



Huihuà  
会话

Dialogue

MǎKè zài túshūguǎn jiè shū

(马克在图书馆 借书 Mark is borrowing books in the library.)

guánlǐyuán: Nǐ huì shuō zhōngwén ma ?

管理员：你会说中文吗？

MǎKè: Wǒ néng shuō yí diǎn ér zhōngwén .

马克：我能说一点儿中文。

guánlǐyuán: Nǐ jiè shénme shū ?

管理员：你借什么书？

Mǎkè: Liǎng běn zhōngwén shū .

马克：两本中文书。

guánlǐyuán: Nǐ yǒu jiè shū kǎ ma ?

管理员：你有借书卡吗？

Mǎkè: Méi yǒu .

马克：没有。

guánlǐyuán: Méi yǒu jiè shū kǎ , bù néng jiè shū .

管理员：没有借书卡，不能借书。

Mǎkè: Qǐng wèn zěnme bànlǐ jièshūkǎ ?

马克：请问怎么办理借书卡？

guánlǐyuán: Zài èr lóu de dàtīng , tián shēnqǐngbiǎo jiù kěyǐ le .

管理员：在二楼的大厅，填申请表就可以了。

Mǎkè: Wǒ xiànzài qù kěyǐ ma ?

马克：我现在去可以吗？

guánlǐyuán: Xiànzài xiàbān le , bù néng bànlǐ . Qǐng nǐ míngtiān shàngwǔ

管理员：现在下班了，不能办理。请你明天上午

bādiǎn yǐhòu qù bànlǐ .

八点以后去办理。

Mǎkè: hăode , xièxìe.

马克：好的，谢谢。



(Mark is borrowing books in the library.)

Librarian: Can you speak Chinese?

Mark: I can speak a little Chinese.

Librarian: What do you want to borrow?

Mark: Two Chinese Books.

Librarian: Do you have library card?

Mark: No.

Librarian: You can't borrow books if you don't have a card.

Mark: How can I get a library card?

Librarian: Go to the hall on the second floor to complete the application.

Mark: Can I go now?

Librarian: It's closed so the application can't be processed now, you can go there at 8 am tomorrow morning.

Mark: Okay, thank you.



## Huìhuà 会话

## Dialogue

MǎKè: Lǐ Jiā , wǒ xiǎng qù túshūguǎn bàn lǐ jièshū kǎ, nǐ néng

马克：李佳，我想去图书馆 办理 借书卡，你能  
péi wǒ qù ma?

陪我去吗？

Lǐ Jiā: Nǐ dǎ suan jièshū ma ?

李佳：你打算借书吗？

MǎKè: Shìde , wǒ xiǎng jiè jǐ běn hànnyǔ shū.

马克：是的，我想借几本汉语书。

lǐ jiā: Hǎode, méi wèntí .

李佳：好的，没问题。

( Mǎkè hé Lǐ Jiā zǒudào túshūguǎn )

( 马克和李佳走到图书馆

Mark and Li Jia go to the library)

MǎKè: Nín hǎo , wǒ xiǎng bànlǐ jiè shū kǎ .

马克：您好，我想办理借书卡。

guánlǐyuán: Tóngxué, nǐ dài xuésheng kǎ le ma ?

管理员：同学，你带学生卡了吗？

Mǎ Kè: Dài le .

马克：带了。

guánlǐyuán: Máfan nǐ tián yíxià shēnqǐng biǎo. Duì le, nǐ huì

管 理 员：麻烦你填一下申请表。对了，你会  
xiě hànzi ma ?

写 汉 字 吗？

MǎKè: Duì bù qǐ, wǒ zhǐ huì yì diánr ..... LǐJiā , nǐ néng bāng

马克：对不起，我只会一点儿……李佳，你能帮

wǒ tián shēnqǐng biǎo ma?

我 填 申 请 表 吗？

lǐ jiā : Hǎo !

李佳：好！

Mǎ Kè: Qǐngwèn shénme shíhou kěyǐ bàn hǎo ?

马克：请问什么时候可以办好？

guánlǐyuán: Wǔ gè gōngzuò rì kěyǐ bàn hǎo .

管 理 员：五个工作日可以办好。

MǎKè: Xíng, wǒ xià gè xīngqī lái .

马克：行，我下个星期来。



### 💡 注释 (Notes) :

Here “几” (jǐ) means “several”, not “how many” as in a question.

Mark: Li Jia, I want to get a library card from the library, can you come with me?

Li Jia: Are you going to borrow books?

Mark: Yes, I want to borrow some Chinese books.

Li Jia: Sure, no problem.

(Mark and Li Jia go to the library)

Mark: Hello, I would like to apply for a library card.

Librarian: Do you bring the student card?

Mark: Yes, I do.

Librarian: Would you please fill the application form ? Right! Can you write with Chinese characters?

Mark: Sorry, I can only write a little.....Li Jia, Can you help me with the application form?

Li Jia: Sure.

Mark: When can I get my library card?

Librarian: You can have it in five business days.

Mark: Sure, I'll come here next week.

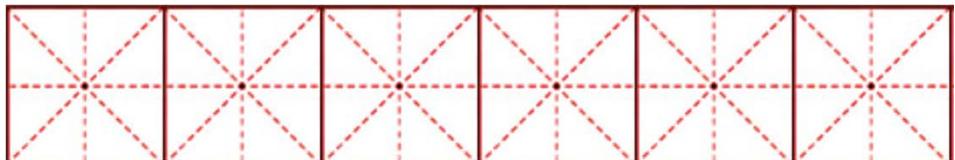
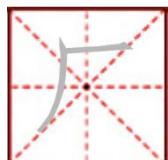
Dì shí yī kè Wǒ xiǎng jiè jǐ běnhàn yǔ shū  
第十一课 我 想 借 几 本 汉 语 书

Lesson 11 I want to borrow some Chinese books



bù shǒu  
部 首

Radicals



chǎng zì tóu  
厂 字 头

“厂” comes from the shape of cliff.  
Characters with this radical often refer to  
places to stay.

e.g. 厕: <sup>cè</sup> washroom; 厨: <sup>chú</sup> kitchen



mù biāo  
目 标

Learning Objectives

我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

shuō zhōng wén jiè shū

说 中 文 借 书

běn kǎ tīng jiù bàn

本 卡 厅 就 办

bān míng hòu tóng xué

班 明 后 同 学



xué hàn zì  
学 汉 字

Characters

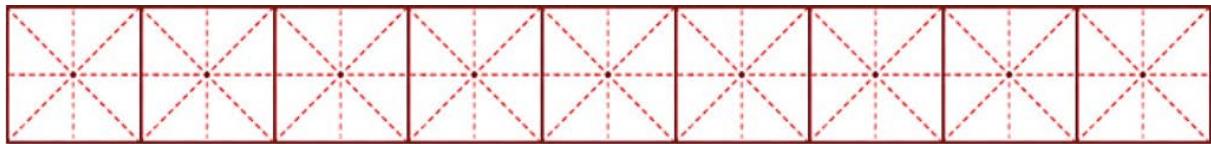
shuō

说

讠

v. to talk

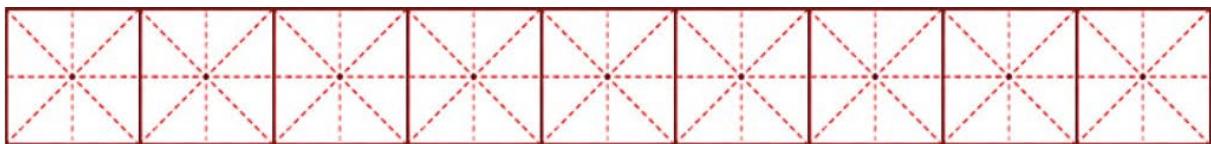
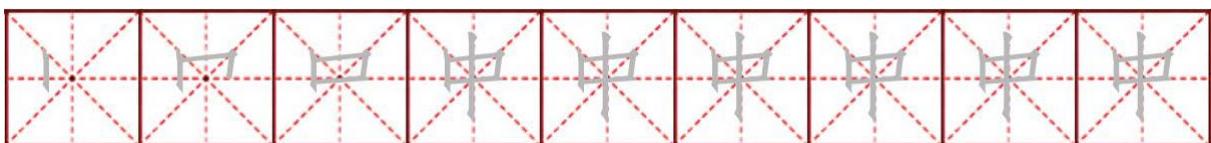
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zhōng



n. centre, middle

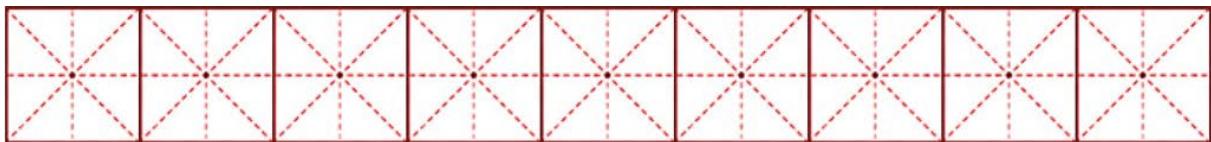
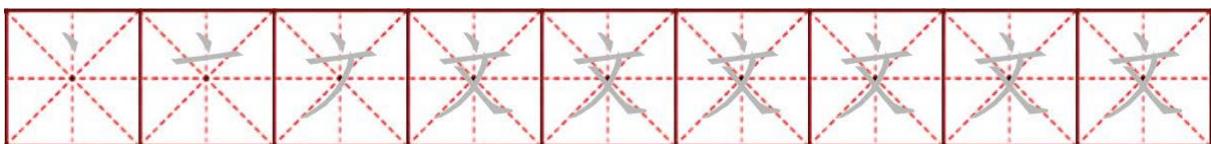


wén



n. character

中文: Chinese



jiè



v. to borrow

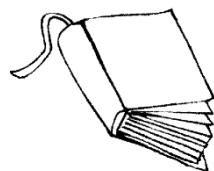
我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 借

借 借 借 借 借 借 借 借 借

书 书 书 书 书 书 书 书 书

shū



书

n. book

又 又 书 书 书 书 书 书 书

书 书 书 书 书 书 书 书 书

běn

本

mw. measure word for books

书本: books

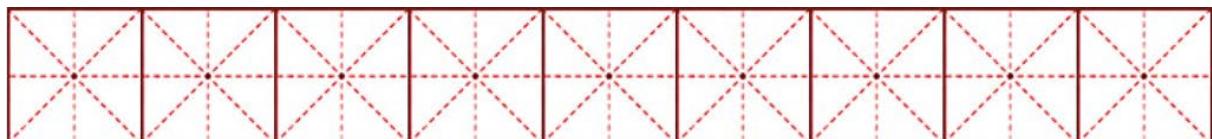
木 木 木 木 木 木 木 木 木

木 木 木 木 木 木 木 木 木

kǎ



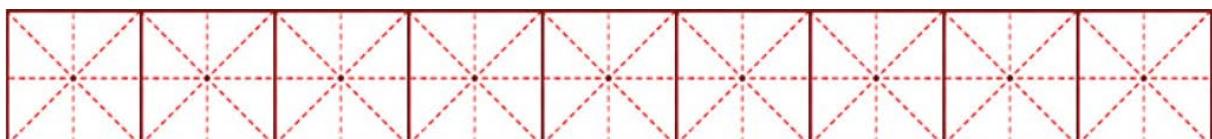
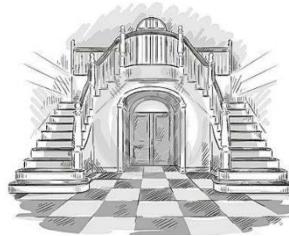
n. card



tīng



n. hall



jiù



prep. as soon as



我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

就

bàn

办

v. to process

办

bān

班

n. class; work



班

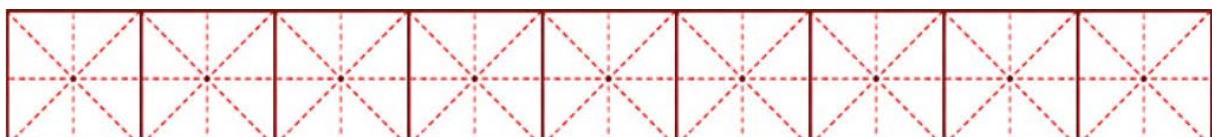
míng



日

adj. next

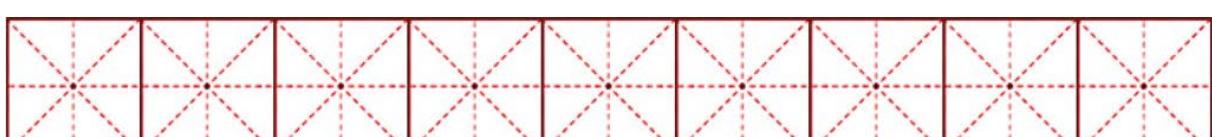
明天: tomorrow



hòu



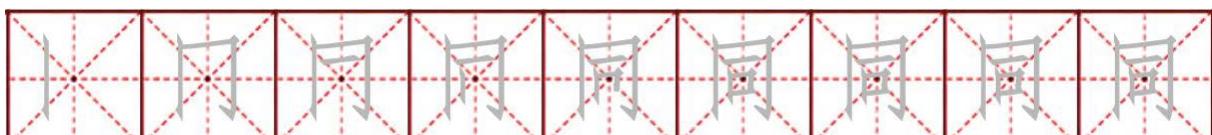
adj. after; latter

后天: the day  
after tomorrow

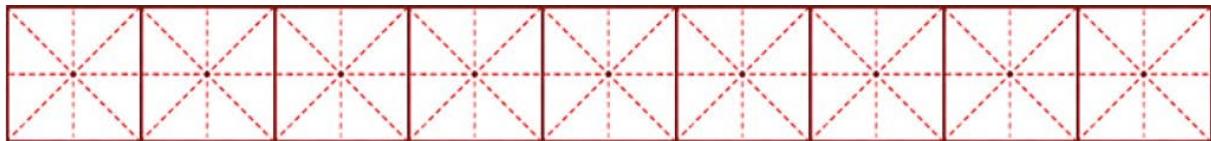
tóng



adj. same; together



我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

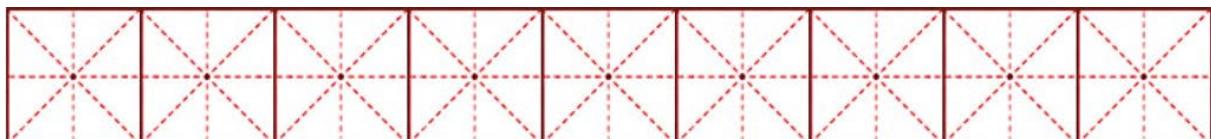
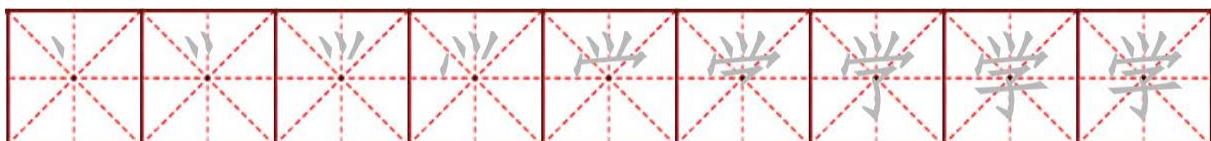


xué



v. to study, to learn

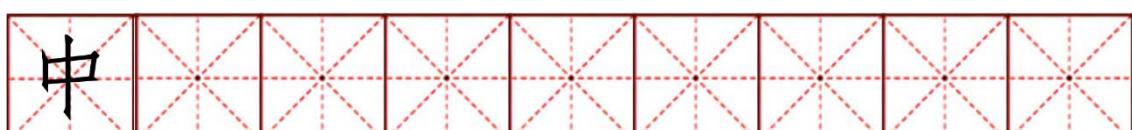
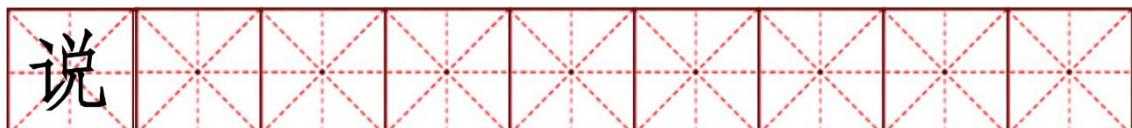
同学: classmate

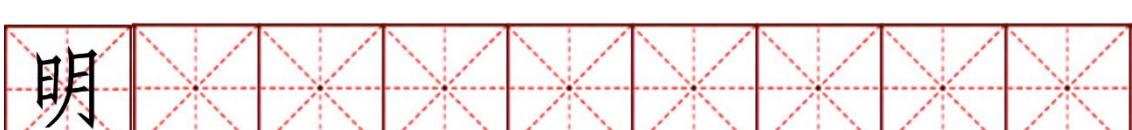
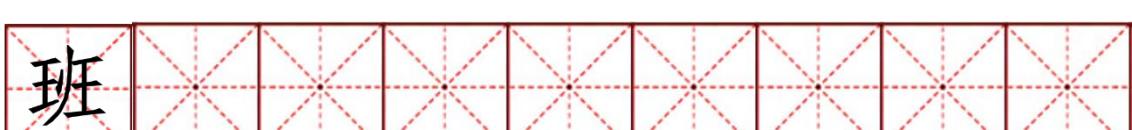
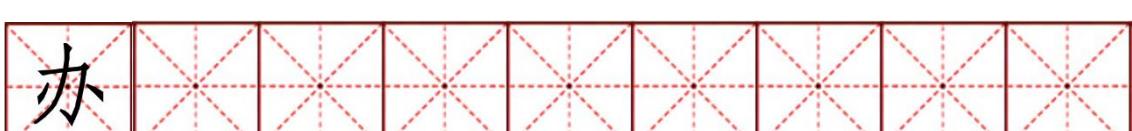
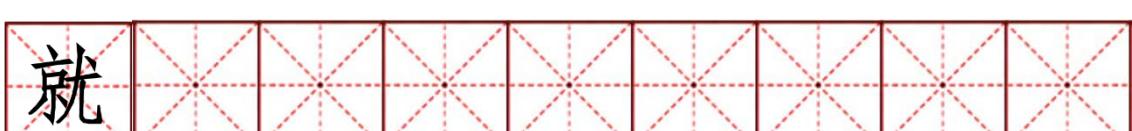
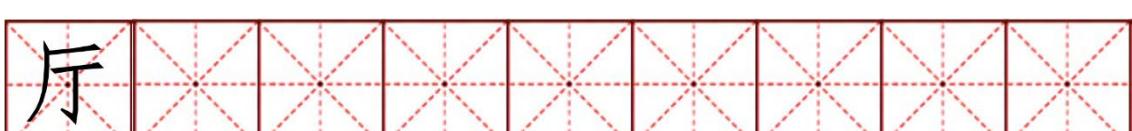
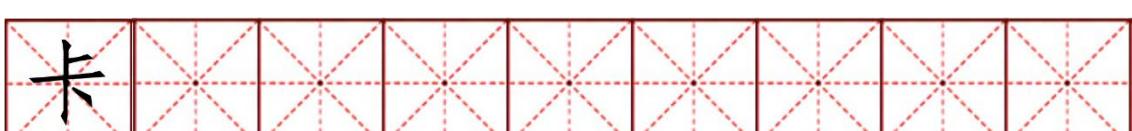
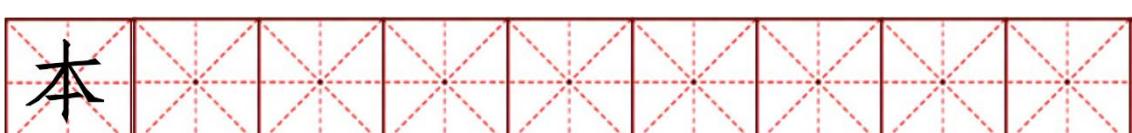
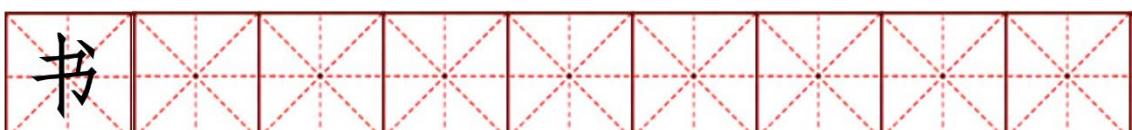
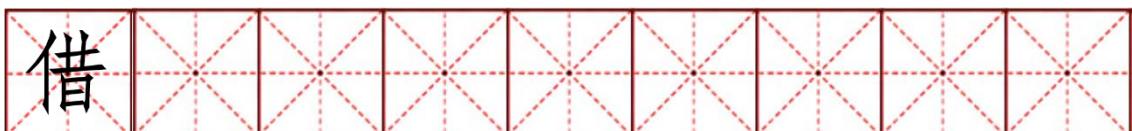
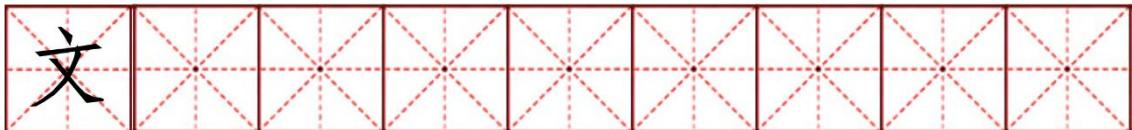


liàn xí  
练习

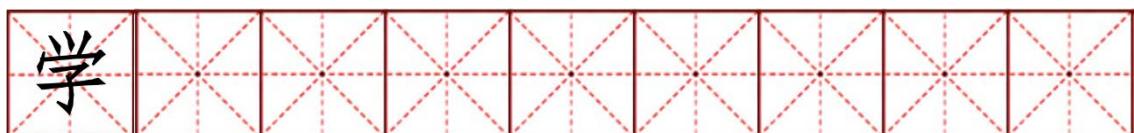
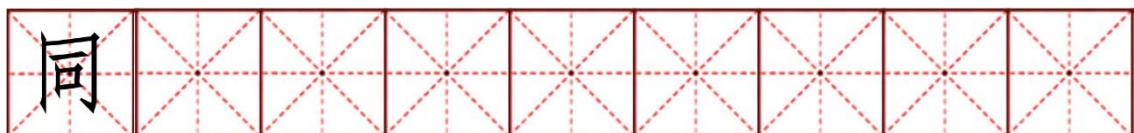
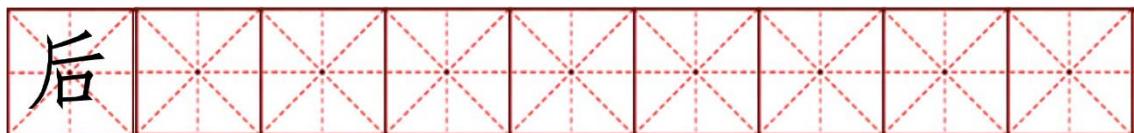
Exercise

一、 抄写 | Write the characters.





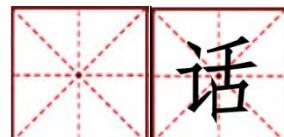
我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

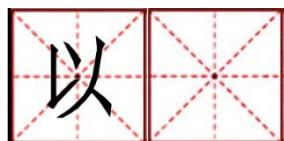
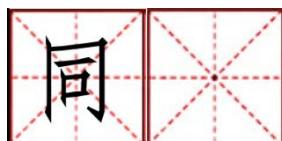
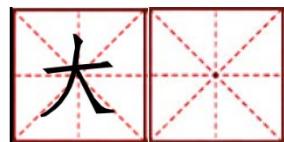
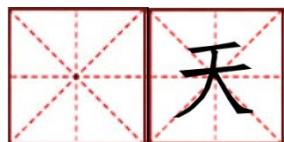
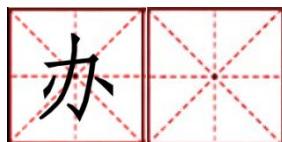


## 二、看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

- ① 同 学，你 会 说 中 文 吗？
- ② 我 明 天 下 班 去 借 两 本 书。
- ③ 在 大 厅 就 可 以 办 卡。
- ④ 我 的 同 学 下 课 以 后 来。

## 三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.





四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete  
the sentences.

( 1 ) nǐ      huì      shuō      zhōng      wén      ma  

?

( 2 ) nǐ      dǎ      suàn      jiè      jǐ      běn      zhōng

wén      shū  

?

( 3 ) wǒ      míng      tiān      yào      bàn      jiè      shū

kǎ  

。

我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

( 4 ) zài      dà      tīng      jiù      kě      yǐ      bà  
                |      |      |      |      |      |  
                ○

( 5 ) nǐ      jǐ      diǎn      xià      bān  
                |      |      |      |      |  
                ?      ?

( 6 ) wǒ      de      tóng      xué      xià      kè      yǐ  
                |      |      |      |      |      |  
                ○

hòu      lái  
|      |  
○

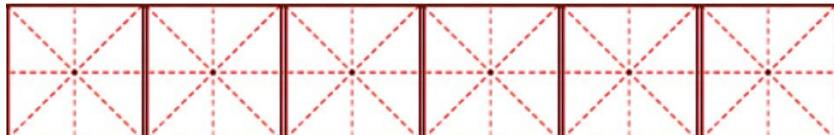
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete  
the dialogue.

A: nǐ      jiè      shén      me      shū  
|      |      |      |  
?      ?

B: liǎng      běn      zhōng      wén      shū  
|      |      |      |  
!      !

nǐ      yǒu      jiè      shū      kǎ      ma

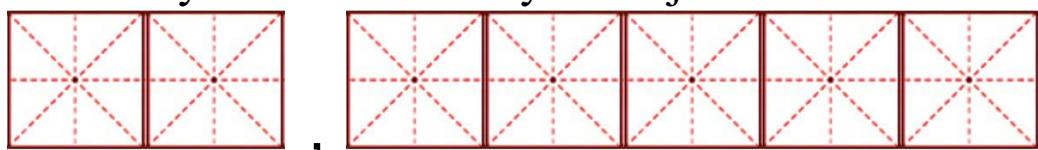
A:



?

méi      yǒu      méi      yǒu      jiè      shū      kǎ

B:



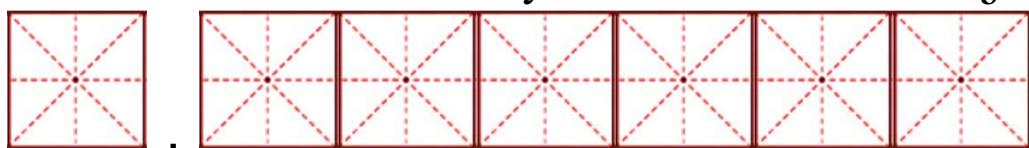
jiù      bù      néng      jiè      shū      ma

A:

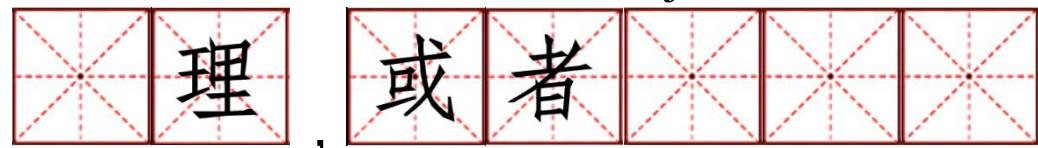


?

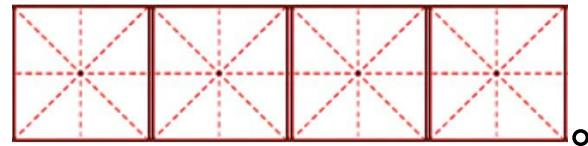
duì      nǐ      kě      yǐ      zài      dà      tīng



bàn      lǐ      huò      zhě      jiè      bān      lǐ

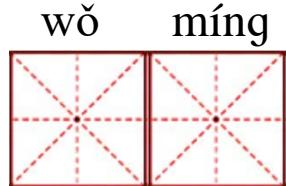
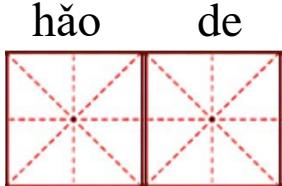


tóng      xué      de      kǎ



。

B:



我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

tiān      huò      zhě      hòu      tiān      lái      bàn

或者 !

## 六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

tōng zhī  
通知 (Notice)

同学们好！图书馆明天开放，提供 (provide)

中、英文书籍借阅 (reading) 服务 (service)。借书

卡今天起就可以在校 (school) 医院旁边的办事大厅

办理，需要填写 (fill in) 姓名、班级号和学号。

1. What's the topic of this notice?

- A. Library opening
- B. Reading activities
- C. Health examination



2. Where can students get library cards?

- A. The hall of school hospital
- B. In the library
- C. Office hall besides the hospital

3. When can students borrow books?

- A. today      B. tomorrow      C. the day after tomorrow

4. How does one get a library card?

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## 七、造句 | Make Sentences

( Use the words in brackets to make sentences. If necessary, you can use Pinyin. )

(今天)\_\_\_\_\_

(什么)\_\_\_\_\_

(工作)\_\_\_\_\_

(怎么)\_\_\_\_\_

(可以)\_\_\_\_\_

我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.



hàn zì zhī shi  
汉字知识

What You Should Know

## Introduction to Chinese Characters

### - Six Fold Classification

#### Pictograms 象形字 xiàng xíng zì

Pictograms make up only a small portion of Chinese characters. Characters in this class derive from pictures of the objects they denote. Over time they have been standardized, simplified, and stylized to make them easier to write, and their derivation is therefore not always obvious. Examples include 日 rì for "sun", 月 yuè for "moon", 木 mù for "tree" or "wood", and 麻 má for "hemp".



#### Simple ideograms 指事字 zhǐ shì zì

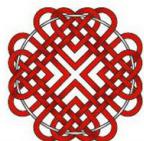
Also called simple indicatives, this small category contains characters that are direct iconic illustrations. Examples include 上 shàng "up" and 下 xià "down", originally a dot above and below a line.

**Compound ideograms 会意字/會意字 huì yì zì**

Also translated as logical aggregates or associative compounds, these characters have been interpreted as combining two or more pictographic or ideographic characters to suggest a third meaning. Commonly cited examples include 休 "rest" (composed of the pictograms 人 "person" and 木 "tree") and 好 "good" (composed of 女 "woman" and 子 "child"). Xu Shen placed approximately 13% of characters in this category.

**Rebus 假借字 jiǎ jiè zì**

Also called borrowings or phonetic loan characters, the rebus category covers cases where an existing character is used to represent an unrelated word with similar or identical pronunciation; sometimes the old meaning is then lost completely, as with characters such as 自 zì, which has lost its original meaning of "nose" completely and exclusively means "oneself", or 萬 wàn, which originally meant "scorpion" but is now used only in the sense of "ten thousand".



Huihuà  
会话

Dialogue

MǎKè : Nǐ hǎo, wǒ xiǎng huàn Rénmín bì .  
马克 : 你好，我想换人民币。

yínháng zhíyuán: Nǐ yào huàn duō shǎo ?  
银行 职员 : 你要换多少？

MǎKè : Wǒ zhèlǐ yǒu liǎngqiān Měiyuán .  
马克 : 我这里有两千美元。  
( néng huàn duō shǎo rén mǐn bì ? )  
( 能换多少人民币？)

yínháng zhíyuán: Nǐ dài hùzhào le ma ?  
银行 职员 : 你带护照了吗？

MǎKè : Daile .  
马克 : 带了。

yínháng zhíyuán: Qǐng xiān tián yíxià zhè zhāng biǎo .  
银行 职员 : 请先填一下这张表。

MǎKè : Tián hǎo le , gěi nǐ .  
马克 : 填好了，给你。

yínháng zhíyuán: Jīntiān Měiyuán duì Rénmín bì de huìlǜ shì 6.2008 .  
银行 职员 : 今天 美元 对人民币的汇率是 6.2008。

Nín kěyǐ huàn yíwàn liǎngqiān sìbǎi líng yìdiǎn liùyuán Rénmín bì .  
您可以换一万两千四百零一点六元人民币。

Qǐng nín quèrèn hòu zài biǎo shàng qiān zì .  
请您确认后在表上签字。

MǎKè : Hǎode , xièxìe .  
马克 : 好的，谢谢。

yínhángzhíyuán: Zhè shì nín de qián , qǐng shǔshu .  
银行职员 : 这是您的钱，请数数。

Mǎ Kè : Duìle , xièxìe .  
马克 : 对了，谢谢。

yínháng zhíyuán: Bú kèqì .  
银行 职员 : 不客气。



Mark: Hello, I would like to exchange for some RMB.

The bank clerk: How much do you want ?

Mark: I have two thousand dollars. (how much RMB can I get?)

The bank clerk: Do you bring your passport?

Mark: Yes.

The bank clerk: Please fill this form first.

Mark: Done, here you are.

The bank clerk: The exchange rate today for dollars and RMB is 6.2008. You  
can exchange for 12416 RMB in total. Please sign the form  
to confirm.

Mark: Okay, thanks.

The Bank clerk: This is your money, please check it.

Mark: Right, thanks.

The bank clerk: You are welcome.



Huìhuà  
会话

Dialogue

yínháng zhíyuán: Xiānsheng , nín yǒu shénme xūyào ?

银行 职员 : 先生 , 您有 什么 需要 ?

Mǎkè : Wǒ de kǎ diū le , wǒ yào bàn yì zhāng xīn kǎ .

马克 : 我的 卡丢了, 我要办 一 张 新卡。

yínháng zhíyuán: Hăode , qǐng shāoděng. Qǐng nín tiánxiě shēnqǐng biǎo, chūshì

银行 职员 : 好的 , 请 稍等。 请 您 填写 申 请 表 , 出 示

hùzhào .

护照。

Mǎkè : Shénme ? Qǐng nín zài shuō yí biàn .

马克 : 什么 ? 请 您 再 说 一 遍 。

yínháng zhíyuán: Shǒuxiān , qǐng chūshì nín de hù zhào , ránhòu , qǐng nín tiánxiě

银行 职员 : 首先 , 请 出示 您 的 护照 , 然后 , 请 您 填写

shēnqǐng biǎo .

申 请 表。

Mǎkè : Hăode .

马克 : 好的。

yínháng zhíyuán: Qǐng nín quèrèn hòu qiānzhì .

银行 职员 : 请 您 确 认 后 签 字。

Mǎkè : Hăode. Qǐng wèn xūyào jǐ fēnzhōng kěyǐ bàn hăo ?

马克 : 好的。 请 问 需 要 几 分 钟 可 以 办 好 ?

yínháng zhíyuán : Wǔ fēnzhōng zuōyòu .

银行 职员 : 五 分 钟 左 右。



The bank clerk: Sir, what can I do for you?

Mark: I lost my card, I need to get a new card.

The bank clerk: Okay, a moment. Please fill this application form and show me your passport.

Mark: Excuse me, Can you say that again?

The bank clerk: First, show your passport and then please fill the application form.

Mark: Okay.

The bank clerk: (Please sign here after you confirmed.)

Mark: Okay, how long does it take?

The bank clerk: About five minutes.

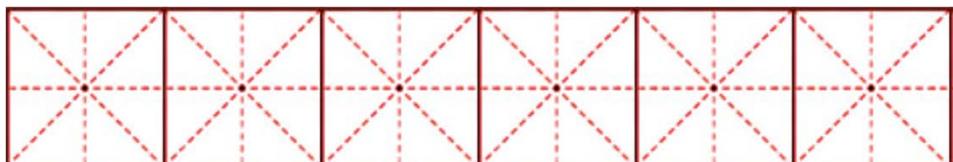
Dì shí èr kè Wǒ xiǎng huàn rén mǐn bì  
第十二课 我 想 换 人 民 币

Lesson 12 I would like to exchange for RMB



bù shǒu  
部 首

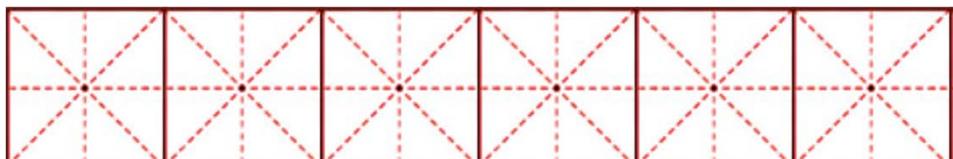
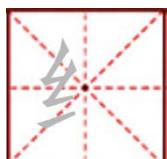
Radicals



yǔ zì tóu  
雨 字 头

“雨” is a pictogram which means rain. When it shows as a radical at the top, it indicates that the meaning of the character is related with weather.

e.g. 零: zero; 雪: snow



我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

jiǎo sī páng  
绞丝旁

“纟” comes from the shape of silk. It always appears at the left side and indicates the textail related characters.

e.g. 线: string; 丝: silk



mù biāo  
目标

Learning Objectives

huàn mǐn bì qiān wàn

换	民	币	千	万
---	---	---	---	---

líng měi yuán dài hù

零	美	元	带	护
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zhào xiān gěi kè qì

照	先	给	客	气
---	---	---	---	---



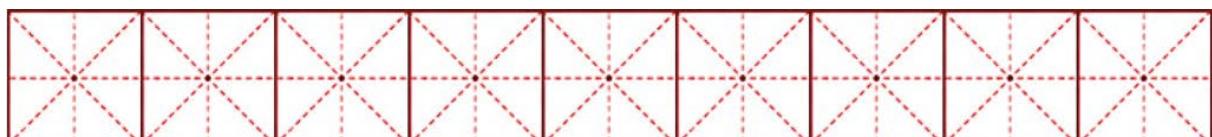
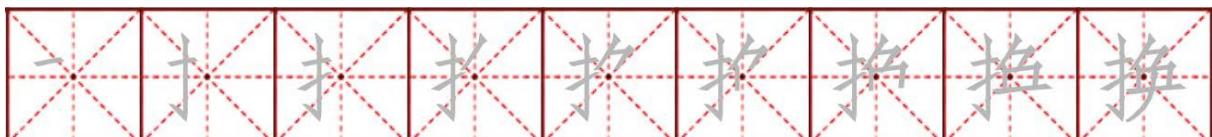
xué hàn zì  
学 汉 字

Characters

huàn



v. to exchange

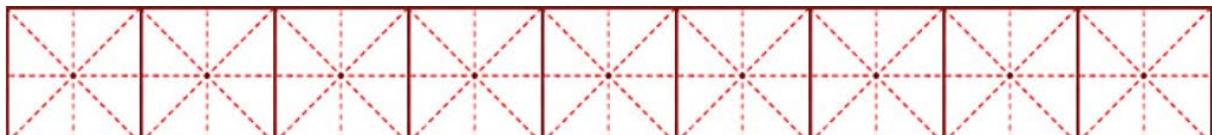


mǐn



n. citizen, folk

人民: people

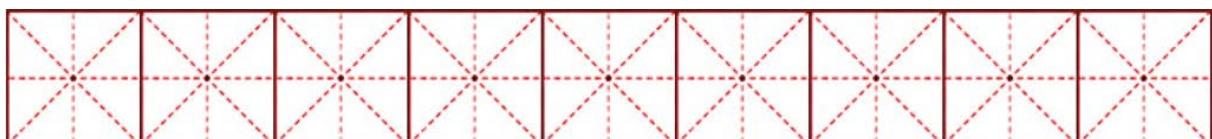


我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

bì



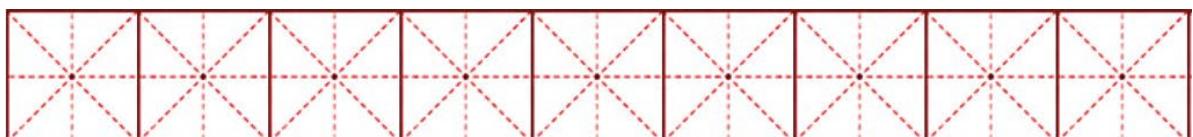
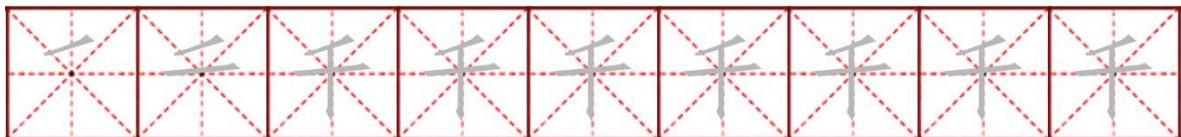
n. coin, currency, money



qiān



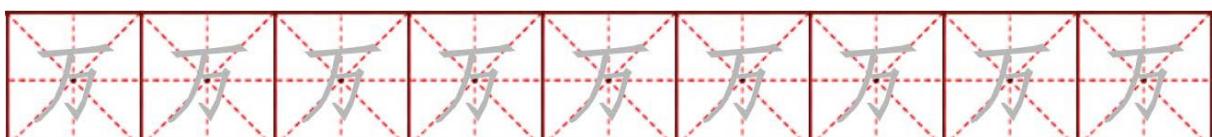
num. thousand

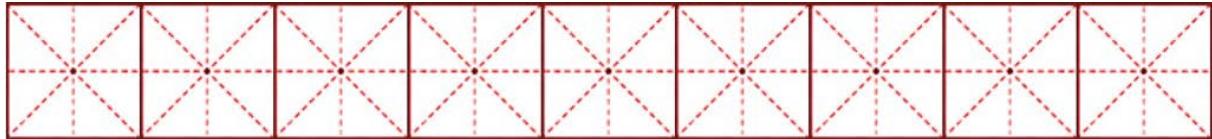


wàn



num. ten thousand



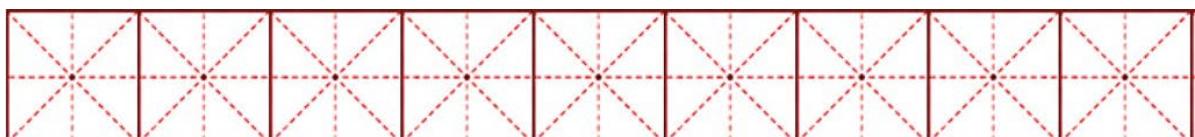
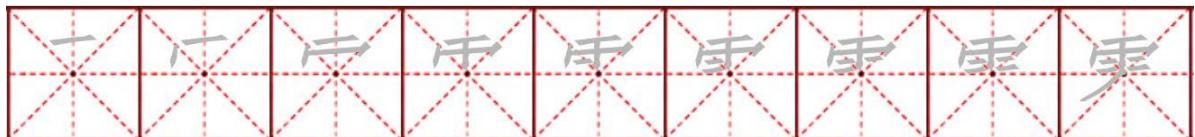


líng



雨

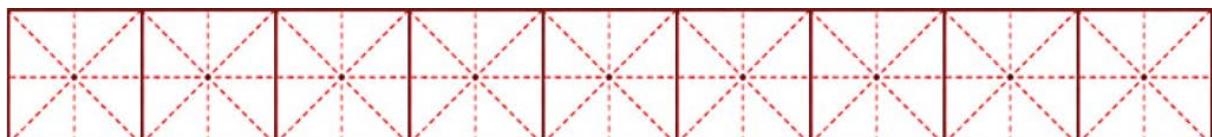
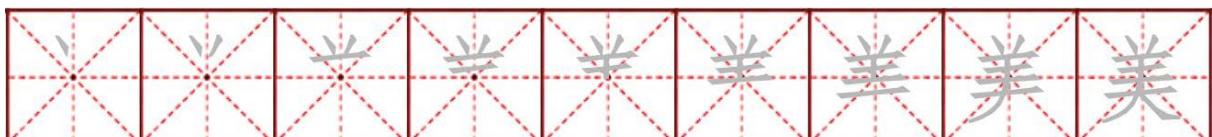
num. zero



měi

adj. beautiful;  
n. America

美元: US dollars

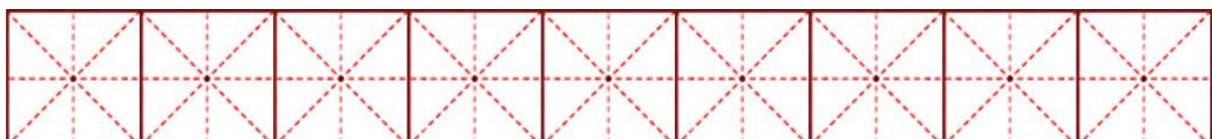


yuán

我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.



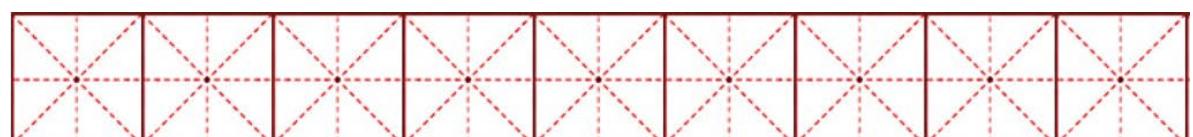
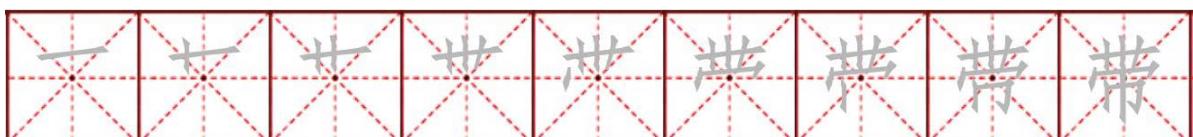
mw. the monetary unit of China



dài



v. bring

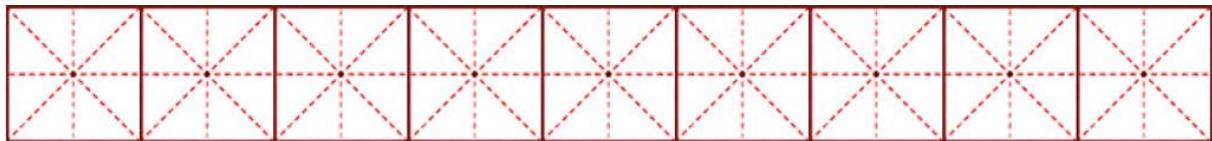


hù



v. to protect

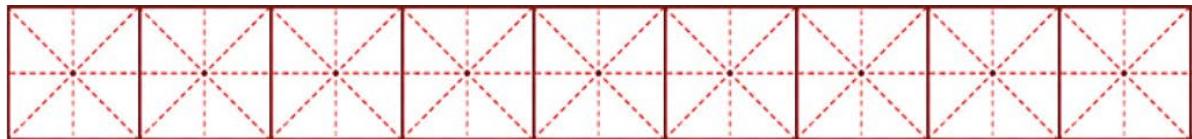
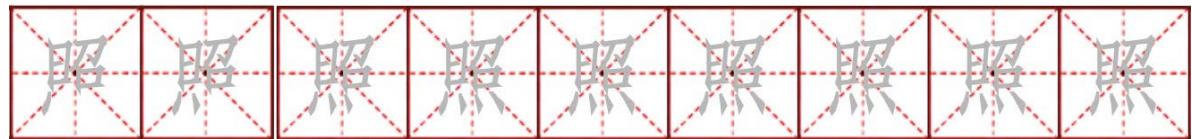
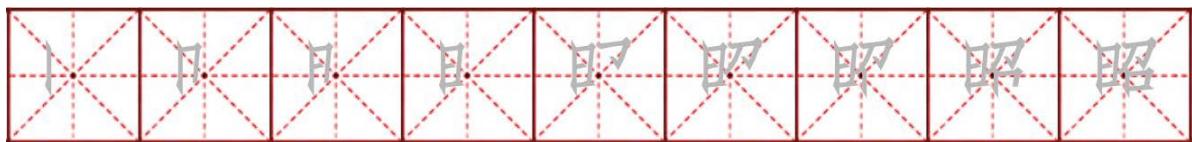




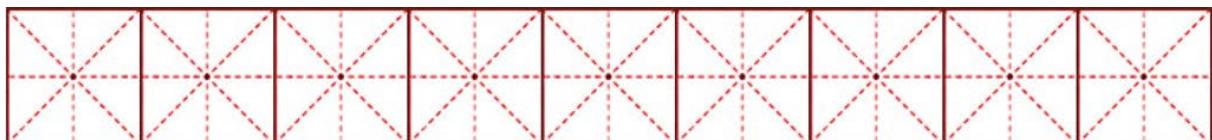
zhào



n. photograph; license 护照: passport



xiān

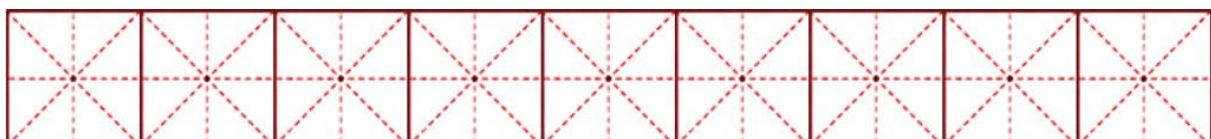
n. elder generation  
adj. earlier, before, firstshǒu  
首先: firstly

我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

gěi



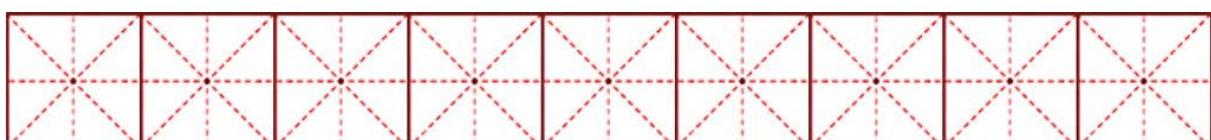
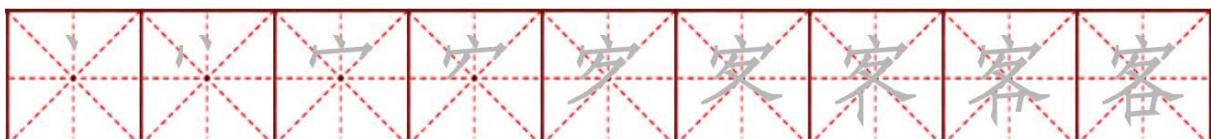
v. give



kè



n. guest, client

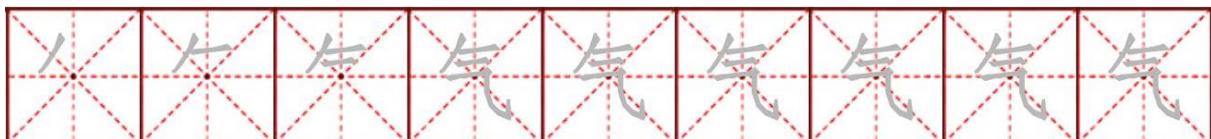


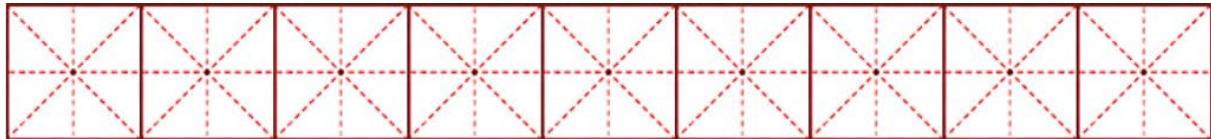
qì



n. gas, air

客气:  
modest and polite attitude

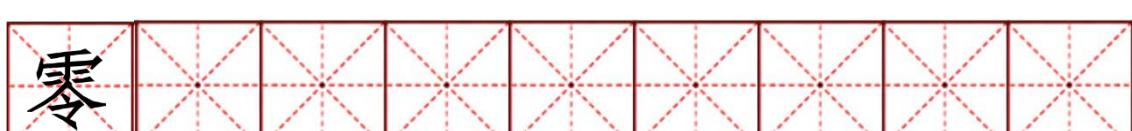
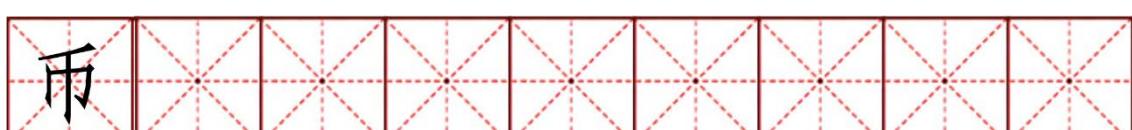
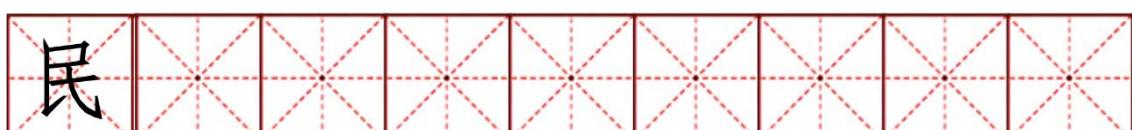
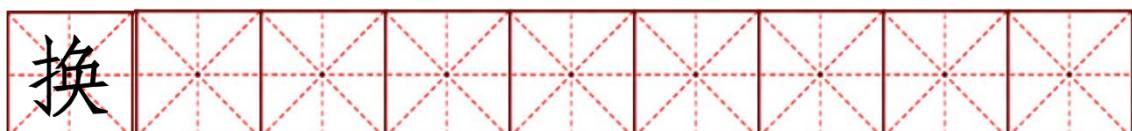




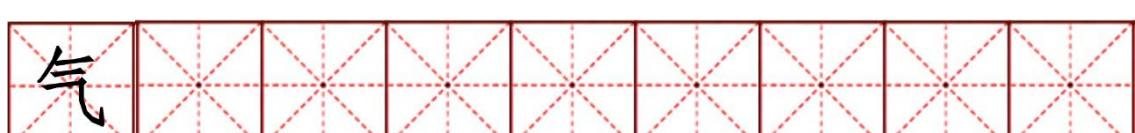
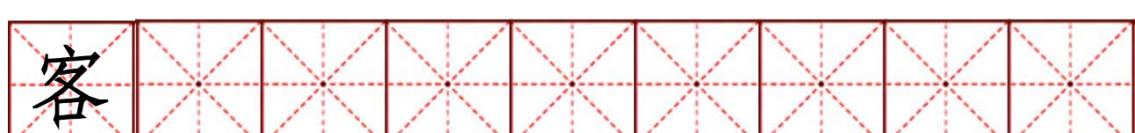
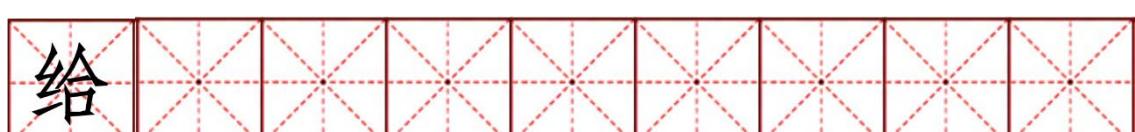
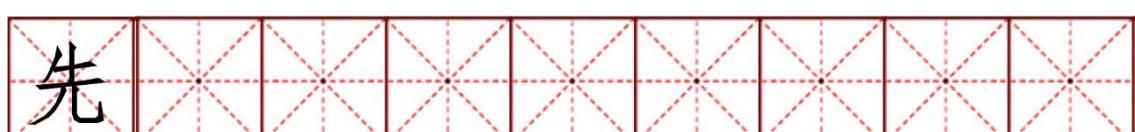
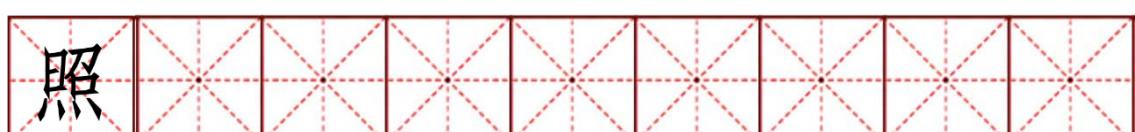
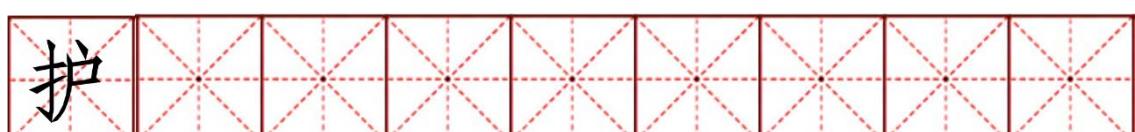
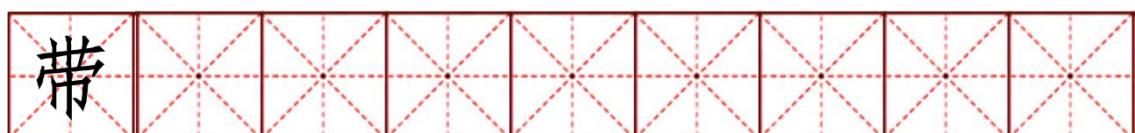
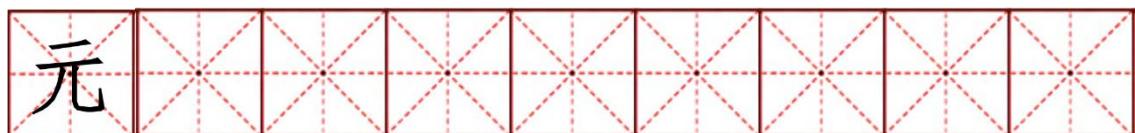
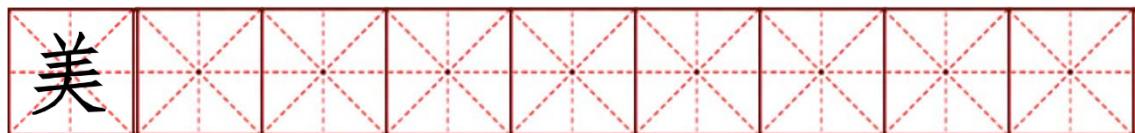
liàn xí  
练习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.



我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.



二、看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

- ① 我 想 换 人 民 币。
- ② 你 有 没 有 带 护 照？
- ③ 要 换 多 少 美 元？
- ④ 不 用 客 气。

### 三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

钱

人

元

千

气

护

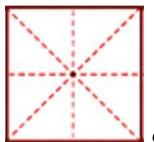
### 四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

xiān qù kāi huì zài qù dǎ

( 1 )

我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

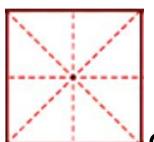
qiú



huàn qián xū yào dài hǎo hù

( 2 )

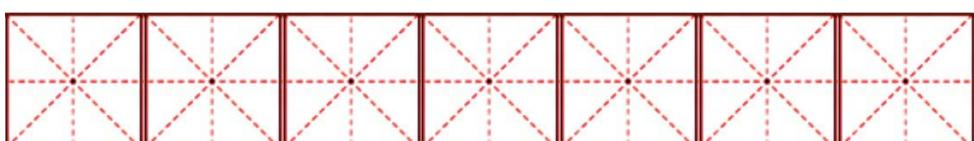
zhào



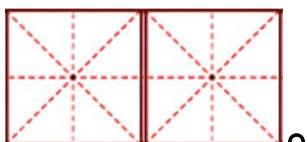
liǎng qiān měi yuán yí gòng néng

( 3 )

huàn yí wàn liǎng qiān duō rén



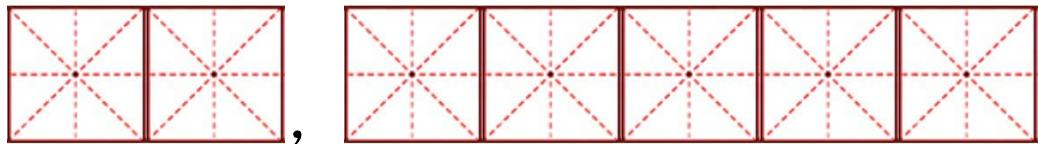
mín bì



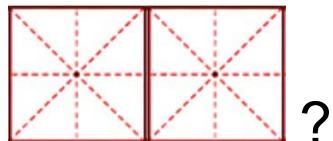
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete

the dialogue.

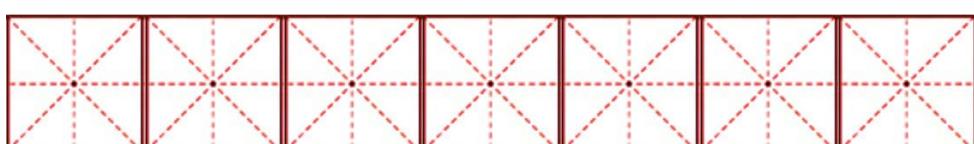
nǐ hǎo yǒu shén me kě yǐ

**A:**

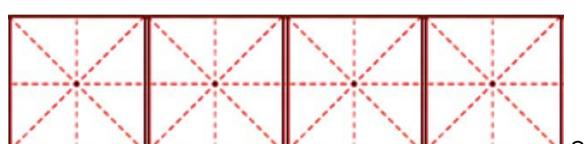
bāng nǐ



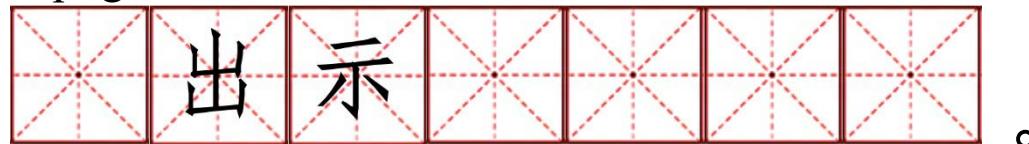
wǒ yào yòng měi yuán huàn yī

**B:**

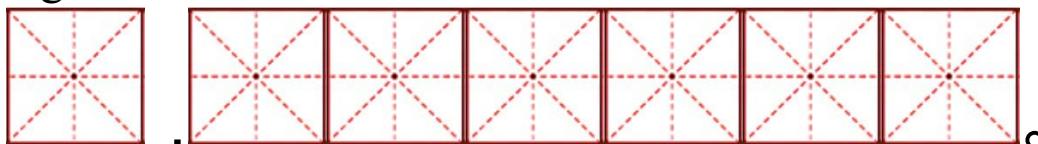
xiē rén míng bì



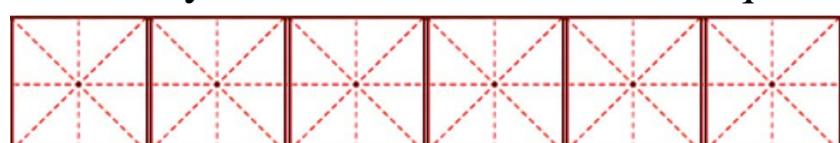
qǐng chū shì nǐ de hù zhào

**A:**

gěi zhè shì wǒ de hù zhào

**B:**

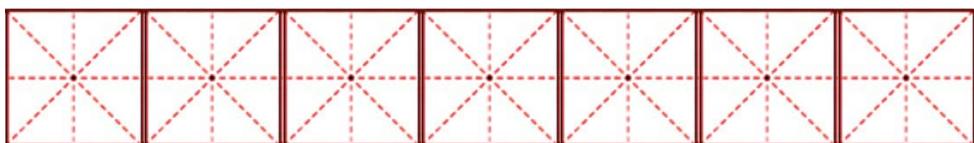
nǐ yào huàn duō shǎo qián

**A:**

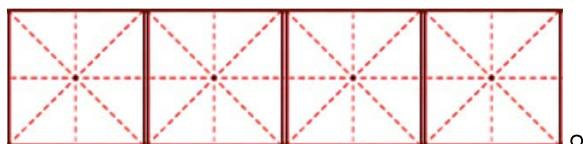
我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

wǒ      yào      huàn      yī      wàn      liǎng      qiān

B:



yuán      rén      mǐn      bì



## 六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

mǎ kè

xiào

马克是美国人，他来中国上学，今天到学校。他先去

tú guǎn

xiào

图书馆 (library) 办学生卡，再往左走 200 米，到学校旁

yín háng

yuán

chū shì

边的中国银行换一些人民币，工作人员请他出示 (show)

护照，帮他换了两千元人民币。

1. Why did Mark go to the library?

A. To borrow some books.

B. To apply for a library card.

C. To apply for student card.

2. What document was needed to

exchange currency?



- A. Student card.
  - B. Passport.
  - C. Bank card.
3. How much money did Mark exchange?
- A. 200 RMB
  - B. 2000 dollars
  - C. 2000 RMB
4. How did Mark get to the bank from the library?
- 

## 七、造句 | Make Sentences

( Use the words in brackets to make sentences. If necessary, you can use Pinyin. )

(喜欢)\_\_\_\_\_

(时候)\_\_\_\_\_

(还要)\_\_\_\_\_

(一共)\_\_\_\_\_

(和)\_\_\_\_\_



## Introduction to Chinese Characters

### - Six Fold Classification

#### Phono-semantic compounds 形声字/形聲 xíng shēng zì

Semantic-phonetic compounds or pictophonetic compounds are by far the most numerous characters. These characters are composed of two parts: one of a limited set of characters (the semantic indicator, often graphically simplified) which suggests the general meaning of the compound character, and another character (the phonetic indicator) whose pronunciation suggests the pronunciation of the compound character. In most cases the semantic indicator is also the radical under which the character is listed in dictionaries.<sup>[1]</sup> Examples are 河 hé "river", 湖 hú "lake", 流 liú "stream", 冲 chōng "riptide" (or "flush"), 滑 huá "slippery". All these characters have the left a radical of three short strokes (氵), which is a reduced form of the character 水 shuǐ meaning "water", indicating that the character has a semantic connection with water. The right-hand side in each case is a phonetic indicator. For example, in the case of 冲 chōng, the phonetic indicator is 中 zhōng, which by itself means "middle". In this case it can be seen that the pronunciation of the character is slightly different from that of its phonetic indicator; the process of historical phonetic change means that the composition of such characters can sometimes seem arbitrary today.<sup>[2]</sup> Xu Shen (c. 100 AD) placed approximately 82% of characters into this category, while in the Kangxi Dictionary (1716

AD) the number is closer to 90%, due to the extremely productive use of this technique to extend the Chinese vocabulary.

This method is still sometimes used to form new characters, for example 钚/鉢 bù ("plutonium") is the metal radical 金 jīn plus the phonetic component 不 bù, described in Chinese as "不 gives sound, 金 gives meaning". Many Chinese names of elements in the periodic table and many other chemistry-related characters were formed this way.

### **Transformed cognates 转注字/轉注字 zhuǎnzhùzì**

The smallest category of characters is also the least understood. In the postface to the Shuowen Jiezi, Xu Shen gave as an example the characters 考 kǎo "to verify" and 老 lǎo "old", which had similar Old Chinese pronunciations (\*khu? and \*c-ru? respectively) and may once have been the same word, meaning "elderly person", but became lexicalized into two separate words. The term does not appear in the body of the dictionary, and is often omitted from modern systems.<sup>[L]</sup>



Huihuà  
会话

Dialogue

Àimǐlì : Àyí , qǐng bǎ háizi de yīfu huàn yíxiàr . Huàn yíjiàn hòu yìdiǎnr de yīfu .  
艾米丽：阿姨，请 把 孩子 的 衣服 换 一下儿。换 一 件 厚 一点儿 的 衣服。

āyí : Hǎo . Zāng yīfu yào xǐ ma ?  
阿姨：好。脏 衣服 要洗 吗？

Àimǐlì : Yào , zài bǎ dìbǎn cā yíxiàr .  
艾米丽：要，再 把 地板 擦 一下儿。

āyí : Xíng .  
阿姨：行。

Àimǐlì : Qǐng bǎ zhuōzi shōushi yíxiàr . Wǎn hé bēizi dōu yào xǐ .  
艾米丽：请 把 桌子 收拾 一下儿。碗 和 杯子 都 要洗。

āyí : Méi wèntí .  
阿姨：没 问题。



Emily : Ayí, would you please change the baby's clothes to a warmer one?

The nanny: Okay, do you want me to wash the clothes?

Emily : Yes, and also mop the floor please.

The nanny: Okay.

Emily : Please clean the table and wash the bowls and cups.

The Nanny: No problem.



## Huìhuà 会话

## Dialogue



Míngtiān Àimǐlì de érzi Jiékè guò shēngrì  
( 明天 艾米丽 的 儿子 杰克 过 生日  
Tomorrow is the birthday of Emily's son Jack.)

Àimǐlì: Míngtiān shì Jiékè de shēngrì , zhōngwǔ Jiékè de tóngxué men lái jiā lǐ  
艾米丽：明天 是杰克 的生 日，中午 杰克 的同 学 们 来家 里  
chīfàn , nǐ míngtiān shàngwǔ zǎo diǎnr guòlái , hǎo ma ?  
吃饭 ，你 明天 上 午 早 点儿 过来，好 吗 ？

āyí : Hǎo .  
阿姨： 好 。

Àimǐlì: Míngtiān shàngwǔ nǐ yào dào shāngdiàn mǎi diǎnr shūcài、ròu 、jīdàn 、  
艾米丽： 明天 上 午 你 要 到 商 店 买 点儿 蔬菜、肉、鸡蛋、  
shuǐguǒ hé yǐnliào.  
水果 和 饮料。

āyí : Xíng. Jiékè xǐhuān chī píngguǒ、xiāngjiāo hé xīguā, wǒ duō mǎi yìdiánr .  
阿姨： 行。 杰克 喜欢 吃 苹果 、 香蕉 和 西瓜 ， 我 多 买 一 点儿。

Àimǐlì: Dui . Lìngwài , bùyào wàngjì mǎi xiē huār .  
艾米丽： 对。另 外 ， 不要 忘 记 买 些 花儿。

āyí : Méi wèntí . Míngtiān wǒ yào bǎ fángjiān shōushi yíxiàr ma ?  
阿姨： 没 问 题。 明天 我 要 把 房间 收 拾 一下 儿 吗 ？

Àimǐlì: Yào , hái yào bǎ wǎn 、 sháo zi 、 kuài zi fàng zài zhuōzi shàng.  
艾米丽： 要， 还 要 把 碗 、 勺 子 、 筷 子 放 在 桌 子 上 。

āyí : Xíng.  
阿姨： 行。

Àimǐlì: Bǎ Jiékè de xīn yīfu guà dào yīguì lǐ .  
艾米丽： 把 杰克 的 新 衣服 挂 到 衣柜 里 。

Āyí: Hǎode.  
阿姨： 好 的。

(Tomorrow is the birthday of Emily's son Jack.)

Emily: Tomorrow is Jack's birthday. He invited his friends to come over ,  
would you please come to work earlier in the morning?

The nanny: Okay.

Emily: We may need you to go to the store to buy some vegetables, meat, eggs,  
fruits and drinks.

The nanny: Okay, Jack likes apples, bananas and watermelon, I'll  
buy some more.

Emily: Yes, and don't forget to buy some flowers.

The nanny: No problem. Do you want me to clean the house?

Emily: Yes, and please put the bowls, spoons and chopsticks on the table.

The nanny: Okay, got it.

Emily: Put Jack's new clothes in the wardrobe.

The nanny: Okay.

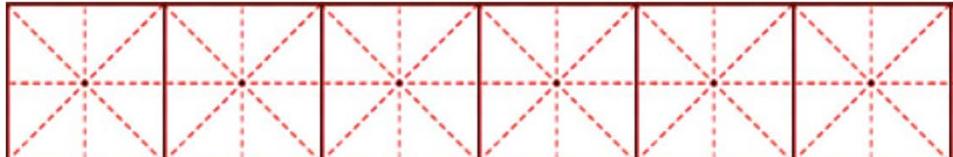
Dì shísān kè qǐng bǎ zhuō zǐ shōushí yí xià  
第十三课 请把桌子收拾一下

**Lesson 13 Please clear the table**

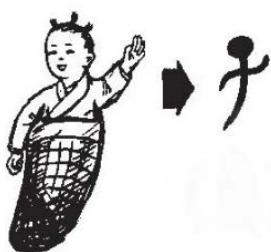


bù shǒu  
部 首

Radicals



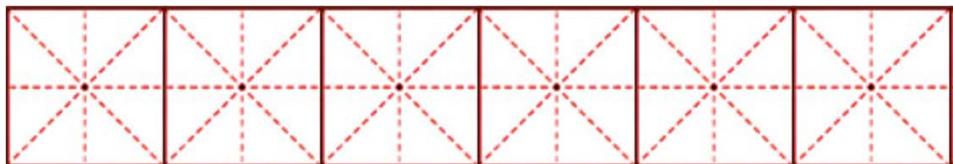
zǐ zì páng  
子 字 旁



“子” is a pictogram which means son or child. When it shows as a radical at the left, it indicates that the meaning of the character is related with children.

e.g. 孩: child; 孙: grandson

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.



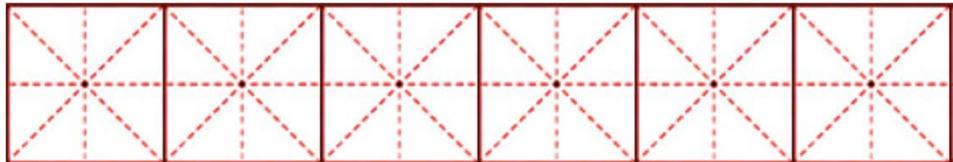
shí zì páng

石字旁



“石” is a pictogram which means stone. When it shows as a radical, it indicates that the meaning of the character is related with stone.

e.g. 碗: bowl; 矿: mine



shí zì páng

食字旁

“宀” comes from the character of “食”, which means food. It always appears at the left side and indicates the eating related characters.

e.g. 饭: meal, rice; 饱: be full



mù biāo  
目标

Learning Objectives

bǎ hái yī xǐ wǎn

把 孩 衣 洗 碗

bēi tí men fàn zǎo

杯 题 们 饭 早

guò shuǐ guǒ wàng jì

过 水 果 忘 记



xué hàn zì  
学 汉 字

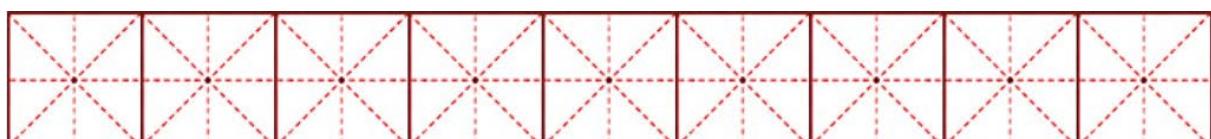
Characters

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bǎ



prep. In a bǎ construction, the object of a verb is placed after the function word “bǎ”.

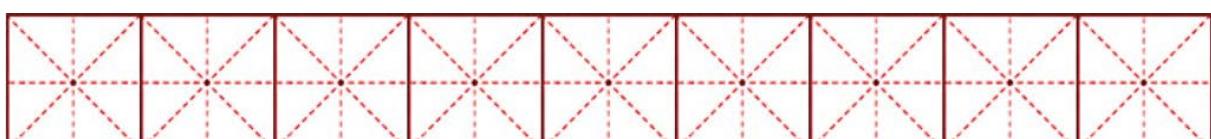
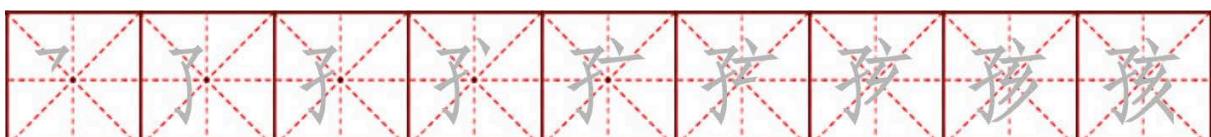


hái



子 n. child

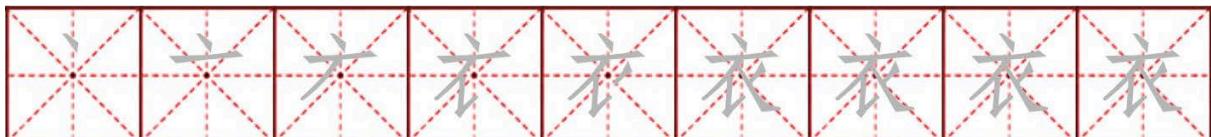
孩子: children

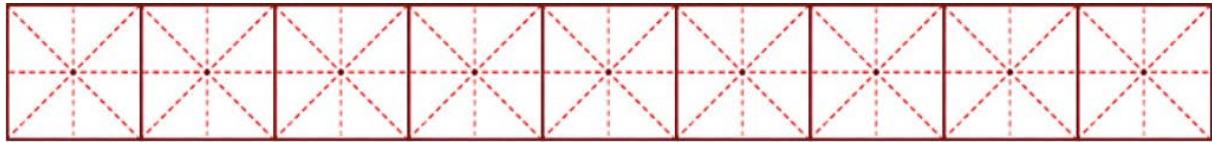


yī



n. clothes



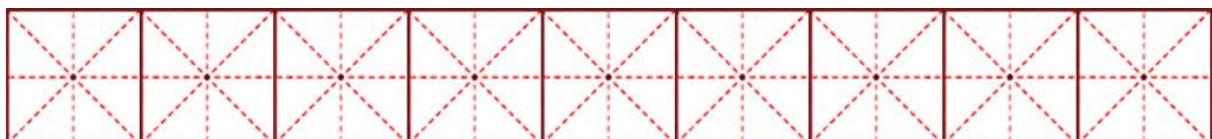


xǐ



v. to wash

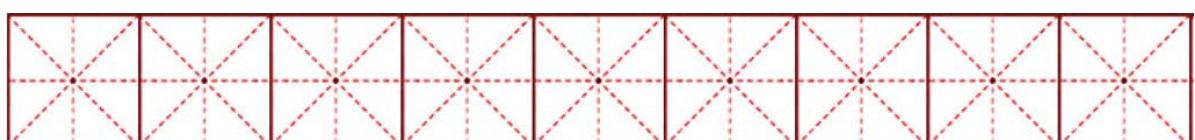
洗衣服: wash clothes



wǎn



n. bowl



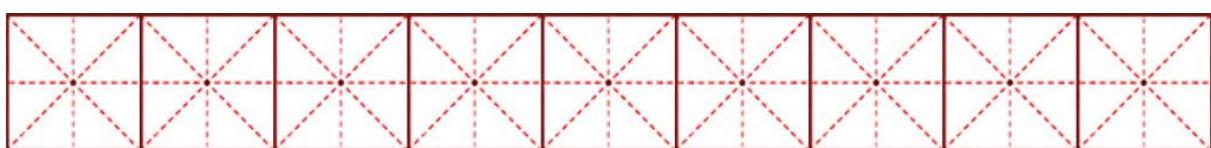
请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

bēi



木 n. cup

杯子: cup

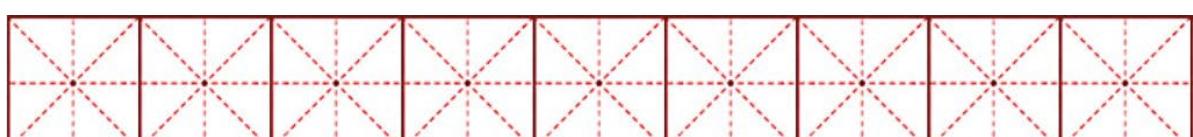


tí



n. question, problem

问题: problem



men



们

an adjunct to a pronoun or noun to indicate plurality

我们: we, us

人 人 们 们 们 们 们 们

人 人 们 们 们 们 们 们

fàn



n. rice, meal

吃饭: have a meal

人 人 饭 饭 饭 饭 饭 饭 饭

人 人 饭 饭 饭 饭 饭 饭 饭

zǎo



adj. early

早上: morning

早 早 早 早 早 早 早 早 早

早 早 早 早 早 早 早 早 早

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

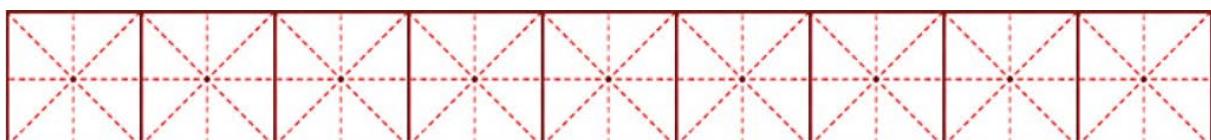
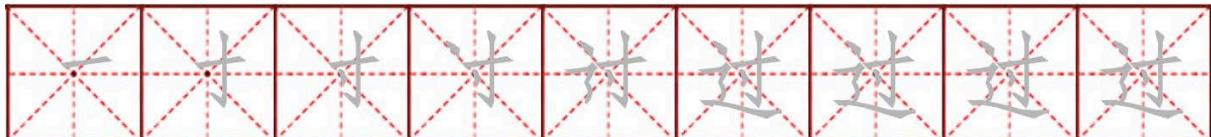
guò



过

v. pass

过来: come over

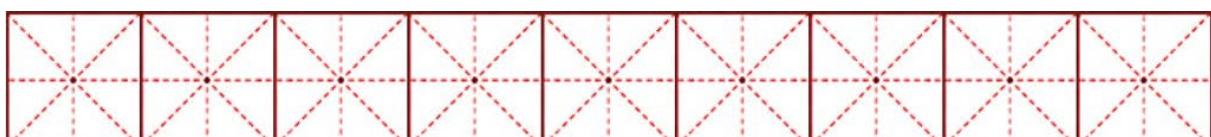


shuǐ



n. water

hē  
喝水: drink water



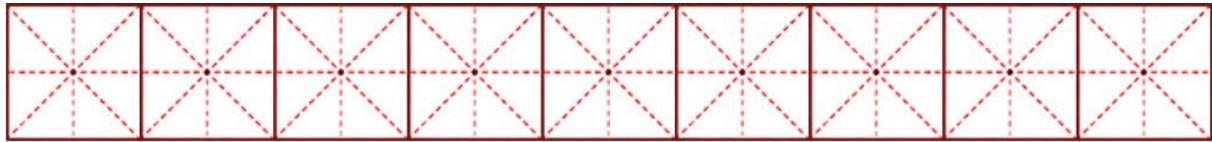
guǒ



n. fruit

水果: fruit

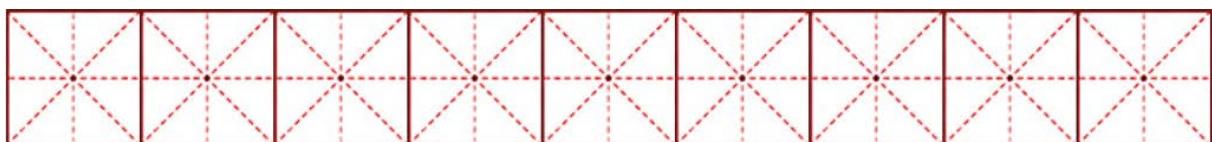




wàng



v. forget

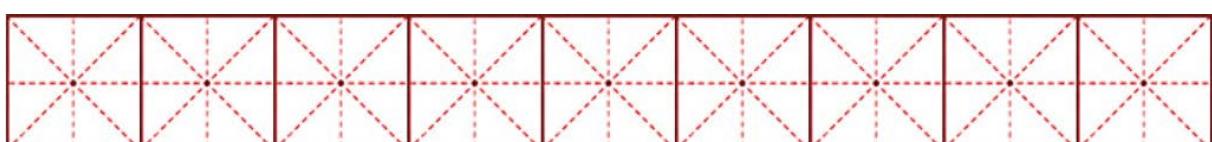


jì



v. remember

忘记: to forget



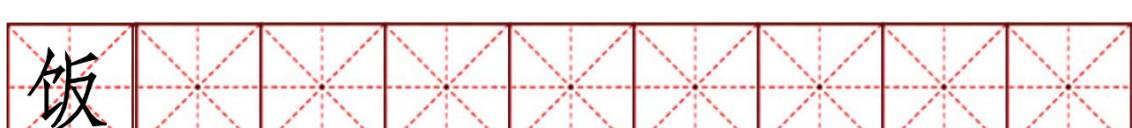
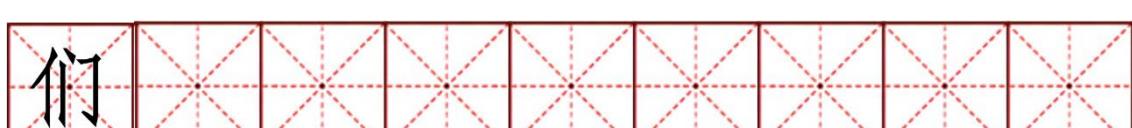
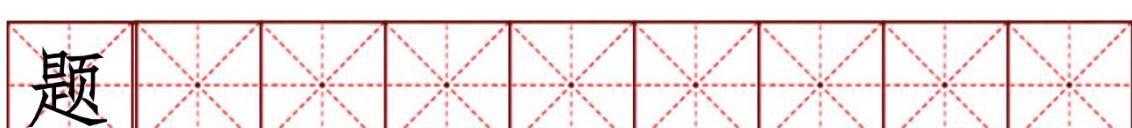
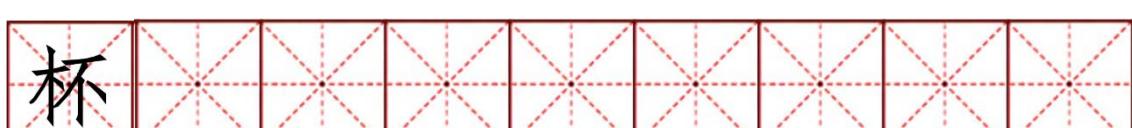
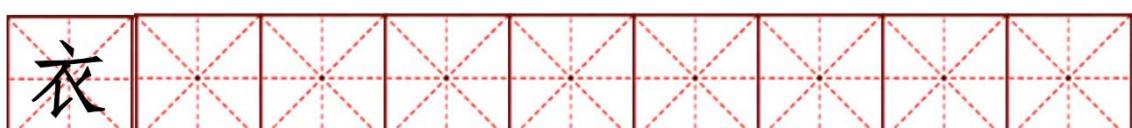
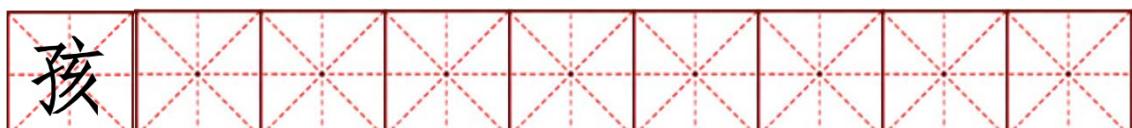
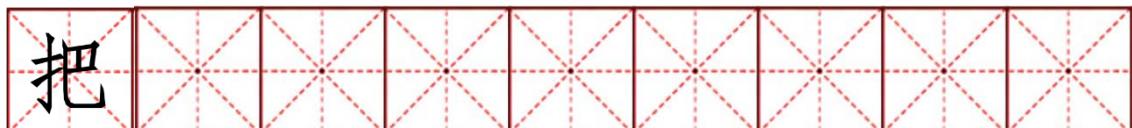
liàn xí

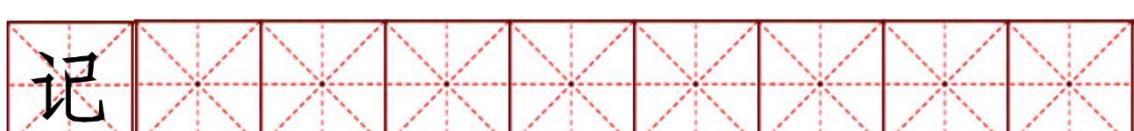
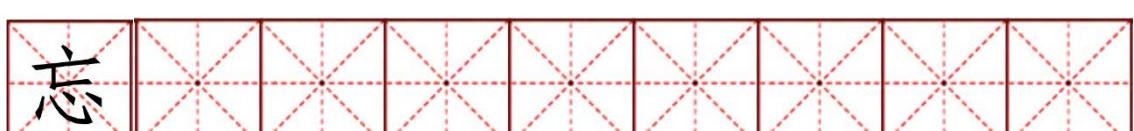
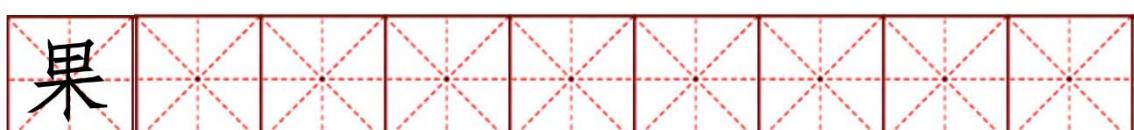
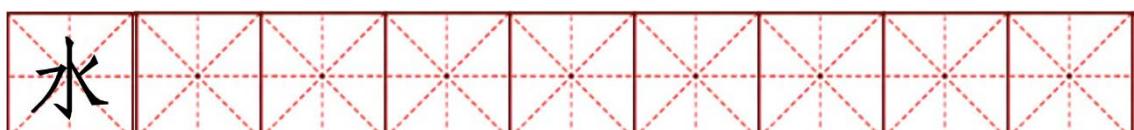
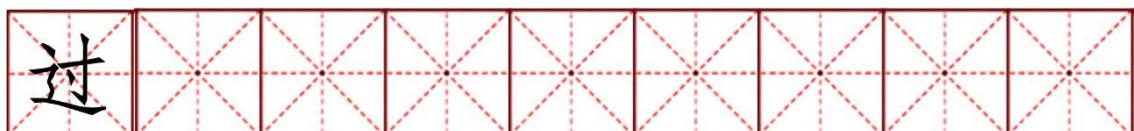
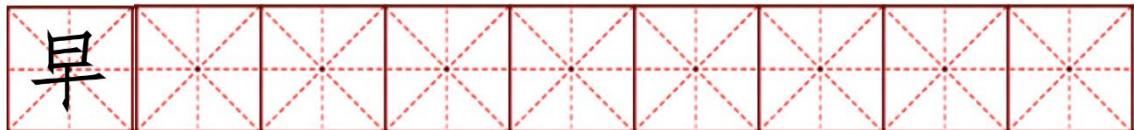
练习

Exercise

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

## 一、抄写 | Write the characters.





## 二、看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 把 孩 子 的 衣 服 洗 了。

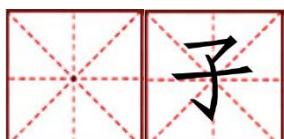
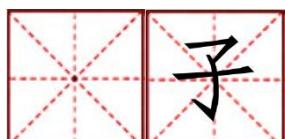
② 你 吃 过 早 饭 了 吗？

③ 桌 子 上 有 碗 和 杯 子。

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

④ 多 买 点 水 果 回 来。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.



四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete  
the sentences.

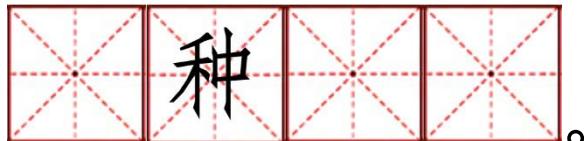
chī    wán    zǎo    fàn    jì    dé    bǎ

( 1 )

wǎn    hé    bēi    zi    xǐ    le

( 2 ) hái zi men bú tài ài chī

zhè zhǒng shuǐ guǒ



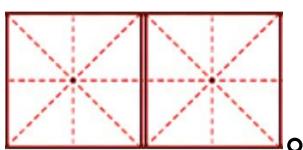
( 3 ) bāng wō bǎ yī fu dài guò

lái



( 4 ) yǒu gè wèn tí wàng jì wèn

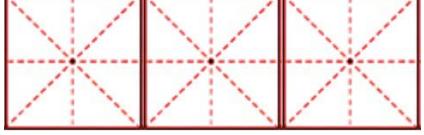
nǐ le



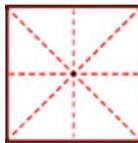
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete  
the dialogue.

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

zǎo shàng hǎo chī zǎo fàn le

A:  !

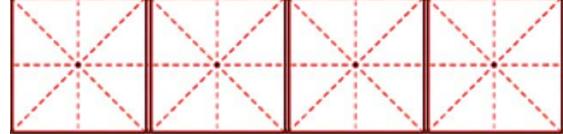
méi

 ?

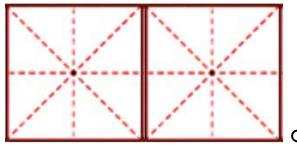
hái méi yǒu

zǎo shàng tài zhāo

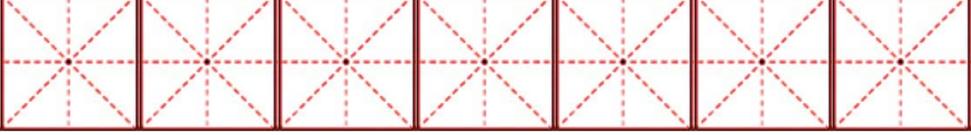
B: 



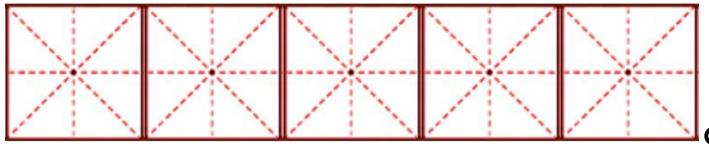
jí le

.

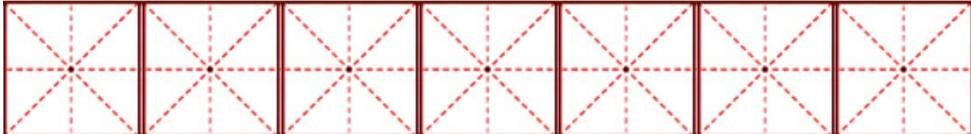
bù néng bù chī zǎo fàn a

A:  ,

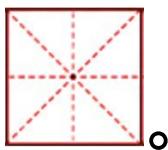
huì bù shū fu de

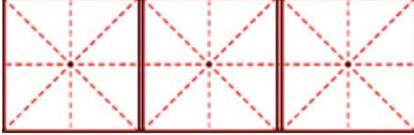
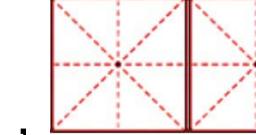
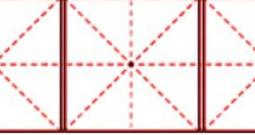
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wǒ bǎ shuǐ guǒ dài guò lái

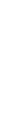
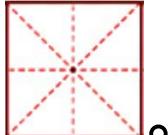
B: 

le



A: nà jiù hǎo , kuài chī diǎn ér  






  
 ba  


## 六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

mǎ kè 每天早上，妈妈起来给马克做早饭，吃完早饭，妈妈 chē 给他带一点水果，可以到中午吃。爸爸开车(car)送他去学 xiào 校上课，这时候妈妈在家里把碗和杯子洗好，就坐地铁去 医院上班了。晚上回家，马克会跟爸爸妈妈说今天过得怎 xīn zhī 么样，学到了什么新(new)知识(knowledge)。他很喜欢这样 huó 的生活(life)。

- What does Mark's mom do first in the morning?

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

- A. Prepare the breakfast for him.
  - B. Wake him up.
  - C. Pack his bag.
2. Which of the following statement is wrong ?
- A. Mark usually eat some fruit in school.
  - B. Mark's mother do housework every day.
  - C. Mark goes to school by subway.
  - D. Mark's father has a car.
3. Describe your daily life briefly in Chinese.

---

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---

---

## 七、造句 | Make Sentences

( Use the words in brackets to make sentences. If necessary, you can use Pinyin. )

(旁边) \_\_\_\_\_

(着急) \_\_\_\_\_

(觉得) \_\_\_\_\_

(同学) \_\_\_\_\_

(忘记) \_\_\_\_\_



hàn zì zhī shi  
汉字知识

What You Should Know

### Introduction to Chinese Characters

#### -- Tips for learning

There are various reasons why Chinese characters are so hard to learn. First of all, compared with any non-logographic literacy systems, the total number of characters needed by functional literacy (3000-4000) is overwhelming, which means it will take years for learners (including first language learners) to master them. Secondly, although the Phono-semantic compounds account for over 90

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

percent of all characters, they do not record phonetics strictly and accurately, and the same syllable can be represented by many different characters. This may cause confusion for learners from non-sinosphere background at the beginning. Thirdly, though the semantic radical may help the learners to a certain extent, the total number of radicals (phonetic parts too) is still very big and their learning would be time consuming, and the idea that characters express meaning (alone and in combinations) will be novel to learners for a quite long period. In sum, successful acquisition of characters takes tremendous effort and long time, for L2 learners and L1 learners as well. However, if you have made up your mind to learn Chinese characters, there are still some tips that can facilitate the process greatly.

#### Tip 1: know your options

Though characters are hard, you should know at the beginning that you have the option to learn pinyin only. If your goal is to learn basic spoken Mandarin, and your time is limited, you may simply follow a course with all its materials demonstrated in pinyin (as we do in this course). The pinyin system is very easy to learn and records the phonetic system loyally. Though a pinyin-only course cannot teach you literacy, it is worth trying if your goal is only to use Chinese in daily communication. Chinese will seem pretty “easy to learn” under this mode.



**Huìhuà**  
**会话**

**Dialogue**

Lǐjiā: Mǎshàng yào fàng shǔjià le , jiàqī nǐ yǒu shénme jìhuà ma ?

李佳： 马上 要 放 暑假 了， 假期 你 有 什 么 计划 吗？

Mǎkè: Wǒ dǎsuān xiān qù shíxí, zài qù HǎiNán lǚyóu. Nǐ ne?

马克： 我 打算 先 去 实习， 再 去 海南 旅 游。 你 呢？

Lǐjiā: Wǒ hái méiyǒu xiǎng hǎo , dàn shì wǒ yě xiǎng qù lǚyóu.

李佳： 我 还 没 有 想 好， 但 是 我 也 想 去 旅 游。

Mǎkè: Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ?

马克： 你 想 去 哪 里？

Lǐjiā: Wǒ xiǎng qù BěiJīng , tīngshuō nàlǐ yǒu hěnduō míngshènggǔjì.

李佳： 我 想 去 北京， 听 说 那 里 有 很 多 名 胜 古 迹。

Mǎkè: BěiJīng shì zhōngguó de shǒudū , wǒ qùnián shǔjià qù guò yí cì ,

马克： 北京 是 中国 的 首都， 我 去 年 暑假 去 过 一 次，  
qù BěiJīng lǚyóu de rén zhēn duō a!

去 北京 旅 游 的 人 真 多 啊！

Lǐjiā: Nǐ qù méi qù Chángchéng ?

李佳： 你 去 没 去 长 城 ？

Mǎkè: Qù le , ChángChéng tài měi le ! nǐ yídìng yào qù.

马克： 去 了， 长 城 太 美 了！ 你 一 定 要 去。

Lǐjiā: Hǎode.

李佳： 好 的。

Mǎkè: Nǐ shì yí gè rén qù ma ?

马克： 你 是 一 个 人 去 吗？

Lǐjiā: Wǒ xiǎng gēn Àimǐlì yìqǐ qù.

李佳： 我 想 跟 艾米莉 一 起 去。

Mǎkè: Zhù nǐmen wán dé yúkuài !

马克： 祝 你 们 玩 得 愉 快！



Li Jia: It is the summer holiday soon , what's your holiday plan?

Mark: I'm planning to take an internship and travel to Hainan, what about you?

Li Jia: I'm not sure, but I was thinking about traveling too.

Mark: Where do you want to go?

Li Jia: I want to go to Beijing, I heard that there are many places of interest.

Mark: Beijing is the capital of China. I went there once last year.

There are a lot of people in Beijing.

Li Jia: Have you been to the Great Wall or not?

Mark: Yes, it is so beautiful. You must go there.

Li Jia: Okay.

Mark: Are you planning to go alone?

Li Jia: I'm going with Emily.

Mark: Have fun.



## Huìhuà 会话

## Dialogue

Lǐjiā: Shǔjià wǒ xiǎng qù Běijīng lǚyóu , nǐ qù bu qù ?

李佳：暑假 我想 去 北京 旅游， 你去 不去？

Àimǐlì: Hǎo ā, wǒ méi qù guò Běijīng . Běijīng de jǐngdiǎn duō bu duō?

艾米莉：好 啊，我 没 去 过 北京。北京 的 景 点 多 不 多？

Lǐjiā: Jǐngdiǎn hěn duō , yǒu ChángChéng 、 Gùgōng 、 Yíhéyuán ······ ,

李佳：景 点 很 多，有 长 城 、 故 宫 、 颐 和 园 ······，

Hăochīde yě hěn duō , Běijīng Kăoyā 、 Shuànyángróu 、 Táng húlu ······

好 吃 的 也 很 多，北 京 烤 鸭 、 涮 羊 肉 、 糖 葫 芦 ······

Àimǐlì: Tàihǎo le ! wǒmen zěnme qù ?

艾米莉：太 好 了！我 们 怎 么 去？

Lǐjiā: Wǒmen zuò fēi jī qù ba .

李佳：我 们 坐 飞 机 去 吧。

Àimǐlì: Wǒmen yào cānjiā lǚxíng tuán ma ?

艾米莉：我 们 要 参 加 旅 行 团 吗？

Lǐjiā: Cānjiā lǚxíng tuán bù zìyóu , wǒmen háishì zìjǐ qù ba .

李佳：参 加 旅 行 团 不 自 由，我 们 还 是 自 己 去 吧。

Àimǐlì: Hăode , wǒmen xiànzài jiù dìng jīpiào hé bīnguǎn 。

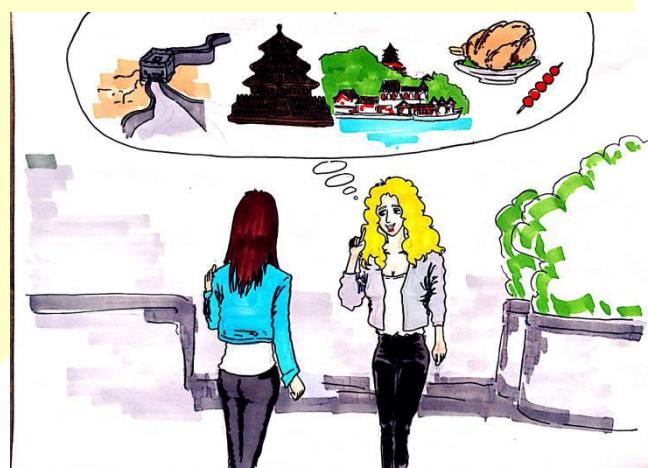
艾米莉：好 的，我 们 现 在 就 订 机 票 和 宾 馆。

Lǐjiā: Wǒ lái dǎ diànhuà .

李佳：我 来 打 电 话。

Àimǐlì: Hăo , wǒ qù shōushi xíngli .

艾米莉：好，我 去 收 拾 行 李。



### 注释 (Notes) :

Here “还是” means making a choice after comparison.

Li Jia: I want to travel to Beijing, do you want to go?

Emily: Yes, I never been to Beijing. are there a lot of scenic spots ?

Li Jia: There are a lot of scenic spots, like the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace.....and there are a lot of delicious food, like Beijing roast duck, mutton hotpot, sugar-coated berry.....

Emily: Great! How should we go?

Li Jia: Let's take air plane.

Emily: Should we join a tour group?

Li Jia: You may feel constrained, let's go by ourselves.

(They made a chose after comparison.)

Emily: Okay, let's book the flight and hotels.

Li Jia: I'll make the call.

Emily: Okay, I'll pack up the luggage.

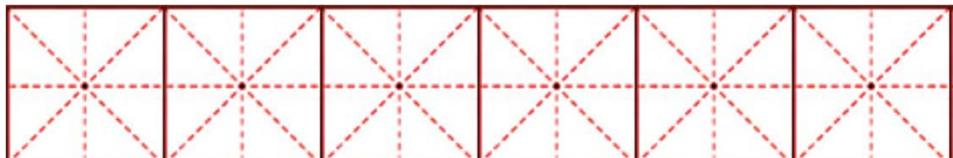
Dì shí sì kè Wǒxiǎng qù lǚ yóu  
第十四课 我 想 去 旅 游

Lesson 14 I want to take a trip



bù shǒu  
部 首

Radicals



fǎn wén páng  
反 文 旁



“文” comes from the shape of handling a stick. It usually serves as a radical at the right and indicates that the meaning of the character is related with striking.

e.g. 教: jiāo 教; 攻: gōng 攻

我想去旅游。I want to take a trip.



mù biāo  
目标

Learning Objectives

mǎ fàng shǔ qī jì

马 放 暑 期 计

huà shí xí hǎi nán

划 实 习 海 南

lǚ yóu zhēn cháng chéng

旅 游 真 长 城



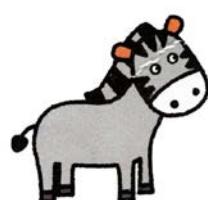
xué hàn zì  
学汉字

Characters

mǎ

马

n. horse



马	马	马	马	马	马	马	马	马	马
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

fàng

放	放	放	放	放	放	放	放	放	放
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

放 v. to have(vacation) 放假:have a vacation

放	放	放	放	放	放	放	放	放	放
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

shǔ

暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n. summer

暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑	暑
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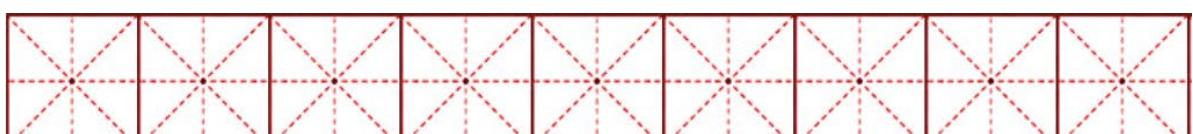
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我想去旅游。I want to take a trip.

qī

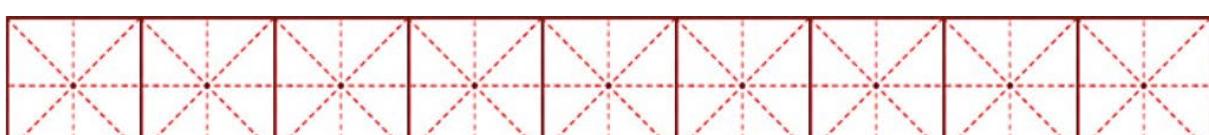
期 月 n. period

暑期: summer holiday



jì

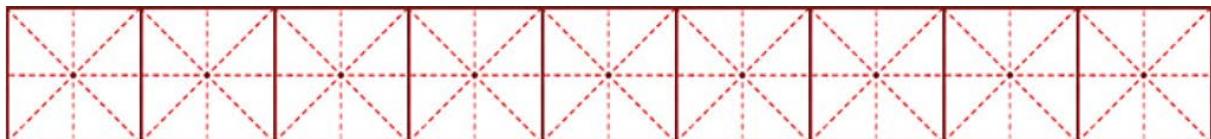
计 计 v. plan



huà

划 划 v. design

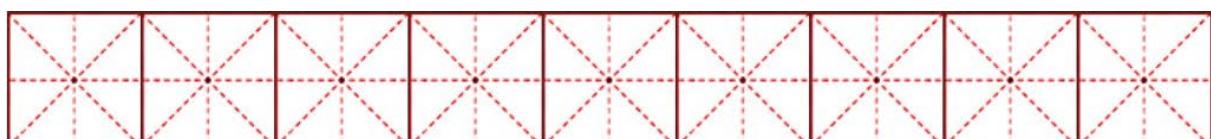
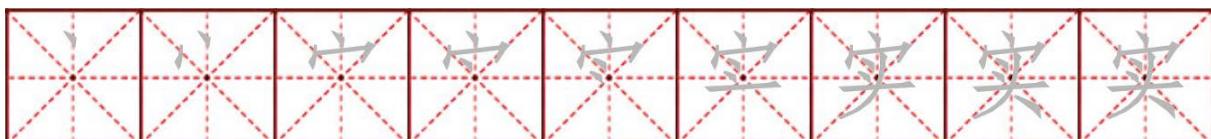
计划: plan



shí



v. practise

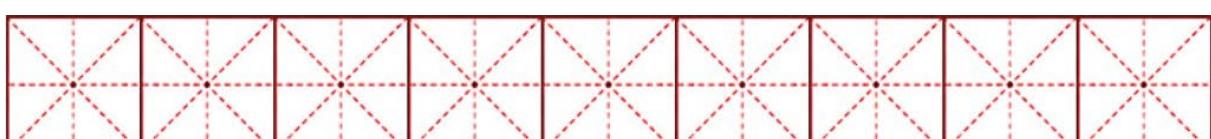


xí



n. exercise

实习: to do internship

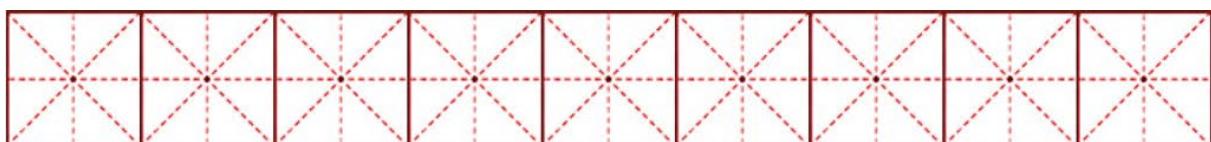
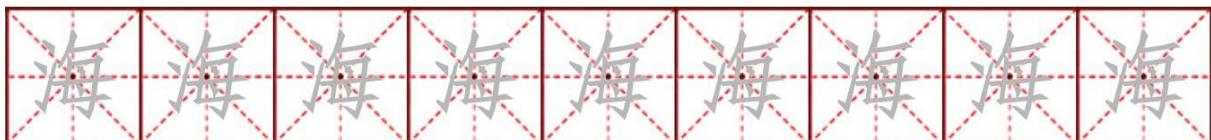
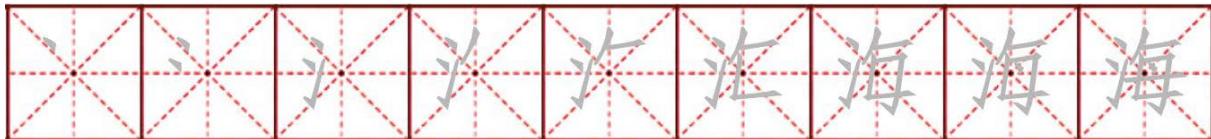


我想去旅游。I want to take a trip.

hǎi



n. sea

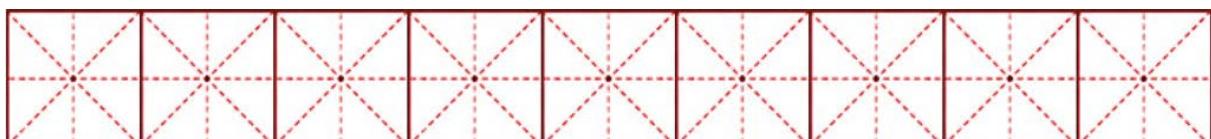
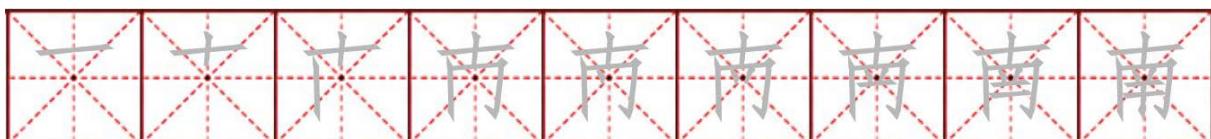


nán



n. south

海南: Hainan Province



lǚ



v. travel

少	之	丶	方	方	旅	旅	旅	旅
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

旅	旅	旅	旅	旅	旅	旅	旅	旅
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

yóu

游	游	n. trip	旅游: to travel
---	---	---------	---------------

游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

zhēn

真	adj. real; adv. really
---	------------------------

真	真	真	真	真	真	真	真	真
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

我想去旅游。I want to take a trip.

真 真 真 真 真 真 真 真

真 真 真 真 真 真 真 真

cháng

长

adj. long

长 长 长 长 长 长 长 长

长 长 长 长 长 长 长 长

chéng

城

土 n. wall

长城: The Great Wall

城 城 城 城 城 城 城 城

城 城 城 城 城 城 城 城

liàn xí  
练习

Exercise

## 一、抄写 | Write the characters.

马

放

暑

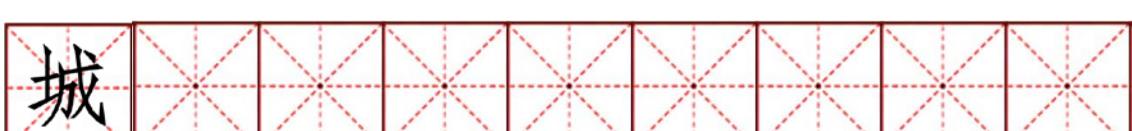
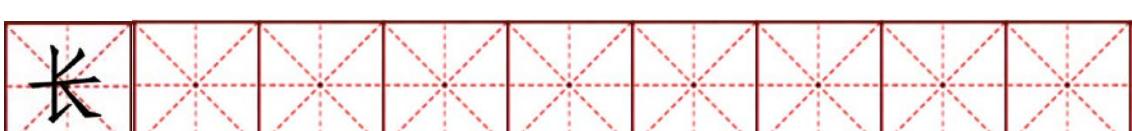
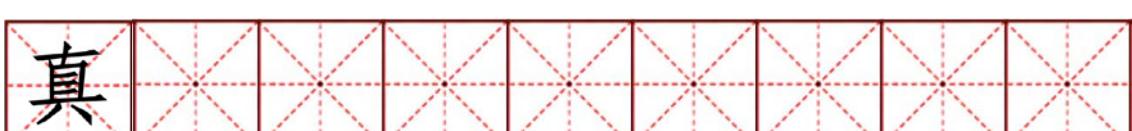
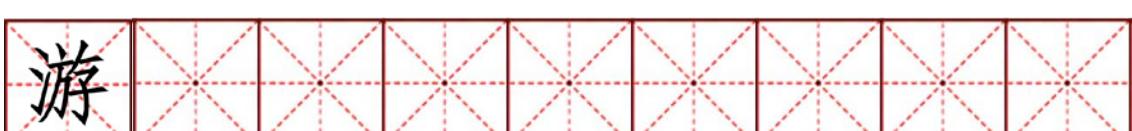
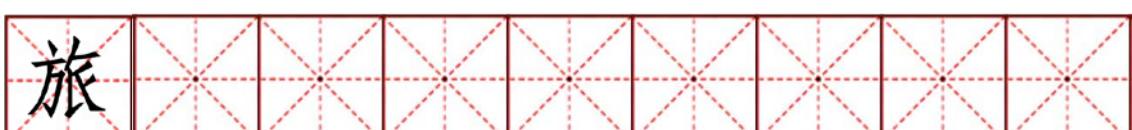
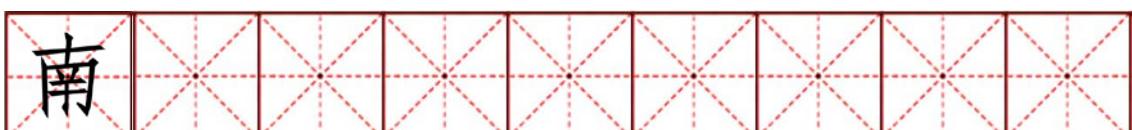
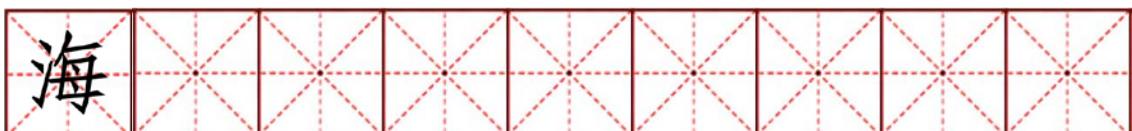
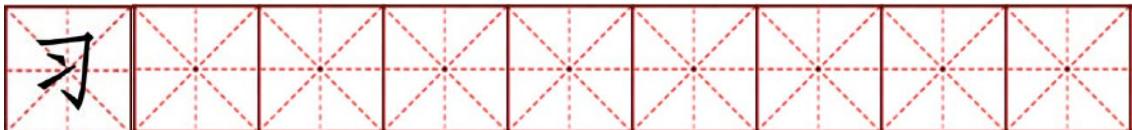
期

计

划

实

我想去旅游。I want to take a trip.



## 二、看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

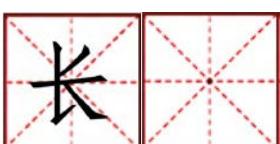
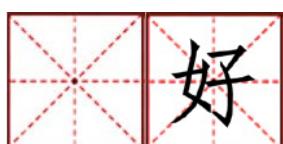
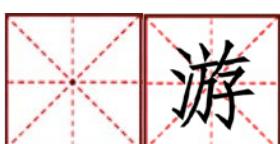
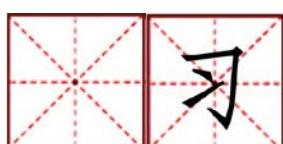
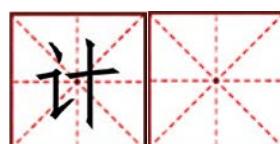
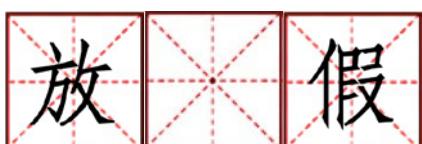
- ① 马 上 要 放 暑 假 了， 你 有 旅 游

## 计 划 吗？

② 我 暑 假 要 实 习， 不 能 去 海 南  
旅 游。

### ③ 长城真美！

### 三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

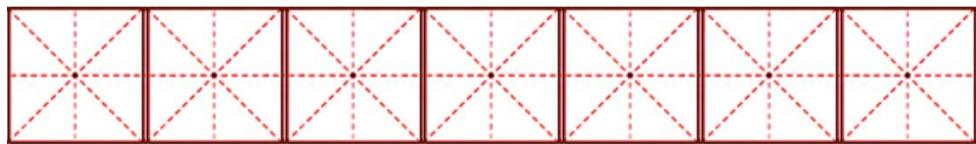


#### 四、 填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete

the sentences.

我想去旅游。I want to take a trip.

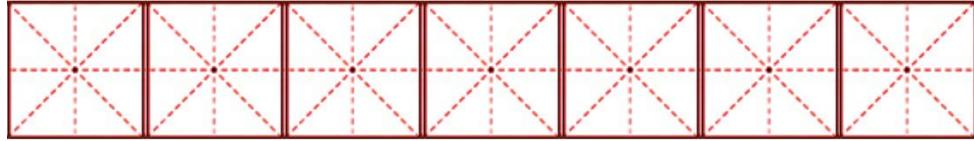
nǐ yǒu shén me jì huà ma



?

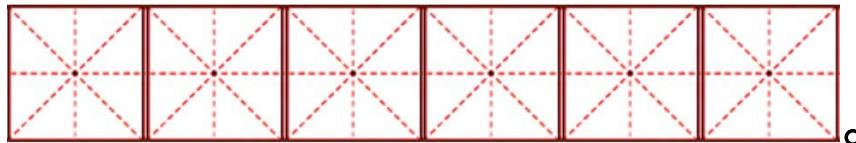
wǒ dǎ suàn xiān qù shí xí

( 2 )



,

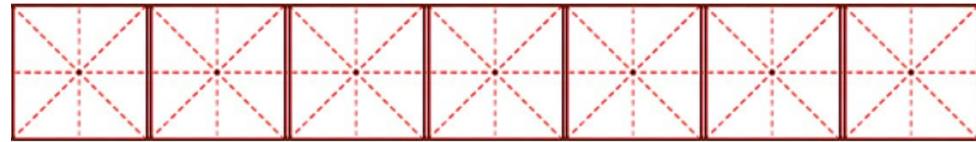
zài qù hǎi nán lǚ yóu



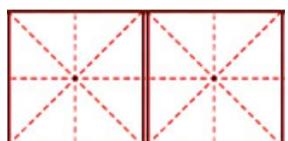
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lái cháng chéng wán de rén zhēn

( 3 )



duō a



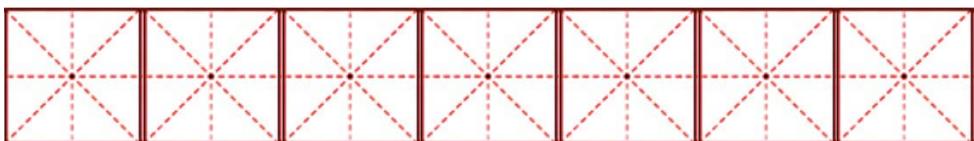
!

五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete

the dialogue.

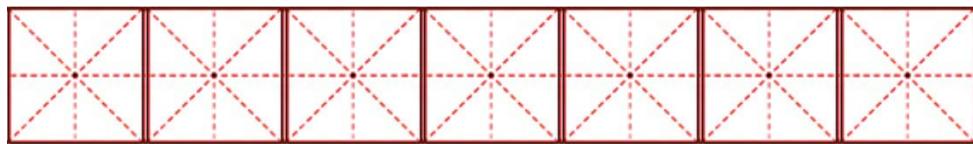
mǎ shàng yào fàng shǔ jià le

A:



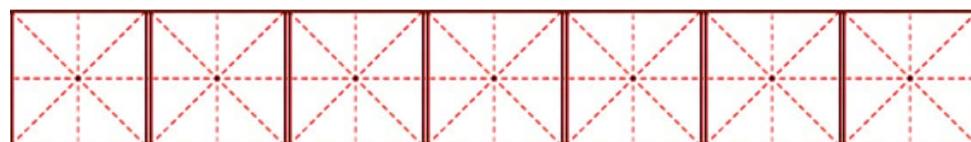
,

nǐ yǒu shén me jì huà ma



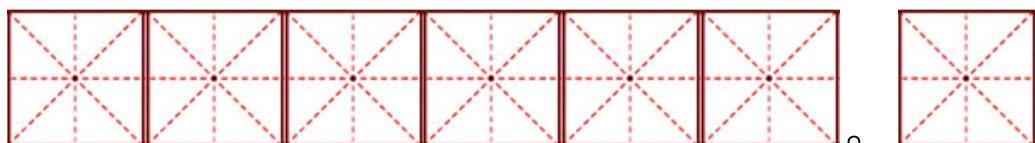
?

wǒ dǎ suàn xiān qù shí xí

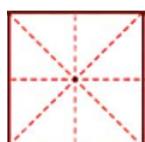
**B:**

,

zài qù hǎi nán lǚ yóu nǐ

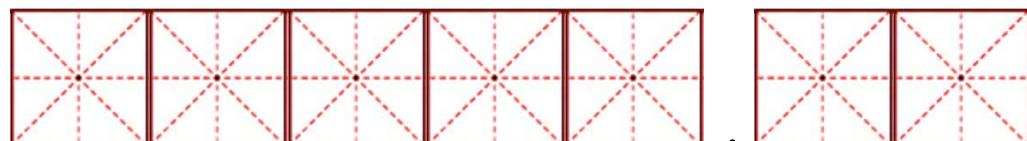


ne



?

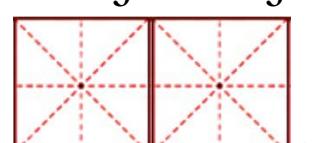
wǒ hái méi xiǎng hǎo kě néng

**A:**

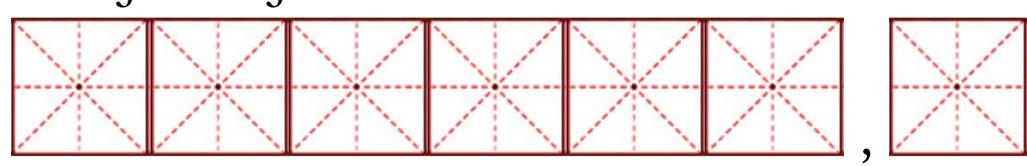
hùi qù běi jīng wǒ xiǎng qù



cháng chéng

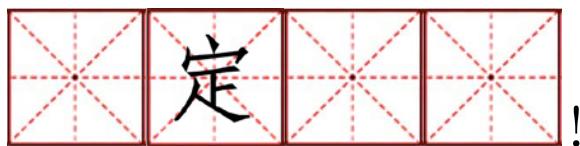


cháng chéng zhēn de hěn měi nǐ

**B:**

我想去旅游。I want to take a trip.

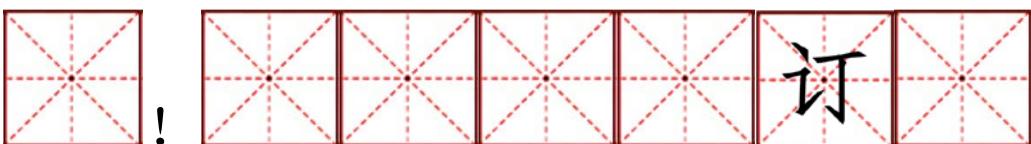
yí dìng yào qù



！

hǎo wǒ xiàn zài jiù dìng jī

A:



piào



！

wán dé yú kuài

B:



！

## 六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

马上放暑假了，马克计划去北京实习，但 (but) 他的家人计划去海南旅游。马克告诉他的家人，北京也很好玩，长城很美，北京烤鸭 (Peking Ducks) 也很好吃。他的好朋友李丽是北京人，可以带他们一起玩。

1. What is Mark's plan of this summer vacation?

- A. Go to Hai Nan
- B. Go to Beijing

C. Take an internship

2. Which one is NOT the reason why Mark regard Beijing as a joyful place?

A. Beijing is the capital of China.

B. Beijing food is delicious.

C. The Great Wall is beautiful.

3. What do you think Mark is doing?

A. Tell his family that he loves Beijing

B. Give up the internship

C. Persuade his family to change the vacation plan

4. Try giving a rational end of this story in Chinese?

---

---

---

## 七、造句 | Make Sentences

( Use the words in brackets to make sentences. If necessary, you can

use Pinyin. )

(菜单) \_\_\_\_\_

(中文) \_\_\_\_\_

我想去旅游。I want to take a trip.

(从) \_\_\_\_\_

(玩) \_\_\_\_\_

(别) \_\_\_\_\_



hàn zì zhī shi  
汉字知识

What You Should Know

## Introduction to Chinese Characters

### -- Tips for learning

#### Tip 2: remember the radicals

Remembering the radicals of Chinese characters helps you to get some clues to the meaning and sound of characters. Learning most commonly used 30-40 radicals would be rewarding, since they are used in different characters frequently, and the general pattern of how Chinese characters are formed will emerge in the process of leaning and using them.

#### Tip 3: use flashcards

Because the total number of characters is big, and you will need to learn many characters in every book chapter, it is very helpful if you can make flashcards for every character (or every word) that is supposed to be learned. The recurrence of the target characters will greatly enhance your memory of them and lead to consolidation. Note that flashcards are not necessarily real paper cards, they could be made by using apps such as “Quizlet” or so.



Huìhuà  
会话

Dialogue

Mǎ Kè: Nǐ hǎo, shì hángkōng gōngsī ma?

马克：你好，是航空公司吗？

Zhíyuán: Shì de, xiānsheng, yǒu shénme xūyào ma?

职员：是的，先生，有什么需要吗？

Mǎ Kè: Wǒ xiǎng dìng yì zhāng hòutiān qù Běijīng de jīpiào, xiànzài

马克：我想订一张后天去北京的机票，现在

dìngpiào kěyǐ ma?

订票可以吗？

Zhíyuán: Hăode, qǐng shāoděng, wǒ bāng nín chá cha.

职员：好的，请稍等，我帮您查查。

Zhíyuán: Hòutiān yǒu liǎng bān fēi jī qù Běijīng , yí gè zǎobān, yí gè

职员：后天有两班飞机去北京，一个早班，一个

wǎnbān.

晚班。

Mǎ Kè: Duōshǎo qián?

马克：多少钱？

Zhíyuán: Zǎobān fēijī 1200 kuài, wǎnbān fēijī 1400 kuài. Nín yào dìng

职员：早班飞机1200块，晚班飞机1400块。您要订

zǎobān de háishì wǎnbān de?

早班的还是晚班的？

Mǎ Kè: Wǒ yào dìng zǎobān de. Duì le, zǎobān jǐ diǎn chūfā?

马克：我要订早班的。对了，早班几点出发？

Zhíyuán: Zǎoshàng jiǔ diǎn sì shí. Nín jì dé tíqián liǎng gè xiǎoshí

职员：早上九点四十。您记得提前两个小时

dào jīchǎng bànlǐ dēngjī pái.

到机场办理登机牌。

Mǎ kè: Míngbai le, xièxie.

马克：明白了，谢谢。

Zhíyuán: Búkèqi. Qǐng gàosu wǒ nín de xìngmíng , zhèngjiàn hàomǎ ,

职员：不客气。请告诉我您的姓名、证件号码、

yínháng kǎ huòzhě xìnyòngkǎ hàomǎ.

银行卡或者信用卡号码。

Mark: Hello, Is this the airline company?

The clerk: Yes sir, what can I do for you?

Mark: I want to book a flight to Beijing for the day after tomorrow,  
can I book it now?

The clerk: Okay, Please wait, let me check it for you.

.....

The clerk: There are two flights to Beijing, one is in the morning and  
the other is at night.

Mark: How much are they?

The clerk: 1200yuan for morning flight and 1400yuan for night flight,  
which one would you like?

Mark: I would like the morning flight, and when does it take off?

The clerk: 9:40 am in the morning. Please remember to get to the  
airport two hours earlier to get your boarding pass.

Mark: Yes, got it, thanks.

The clerk: You are welcome. Please tell me your name、ID number、  
bank account or credit card number.



## Huìhuà 会话

## Dialogue

Mǎ Kè: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ yào bàn lǐ dēngjīpái.

马克：你好，我要办理登机牌。

Zhíyuán: Qǐng shāoděng, qǐng chūshì nín de zhèngjiàn.

职员：请稍等，请出示您的证件。

Mǎ Kè: Hùzhào kěyǐ ma?

马克：护照可以吗？

Zhíyuán: Kéyi, nín yǒu xíngli xūyào tuōyùn ma?

职员：可以，您有行李需要托运吗？

Mǎ Kè: Wǒ yǒu liǎng gè xíngli xiāng xūyào tuōyùn.

马克：我有两个行李箱需要托运。

Zhíyuán: Fàng zhèlǐ ba.

职员：放这里吧。

Mǎ Kè: Wǒ de xíngli méiyǒu chāozhòng ba?

马克：我的行李没有超重吧？

Zhíyuán: Méiyǒu. Zhè shì nín de dēngjīpái hé xíngli tuōyùn xiǎopiào, qǐng ná hǎo.

职员：没有。这是您的登机牌和行李托运小票，请拿好。

... ...

Lǐ Jiā: Mǎ Kè, nǐ de bīnguǎn dìng hǎo le ma?

李佳：马克，你的宾馆订好了吗？

Mǎ Kè: Dìng hǎo le, wǒ zuótīan zài wǎngzhàn shàng dìng de.

马克：订好了，我昨天在网站上订的。

Lǐ Jiā: Bīnguǎn huánjìng zěnmeyàng?

李佳：宾馆环境怎么样？

Mǎ Kè: Wǎngshàng shuō hěn gānjìng, jiāotōng yě hěn fāngbiàn.

马克：网上说很干净，交通也很方便。

Lǐ Jiā: Nà jiù hǎo, zhùyì ānquán.

李佳：那就，注意安全。

Mǎ Kè: Péngyou men, shí jiān bù zǎo le, wǒ gāi qù dēngjī le.

马克：朋友们，时间不早了，我该去登机了。

Àimǐlì: Qù ba, jiǔdiǎn sì shí fēijī jiù yào qǐ fēi le, bié dānwu le hángbān.

艾米丽：去吧，九点四十飞机就要起飞了，别耽误了航班。

Mǎ Kè: Zàijiàn, fēicháng gǎnxiè dàjiā.

马克：再见，非常感谢大家。

Lǐ jiā, Ài mǐ lì, Wáng hào míng: Zàijiàn, yí lù píng ān!

李佳、艾米丽、王浩明：再见，一路平安！





**注释 (Notes) :**

Sometimes “hǎo(好)” is used after a verb as a complement to mean that the aim of the action has been achieved.

Mark: Hello, I would like to get a boarding pass.

The clerk: Wait a moment, please show your ID.

Mark: Is passport okay?

The clerk: Yes, do you need to check in some luggage?

Mark: I have two pieces.

The clerk: Please put them here.

Mark: Is my luggage overweight?

The clerk: No. This is the receipt of your boarding pass and luggage shipment.

.....

Li Jia: Mark, did you book the hotel?

Mark: Yes, I booked it online yesterday.

Li Jia: How are the surrounding facilities there?

Mark: It is said on line that the hotel is very clean and the traffic is convenient.

Li Jia: Cool, take care then.

Mark: Friends, it's getting late, I should go get on board.

Li Jia: Go, It takes off at 9:40, don't miss the flight.

Mark: Goodbye, thank you all very much.

Li Jia, Emily, Wang Haoming: Goodbye, Bon voyage!

Dì shí wǔ kè  
第十五课

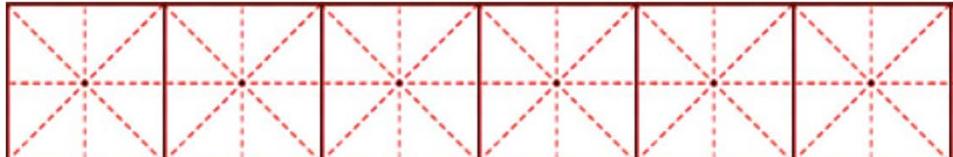
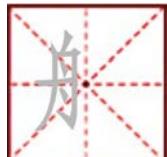
Wǒ xiǎng dìng yì zhāng jī piào  
我 想 订 一 张 机 票

Lesson 15 I want to book a flight  
ticket



bù shǒu  
部 首

Radicals



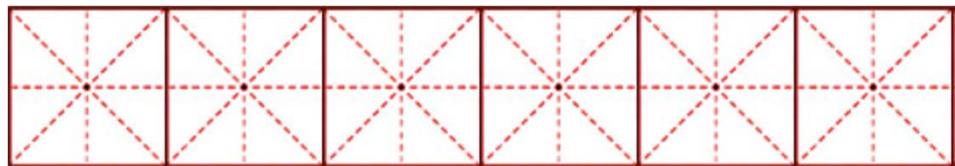
zhōu zì páng  
舟 字 旁

“舟” comes from the shape of boats and it always appears at left as a radical in characters that are related with watercrafts.

e.g. 船: boat; 舰: warship



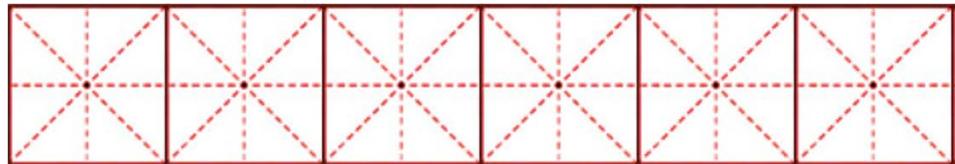
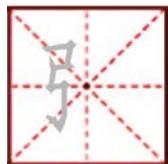
我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.



xué zì tóu  
穴字头

“穴” always appears at the top as a radical in characters related with holes.

e.g. 空: <sup>kōng</sup> empty; 窟: <sup>kū</sup> cave



gōng zì páng  
弓字旁

“弓” is derived from the shape of bows and it always appears at the left or bottom as a radical in characters related with bows and arrows.

e.g. 弹: <sup>tán</sup> bounce; 弯: <sup>wān</sup> bend



mù biāo  
目标

Learning Objectives

háng kōng gōng sī xū

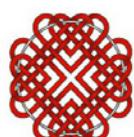
航	空	公	司	需
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dìng zhāng běi jīng piào

订	张	北	京	票
---	---	---	---	---

děng wǎn chū fā chǎng

等	晚	出	发	场
---	---	---	---	---

xué hàn zì  
学汉字

Characters

háng

航
---

舟 v. navigate

我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.

机 机 机 机 机 机 机 机 机

航 航 航 航 航 航 航 航 航

空 空 空 空 空 空 空 空 空

kōng

空

穴 n. air

航空: airplane

空 空 空 空 空 空 空 空 空

空 空 空 空 空 空 空 空 空

gōng

公

adj. public, collective

公 公 公 公 公 公 公 公 公

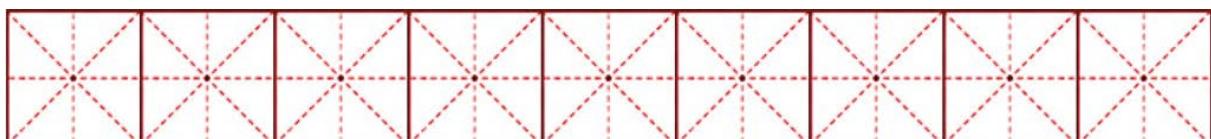
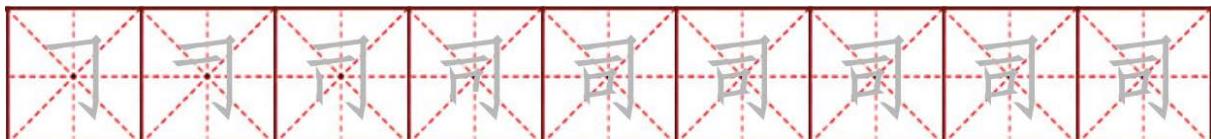
公 公 公 公 公 公 公 公 公

sī



v. department

公司: company

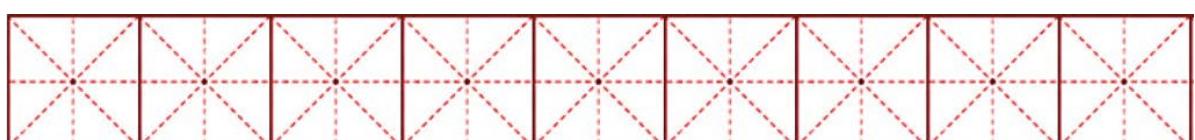


xū



雨 v. need

需要: need

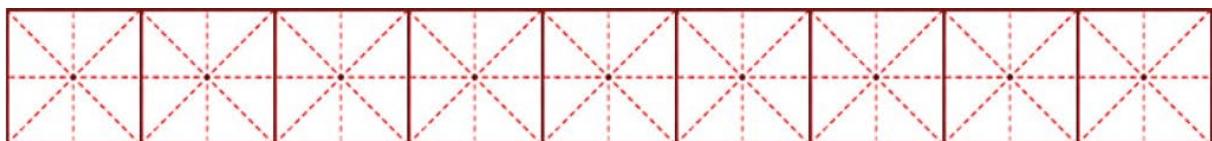


dìng

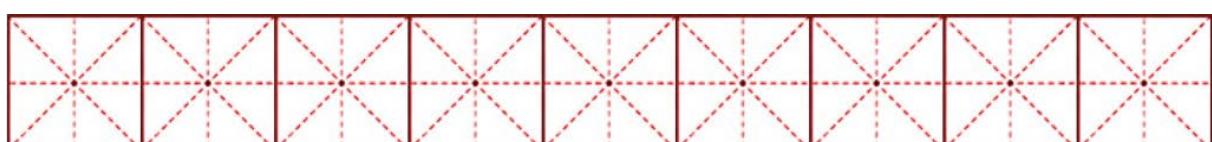


订 v. book

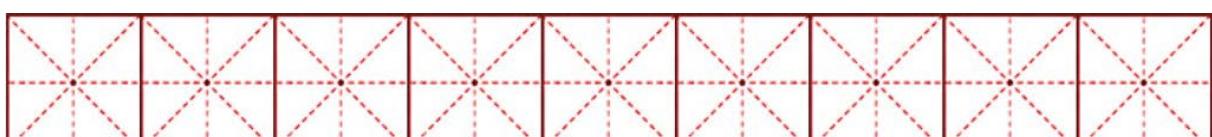
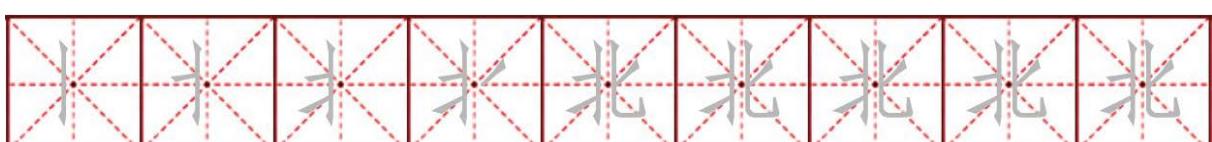
我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.



zhāng



běi

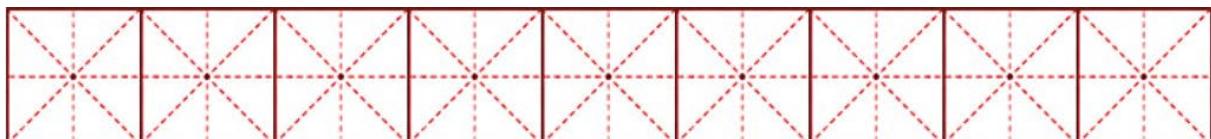
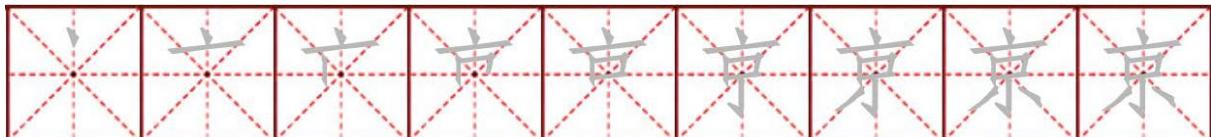


jīng



n. the capital of China

北京: Beijing

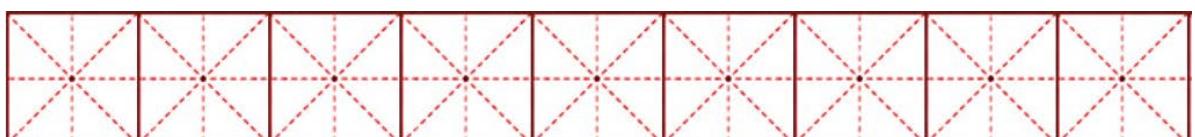
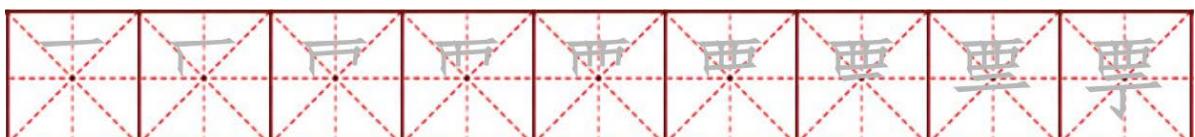


piào



n. ticket

机票: air ticket

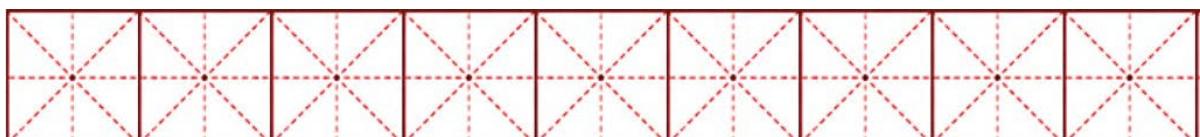
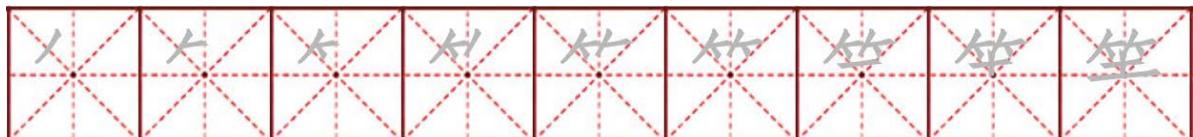


děng

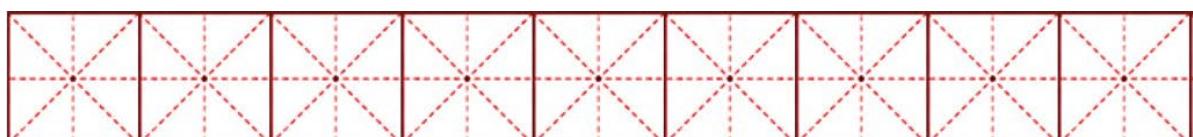
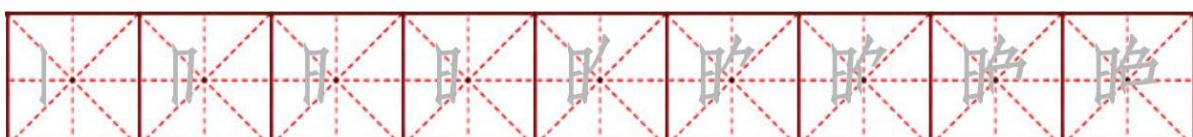
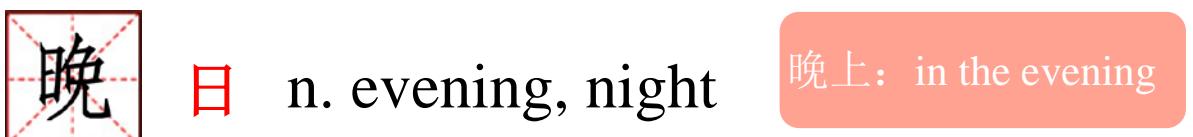
~~XX~~

v. wait

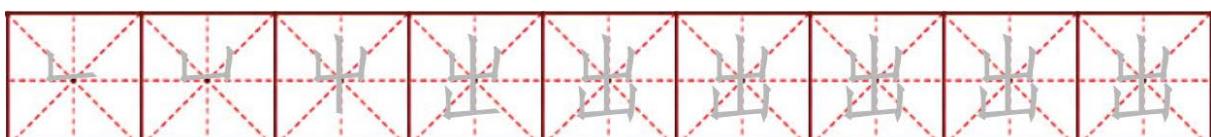
我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.

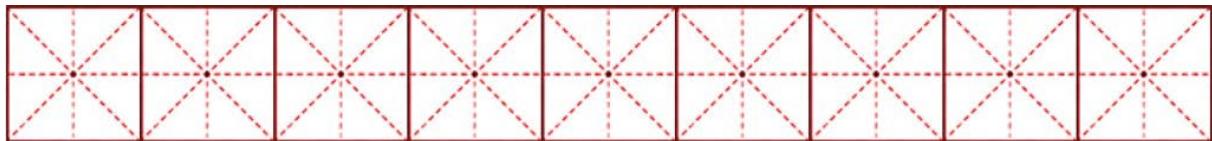


wǎn



chū



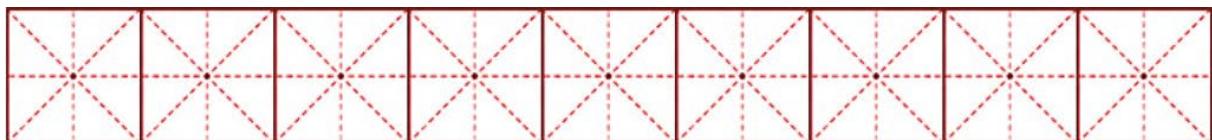
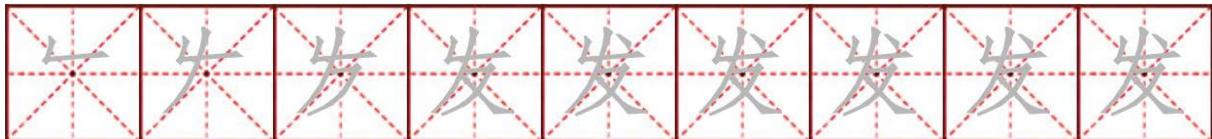


fā



v. start

出发: set out, start off

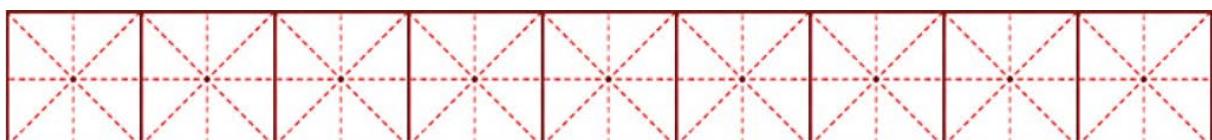


chǎng



土 n. field

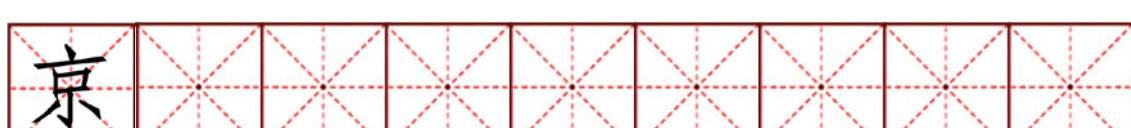
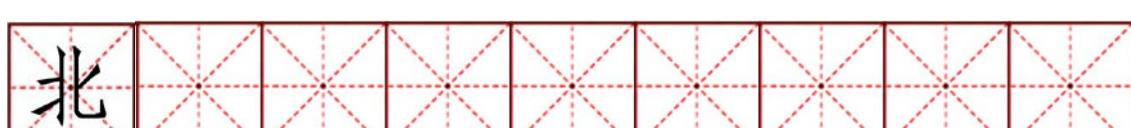
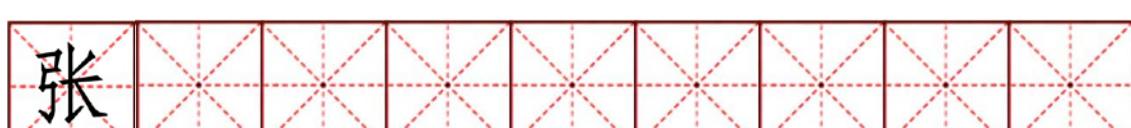
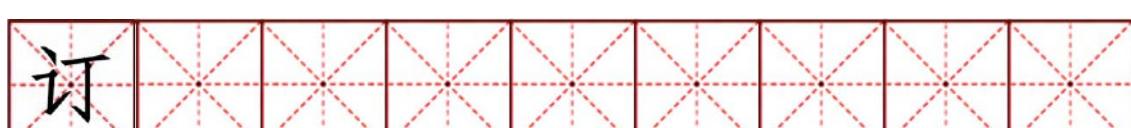
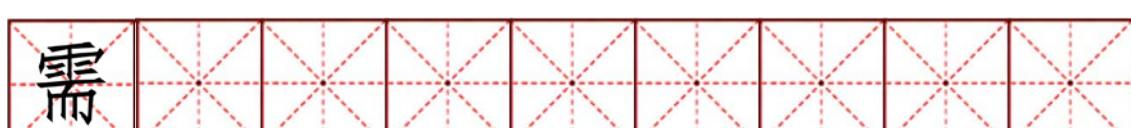
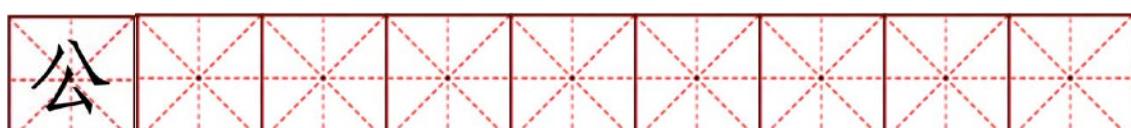
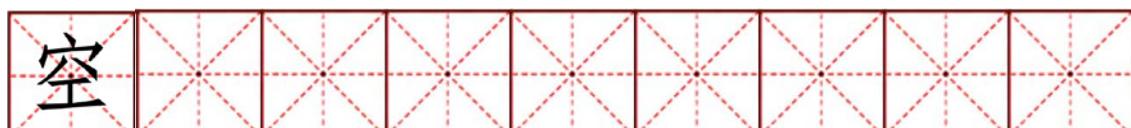
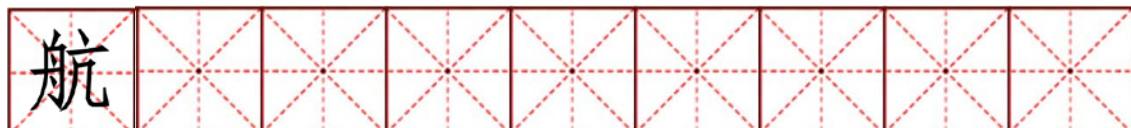
网球场: tennis court

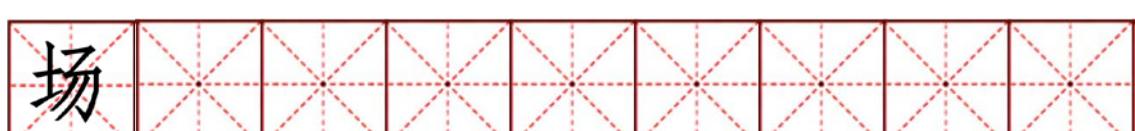
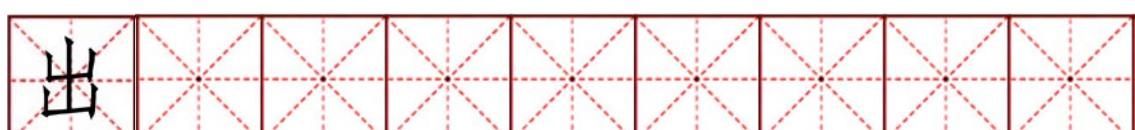
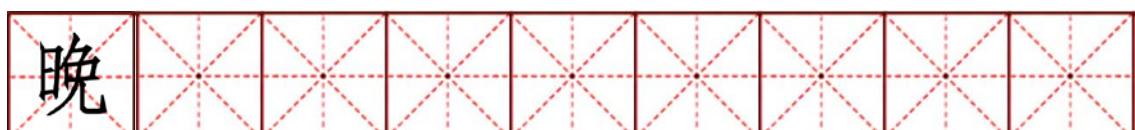
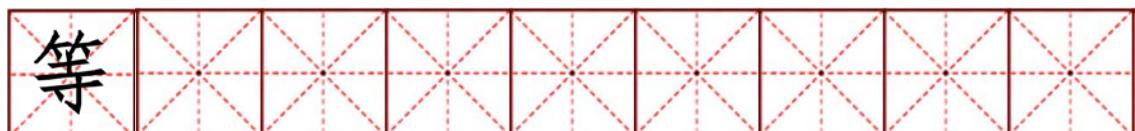
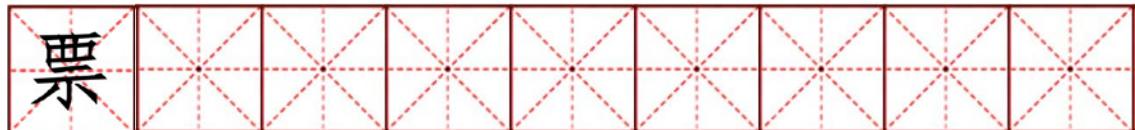
liàn xí  
练习

Exercise

我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.

## 一、抄写 | Write the characters.





## 二、看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 他 在 航 空 公 司 工 作。

② 等 一 下， 你 需 要 订 几 张 去 北  
京 的 机 票？

我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.

③ 我 晚 上 出 发 去 机 场。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

航

公

要

一

订

京

发

一

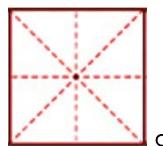
机

四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete

the sentences.

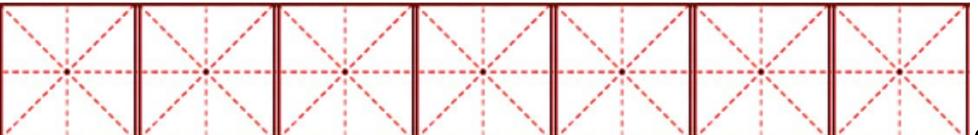
zhè jiā háng kōng gōng sī hěn  
( 1 )

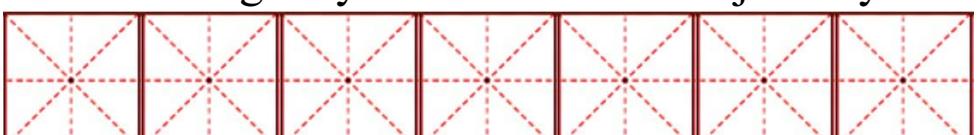
hǎo

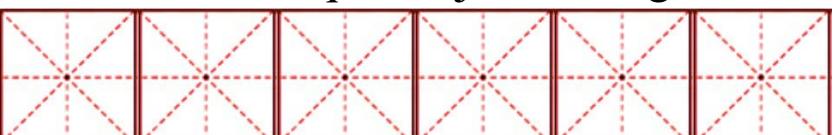


。

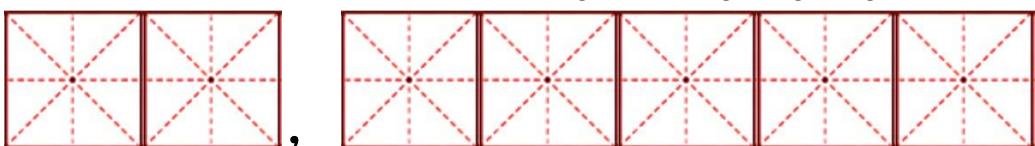
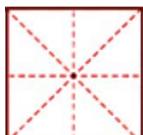
wǒ xū yào dìng yì zhāng wǎn  
 ( 2 ) 

shàng fēi běi jīng de jī piào  
。

tā děng yí huì er jiù yào  
 ( 3 ) 

chū fā qù jī chǎng le  
。

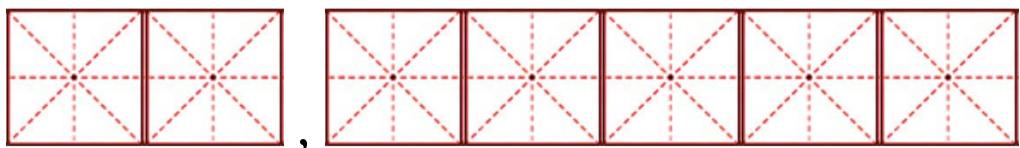
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete  
the dialogue.

A: nǐ hǎo , shì háng kōng gōng sī  
  
 ma  
?

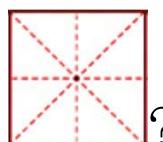
我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.

shì de yǒu shén me xū yào

B:

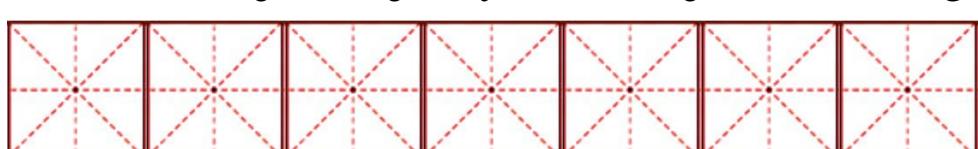


ma

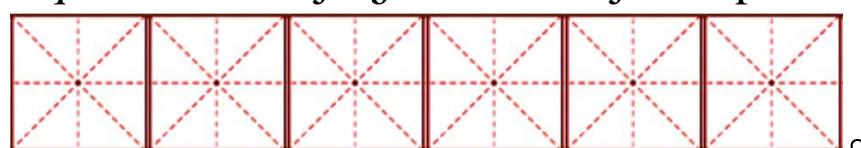


wǒ xiǎng dìng yì zhāng wǎn shàng

A:

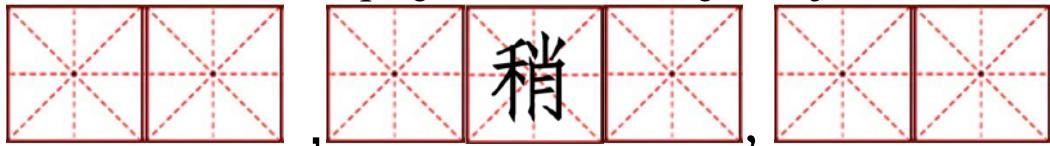


qù běi jīng de jī piào

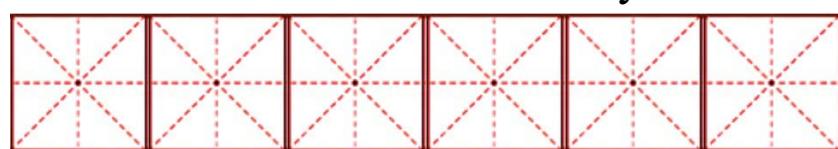


hǎo de qǐng shāo děng jiǔ diǎn

B:

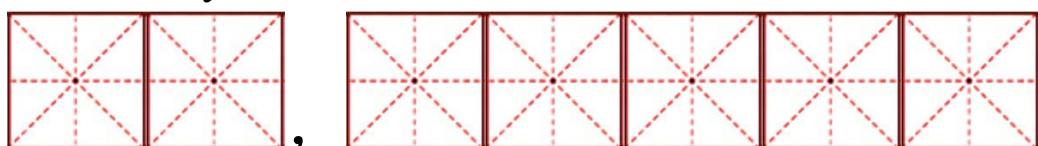


chū fā de kē yǐ ma



ké yǐ zhè shì wǒ de hù

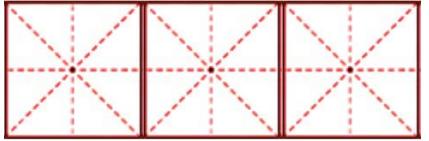
A:



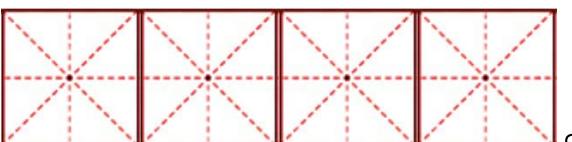
zhào



bàn hǎo le      yí gòng shì bā

**B:** 

bǎi wǔ shí kuài



xiè xiè

**A:** 

## 六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

这个暑假，马克在北京实习。他的 奶奶 (grandma) 突然 (suddenly) 生病 (ill) 了，马克很着急，想要马上飞回美国，但是没有机票了。他突然想到他的朋友王浩然在航空公司工作，于是 (so then) 他给王浩然打电话，问他怎么办。王浩然建议 (suggest) 马克可以先飞上海，再从上海出发。马克谢过王浩然后，立刻 (immediately) 去了机场。

1. Where was Mark now?

我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.

A. America              B. Beijing              C. Shanghai

2. How did Mark contact Wang Haoran?

- A. He called Wang
- B. He went to the airplane company
- C. He came across Wang in street

3. Why could Wang Haoran help Mark?

- A. He was smarter than Mark
- B. He was in America now
- C. He was more familiar with fight information

4. Why must Mark go to Shanghai first?

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## 七、造句 | Make Sentences

( Use the words in brackets to make sentences. If necessary, you can use Pinyin. )

(需要) \_\_\_\_\_

(马上) \_\_\_\_\_

(出发)\_\_\_\_\_

(给)\_\_\_\_\_

(真)\_\_\_\_\_



hàn zì zhī shi  
汉字知识

What You Should Know

## Introduction to Chinese Characters

### -- Tips for learning

Tip 4: keep practicing

No matter how good the pedagogical design is, the characters cannot be learned without assiduous work. Copying the new characters for multiple times at the beginning, and later review them by recognizing them on flashcards and writing them in dictations and quizzes are the tedious but proven useful ways to learn. Keep doing so for a year, you will find that most of commonly used characters are learned.

Name (pinyin,character)	stroke	Translation of Chinese name	Additional description
<i>Diǎn</i> , 点		"Dot"	Tiny dash, speck
<i>Héng</i> , 横		"Horizontal"	Rightward stroke
<i>Shù</i> , 竖		"Vertical"	Downward stroke
<i>Tí</i> , 提		"Rise"	Flick up and rightwards
<i>Nà</i> , 捺		"Press down"	Falling rightwards (fattening at the bottom)
<i>Piě</i> , 撇		"Throw away"	Falling leftwards (with slight curve)
<i>Gōu</i> , 钩		"Hook"	Appended to other strokes, suddenly going down or going left only.
<i>Wān</i> , 弯		"Bend"	A tapering thinning curve, usually concave left (convex outward right).
<i>Xié</i> , 斜		"Slant"	Curved line, usually concave right (convex outward left).
<i>Zhé</i> , 折		"Break"	Indicates change in stroke direction, usually 90° turn, going down or going right only.