙？

Robert
十月二十五日



有时候 yǒu shíhòu sometimes

礼物 lǐwù present; gift

可爱 kě'ài lovable; cute

LISTENING 2 Listen to Robert and his new friend Li Yuanyuan and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Robert say about the panda?
- 2 What does Li Yuanyuan say about Robert's Chinese writing?
- 3 What does Robert feel about writing Chinese characters?
- 4 How many characters does Robert think he can write?
- 5 Robert asked where the post office is. What is Li Yuanyuan's response?

明信片 míngxìnpìàn post card

汉字 Hànzì Chinese character

得 de linking word between a verb and an adverb

Grammar

The use of 得 de after a verb

得 is used to express how an activity is done: how well, how fast, etc. The main verb of the sentence is repeated and is directly followed by 得: *verb + object + 得 + adverb*. For example:

他写汉字写得很好。 He writes Chinese characters very well.

这个人吃饭吃得很多。 This person eats a lot.

LISTENING 3

Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 For whom does Robert want to buy a present?
- 2 What items does the shop assistant mention?
- 3 What does Robert say about his mum?
- 4 What are Robert's comments about the Chinese painting?
- 5 What does Robert say about studying Chinese painting?
- 6 Does Robert decide to buy the Chinese painting? Why or why not?
- 7 What kind of chopsticks does Robert ask for and how many?
- 8 How much are the chopsticks?

画 huà to draw/paint; drawing/painting

画画(儿) huà huà(r) to draw/paint a picture



SPEAKING 4

Pairwork in a souvenir shop. A is the customer and B is the shop assistant.

Customer	Shop assistant
你们有...吗?	我们有...
我想买...	筷子、中国画、熊猫、明信片、中国茶
我觉得...很漂亮	你觉得...怎么样?
...有点儿贵	...不贵

WRITING 5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
For more help with stroke order, see pages 106–107.

汉 字 写 信 画 可 片

LISTENING 6

Listen and answer the questions in Chinese.
You do not need to answer in full sentences. (1–5)

- 1 她想给爸爸妈妈买什么? 为什么?
- 2 Robert 写什么写得很好?
- 3 张小红觉得熊猫怎么样?
- 4 Robert 在商店买了一张什么? 他什么时候学过画中国画?
- 5 Robert 给小冬写了一张什么? 小冬是谁? Robert 说上海天气怎么样?

5 广州的春节 Guǎngzhōu de Chūnjié Spring Festival in Guangzhou

Learning about the Chinese New Year

LISTENING 1

Listen and read the text about Chinese New Year and note down the letters of the pictures in the order they are mentioned.

春节的时候，我们放鞭炮，人们见面说“新年好”，家人一起吃饭，大人给孩子红包，孩子们穿新衣服。

放 fàng to set off (firecrackers)
 鞭炮 biānpào firecrackers
 新年 xīnnián new year
 新年好 xīnnián hǎo Happy New Year
 红包 hóngbāo a red envelope (containing money as a gift)



READING 2

Read the e-mail Robert wrote to his friend and answer the questions.

天南：

新年好！我在广州。

今天是中国新年，中国新年在中国也叫春节。我今天去了张老师家，张老师是我的中文老师。我和张老师全家在一个很漂亮的饭店吃了饭，她还给了一个红包！除了吃饭以外，我们还一起放了鞭炮。在广州很多人喜欢在春节的时候全家人去饭店吃饭，饭店里有很多人，很热闹。春节是一个很有意思的节日，今天我也非常高兴认识张老师全家。

广州有一点儿冷，北京冬天天气好不好？下雪了吗？

下个星期我给你打电话。

Robert
二月八日

- 1 What does Robert say about Chinese New Year?
- 2 What did Robert do with Mrs. Zhang's family?
- 3 What did Robert get?
- 4 What did they do after the meal?
- 5 What does Robert say about the restaurant and how he felt?
- 6 What is Robert going to do next week?

春节 Chūnjié Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)
 全家 quánjiā the whole family
 热闹 rènao lively; bustling with noise and excitement
 节日 jiérì festival
 高兴 gāoxìng happy; glad
 认识 rènshi to know a person; to recognise
 打电话 dǎ diànhuà to make a phone call

Grammar

Apart from: 除了... (以外)... 还/也... chūle...(yiwài)...hái/yě

除了中文(以外), 我还学习法语。 Apart from Chinese, I also learn French.

除了踢足球, 我也喜欢打篮球。 Apart from playing football, I also like playing basketball.

LISTENING 3

Answer the questions in English and then match the two halves of the sentences.

- How do Teacher Zhang's grandchildren greet her?
- How does Teacher Zhang introduce Robert to her grandchildren?
- How do the children greet Robert?
- What surprises Robert and what is his response?
- What does Teacher Zhang suggest at the end of the dialogue?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1 孩子们见了奶奶以后说 | a 哥哥 |
| 2 张老师给了 Robert | b 新年好 |
| 3 Robert 认识 | c 红包上的三个汉字 |
| 4 张老师的孙子和孙女叫 Robert | d 一个红包 |

孙子 sūnzi grandson
孙女 sūnnǚ granddaughter



SPEAKING 4

Pairwork. Person A pretends to be Robert or Teacher Zhang to talk about their Chinese New Year. Person B takes notes and asks questions. Then swap.

WRITING 5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit.
For more help with stroke order, see pages 106–107.

认 识 孩 兴 节 话

WRITING 6

Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- Happy New Year!
- The Spring Festival is a big festival in China.
- I am going to make a phone call tomorrow.
- Children like the Spring Festival because they like the red envelopes.
- I am very pleased to meet you.

✦ Learning more about Chinese festivals

1 春节 Chūnjié The Spring Festival

The Chinese New Year is also known as the Spring Festival (春节 Chūnjié) because it celebrates the coming of spring. It is the most important festival in China, and for Chinese people anywhere else in the world (such as London, Singapore and New York). New Year's Day is on the first day of the first month of the traditional Chinese lunar calendar, which uses the phases of the moon to calculate days and months. New Year celebrations last as many as 15 days, sometimes more. Even though China is big and family members sometimes live far apart, it is important that parents, children and siblings are together for this major holiday.



Preparations at home begin days before New Year. The colour red, which is believed to bring luck and prosperity, is used a lot in New Year's decorations. These include paper cuts (剪纸 jiǎnzhǐ) and red couplets (对联 duìlián), on which are written good wishes for the year; these are posted on the door.

On Chinese New Year's Eve, families gather and start cooking. In northern China, dumplings (饺子 jiǎozi) are typical New Year's treats, and the whole family enjoys preparing them together. (It's a lot of work.) The New Year starts with a loud bang at midnight with firecrackers going off in public squares and private yards. The New Year is not a quiet festival!

On New Year's Day and for days after, families and friends visit each other to give presents and pass on their good wishes. Children are treated to new clothes and 'red envelopes' (红包 hóngbāo) with cash inside.

SPEAKING

1

In groups, prepare and give a presentation on the Spring Festival/ Chinese New Year. Use the information from the previous unit and this one to help you. Illustrate your presentation with photos or pictures.

2 元宵节 Yuánxiāojié Lantern Festival

Yuan Xiao Festival (元宵节), otherwise known as the Lantern Festival, is celebrated on the fifteenth day of the first month of the lunar calendar (usually some time in February in the modern solar calendar you are familiar with). It brings an end to Chinese New Year celebrations. It is the first full moon of the year, and therefore is a celebration of spring's arrival.

Many hundreds of years ago, during the Song (960–1279) and Ming (1368–1644) dynasties, all kinds of richly decorated lanterns were put up on the streets for everybody to enjoy. Today, lantern-viewing can last several nights. Some lanterns are tagged with colourful riddles for people to solve. It is said that in those days, when girls and boys were kept apart in daily life, the Lantern Festival provided the perfect occasion for them to meet under the beautiful lanterns and fall in love.



During the festival, people eat 元宵 (yuánxiāo), otherwise known as 汤圆 (tāngyuán). They are sweet dumplings made of glutinous rice with fillings such as sesame, red bean sauce and crushed peanut. Tang yuan sounds like 'tuan yuan', which means 'reunion' in Chinese, so it carries good wishes for family togetherness. Traditional dances including lion and dragon dancing are put on, adding to the festive atmosphere.

3 中秋节 Zhōngqiūjié Mid-Autumn Festival



The Mid-Autumn Festival (中秋节) falls exactly in the middle of autumn, on the fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is also known as the Moon Festival, for on that day the full moon is brighter and rounder than any other day in the year. The roundness of the moon is a symbol for completeness and family reunion, so on this day family members get together and enjoy each other's company.

By tradition, people eat moon-cakes (月饼 yuèbing) and other snacks on this day and watch the bright moon with their families. Moon-cakes get their name from their round shape, resembling the moon. They are pastries with fillings of all kinds: egg yolk, red bean, green tea, nuts, etc. Nowadays, to cater for the changing tastes of young people, they are even available with chocolate and ice cream fillings!

For those who are unable to join their family to celebrate, the festival marks a special day on which family members think of each other by watching the moon from wherever they are.

WRITING 2

Prepare a poster advertising one of the festivals in this unit. Give the date, time and location. Include pictures and activities and things to eat and drink.



部首 Bùshǒu Radicals

Combination words

冫

This radical has two drops of water, usually on the left of the character, which indicates 'ice'. You can see why some characters like 冷 (lěng, cold), 冰 (bīng, ice) and 冻 (dòng, freeze) have this radical.



禾

If a character has a 禾 radical, its meaning might be related to grain. For example, 秋 (qiū, autumn) 种 (zhǒng, seed) 稻 (dào, unhusked rice).



READING 1

Choose the correct character for each gap in the text. For the characters you don't know, decide according to the radical.

a 冷 b 冰 c 香 d 冬 e 冻 f 稻

妈妈做的中国饭太 1 了!

那个地方的 2 米很好吃。

北京的秋天不 3 不热。

妹妹想吃 4 淇淋。

英国的 5 天常常下雨。

这几天下雪, 海水都 6 上了。

READING 2

Group the characters with the same radicals in each set by writing down their numbers and say why they have the same radical.

Set 1:

1 昨 2 语 3 香 4 海 5 好 6 认 7 衬 8 钟 9 裙 10 晚
11 请 12 时 13 袜 14 识 15 奶 16 春 17 谢 18 秋 19 妹 20 裤
21 汽 22 银 23 姐 24 钱 25 记 26 明

Set 2:

1 床 2 橙 3 果 4 城 5 国 6 园 7 厅 8 边 9 这 10 筷
11 冬 12 运 13 柿 14 菜 15 厕 16 花 17 楼 18 笔 19 本 20 地
21 桌 22 过 23 冷 24 厨 25 椅 26 苹

READING

3

Match the words with the English by looking at the radicals.

Group 1:

- | | |
|------|-----------------|
| 1 种子 | a square/plaza |
| 2 凛冽 | b distant |
| 3 广场 | c seed |
| 4 遥远 | d bitterly cold |

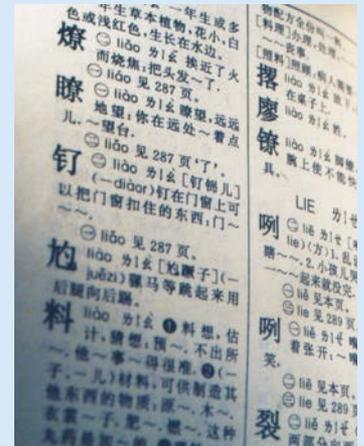
Group 2:

- | | |
|------|------------------|
| 1 语言 | a cool (weather) |
| 2 波浪 | b rice shoot |
| 3 凉快 | c wave |
| 4 秧苗 | d language |

Language

How to look up a Chinese character

- If you know the pronunciation of the character but not the meaning, you simply look for it by its pinyin sound, in alphabetical order, as you would use an English dictionary.
- If you can't recognise a character in a text, you need to get the dictionary definition by its radical:
 - Go to the table of radicals in the front of the dictionary.
 - Find the radical in the table by its stroke number. The number besides the radical refers to the page of the character index, where you will find all the words with the radical.
 - In the character index, find the word by counting the remaining strokes of the character (don't count the radical). There will be a page number listed for the word. Then you can go and find the pronunciation and meaning.



READING

4

Use a dictionary to look up the characters which you haven't learnt below. Find out their pronunciation, tones and meanings.

袖 忘 笛 钉 秧 桶 讲 霜

LISTENING 1 Listen to Liu Hong, Li Dong and Zhang Yue talking about their plans, then copy and complete the grid in English.

Name	Time to go	Where to go	For how long	Reasons to stay
Liu Hong				
Li Dong				
Zhang Yue				

READING 2 Read the text and answer the questions in English.

三年以前, Jack 第一次去西安。那一年, 西安的夏天非常热, 雨下得很少, Jack 觉得很**不舒服**。但是, Jack 认识了几个新朋友, 他们一起去动物园、买东西, 看兵马俑。有时候, 他们也一起去吃西安的小吃。西安的晚上很热闹, Jack 喜欢晚上去**夜市**买东西, 他给朋友买了很多礼物, 有**玩具**、**玩具**熊猫, 还有中国画儿。

- 1 When did Jack go to Xi'an for the first time?
- 2 How did he find the summer in Xi'an?
- 3 What did he do with his friends? List three activities.
- 4 How was it in Xi'an in the evening?
- 5 What did Jack buy for his friends?

不舒服 bù shūfu
uncomfortable, unwell
夜市 yèshì evening market
玩具 wánjù toy



LISTENING 3 Listen to Wang Tianming and his friend talking about his stay in Beijing. True or false? If false, give the correct answer.

- 1 Wang Tianming visited Beijing in autumn.
- 2 He stayed there for three months.
- 3 It was not hot or cold in Beijing, but it was windy.
- 4 Apart from the Great Wall, he also visited the Forbidden City and the Zoo.
- 5 He was too tired to reach the Great Wall.
- 6 There is a saying: 'If you fail to reach the Great Wall, you are not a man.'

爬 pá climb
能 néng can

SPEAKING

4

Pairwork. You and your friend have come back from holiday. Ask each other questions about your trip. Use the framework to help you.

A: ...你去哪儿了?

B: 我去了...。

A: 你是和谁一起去的?

B: 和我的...。

A: 那个地方怎么样?

B: ...。

A: 你在...买了什么东西?

B: 我买了...。

A: 你们在...还做了什么?

B: 我们...。

LISTENING

5

Four people are talking about the Spring Festival. Listen and fill in the gaps first with pinyin and then characters. The number of lines shows how many characters are missing.

过 guò to spend/pass (time)

Example: 1 guò 过

小雪: 我不喜欢 1 春节, 春节的时候正是 2 2 很 3 ; 回家也很不方便, 4 4 上人太多。

王大秋: 过春节太有意思了! 5 5 5 都穿上 6 衣服、放鞭炮, 全家人一起包饺子, 那时候每个人都很 7 7 !

文文: 过春节的时候, 爷爷、奶奶、 8 8 、 9 9 会给我 10 10 , 我可以买自己喜欢的 11 11 。

大龙: 我喜欢在农村过春节, 12 12 非常 13 13 , 我也不用买很多 14 14 的礼物。

I can:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | • talk about the seasons | 春 chūn, 夏 xià, 秋 qiū, 冬 dōng |
| | • list four directions | 东 dōng, 西 xī, 南 nán, 北 běi |
| | • talk about past experience using 过 | 我去过中国, 他没有去过中国。 |
| | • read and understand a travel plan | 我明年要去美国。 |
| | • write new characters | 春、夏、秋、冬、东、西、南、北、过 |
| 2 | • talk about some famous places in Beijing | 长城 Chángchéng, 故宫 Gùgōng, 天安门广场 Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng, 鸟巢 Niǎocháo, 动物园 dòngwùyuán |
| | • describe a trip plan | 我们今天上午去长城, 下午去动物园。 |
| | • use more time words correctly | 以前、以后、商店早上九点以前开门, 晚上十点以后关门。 |
| | • use 因为...所以... to express reasons | 因为长城很有名, 所以我想去看长城。 |
| | • write new characters | 长、城、因、所、以、开、关 |
| 3 | • use 觉得 to express my opinion | 我觉得兵马俑非常好。 |
| | • use different adjectives to describe how I feel | 累、饿、渴 |
| | • use adverb 非常 to describe adjectives | 非常好、非常好吃、非常饿 |
| | • write new characters | 点、非、筷、觉、得、累 |
| 4 | • list souvenirs | 筷子 kuàizi, 中国画 Zhōngguóhuà, 熊猫 xióngmāo, 明信片 míngxìnpiàn, 中国茶 Zhōngguó chá |
| | • use 得 correctly | 他写汉字写得很好。 |
| | • write new characters | 汉、字、写、信、画、可、片 |
| 5 | • say Happy New Year | 新年好 xīnnián hǎo |
| | • talk about Chinese New Year activities | 放鞭炮 fàng biānpào, 红包 hóngbāo, 全家一起吃饭。 Quánjiā yìqǐ chī fàn. |
| | • use 除了...(以外),...还... | 除了吃饭以外, 我们还一起放了鞭炮。 |
| | • write new characters | 认、识、孩、兴、节、话 |

Investigating characters

- | | |
|---|-----|
| • recognise some radicals in characters | 丿、禾 |
|---|-----|

LISTENING 1

Listen to three people talking about three cities. Choose the correct answer for each question. (1-3)

- a Who is from Beijing? i Yuanyuan ii Diandian iii Dongdong
- b Who likes swimming? i Yuanyuan ii Diandian iii Dongdong
- c Who sometimes goes to the zoo? i Yuanyuan ii Diandian iii Dongdong
- d Who likes setting off firecrackers? i Yuanyuan ii Diandian iii Dongdong
- e Which city is lively with many people in restaurants? i Qingdao ii Beijing iii Guangzhou

SPEAKING 2

Role play. Look at the two pictures and talk about travelling to the two places.



READING 3

Xinxin and Xiaogao are going to Shanghai. Read their conversation and answer the questions in English.

小高：新新，你什么时候去上海？

新新：我想今年夏天去。小高，我们一起去吧！

小高：嗯...夏天太热，我要冬天去。

新新：上海的衣服比北京便宜，我想买两件旗袍。你呢？

小高：我想给我的家人和朋友买中国画儿和筷子。

- 1 What time of year does each person want to go to Shanghai?
- 2 What would each person like to buy in Shanghai?

WRITING 4

Fill in the gaps in Chinese using the English in brackets.

- 1 明年 a (spring), 我要去上海看朋友; b (autumn), 我想去广州玩儿。
- 2 动物园几点 a (opens), 几点 b (closes), 你知道吗?
- 3 上午我去了钟楼, 也看了兵马俑, a (feel) 有一点 b (tired)。
- 4 今天我 a (get to know) 了一个新朋友, 太 b (happy) 了!

Seasons and directions

春天	chūntiān	spring	西	xī	west
夏天	xiàtiān	summer	南	nán	south
秋天	qiūtiān	autumn	北	běi	north
冬天	dōngtiān	winter	春天不冷 不热。	Chūntiān bù lěng bù rè.	It is neither cold nor hot in spring.
东	dōng	east			

Time frames

什么时候?	Shénme shíhou?	When? What time?	... 以前	... yǐqián	before...
今年	jīnnián	this year	... 以后	... yǐhòu	after...
...的时候	... de shíhou	when...	有时候	yǒu shíhou	sometimes
第一次	dì yī cì	(for the) first time			

Cities and attractions

北京	Běijīng	Beijing	动物园	dòngwùyuán	zoo
上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai	钟楼	Zhōnglóu	Bell Tower
西安	Xī'ān	Xi'an	兵马俑	Bīngmǎyǒng	Terracotta Army
广州	Guǎngzhōu	Guangzhou	我去过.../ 没去过...	wǒ qùguo... /méi qùguo...	I have been to/haven't been to
长城	Chángchéng	the Great Wall	开门	kāimén	to open/opening
故宫	Gùgōng	the Forbidden City	关门	guānmén	to close/closing
天安门广场	Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng	Tian'anmen Square	门票	ménpiào	entrance ticket
鸟巢	Niǎocháo	Bird's Nest stadium	有名	yǒumíng	famous

Expressing feelings and opinions

觉得	juéde	to think/feel	饿	è	hungry
非常	fēicháng	very	渴	kě	thirsty
好吃	hǎochī	delicious; good to eat	一点儿	yídiǎnr	a little bit
累	lèi	tired	我有点儿 饿。	Wǒ yǒu diǎnr è.	I am a bit hungry.

Buying souvenirs

礼物	lǐwù	present; gift	汉字	Hànzì	Chinese character
筷子	kuàizi	chopsticks	画	huà	to draw/paint; drawing/ painting
熊猫	xióngmāo	panda	画画(儿)	huà huà(r)	to draw/paint a picture
明信片	míngxìnpiàn	postcard	可爱	kě'ài	lovable; cute

The Spring Festival

放	fàng	to set off (firecrackers)	孙女	sūnnǚ	granddaughter
鞭炮	biānpào	firecrackers	热闹	rènao	lively; bustling with noise and excitement
新年	xīnnián	new year	节日	jiérì	festival
新年好	xīnnián hǎo	Happy New Year	高兴	gāoxìng	happy; glad
红包	hóngbāo	a red paper envelope (containing money as a gift)	认识	rènshi	to know people; to understand; to recognise
春节	Chūnjié	Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)	打电话	dǎ diànhuà	to make a phone call
全家	quánjiā	whole family	饭店	fàndiàn	hotel; restaurant
孙子	sūnzi	grandson	点菜	diǎn cài	to order food

Linking words and phrases

因为..., 所以...	yīnwèi... suǒyǐ...	because... so...	他写汉字写得很好。	Tā xiě Hànzì xiě de hěn hǎo.	He writes Chinese characters very well.
因为天气好, 所以我去了长城。	Yīnwèi tiānqì hǎo, suǒyǐ wǒ qùle Chángchéng.	The weather was good so I went to the Great Wall.	除了(以外), ...还/也...	Chúle... (yǐwài), ... hái/yě...	Apart from... also...
得	de	linking word between a verb and an adverb	除了踢足球, 我也打篮球。	Chúle tī zúqiú, wǒ yě dǎ lánqiú.	Apart from football, I also play basketball.

Dictionary skills

- For looking up words, you will need to use a bilingual dictionary: Chinese-English, English-Chinese.
- The Chinese-English side of the dictionary is arranged in pinyin alphabetical order and by tone. So if you know how to pronounce a word and its tone, then it will be easy: *āi* comes before *ái*, *ǎi* and *ài*.
- If you don't know the pronunciation, the quickest way might be to ask your teacher. If not, have a go at using the radical and stroke index; it's a lot of fun, but can be time-consuming. You will now understand why it is so important to get the number of strokes in a character right, such as writing 𠃉 with three strokes instead of four.
- In general, you will probably be using the English-Chinese side of the dictionary. Look up what you want to say. If there is a choice of Chinese words, then look up the words the other way round in the Chinese-English side to check how they are used.
- A word of warning! Chinese has a different structure from English and a different cultural context. Sometimes ordinary words in English are not easy to translate into Chinese. You are less likely to come unstuck if you use your dictionary for nouns and verbs at the moment.
- Some beginners' dictionaries are particularly helpful, as they give examples of how to use a character in a sentence. Do take note of these examples. It is good to be ambitious in your writing, but you must make sure you work with words you know how to use.

Stroke order

春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春 春

夏 夏 夏 夏 夏 夏 夏 夏 夏 夏 夏

秋 秋 秋 秋 秋 秋 秋 秋 秋 秋

冬 冬 冬 冬 冬

北 北 北 北 北

南 南 南 南 南 南 南 南 南 南

东 东 东 东 东

西 西 西 西 西 西

过 过 过 过 过 过

长 长 长 长

城 城 城 城 城 城 城 城 城

因 因 因 因 因 因

所 所 所 所 所 所 所 所

以 以 以 以

开 开 开 开

关 关 关 关 关 关

点 点 点 点 点 点 点 点 点

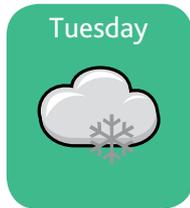
非 非 非 非 非 非 非 非

筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷	筷
觉	觉	觉	觉	觉	觉	觉	觉	觉	觉			
得	得	得	得	得	得	得	得	得	得	得	得	得
累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累	累
汉	汉	汉	汉	汉								
字	字	字	字	字	字							
写	写	写	写	写								
信	信	信	信	信	信	信	信	信	信			
画	画	画	画	画	画	画	画	画	画			
可	可	可	可	可								
片	片	片	片	片								
认	认	认	认	认								
识	识	识	识	识	识	识	识					
孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩			
兴	兴	兴	兴	兴	兴	兴						
节	节	节	节	节	节							
话	话	话	话	话	话	话	话	话	话			

1 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing A

Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1 David has written his own five-day weather forecast. Look at the pictures from the actual forecast. Correct his mistakes in Chinese.



今天星期一，星期一有雾，明天有雨，星期三多云，星期四有雨，星期五晴天。
这个星期天气不好！

READING 2 Read the text and copy and complete the grid.



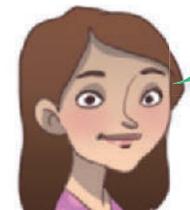
Kai

我要坐火车去美国，我要在美国买东西。

我要骑自行车去法国，我要在法国滑雪。



一云



Farida

我想坐飞机去中国，我想去看北京的博物馆。

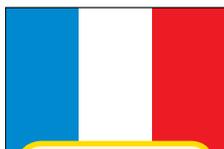
我想坐船去日本，我想和我的日本朋友去海边玩儿。



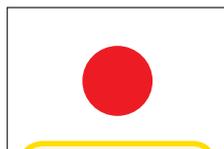
小星

	Country to go to	Means of transport	Activities
Kai			

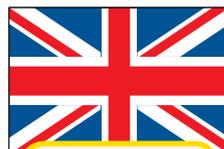
WRITING 3 Copy and complete the text about the travels of Da Ming.



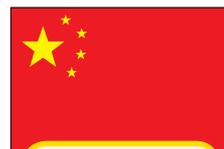
1994



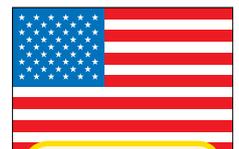
1997



2005



2008



Last year

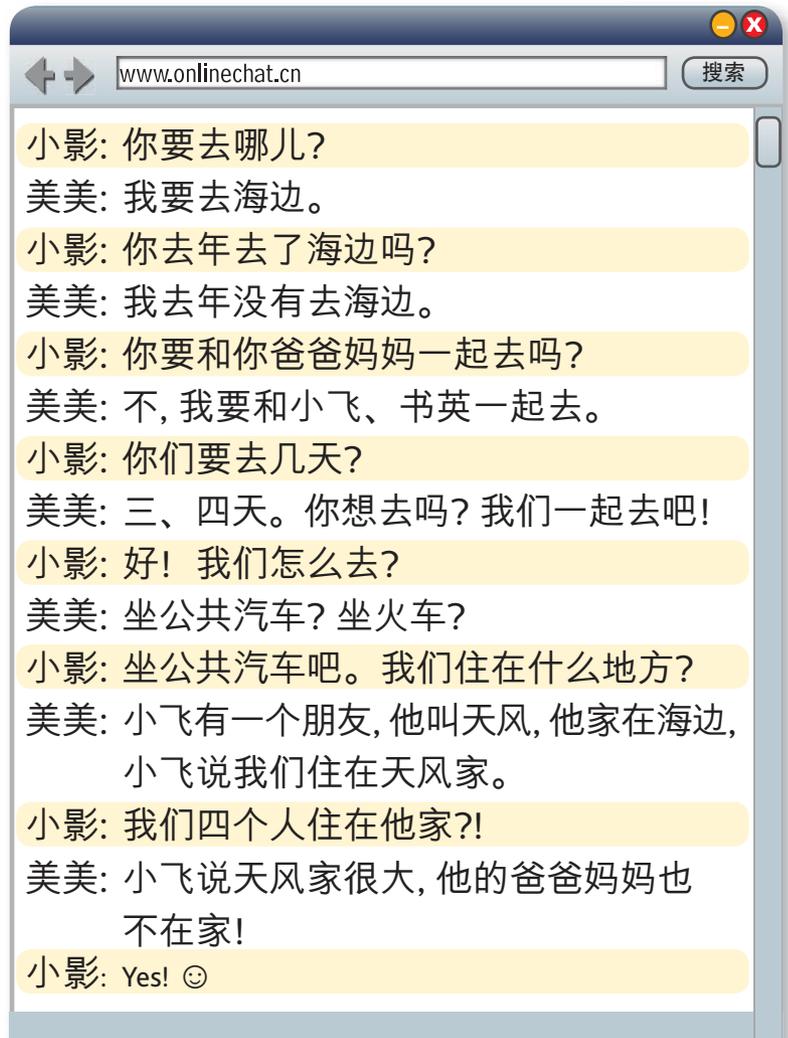
大明一九九四年去了法国，...

1 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing B

Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1 Meimei is chatting about holiday plans with her friend Xiaoying online. Read and answer the questions.

- 1 Where and with whom is Meimei planning to go on holiday?
- 2 How long is Meimei planning to stay there?
- 3 What does Meimei invite Xiaoying to do?
- 4 Where are they going to stay?
- 5 What is Xiaoying's concern?
- 6 Why does Meimei think staying at Tianfeng's is not a bad idea?



www.onlinechat.cn 搜索

小影: 你要去哪儿?
美美: 我要去海边。
小影: 你去年去了海边吗?
美美: 我去年没有去海边。
小影: 你要和你爸爸妈妈一起去吗?
美美: 不, 我要和小飞、书英一起去。
小影: 你们要去几天?
美美: 三、四天。你想去吗? 我们一起去吧!
小影: 好! 我们怎么去?
美美: 坐公共汽车? 坐火车?
小影: 坐公共汽车吧。我们住在什么地方?
美美: 小飞有一个朋友, 他叫天风, 他家在海边, 小飞说我们住在天风家。
小影: 我们四个人住在他家?!
美美: 小飞说天风家很大, 他的爸爸妈妈也不在家!
小影: Yes! 😊

WRITING 2 Read this teenager's online profile. Pretend you are a Chinese teenager and you are responding to Dugma to introduce yourself. You can make up the details or use your own.

我叫 Dugma, 我是德国人, 我十五岁。我住在德国农村。我每天坐火车去上学。我会说德语, 英语。我想学中文。去年我的好朋友 Aarika 和她的爸爸妈妈去了中国。我很想去中国, 我也很想有一个中国朋友。我的爱好是滑雪, 我也喜欢看博物馆。



2 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing A

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1 Match the Chinese words to the pictures.

Example: 1 c



- a 书架 b 大衣 c 电视 d 运动鞋 e 床 f 桌子 g 袜子
h 椅子 i 门 j 电脑 k 裙子 l 灯 m 裤子 n 柜子

READING 2 Pick the odd one out and give the reason.

Example: 1d, because it's an object (noun) and the rest are sports (or verbs)

1 a 玩滑板 b 散步 c 打球 d 汽车 e 滑雪

2 a 高 b 胖 c 鞋 d 矮 e 瘦

3 a 黑 b 很 c 白 d 绿 e 黄

4 a 起床 b 睡觉 c 放学 d 卧室 e 回家

5 a 书架 b 桌子 c 柜子 d 床 e 聪明

WRITING 3 Fill in the gaps with the correct Chinese word.

- 小明很 a (fat), 也很 b (tall)。
- 美美的 a (computer) 在 b (on the desk)。
- 王英的 a (shirt) 是白色的, b (trousers) 是黑色的。
- 张家家每天 a (evening) 八点 b (do homework)。

2 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing B

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1 Zhao Jingjing is at a new school. Match her questions with the answers from her new friend Liu Xiaotian.



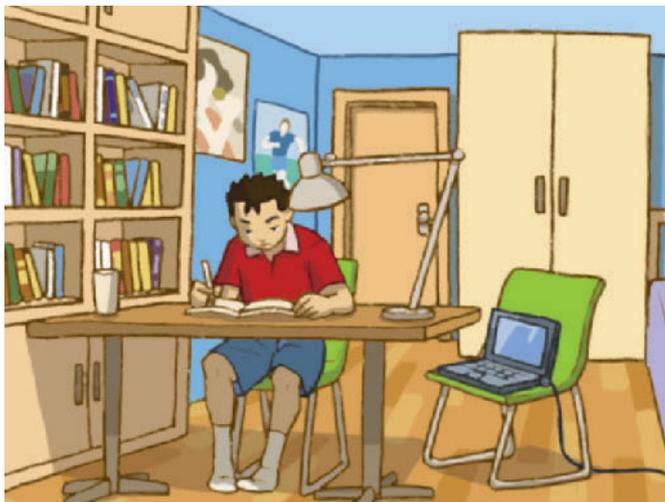
赵静静

- 1 你每天几点起床?
- 2 你八点吃早饭吗?
- 3 你上学穿什么衣服?
- 4 你中午在哪儿吃饭?
- 5 你几点放学回家?
- 6 你几点睡觉?

刘小天

- a 我下午四点半回家。
- b 早上六点半。
- c 我晚上十点上床睡觉。
- d 我穿蓝上衣、白裤子。
- e 不是,我七点二十分吃早饭。
- f 在学校里的饭馆。

READING 2 Look at the picture and read the sentences. True or false?



- 1 他在卧室里做作业。
- 2 他的上衣是黑色的。
- 3 他没有穿鞋。
- 4 他的卧室里有红色的柜子。
- 5 他的书架不高。
- 6 他的电脑在椅子上。

WRITING 3 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 Her computer is white.
- 2 She likes wearing a black coat.
- 3 He returns home at 7pm every day.
- 4 The lamp is on the desk.
- 5 This is a beautiful place.

3 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing A

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1 Look at the house adverts and list the similarities and differences between the two houses.



1
这个房子在市中心, 有一个客厅, 一个厨房, 一个浴室, 两个厕所, 两个大卧室, 一个小卧室。房子对面是一个运动中心。

2

这个房子在海边, 有一个客厅, 一个饭厅, 两个厕所和一个浴室, 两个卧室, 房子的后边有一个小花园。



Similarities	Differences
Both have a living room	

WRITING 2 Look at the picture and complete the gap with the correct word in Chinese.

Example: 1 右边



商店在银行的 1。

运动中心在电影院的 2。

银行在运动中心 3。

电影院在商店的 4。

5 在银行左边。

火车站在 6 的前边。

7 在电影院左边。

3 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing B

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1 Group the words into the categories shown in the box. *Example: 1 places in town*

- 1 火车站 2 女儿 3 厨房 4 工人 5 客厅 6 儿子
7 花园 8 商店 9 运动中心 10 先生 11 厕所 12 商人
13 公园 14 太太 15 科学家 16 记者

jobs places in town parts of a house/flat family members

READING 2 The table shows the results of a class survey of the most popular jobs. The survey report has several mistakes in it. Find the mistakes and correct them in Chinese.

Example: Male: 36, Female: 29

					
18	9	7	5	14	12

这个班有六十五个学生，三十六个男生、二十八个女生。这个班十八个人想做商人，十二个人想做演员，十四个人想做医生，九个人想做老师，五个人想做工程师。这个班学生都不想做记者、工人和护士。

WRITING 3 Copy and complete the gap with the correct word in characters.

Example: 1 见面

我们几点 1 ?

What time do we meet up?

 2 个星期你 3 4 我家吗?

Are you coming to my house next week?

周末我 5 去运动中心。

I often go to the leisure centre at the weekend.

他的儿子 6 女儿大, 可是女儿
 7 儿子 8 。

His son is older than his daughter, but his daughter is taller than his son.

你是不是 9 ?

Are you a teacher?

我爸爸没有 10 。

My dad doesn't have a job.

4 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing A

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1 Divide the Chinese words into groups using the categories in the box.

a 苹果	b 爷爷	c 角	d 笔	e 姐姐	f 元
g 橙子	h 公斤	i 香蕉	j 弟弟	k 分	l 本子
m 哥哥	n 双	o 西瓜	p 件	q 葡萄	r 毛
s 书包	t 条	u 奶奶	v 西红柿	w 块	x 妹妹

fruit	stationery	measure words	family members
-------	------------	---------------	----------------

READING 2 What did they buy? Read, then complete the sentences.

妈妈买了三斤葡萄和五斤苹果。
 爸爸买了一件毛衣, 也买了两双鞋。
 哥哥买了一个包, 还买了一个西瓜。
 姐姐买了一个手机, 还买了三本书。
 妹妹买了五个本子和三个橙子。
 弟弟买了一条裤子, 还买了四公斤青菜。

1 Older brother bought...

2 Older sister bought...

3 Dad bought...

4 Younger brother bought...

5 Mum bought...

6 Younger sister bought...

WRITING 3 Fill in the gaps with the correct characters for the pictures.

王大龙想买 1  。

李天月的 2  很漂亮。

姐姐的 3  太贵了!

弟弟用信用卡在 4  买了一双 5  。

4 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing B

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1

Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question.

李美月喜欢穿漂亮的衣服,她常常和姐姐一起去商店。有一天,她看见一条蓝色的裙子,她问姐姐:这件裙子好看吗?姐姐说:“天气很冷,你为什么还要买裙子?买那件红毛衣吧!”李美月说:“我不喜欢红色,不想穿红毛衣。”姐姐去楼上买书包和本子,李美月买了那条裙子,很便宜,五十八元。

- Li Meiyue wants to buy  a  b .
- Her sister doesn't agree with her because  a  b .
- Li Meiyue doesn't like the colour  a  b .
- Her sister is going to buy  a  b .
- The clothes Li Meiyue bought are a expensive b cheap.

READING 2

Read the dialogue about dinner between Xiaoying and her mum. True or false?

小英: 妈妈,今天晚上我们吃什么?

妈妈: 你想吃什么?

小英: 我想吃西红柿鸡蛋面。妈妈,你想吃什么?

妈妈: 我想吃比萨饼。你爸爸想吃大白菜炒肉。

小英: 我去超市买西红柿、鸡蛋、大白菜。

妈妈: 好的。买一斤西红柿,六个鸡蛋,一个大白菜,还要买两公斤牛肉。

小英: 好的。我去超市给你买比萨饼吗?还是你在家做?

妈妈: 我在家做。虽然超市的比萨饼不太贵,但是不好吃。

- Dad would like to have tomato and egg noodles.
- Mum would like to have pizza.
- Xiaoying would like to have stir fried Chinese cabbage and meat.
- Xiaoying is going to buy six eggs, two kilos of beef and some vegetables.
- Mum and Dad are going to cook pizza.
- Supermarket pizza is a bit expensive and not tasty.

5 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing A

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1 Pick the odd one out and state the reason.

Example: 1 c, because all the others are to do with time.

- 1 a 夏天 b 今年 c 关门 d 明年 e 冬天
 2 a 长城 b 孩子 c 天安广场 d 鸟巢 e 故宫
 3 a 动物园 b 狗 c 鱼 d 蛇 e 熊猫
 4 a 红包 b 鞭炮 c 筷子 d 点心 e 中国画
 5 a 新 b 可爱 c 春节 d 漂亮 e 热闹

READING 2 Read the text and copy and complete the grid in English.



爱英：今年冬天，我要去上海过春节。
 全新：今年夏天，我想去北京动物园看熊猫。
 小欢：明年春天，我打算去西安看兵马俑和钟楼。
 大有：明年秋天，我想去广州买东西、吃点心。

Name	When	Where	What to do
Aiying			

WRITING 3 Choose and write the correct word for each gap.

- a 认识 b 觉得 c 所以 d 长城 e 写信 f 热

你给朋友 1 了吗？
 很高兴 2 你。
 孩子们去过 3 吗？
 今天的天气比昨天 4 。
 我 5 很累。
 因为汉字很有意思，6 我喜欢写汉字。

5 读和写 Dú hé xiě Reading and Writing B

✿ Extra Reading and Writing practice

READING 1

Read the interview between a journalist and Alisha, who has just come back from China. Match the questions with the answers.

上海大闸蟹 Shànghǎi dàzháxiè
Shanghai crabs

记者

Alisha

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 你去了什么地方? | a 我在北京看了长城, 在上海学了中文。 |
| 2 你是和谁一起去的? | b 很多。我认识了很多新朋友。 |
| 3 你是喜欢上海还是喜欢北京? | c 我去了北京和上海。 |
| 4 你在中国做了什么? | d 我都喜欢。 |
| 5 你的中国朋友多不多? | e 我买了筷子和中国画。 |
| 6 你买了什么礼物? | f 和我爸爸、妈妈。 |

READING 2

Read the text about Daniel's experience in China. Answer the questions in English.

Daniel 是英国人, 十岁的时候, 他第一次去北京。那时候是冬天, 天气非常冷, 但是 Daniel 很高兴, 因为下了大雪。他和爸爸一起做了一个很高的雪人。

北京有很多饭店, 中国东西南北的饭菜都有, Daniel 最喜欢吃广州的点和上海大闸蟹。春节的时候北京很热闹, 他和妹妹一起放了鞭炮, 一个中国朋友还给了他和妹妹一人一个红包。



- 1 When did Daniel go to Beijing for the first time?
- 2 What was the weather like there?
- 3 What did Daniel and his dad make?
- 4 Where did the two kinds of food Daniel liked come from?
- 5 What did Daniel and his sister do during the Spring Festival?
- 6 What did they get from their Chinese friend?

WRITING 3

Imagine you are in China at the moment. Write a postcard to your friend including the information below:

- 1 Where are you?
- 2 What is the weather like?
- 3 What did you do?
- 4 What did you buy?
- 5 What do you think about the place?
- 6 When will you come back to Britain?



名词 Nouns

1 Measure words for nouns

How does it work and when do I use it?

We also use measure words in English when describing a number of objects: one cup of tea or three pieces of paper. In Chinese, you always need to put a measure word between a number and the noun: *number + measure word + noun*. 个 *ge* is the most commonly used measure word. For example:

一个姐姐 *yí ge jiějie* one older sister

两个弟弟 *liǎng ge dìdì* two younger brothers

Different types of noun have different measure words. (A few nouns such as 天 and 年 are measure words in their own right and so do not need another measure word: 四天, 五年.) Here is a list of the measure words you have learnt so far in both 进步一 and 进步二.

Measure word	Nouns
个 <i>ge</i>	the most frequently used measure word people and places: 人、哥哥、妈妈、老师、学生、班、饭店, etc.
口 <i>kǒu</i>	number of people in a family: 我家有四口人。
岁 <i>sui</i>	years of age: 我十二岁。
只 <i>zhī</i>	some animals: 狗、猫、鸟、 etc.
条 <i>tiáo</i>	long, winding, flexible things: 鱼、蛇 clothes for the lower body: 裙子、裤子
碗 <i>wǎn</i>	a bowl of: 面条、米饭、 etc.
杯 <i>bēi</i>	a cup/glass of: 茶、咖啡、果汁、 etc.
件 <i>jiàn</i>	clothes for the upper body: 上衣、大衣、衬衣、 etc.
双 <i>shuāng</i>	a pair of: 袜子、运动鞋、 etc.
张 <i>zhāng</i>	flat objects: 一张明信片、桌子
斤 <i>jīn</i>	<i>jin</i> (equivalent to a half kilo): 一斤白菜
本 <i>běn</i>	books: 书、中文书、 etc.
把 <i>bǎ</i>	chairs: 三把椅子 3 chairs

Things to watch out for

Don't forget that:

- 二 (*èr*) changes to 两 (*liǎng*) before a measure word, so: 'two birds' becomes 两只鸟
- In English we say 'a pair of trousers', but in Chinese you say 一条裤子.

Look at the following question and answer in Chinese and in English.

Spot the difference.

你吃了几个饺子? = How many dumplings have you eaten?

我吃了六个。 = I've eaten six.

Sometimes the noun can be missed out, but although you can answer with just a number in English, you must have a number followed by the measure word in your answer in Chinese.

2 Pronouns and showing possession

How does it work and when do I use it?

我	I	我们	we
你	you	你们	you (plural)
他/她	he/she	他们/她们	they

Two other useful pronouns are 这 zhè (this) and 那 nà (that), for example:

这是什么? What is this? 那是我的衬衣。 That's my shirt.

To make 'I' into 'my' is very simple. You just add 的 and then follow it with the appropriate noun, for example: 我的生日 = my birthday.

我的	my	我们的	our
你的	your	你们的	your (plural)
他的/她的	his/her	他们/她们的	their

Sometimes you don't need to repeat the noun when showing possession.

这件大衣是我的大衣。 = This coat is my coat.

Can also be:

这件大衣是我的。 = This coat is my one. / This coat is mine.

Things to watch out for

的 is often omitted where the relationship between the noun and the possessive is close, for example: 你爸爸 = your father, 我姐姐 = my older sister, 我们班 = our class.

动词 Verbs

1 Verb-objects

How does it work and when do I use it?

Many Chinese verbs take an object, such as 看书 kàn shū = to read books, 吃饭 chī fàn = to eat food, 踢足球 tī zúqiú = to play football, 看电影 kàn diànyǐng = to watch a film.

Why is it important?

If you miss out the object of a verb, what you are trying to say may not make sense.

In English we can say 'I like reading' or 'I like eating', but in Chinese

我喜欢看 or 我喜欢吃 will make the listener ask 'What? What is it that you like reading or eating?' At the very least, you need to say 我喜欢吃饭。 ('I like eating' – 'food' is understood), but you may want to say something more specific, for instance 我喜欢吃面条。 = I like eating noodles.

Things to watch out for

You need to remember that if you do say something specific, such as 'I like eating dumplings', you say 我喜欢吃饺子。 (You name the specific food after 吃.)

You do not need two objects:

我喜欢吃饺子饭。 = This is wrong; what you are saying is 'I like eating dumpling-food.'

2 Verb-adjectives

How does it work and when do I use it?

Adjectives often act as verbs in Chinese. For example:

今天冷吗? Is it cold today?

今天很冷。 It's cold today.

今天不冷。 It is not cold today.

Note that the verb 'to be' is not used here. Verb-adjectives are used like the verb 'to be' with an adjective in English. 很, meaning 'very/quite', is often used between a noun and a verb-adjective. However, in questions and negatives, you don't generally need the 很, for example:

他高吗? Is he tall? 他不高。 He's not tall.

Have another close look at the three sentences about today's weather above.

Why is it important?

This simple structure is one basic difference between speaking Chinese well and speaking it badly. English speakers find it tempting to put a 是 into Chinese sentences, saying 公园是很漂亮 ('The park is very pretty'), which is wrong, instead of 公园很漂亮, which is right. Think about it carefully and get into good habits from the beginning.

Things to watch out for

There are two ways of asking question using a verb-adjective:

- 1 他高吗? or
- 2 他高不高? (literally 'He tall not tall?')

The second version of the question can be used with any verb-adjective. Remember 你忙不忙? in Book 1.

When a comparison is implied, then you don't need 很 before a verb-adjective in a statement. For example: 昨天比今天冷。 = Yesterday was hotter than today.

3 Negatives

How does it work and when do I use it?

The negative of most verbs is made by adding 不 (bù) in front of the verb. For example: 我不上网。 = I don't surf the Internet.

However, the verb 有 (yǒu, 'to have') is different. It is made into a negative by putting 没 (méi) in front of it: 我没有狗。 = I don't have a dog.

Why is it important?

There is no single word for 'yes' or 'no' in Chinese – if someone asks you a yes/no question, usually you repeat the verb in the question to say 'yes', and make the verb negative to say 'no'.

Things to watch out for

Where there is an auxiliary verb and a verb in a sentence, you need to make sure you put 不 or 没 in front of the verb you are negating: 我不喜欢玩儿滑板。 = I don't like skateboarding.

Without tenses, Chinese verbs are quite easy, but using 不有 is wrong. Try to avoid it.

Sentences with 了 or 过 after the verb use 没(有) to negate them and drop the 了:

他去了中国。 / 他没去中国。 He has gone to China. / He hasn't gone to China.

他去过中国。 / 他没去过中国。 He has been to China. / He hasn't been to China.

See sections 6 and 7 for the difference between 了 and 过.

4 Verbs and time expressions

How does it work and when do I use it?

There are no verb tenses in Chinese, and you know that Chinese verbs don't change. Time words ('yesterday', 'tomorrow', 'next year', etc.) show the time frame of a Chinese sentence. Sometimes time words are used with suffixes (characters that go after the verb) like 了 and 过 – see sections 6 and 7. Remember that the verb itself never changes, but watch out for clues about the time frame:

我们明天去看电影。 = We are going to the cinema tomorrow.

我们今天去跑步。 = We are going running today.

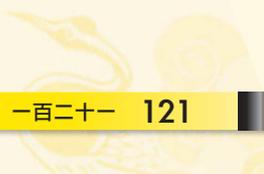
我们昨天去打网球。 = Yesterday we went to play tennis.

Note that in Chinese it's very simple to use two verbs together, for example:

我们去打网球。 = We are going to play tennis.

Why is it important?

As the verb doesn't change and there are no tenses in Chinese, if you don't watch out for the time words, then you can get in a muddle: is something going to happen, or has it already happened?



Things to watch out for

Make sure that you don't get muddled with your time expressions.

They are grouped as follows:

	This	Last	Next
Week	这个星期 zhè ge xīngqī	上个星期 shàng ge xīngqī	下个星期 xià ge xīngqī
Month	这个月 zhè ge yuè	上个月 shàng ge yuè	下个月 xià ge yuè
Year	今年 jīnnián	去年 qùnián	明年 míngnián
Day	今天(today) jīntiān	昨天 (yesterday) zuótiān	明天 (tomorrow) míngtiān

5 Talking about the future using 要 yào

How does it work and when do I use it?

要 yào is very often used when talking about the future: 我要去公园。 = I am going to the park. If you want to add a time word, you can either put it at the beginning of the sentence or between the subject and 要:

明天我要去图书馆。 or 我明天要去图书馆。 = I am going to the library tomorrow.

6 Use of 了 after a verb

How does it work and when do I use it?

了 le used directly after a verb shows that an action has been completed. For example: 我去了上海。 = I went to Shanghai.

昨天我看了电影。 = I watched a film yesterday.

For a negative you need to use 没(有) not 不. For example: 我没去中国。 = I didn't go to China. 昨天我没看电影。 = I didn't watch a film yesterday.

Why is it important?

了 is difficult and no one expects you to use it perfectly, but you need to show that you are aware of how to use it to express completed action.

Things to watch out for

You have learned that when 了 shows a completed action, it is usually directly after the verb. With a verb-object combination, such as 'play football' or 'go skiing', you still put 了 straight after the verb.

看书 becomes 看了书

打网球 becomes 打了网球

7 Using 过 guo after a verb

How does it work and when do I use it?

To say you have had the experience of doing something, put 过 after the verb:

我去过中国。 = I have been to China.

我吃过中国饭。 = I have eaten Chinese food.

Its negative form uses 没(有): 我没去过中国。 = I have not been to China. (The 有 in the negative is optional, but you will see and hear it used. Both ways are right.)

Why is it important?

Although there are no verb tenses in Chinese, it is important that you know how to use different timeframes to make yourself understood and to understand what other people are saying about past experience.

Things to watch out for

When talking about the past, 了 is used for a completed action and 过 is used when talking about an indefinite time in the past. For example:

我昨天见了。 = I met him yesterday (it was over and done with yesterday).

我见过他。 = I have met him (at some time or other in the past).

8 Using 在/正在 zài/zhèngzài

How does it work and when do I use it?

在 or 正在 is placed in front of a verb to show that an action is in progress.

For example: 我在/正在吃饭。 = I am eating (right now).

他在/正在打球。 = He is playing a ball game (right now).

你在做什么? = What are you doing (right now)?

在 can be missed off when 呢 is used at the end of a sentence.

For example: 我吃饭呢! = I'm eating (right now).

Things to watch out for

在 is used in this way much more often than it was 20 years ago. However, you don't need to use it if there is already a time word. So in sentences like 你今天穿什么? (What are you wearing today?), there is no 在, but in the sentence 你在穿什么? (What are you wearing?), it needs to be there.

9 Using 得 after a verb

How does it work and when do I use it?

得 is used to express how something is done: fast, slowly, well, badly, a little, a lot.

You repeat the main verb of the sentence, directly followed by 得:

Verb + object + verb + 得 + adverb.

For example: 他写汉字写得很好。 He writes Chinese characters very well.

这个人吃饭吃得很多。 This person eats a lot.

10 Using 太...了

How does it work and when do I use it?

太 + verb-adjective + 了 is used to mean 'extremely' or 'too' (as in 太好了 'extremely good', 太贵了 'too expensive'). For the negative, you don't use 了.

不太 + verb-adjective means that something is 'not very...,' as in 不太好 (not very good), 不太贵 (not very expensive).

形容词 Adjectives

How does it work and when do I use it?

For a simple one-syllable or one-character adjective, such as 大 (dà, 'big') or 小 (xiǎo, 'small'), you just need to add it before the noun you're describing:

一只大猫 = one big cat

三只小狗 = three small dogs

Don't forget that you still need the correct measure word.

When an adjective has more than one syllable, it usually has a 的 before the noun.

Look at these sentences:

我有一只黑猫。

我有一条红裤子。

他有一件红色的大衣。

Using 色 makes the adjective in the third sentence into two syllables, so it must have a 的 between it and the noun.

Things to watch out for

这 zhè (this) and 那 nà (that) are demonstratives. They work rather differently: when you want to say *this/that + noun*, you usually have a measure word following it, as you would if you were talking about numbers. For example:

这个公园 = this park

那件红色的大衣 = that red coat

Comparing things using 比 and 最

How does it work and when do I use it?

The use of 比 bǐ

比 is often used in a sentence with comparisons: X 比 Y + *verb-adjective*.

For example:

我比他高。 = I am taller than him.

他比我帅。 = He is more handsome than me.

The use of 最 zuì

最 means 'most' and goes before an adjective, a verb-adjective or a verb.

她的裙子最漂亮。 = Her skirt is the prettiest one.

我最喜欢黑色的裤子。 = I like the black trousers best.

副词 Adverbs

Using (一)点儿

How does it work and when do I use it?

You will often be asked 你会说中文吗? = Can you speak Chinese?

Your answer could be: 会说, 不会说 or 会说一点儿。 If you use a noun in the sentence too, then 一点儿 goes between the verb and the noun:

我会说一点儿中文。 = I can speak a little bit of Chinese.

It also sometimes goes before verb-adjectives but with 有 before the phrase:

我今天有(一)点儿累。 = I am a bit tired today.

The use of 都

How does it work and when do I use it?

都 means 'both' or 'all'. It must be placed directly before the verb. For example:

我和弟弟都喜欢踢足球。 = My little brother and I both love playing football.

我们班都喜欢学中文。 = All our class likes learning Chinese.

When 每 ('every') is used in a sentence, it is usually followed by 都.

For example: 我每天都喝牛奶。 = I drink milk every day.

国籍和语言 Nationality and language

To talk about nationality, add 人 after the name of the country. To say the name of a language, change 国 guó into 语 yǔ. For countries without 国 in their Chinese name, usually just 语 yǔ (or 文 wén) is added to the end of the name of the country.

Country	Nationality/people	Language
法国 France	法国人 French	法语 French
西班牙 Spain	西班牙人 Spanish	西班牙语 Spanish

When talking about the Chinese language, there are other possible words. You can either say 中文 or 汉语。(汉 Hàn is the name of the biggest ethnic group in China, so 汉语 is 'the language of the Han'.)

词序 Word order

1 Time when

How does it work and when do I use it?

The order of time words in a Chinese sentence is always from the general (the month, the day of the week, etc.) to the most specific (the time). For example:

我星期一上午十点有体育课。(literally: 'I Monday morning 10am have PE.')

我星期日下午四点半打篮球。(literally: 'I Sunday afternoon 4.30pm play basketball.')

Time words come before the verb, which means they are at the very beginning of a sentence or straight after the subject.

When you say what you have for breakfast, lunch, etc., you put the words in the following order:

subject (I, you, Mum, etc.) + *meal* (breakfast, etc.) + *verb phrase*.

我午饭吃炒面。 = 'I + lunch + eat fried noodles.' = I have fried noodles for lunch.

Things to watch out for

In English you usually put the time at the end of the sentence. For example, in English you say 'I'm not surfing the Internet this morning'. In Chinese you say:

今天早上我不上网。 or 我今天早上不上网。

2 Using 在

How does it work and when do I use it?

在 means 'in', 'on' or 'at'. The sentence structure for using it is:

subject + 在 + *place* + *verb*. For example:

姐姐在北京学习。 = My older sister is studying in Beijing. (literally 'My older sister in Beijing is studying.')

我在家上网。 = I surf the Internet at home.

Things to watch out for

It is really easy to get this word order wrong and use English word order. Try not to do this – it will confuse people.

3 Using prepositions 下/上/里

How does it work and when do I use it?

In English, a preposition goes before a noun: 'There is a lamp on the desk.' In Chinese, the preposition goes after the noun: 桌子上有一个灯。

床下有一本书。 = There is a book under the bed.

电视在卧室里。 = The TV is in the bedroom.

4 Means of transport

How does it work and when do I use it?

In English, we describe the means of transport using 'by': I go to school by bus.

In Chinese, you use a verb to describe the action of using the transport. The word order is: *verb* + *means of transport* + *main verb* + *destination*.

For going by train, boat, plane or car, the verb is 坐 *zuò* (literally, 'to sit on').

For going by bike, the verb is 骑 *qí* ('to ride'):

他明天坐火车去上海。 = He tomorrow (*time*) sitting on train (*manner*) go (*verb*) Shanghai (*place*).

The order of *time + manner + place* is crucial.

5 Relative place words

How does it work and when do I use it?

在左边 *zài zuǒbian* means 'on the left': for example:

公园在左边。 = The park is on the left.

在...左边 *zài... zuǒbian* means 'to the left of...': for example:

公园在图书馆(的)左边。 = The park is to the left of the library.

The 的 is optional; you don't have to use it, but it will help you understand the structure. Remember, the place word is always after the location. These two patterns work for all the other place words you've learnt.

6 Doing something with someone or for someone:

和... 一起 and 给

How does it work and when do I use it?

一起 *(yìqǐ)* means 'together'. To say you do something with somebody in Chinese you use:

person A 和 (and) *person B* + 一起 + *verb*.

For example: James 和 Darren 一起滑雪。 = James goes skiing with Darren. (Literally: 'James and Darren together ski.')

The verb always goes at the end of the sentence.

To do something for someone in Chinese you use 给 *(gěi)*. The sentence 'Mum bought me a schoolbag' or 'Mum bought a schoolbag for me' should be translated as 妈妈给我买了一个书包。 You can see 给我 is placed before the verb 买.

The structure is *subject + 给 + noun/pronoun + verb + object*.

我给妹妹做午饭。 = I cook lunch for my little sister.

妈妈给孩子做作业。 = Mum did the child's homework for him/her.

连词 Conjunctions (linking words)

1 Using 和 and 也

How does it work and when do I use it?

There are several different ways of saying 'and' in Chinese. One of them is 和 hé, which is only used between individual nouns. It is not used to connect clauses or sentences.

Notice the difference:

爸爸和妈妈 = Dad and Mum

爸爸叫 Robert, 妈妈叫 Selina. = Dad is called Robert, (and) Mum is called Selina.

也 yě means 'also' or 'too'. Its position is always just before the verb. For example, 'I like swimming, too' in Chinese is 我也喜欢游泳. The 也 goes between 我 and 喜欢.

2 Using 还

How does it work and when do I use it?

还 hái means 'in addition to', 'besides' or 'also'. It connects two clauses with the same subject. For example:

我买了葡萄, 还买了西红柿和西瓜。

3 The use of 虽然...但是

How does it work and when do I use it?

虽然...但是 (suīrán... dànshì, 'although...but...') shows contrast between two things or ideas. The structure is: 虽然 + *phrase one*, 但是 + *phrase two*. The 虽然 phrase must come before the 但是 phrase. For example:

这件裙子虽然很漂亮, 但是不贵。 = Although this skirt is very pretty, it is not expensive.

那个花园虽然很大, 但是花不多。 = Although the garden is very big, there are not many flowers (in it).

4 Using 除了... 以外,... 还/也...

How does it work and when do I use it?

除了... 以外 (chúle... yǐwài) means 'apart from'. This is usually followed by either 还 hái or 也 yě (both meaning 'also' or 'and').

除了中文(以外), 我还学习法文。 Apart from Chinese, I am also learning French.

除了踢足球, 我也喜欢打篮球。 Apart from playing football, I also like playing basketball.

5 Using 因为..., 所以... Yīnwèi..., suǒyǐ...

How does it work and when do I use it?

因为我很累, 所以今天晚上八点半睡觉。 Because I am tired, (so) I am going to bed at 8.30pm tonight.

因为学中文很有意思, 所以我想去中国。 I want to go to China, because I like studying Chinese.

Note that the 'because' clause often comes first, and always does if 所以 is used.

问问题 Asking questions

How does it work and when do I use it?

Below is a quick revision of the types of question you have had in 进步一 and 进步二. There are three ways to ask a question:

- using 吗
- using the affirmative-negative construction (是不是, 有没有, etc.)
- by using question words.

Using 吗?

To ask a yes/no question (questions that you would normally answer yes or no in English), you just need to add 吗 (ma) at the end of a sentence to turn it into a question. A question formed in this way with a verb-adjective does not have 很 before the verb-adjective; look carefully at the difference between the statements and the questions below.

Statement	Yes/no question
你有狗。	你有狗吗?
北京冬天很冷。	北京冬天冷吗?

To answer the first question with a 'yes', repeat the verb 有. To say 'no', make it into a negative 没有. In the second one, to say 'yes' you say 很冷 and to say 'no' you would say 不冷.

Using 是不是, etc.

Alternatively, you could use the affirmative (是) +negative (不是) pattern to ask a yes/no question. Remember that this type of question doesn't need 吗.

Statement	Yes/no question
你是老师。	你是不是老师?
你有狗。	你有没有狗?
北京冬天很冷。	北京冬天冷不冷?

Using 你多大?

To ask someone's age, you don't even need to use a verb, you just use the question word and the pronoun or name (you, he, she, Jade, etc.). To ask 'How old are you?' in Chinese, you say 你多大? Nǐ duō dà? (literally 'You how big?')

Using 什么? Shénme? What?

The question word 'what' generally goes at the end of the sentence.

你喜欢做什么? = What do you like doing? (literally, You like doing what?)

Using 为什么? Wèishénme? Why?

你为什么学中文? Why are you learning Chinese?

This question will often be answered using 因为...所以.

Using 怎么? Zěnmē? How?

In this book you have met 怎么 ('How?') to ask 'How are you getting there?' For example, a conversation about going to China might start with you saying:



我明天去上海。 = I am going to Shanghai tomorrow. Your friend might then say:
你怎么去? = How are you getting there? To which you might respond:
我坐火车去。 = I am going by train.

The word order of the question can help you remember that the transport comes before the verb. All you need to do is to take out 怎么 and insert 坐火车.

Using 怎么样? *Zěnmeyàng?* **How about it?**

怎么样? is used at the end of a sentence to ask the listener's opinion.

便宜点儿, 怎么样? *Piányi diǎnr zěnmeyàng?* = How about a bit cheaper?

Using 哪 *nǎ*, **Which?**

哪国人 literally means 'Which country person?' and is used to ask about nationality.

你是哪国人? = What nationality are you?

Similarly, 哪 *nǎ* can be used in 哪个人? = Which person?, 你喜欢哪只猫?

= Which cat do you like? As you might have already noticed, you need a measure word between 哪 and the noun.

The use of 哪儿? *Nǎr?* **Where?**

哪儿 is generally used at the end of the sentence. For example:

你去哪儿? = Where are you going?

学校在哪儿? = Where is the school?

Using 还是 *háishi*, 'or'

还是 is used in a question to offer a choice. The question structure is: *subject + first choice + 还是 + second choice?* For example:

你是老师还是医生? = Are you a teacher or a doctor?

你学中文还是学法语? = Are you learning Chinese or French?

Note that 还是 is only used in questions. A different word for 'or' is used in statements such as 'Please help yourself to chocolate or ice cream.'

Using 谁? *Shéi?* **Who?**

谁 can be used at the beginning or end of a question, wherever the answer to 'Who?' is needed. When you use question words like this, you don't have to change the order as you do in English. You answer by taking out the question word and replacing it with the answer. For example:

他是谁? = Who is he? (literally, 'He is who?')

他是我哥哥。 = He is my elder brother.

谁喜欢看书? = Who likes reading?

小明喜欢看书。 = Xiaoming likes reading.

Using 几 jǐ, 'How many? / How much?'

几 is a question word for asking 'how much' when you expect a low number (10 or less) in reply. It is always used with a measure word. Its place in a question depends on where the answer is going to be. For example:

今天星期几? Jīntiān xīngqī jǐ? = What day of the week is today?

今天星期五。 Jīntiān xīngqīwǔ. = Today is Friday.

几点? Jǐ diǎn? = What time is it?

七点。 Qī diǎn. = It is seven o'clock.

Using 多少 duōshao 'How many? How much?'

多少 also means 'How many?' or 'How much?'. However, 多少 is used for a number more than 10, and you can use it without a measure word. For example:

你们班有多少学生? = How many students are in your class?

Why is it important?

Forgetting how to ask a question when learning a foreign language is very common. In class, you are more often answering the questions rather than asking them. You need to be able to take the lead in a conversation, too.

Things to watch out for

The important thing is that where question words are used, you just take out the question word and put in the answer – no worrying about word order in this case.

For example:

你是谁? = Who are you?

我是小李。 = I am Little Li.

写汉字 Writing Chinese characters

You have learnt quite a lot about the evolution of Chinese characters and how to write them in the course of Jinbù 1 and Jinbù 2. This section is to help you revise writing characters and develop your own ways of memorising them. Learning characters is quite hard work, but also fun and rewarding.

Strokes in a Chinese character

The basic strokes in a Chinese character are listed below with their names in English and Chinese.

	Stroke	Chinese	English	Examples
1		点 diǎn	the dot	小 六
2		横 héng	the horizontal stroke, written left to right	一 有
3		竖 shù	the vertical stroke, written top to bottom	十 中
4		撇 piě	the sweeping left stroke, written top right to bottom left	人 爱
5		捺 nà	the sweeping right stroke, written top left to bottom right	八 欢
6		提 tí	the rising stroke, written from bottom left to top right	汉 习
7		钩 gōu	the hook, can be written in any direction	到 对

Tip

Some people like to learn the names of the strokes and say them as they draw each character – in English or Chinese. Try it and see if it helps you.

Stroke order for writing Chinese characters

Here are the basic rules for stroke order for writing a Chinese character using characters you've learnt in this book as examples.

- 1 Write from left to right. 北 川
- 2 Write from top to bottom. 三 下
- 3 Write horizontals before verticals. 十 羊
- 4 Write left falling before right falling. 人 公
- 5 Write from outside frame to inside strokes. 月 同
- 6 Write major middle stroke before the two sides. 小 水
- 7 Finish what is inside the box before you close it. 日 四

Six ideas for learning Chinese characters

- 1 Practise your Chinese characters regularly a few at a time. It can be quite a relaxing break from other school work. Don't try to learn too many in one go.
- 2 Develop your own method for remembering them. While some students chant strokes or learn radicals, others find it helpful to look for pictures in the characters; linking an imaginary picture with the real meaning can help in jogging the memory. Look for patterns or repeated components in groups you are learning.
- 3 Make sure you are methodical. There will be some which you find easy. These don't need to be practised every day, but you still need to revisit them quite often. There will be some – there always are – that you find particularly hard. Make sure you give them extra attention.
- 4 Look at online Chinese learning programmes (there are many on the Internet) and computer games in order to improve your character recognition, which will make it easier to learn to write.
- 5 Stick post-it notes all over your house with Chinese characters on, so that you see the ones you are learning frequently.
- 6 Remember that calligraphy is an art form. Have a go at writing characters with a brush and ink.

Tones

To pronounce Chinese properly, you need to understand tones. Many characters have the same sound in Chinese; using the correct tones will help make sure that the person listening knows what you are talking about. However, most listeners get a lot from the context of what you are saying too, so you don't need to worry **too** much about tones; it is best just to relax and imitate rather than worry in advance about the tones for a sentence/phrase you want to say. There are four main tones in Mandarin:

- **1st tone:** high and flat: sān 三
- **2nd tone:** going up: shí 十
- **3rd tone:** down and up: wǔ 五
- **4th tone:** going down: liù 六

Tones always stay the same for a character, except in two instances. Don't be concerned about these; you just need to be aware of them. If you use your ears well, the right tone at the right time will come naturally over time.

不 bù not: this character is a fourth tone, but its pronunciation changes to a second tone if the character which follows it is a fourth tone, for example 我不上网。 Wǒ bú shàngwǎng. = I don't surf the Internet.

一 yī one: this character is a first tone. However, its pronunciation changes to a second tone if it is before a fourth tone, for example 我有一个 yí ge 姐姐 (even though ge is not given a tone in pinyin, it is in fact a fourth tone). If 一 yī is followed by a second or third tone then it changes into a fourth tone itself, for example 一条 yí tiáo 鱼.

all	all We all like history.	都 我们都喜欢历史。	dōu Wǒmen dōu xǐhuan lìshǐ.
although... (but)...	although... (but)... Although I like China, (but) I have never been.	虽然... 但是... 虽然我喜欢中国, 但是我没有去过。	suīrán... dànshì... Suīrán wǒ xǐhuan Zhōngguó, dànshì wǒ méiyǒu qùguo.
apart from...	apart from..., also... Apart from football, I also play basketball.	除了...以外, ...还/也... 除了踢足球以外, 我也 打篮球。	chúle... yǐwài, ...hái/yě... Chúle tí zúqiú yǐwài, wǒ yě dǎ lánqiú.
because	because..., (so)... Because it is a nice day, (so) I went to the Great Wall.	因为..., 所以... 因为今天天气好, 所以 我去了长城。	yīnwèi..., suǒyǐ... Yīnwèi jīntiān tiānqì hǎo, suǒyǐ wǒ qùle Chángchéng.
before/after	before after	以前 以后	yǐqián yǐhòu
buying/ selling	to buy to sell expensive cheap website convenient credit card to use	买 卖 贵 便宜 网站 方便 信用卡 用	mǎi mài guì piányi wǎngzhàn fāngbiàn xìnyòngkǎ yòng
clothes	top coat jumper shirt skirt socks trousers shoes trainers; sports shoes to wear	上衣 大衣 毛衣 衬衣 裙子 袜子 裤子 鞋 运动鞋 穿	shàngyī dàyī máoyī chèn yī qúnzi wàzi kùzi xié yùndòngxié chuān
colours	black white red green blue yellow colour	黑 白 红 绿 蓝 黄 色	hēi bái hóng lǜ lán huáng sè

country/ nationality	China	中国	Zhōngguó
	UK	英国	Yīngguó
	France	法国	Fǎguó
	Germany	德国	Déguó
	USA	美国	Měiguó
	Japan	日本	Rìběn
	India	印度	Yìndù
	Spain	西班牙	Xībānyá
	Pakistan	巴基斯坦	Bājīstān
	Australia	澳大利亚	Àodàliyà
	Chinese (people/nationality)	中国人	Zhōngguó rén
	What nationality are you?	你是哪国人?	Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?
	daily expressions	Please may I ask...	请问
Thanks		谢谢	Xièxie
You're welcome		不用谢/不客气	Bú yòng xiè/Bú kèqì
Sorry/Excuse me		对不起	Duìbuqǐ
It's OK.		没关系	Méi guānxi
I (don't) know.		我(不)知道。	Wǒ (bù) zhīdào.
Welcome (to my house, Beijing, etc.)		欢迎	Huānyíng
daily routine	to get up	起床	qǐchuáng
	to sleep	睡觉	shuìjiào
	to wear clothes	穿衣服	chuān yīfu
	to go home	回家	huí jiā
	to do homework	做作业	zuò zuóyè
	to go to work	上班	shàngbān
	to finish work	下班	xiàbān
days	today	今天	jīntiān
	tomorrow	明天	míngtiān
	yesterday	昨天	zuótiān
describing people	tall, high	高	gāo
	short	矮	ǎi
	fat	胖	pàng
	thin	瘦	shòu
	pretty	漂亮	piàoliang
	good-looking	好看	hǎokàn
	handsome	帅	shuài
	intelligent	聪明	cōngmíng
	stupid	笨	bèn
beautiful	美丽	měilì	

	cute	可爱	kě'ài
	tired	累	lèi
	hungry	饿	è
	thirsty	渴	kě
	I am a bit hungry.	我有点儿饿。	Wǒ yǒu diǎnr è.
	very, rather	很	hěn
	very	非常	fēicháng
	a little bit	一点儿	yídiǎnr
directions	front	前边	qiánbian
	back	后边	hòubian
	left	左边	zuǒbian
	right	右边	yòubian
	next to	旁边	pángbian
	opposite	对面	duìmiàn
	The supermarket is opposite.	超市在对面。	Chāoshì zài duìmiàn.
	The library is behind the park.	图书馆在公园的后边。	Túshūguǎn zài gōngyuán de hòubian.
	east	东	dōng
	west	西	xī
south	南	nán	
north	北	běi	
family members	whole family	全家	quánjiā
	son	儿子	érzi
	daughter	女儿	nǚ'ér
	child/children	孩子	háizi
	grandad	爷爷	yéye
	grandma	奶奶	nǎinai
	grandson	孙子	sūnzi
granddaughter	孙女	sūnnǚ	
first; first day/time	first/firstly	第一	dì yī
	first day	第一天	dì yī tiān
	(for the) first time	第一次	dì yī cì
frequency	every day	每天	měi tiān
	every evening	每天晚上	měi tiān wǎnshàng
	often	常常	chángcháng
	sometimes	有时候	yǒu shíhou
fruit	apple	苹果	píngguǒ
	orange	橙子	chéngzi
	banana	香蕉	xiāngjiāo
	watermelon	西瓜	xīguā

	grapes	葡萄	pútao
furniture	bed	床	chuáng
	desk	桌子	zhuōzi
	chair	椅子	yǐzi
	wardrobe	柜子	guizi
	bookshelves	书架	shūjià
holidays	place	地方	dìfāng
	seaside	海边	hǎibiān
	mountains	山区	shānqū
	countryside	农村	nóngcūn
	city	城市	chéngshì
	museum	博物馆	bówùguǎn
	zoo	动物园	dòngwùyuán
house/home	home/house	家	jiā
	house (building)	房子	fángzi
	bedroom	卧室	wòshì
	living room	客厅	kètīng
	dining room	饭厅	fàntīng
	kitchen	厨房	chúfáng
	toilet	厕所	cèsuǒ
	bathroom	浴室	yùshì
	study	书房	shūfáng
	garden	花园	huāyuán
	door	门	mén
	lamp/light	灯	dēng
	in/inside	里	lǐ
	on (top of)	上	shàng
	under	下	xià
	floor (storey)	层	céng
	upstairs	楼上	lóushàng
	downstairs	楼下	lóuxià
	to live in/at	住在	zhù zài
	jobs	job/work	工作
factory worker		工人	gōngrén
business person		商人	shāngrén
doctor		医生	yīshēng
actor/actress		演员	yǎnyuán
engineer		工程师	gōngchéngshī
journalist		记者	jìzhě
scientist		科学家	kēxuéjiā

	nurse	护士	hùshi
	to become/be/do	做	zuò
	I want to be a nurse in the future.	我将来想做护士。	Wǒ jiāng lái xiǎng zuò hùshi.
language	Chinese	中文/汉语	Zhōngwén/Hànyǔ
	Chinese character(s)	汉字	Hànzì
	English	英文/语	Yīngwén/yǔ
	Do you speak English?	你说英语吗?	Nǐ shuō Yīngyǔ ma?
love; to love	love	爱	ài
	I love my family.	我爱我家。	Wǒ ài wǒ jiā.
	He loves eating apples.	他爱吃苹果。	Tā ài chī píngguǒ.
measure words	a coat	一件大衣	yí jiàn dàyī
	a pair of trousers	一条裤子	yí tiáo kùzi
	three pairs of socks/ chopsticks	三双袜子/筷子	sān shuāng wǎzi/kuàizi
	two chairs	两把椅子	liǎng bǎ yǐzi
	five postcards	五张明信片	wǔ zhāng míngxìnpiàn
money	money	钱	qián
	How much (money)?	多少钱?	Duōshao qián?
month	this month	这个月	zhè ge yuè
	last month	上个月	shàng ge yuè
	next month	下个月	xià ge yuè
most	most (comparison)	最	zuì
	In our class Xiaowen is the tallest.	我们班小文最高。	Wǒmen bān Xiǎowén zuì gāo.
	At the weekend, I like watching TV the most and shopping the least.	周末我最喜欢看电视, 最不喜欢买东西。	Zhōumò wǒ zuì xǐhuan kàn diànshì, zuì bù xǐhuan mǎi dōngxi.
no/not	Today is not cold.	今天不冷。	Jīntiān bù lěng.
	She hasn't been to Japan.	她没去过日本。	Tā méi qùguo Ribēn.
	This film is not interesting.	这个电影没有意思。	Zhè ge diànyǐng méiyǒu yìsi.
opinions	to think/feel	觉得	juéde
	I think this garden is very pretty.	我觉得这个花园非常漂亮。	Wǒ juéde zhè ge huāyuán fēicháng piàoliang.
or	or	还是	háishi
	Do you like the city or the countryside?	你是喜欢城市还是农村?	Nǐ shì xǐhuan chéngshì háishi nóngcūn?
places in town	park	公园	gōngyuán
	leisure centre	运动中心	yùndòng zhōngxīn
	cinema	电影院	diànyǐngyuàn
	library	图书馆	túshūguǎn
	train station	火车站	huǒchēzhàn

	shop	商店	shāngdiàn
	bank	银行	yínháng
	post office	邮局	yóujú
	supermarket	超市	chāoshì
questions	Is she an actress?	她是不是演员?	Tā shì bú shì yǎnyuán?
	Where is the museum?	博物馆在哪儿?	Bówùguǎn zài nǎr?
	When are you coming to my house?	你什么时候来我家?	Nǐ shénme shíhòu lái wǒ jiā?
	Why do you learn Chinese?	你们为什么学中文?	Nǐmen wèishénme xué Zhōngwén?
	How do they go to school every day?	他们每天怎么去上学?	Tāmen měi tiān zěnmé qù shàngxué?
seasons	spring	春天	chūntiān
	summer	夏天	xiàtiān
	autumn	秋天	qiūtiān
	winter	冬天	dōngtiān
souvenirs	gift	礼物	lǐwù
	chopsticks	筷子	kuàizi
	post card	明信片	míngxìnpiàn
	panda	熊猫	xióngmāo
this/that	This film is very interesting.	这个电影很有意思。	Zhè ge diànyǐng hěn yǒu yìsi.
	That cat is fun (to play with).	那只猫很好玩儿。	Nà zhī māo hěn hǎowánr.
to know (a person) / to know (information)	to know a person	认识	rènshi
	Very pleased to know/ meet you.	很高兴认识你。	Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.
	How many Chinese characters do you know?	你认识多少个汉字?	Nǐ rènshi duōshao ge Hànzì?
	to know information	知道	zhīdào
	Do you know where the museum is?	你知道博物馆在哪儿?	Nǐ zhīdào bówùguǎn zài nǎr?
to make (a phone call)	to make a phone call	打电话	dǎ diànhuà
	to make a phone call (on mobile phone)	打手机	dǎ shǒujī
together	together with....	和...一起...	hé... yìqǐ...
	I go to the mountains with my friend(s) to ski	我和朋友一起去山区滑雪。	Wǒ hé péngyou yìqǐ qù shānqū huáxuě.
transport	train	火车	huǒchē
	car	汽车	qìchē
	bus	公共汽车	gōnggòngqìchē
	taxi	出租车	chūzūchē
	bicycle	自行车	zìxíngchē
	aeroplane	飞机	fēijī

	ship/boat	船	chuán
	to sit on/go by/ catch (transport)	坐	zuò
	to ride on	骑	qí
	I go to France by ship.	我坐船去法国。	Wǒ zuò chuán qù Fǎguó.
vegetables	tomato	西红柿	xīhóngshì
	greens	青菜	qīngcài
	Chinese cabbage	白菜	báicài
weather	weather	天气	tiānqì
	wind	风	fēng
	rain	雨	yǔ
	snow	雪	xuě
	cloud	云	yún
	clear day	晴天	qíngtiān
	fog	雾	wù
	cold	冷	lěng
	hot	热	rè
	It is windy today.	今天有风。	Jīntiān yǒu fēng.
	It will not rain tomorrow.	明天没有雨。	Míngtiān méiyǒu yǔ.
	It was not cold yesterday.	昨天不冷。	Zuótiān bù lěng.
	weekend	weekend	周末
I often skateboard at the weekend.		周末我常常玩儿滑板。	Zhōumò wǒ chángcháng wánr huábǎn.
when	when...	...的时候	... de shíhòu
	When I was nine years old, we lived in Shanghai.	我九岁的时候, 我们住在上海	Wǒ jiǔ suì de shíhòu, wǒmen zhù zài Shànghǎi.
years	this year	今年	jīnnián
	next year	明年	míngnián
	last year	去年	qùnián

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Unit 2: 2.2A: Dreamstime: all images. 2.2B: Thinkstock: apartments; Jeffrey Goonan: bedroom. 2.4A: Shutterstock: all images. 2.4E: Shutterstock: all images.

Unit 3: 3.1F: Shutterstock: Chinese food, bookstore, train station, cinema, stadium; Thinkstock: store, library, park. 3.1H: Shutterstock: all images. 3.2D: Shutterstock: all images. 3.3A: Dreamstime: Sydney. 3.3B: Dreamstime: museum crowd. 3.3F: Dreamstime: steamed dumplings, coca-cola; Shutterstock: coffee, hotdog, tarka dal, pizza, sauerkraut, fried rice, paella; Thinkstock: tea, meat pie, sushi. 3.4A: Dreamstime: fried dumplings; Flickr/José Roitberg: Coca Cola; Shutterstock: steamed bun, green tea, fried rice, fried noodles, Chinese food; Thinkstock: beef, chicken, water, juice, Japanese food. 3.4D: Dreamstime: house plan. 3.4E: Thinkstock: brick wall. 3.4F: Dreamstime: bath brush, hair dryer, nail file, scissors, mascara, toilet paper; Shutterstock: soap, razor, basin, deodorant, toothbrush, hair brush, shampoo; Thinkstock: soap, comb, bandaid, nail clippers, shaving brush, nail polish, toothpaste. 3.4G: Dreamstime: LEGO blocks; Shutterstock: house model. 3.5A: Shutterstock: Hugh Jackman and Kylie Minogue. 3.5F: Thinkstock: all images. 3.5H: Shutterstock: biologist, zoologist, psychologist, musician, writer; Thinkstock: mathematician, banker, artist, astronomer.

Unit 4: 4.1D/4.1E: Dreamstime: orange, pineapple, plum, pomegranate, peach, pomelo; Shutterstock: 2 apples, mango. 4.1F: Dreamstime: all images.

4.2B: Dreamstime: jeans, shirt, jumper, skirt, socks; Thinkstock: shoes, raincoat. 4.2D: Dreamstime: shop assistant; Shutterstock: boys shopping. 4.3C: Shutterstock: brush; Thinkstock: pen, notebooks, backpack, phone. 4.3D: Dreamstime: boy swimming, girl. 4.4C: Dreamstime: All images. 4.4D: Dreamstime: senior people; Thinkstock: laptop. 4.4F: Dreamstime: MP3 player; Thinkstock: CD.

Unit 5: 5.1A: Dreamstime: map of China. 5.1B: Dreamstime: globe. 5.1G: Shutterstock: train. 5.1H: Shutterstock: museum, overcast sky, movies, horse riding, playing with a dog; Thinkstock: sunny day, basketball, tennis, drinking water, walking in park, shopping centre, snowy day, people in warm clothes, restaurant, spring day. 5.2A: Dreamstime: boy on mobile. 5.2C: Dreamstime: all images. 5.2E: Jeffrey Goonan: 2 women, food. 5.2F: Dreamstime: all images. 5.3A: Dreamstime: street scene, table, socks, polo top, shoes, groceries, fish, bell tower; Shutterstock: bike, chopsticks, toy car; Thinkstock: pen and paper, basketball, bottle of water, noodles, backpack, mobile phone, laptop computer. 5.3C: Dreamstime: tea, bell tower; Shutterstock: warriors, chopsticks, noodles. 5.3D: Shutterstock: drinking water, eating fruit. 5.4C: Dreamstime: panda. 5.4D: Dreamstime: all images. 5.5D: Dreamstime: Great Wall of China. 5.5E: Shutterstock: firecrackers. 5.5F: Dreamstime: Congee, cantaloupe, roast chicken, crowd, dancers; Shutterstock: steamed buns; Thinkstock: tofu cubes. 5.5H: Dreamstime: flautist, dumplings, chopsticks, skirt, grandson and grandmother; Shutterstock: house, notebook, rabbit, 2 kids, shoes, socks, wooden cabinet, steamed bun, table and chairs, lucky bamboo, pumpkin seeds, father and son, fat man; Thinkstock: pants, orange, wicker basket.