



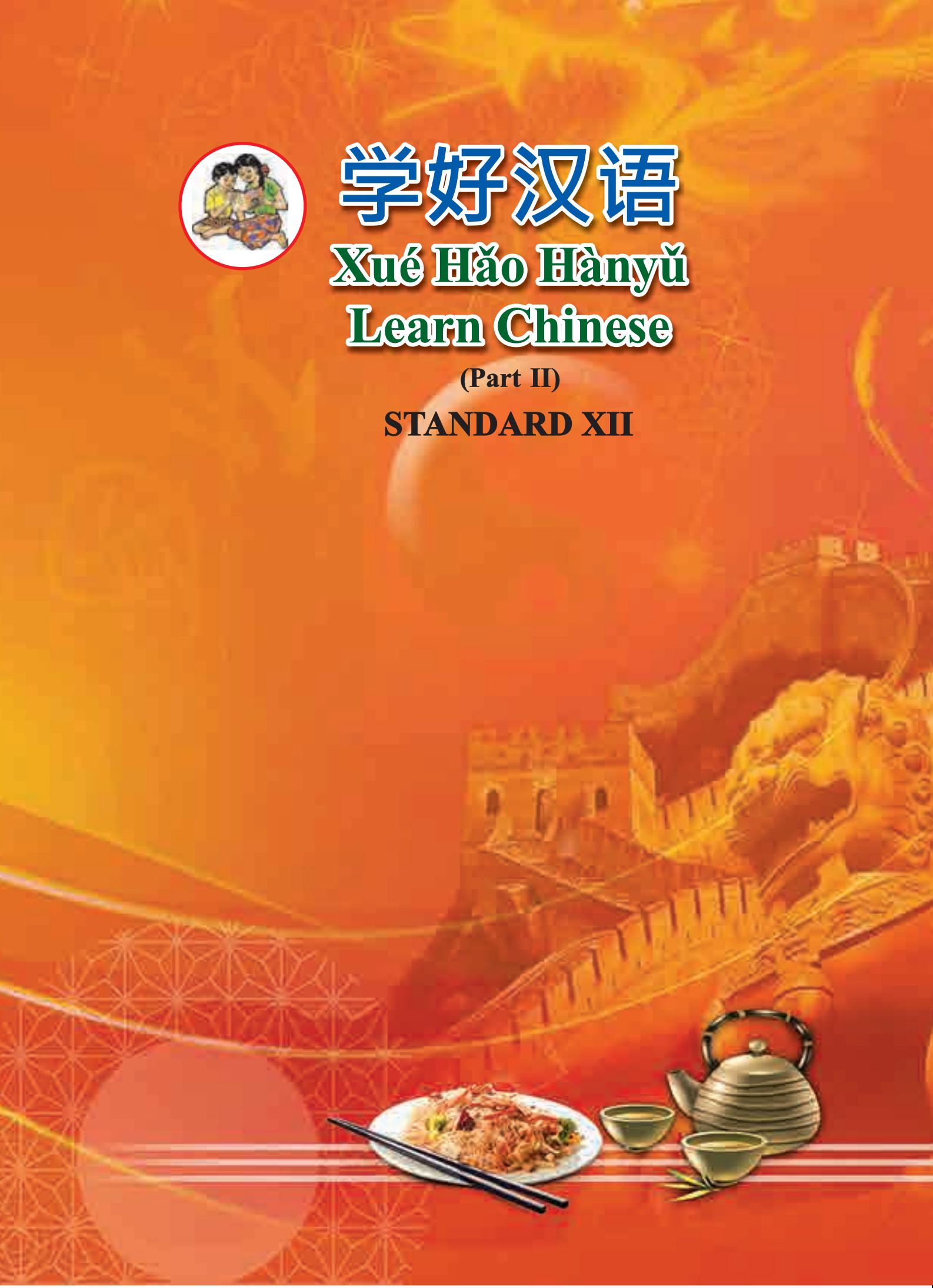
学好汉语

Xué Hǎo Hán yǔ

Learn Chinese

(Part II)

STANDARD XII



The Coordination Committee formed by G.R. No. Abhyas - 2116/
(Pra.Kra.43/16) SD - 4 Dated 25.4.2016 has given approval to prescribe this
textbook in its meeting held on 30.01.2020 and it has been decided to implement it
from the Academic Year 2020-21.

学好汉语
Xué Hǎo Hànyǔ
Learn Chinese
(Part II)
STANDARD XII



**Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and
Curriculum Research, Pune.**



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Maharashtra State
Textbook Bureau, Prabhadevi,
Mumbai - 400 025.

Typesetting : DTP Section (Languages)

Textbook Bureau, Pune.

Paper : 70 GSM Creamwove

Print Order No. :

Printer :



The Constitution of India

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana-adhināyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Panjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāta-Marāthā
Drāvida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā^ā
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga

Tava subha nāmē jāgē, tava subha āsisa māgē,
gāhē tava jaya-gāthā,

Jana-gana-mangala-dāyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Jaya hē, Jaya hē, Jaya hē,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya hē.

PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians
are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud
of its rich and varied heritage. I shall
always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers
and all elders respect, and treat
everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people,
I pledge my devotion. In their
well-being and prosperity alone lies
my happiness.

Preface

Dear Students,

A hearty welcome to you all in Standard XII. We are happy to place this Chinese Language textbook in your hands.

This book is designed and developed by Chinese Language Committee for Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research. It is project sponsored by Government of Maharashtra. It is product of painstaking efforts of the Chinese Language Committee carried out with passion and devotion to the cause Chinese learning and popularizing this most widely spoken language of the world. During completion of this book we have made efforts to make it most simple and practical keeping in view the students in the far-flung areas of the State. We designed the textbook and arranged the contents on the basis of wide spectrum of knowledge and experience, both academic and practical.

The text, the grammar explanations, the exercises have been designed in such a way to enable the students to use the language in day-to-day situations correctly. Study of the language will be seen by the learner as a skill development. Emphasis is given on all aspects of learning that is reading, writing, speaking and listening.

The contents are arranged keeping in mind that students are learning it as a second language. Efforts are made to design the book by taking various situations into account, which are for daily requirement. The texts are designed in such a way that a learner is able to have normal and general conversation of day-to-day situations. Accordingly the situational dialogues and the related vocabulary are arranged in the lessons. More emphasis is laid on the spoken ability and thus the lessons contain colloquial and entertaining dialogues and texts. To cope with the general need of conducting the daily communication, the sentence patterns and grammar are presented to students in order that emphasizes functional use. The contents have been arranged in such way that it develops from simple to complex and from easy to difficult.

Useful audio-video teaching-learning material given in the text will be available through the Q. R. Code and through the medium of App for additional information. It will be definitely useful for your studies.

This book was scrutinized by teachers, experts and students to make it as flawless and useful as possible. Their comments and suggestions have been duly considered by the Chinese Language Committee while finalizing the book.

We will be happy if you share your feelings about the contents with us. We hope you enjoy studying it throughout the year.

Wish you all the best in your studies!



(Shri. Vivek Gosavi)

Director

Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook
Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

Pune

Date : 21 February, 2020

Indian Solar Year :
Phalgun 2, 1941

Teacher's Pages

- We have designed the curriculum in order to increase difficulty, hence it will be more beneficial if the order is followed. It will help the students to cope up with the pace.
- Teaching method should be interactive to guarantee maximum participation from all students.
- Teachers should make efforts and encourage students to use the language in daily communication from the beginning of the course.
- The textbook has been developed in a way to make learning interesting. The pictures, the colourful layout will help in maintaining interest of the students. You also have additional material, exercises, audio and video links under the Q. R. Code. Answer keys for all exercises from the textbook are available under Q. R. Code.
- The syllabus is focused on the 80 marks written exam and 20 marks oral. We should encourage and help students to converse basic dialogues in Spoken Chinese.
- Culture is a very important part of any language. It helps in understanding the language better. Videos depicting the culture of China have been linked under the Q. R. Code. You are requested to show the same to the students from time to time.
- The curriculum is designed in such a way that along with the Std. 11th and 12th exams, the students will be preparing the syllabus for International Chinese Language Certification Level HSK 1 and 2. They can appear for HSK 2 after 2 years of learning this language.
- Chinese language is tonal language with some peculiar pronunciations. We, as Indian language speakers are very fortunate to have all the

Mandarin Chinese pronunciations included in the Marathi language. Hence, as a teacher, you can deliver the perfect Mandarin pronunciation to the students.

- We are sure that with your help, we can make this language an exciting and rewarding subject at the Junior College level.

The multimedia software and the teachers training book has been designed in such a way that it helps in growing interaction and fun to facilitate the improvement in communication skills with an easy learning methods and quick grasp of the daily conversations.

The book comprises textbook, workbook and other phonetic and listening material. The book consisting of 5 units with ten lessons. Going through the entire book, learners shall learn more than 200 words. Each lesson includes two/three parts, revision, new words, the text, grammar and exercises.

Statements of Competencies

Listening

- Student listens to the language pronunciations and tones attentively.
- Listens carefully and understands the different sounds of the language.
- Gets used to listening to specific information and sentences and learns to comprehend them.
- Understands general oral instructions.
- Understand, recognize and apply words and basic messages e.g. greetings, farewells, common expression of politeness.
- Understand and apply basic information like names, addresses, age, professions, countries, and nationalities.
- Understand and apply simple sentences spoken in day – to – day situations e.g. Restaurants, Asking Directions, Shopping, etc.
- Understand and apply the knowledge of numbers.
- Understand basic telephonic conversations.

Speaking

- Speak the words with correct phonetic transcription and tone.
- While speaking use the words fluently and correctly.
- Speak fluently , confidently on given topic for certain period of time and on certain situation.
- Gives answers to the asked questions.
- Narrates events, situations in brief.

A Student is able to:

- Introduce oneself and others.
- Converse on Meetings, farewells and Greeting phrases of basic politeness.
- Interact in a class- room situation and post queries for eg. Please repeat, can you go slowly etc.
- Describe an individual or thing using adjectives.
- Tell and ask time and describe one's daily routine and leisure time activities.
- Express likes and dislikes in all day – to – day situations.
- Express apologies and regrets.
- Have basic interaction in the various situations such as asking directions, Shopping, Asking for assistance
- Describe their workplace, house.
- Talk about their family and friends.
- Describe pictures.

Reading

- Read aloud with correct pronunciation and tone.
- Appreciates clarity, precision, transparency in the given text at the time of reading.
- Reads the poems with correct rhythms.
- Learns to give correct pauses, breaks at the time of reading.
- Adopt correct reading strategies depending upon different types of texts and purpose of reading.
- Develop curiosity through effective reading.

A Student is able to :

- Understand and read numbers e.g. telephone nos, mobile nos, postal code
- Read and understand basic information in the menu cards, invitations, posters, visiting cards.
- Read and understand certain basic pictures.
- Read and understand medium difficulty level texts and solve questions based on the same.
- Read given poem with correct rhythm and pronunciation.

Writing

- To develop skill to write the Chinese characters correctly.
- Follow correct strokes, stroke order while writing.
- Develop habit of writing coherently, concisely and clearly.
- Review and if necessary correct own written script for better.
- Attempts to different creative styles of writing like poems, texts ,etc.

A student is able to -

- Write very simple informal messages e.g. a text message or a note to tell someone when and where to meet.
- Write brief messages like postcards and birthday greetings.
- Write simple information about themselves e.g. name, age, address and hobbies.
- Write simple descriptions of everyday objects e.g. colour and size of a vehicle, a brief description of their home.
- Fill in a questionnaire with personal details.
- Complete gapped sentences using a word list of familiar words.

* * *

Character	Pinyin	Meaning
对话	duìhuà	Conversation
生词	shēngcí	New Words
汉字	hànzì	Chinese Character
拼音	pīnyīn	Pinyin
语法	yǔfǎ	Grammar
意思	yìsì	Meaning
练习	liànxí	Exercise
名词	míngcí	Noun
代词	dàicí	Pronoun
动词	dòngcí	Verb
形容词	xíngróngcí	Adjective
副词	fùcí	Adverb
量词	shùcí	Numeral
疑问词	yíwèncí	Interrogative

Contents

UNIT ONE

1. How Is The Weather? (Tiān qì zěnmeyàng?)
2. Seasons In China (Zhōngguó de jìjié.)

1

15

UNIT TWO

3. How Far Is The Supermarket? (Chāoshì duō yuǎn?)
4. Going To The Airport To Pick Up Friend.
(Qù jīchǎng jiē péngyou.)

29

41

UNIT THREE

5. My Hobbies (Wǒ de àihào.)
6. I Like Taiqi (Martial Art). (Wǒ xǐ huan tài jí quán.)

49

61

UNIT FOUR

7. Mr. Zhang Has Gone Out. (Zhāng xiānshēng chūqù le.)
8. I Forgot My Passport. (Wǒ wàng le wǒde hùzhào.)

71

79

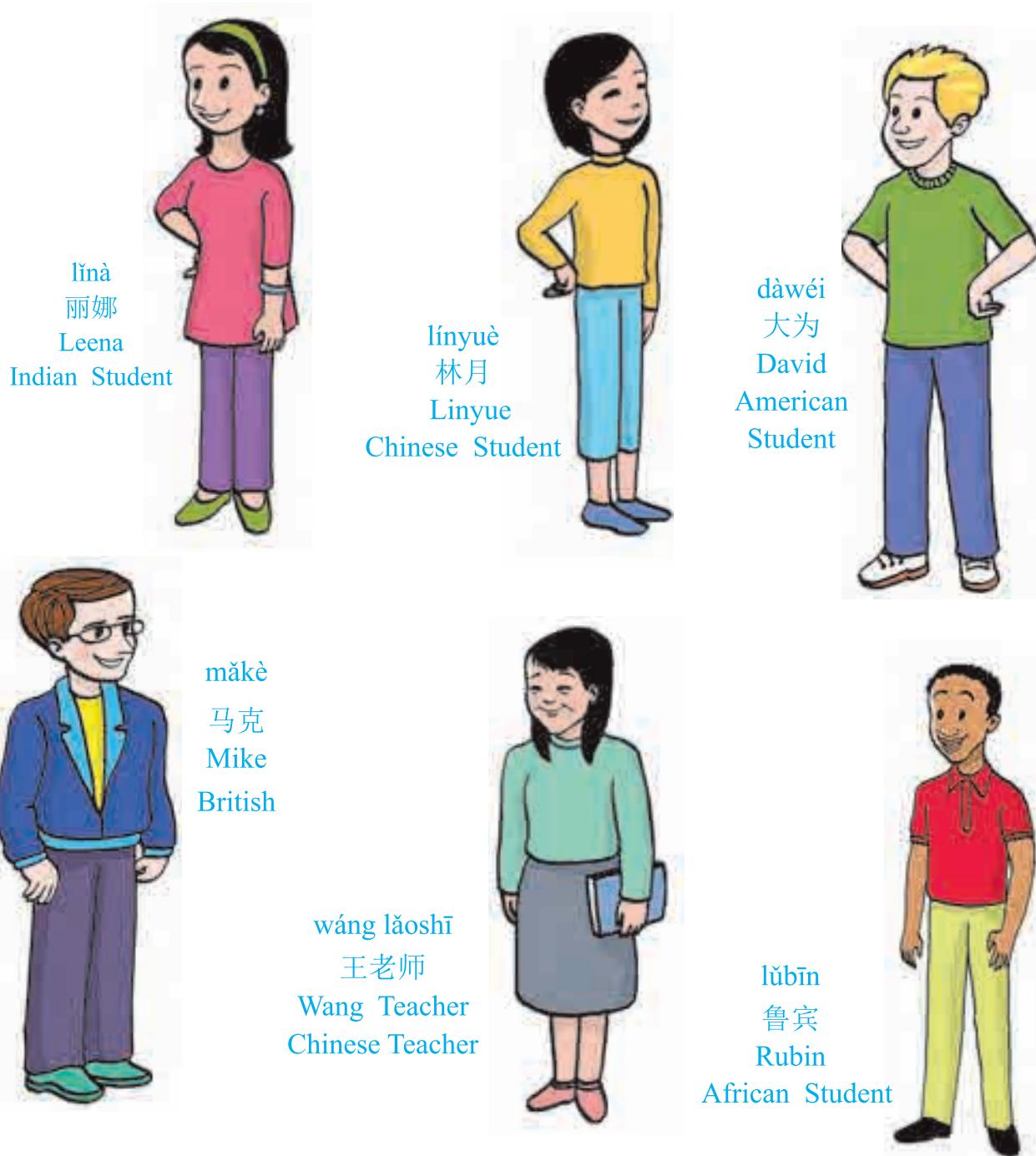
UNIT FIVE

9. Birthday Gift (Shēngrì lǐwù.)
10. Let's Order The Food. (Diǎn cài ba.)

87

95

Description of Characters



Note

*Please do Revision of Review Vocabulary and Grammar patterns
covered in Standard XI in the book given before
the vocabulary list of Standard XII.*

UNIT ONE

1

天气怎么样? Tiān qì zěnmeyàng? How Is The Weather?



- Preposition zài (at/on/in) + Location
- Wèishénme (why)
- Seasons

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (1.1)

- | | |
|--|--|
| □ 身体 (名) : shēntǐ - body, one's health | □ 恩 : ēn - expressing agreement
m-hm, uh-huh |
| □ 怎么样 (疑问代词) : zěnmeyàng - how,
how about | □ 报纸 (名) : bàozhǐ - newspaper |
| □ 为什么 (疑问代词) : wèishénme - why | □ 温度 (名) : wēndù - temperature |
| □ 天气 (名) : tiānqì - weather | □ 零下 : língxià - below zero |
| □ 冷 (形容) : lěng - cold | □ 别 (副词) : bié - don't, better not |
| □ 起床 (动) : qǐchuáng - to get out of bed,
to get up | □ 房间 (名) : fángjiān - room |
| □ 洗 (动) : xǐ - to wash, to bathe | □ 休息 (动) : xiūxi - rest, to rest |
| □ 洗澡 (动) : xǐ zǎo - have (or take) a bath | □ 多 (形容) : duō - much, excessive |
| □ 冬天 (名) : dōngtiān - winter | □ 水 (名) : shuǐ - water |
| □ 太...了 : tài... le - excessively, too | □ 对 (介词) : duì - to, for (used before a
noun or pronoun) |

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

- **北京** : Běijīng - Beijing, capital of People's Republic of China



丽娜 : 林月，你好吗？

Lìnà : Línyuè, nǐ hǎo ma?

林月 : 我很好。你今天早上为什么没上课？

Lín yuè : Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ jīntiān zǎoshang wèishénme méi shàngkè ?

丽娜 : 今天早上的天气很冷，没想起床，也没想洗澡。

Lìnà : Jīntiān zǎoshang de tiānqì hěn lěng, méi xiǎng qǐchuáng, yě méi xiǎng xǐzǎo.

林月 : 是啊。冬天北京太冷了。

Lín yuè : Shì a! Dōngtiān Běijīng tài lěng le

丽娜 : 恩！报纸说，今天温度零下10度了。

Lìnà : Ēn! Bào zhǐ shuō, jīntiān wēn dù líng xià shí dù le.

林月 : 你别去外面，在房间好好休息吧！喝热水吧。喝热水对身体很好。

Lín yuè : Nǐ bié qù wài miàn, zài fángjiān hǎo hǎo xiūxi ba! Hē rè shuǐ ba. hē rè shuǐ duì shēntǐ hěn hǎo.

Translation



Leena : LinYue, how are you?

Linyue : I am good. Why didn't you attend today's morning class?

Leena : Today morning's weather was very cold, I didn't feel like waking up and taking a bath.

Linyue : Yes, Beijing is very cold during winter season.

Leena : Hmm, according to the newspaper today's temperature is minus 10 degree Celsius.

Linyue : Don't go out, take a good rest in the room. Drink more hot water. Drinking hot water is good for health.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (1.2)

- | | |
|---|---|
| □ 旅游 (动) : lǚyóu- trip, journey, travel | □ 下雪 (动) : xià xuě- to snow |
| □ 丈夫 (名) : zhàngfū- husband | □ 人们 (名) : rénmen- people |
| □ 孩子 (名) : háizi- child | □ 非常 (副词) : fēicháng- extremely, highly |
| □ 觉得 (动) : juéde- to think, to feel | □ 晴 (形容) : qíng- fine, clear (weather) |
| □ 热闹 (形容) : rènao- bustling with noise and excitement, lively | □ 真 (副词) : zhēn- really, truly, indeed |
| □ 虽然...但是 : suīrán... dànshì- although... but | □ 希望 (动) : xīwàng- to wish for, to desire, hope |
| □ 所以 : suǒyǐ- therefore, so | □ 下次 (名) : xià cì- next time |

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

- | |
|---|
| □ 哈尔滨 : Hā'ěrbīn – Harbin, sub provincial city and capital of Heilongjiang province |
| □ 香港 : Xiānggǎng – Hong Kong |

课文 Kèwén Text (1.2)

大卫 : 您好老师 !

Dàwèi : Nín hǎo lǎoshī!

王师 : 你好大卫 !

Wáng lǎoshī : Nǐ hǎo Dàwèi!

大卫 : 老师 , 圣诞节的时候您去旅游了吗 ?

Dàwèi : Lǎoshī, shèngdàn jié de shíhòu nín qù lǚyóu le ma?

王师 : 是啊 ! 我跟丈夫 , 孩子一起去哈尔滨了。

Wáng lǎoshī : Shì a! Wǒ hé zhàngfū, háizimen qù Hā'ěrbīn le.

大卫 : 您觉得哈尔滨怎么样 ?

Dàwèi : Nín juéde Hā'ěrbīn zěnmeyàng?

王师 : 很好啊！那时候很热闹。天天下雪。虽然下雪很大,但是人们喜欢出去玩儿玩儿。

Wáng lǎoshī : Hěn hǎo a! Nà shí hòu hěn rènào.
Tiān tiān xià xuě. Suīrán xià xuě hěn dà, dànshì rénmen xǐhuan chūqù wán'r wán'r.

大卫 : 我觉得香港非常好，很晴很热闹。

Dàwèi : Wǒ juéde Xiānggǎng fēicháng hǎo, hěn qíng, hěn rènào.

王师 : 我希望下次我们会去香港旅游。

Wáng lǎoshī : Wǒ xīwàng xià cì wǒmen huì qù Xiāng gǎng lǚyóu.

Translation 翻译

David : Hello teacher!

Teacher Wang : Hello David!

David : Teacher, did you go on a tour during Christmas vacation?

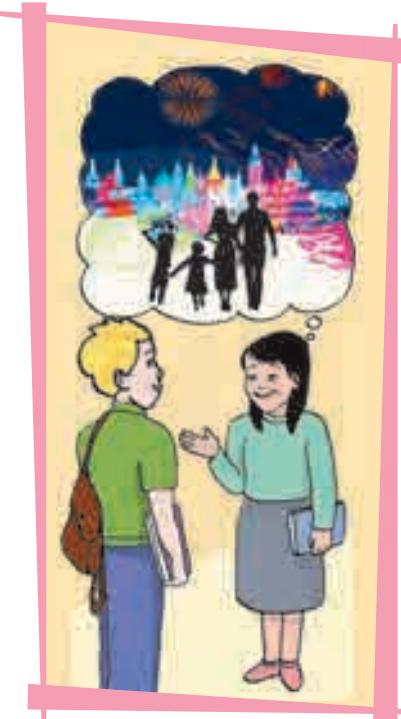
Teacher Wang : Yes, I had gone to Harbin with my husband and children.

David : How did you find Harbin?

Teacher Wang : Very nice! During that time, it's lively. Although it snows, people still like to go out and have fun.

David : I feel that Hong Kong is extremely good. Sunny, lively.

Teacher Wang : Oh really? I wish next time we will travel to Hong Kong.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (1.3)

□ 比 (动) : bǐ- to compare, to contrast

□ 天哪 : tiān na - good gracious!

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

□ 圣诞节 : Shèngdàn jié- Christmas

□ 哈尔滨 : Hā'ěrbīn- Harbin, sub provincial city and capital of Heilongjiang province

丽娜 : 鲁宾, 冬天南非的天气怎么样?

Lína : Lǔbīn, dōngtiān Nánfēi de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

鲁宾 : 不太冷。孟买呢?

Lǔbīn : Bú tài lěng. Mèngmǎi ne?

丽娜 : 虽然十二月是冬天但是天气不太冷。

Lína : Suírán shíèr yuè shì dōng tiān dànshì

鲁宾 : 现在孟买的温度多少?

Lǔbīn : Xiànzài mèngmǎi de wèndù duōshao?

丽娜 : 十九二十度吧。

Lína : Shíjiǔ érshí dù ba.

鲁宾 : 天哪, 冬天的时候孟买比南非热。

Lǔbīn : Tiānna, dōngtiān de shíhou mèngmǎi bǐ nánfēi rè.

Translation

Leena : Rubin, how is the weather in South Africa during winter?

Rubin : Not too cold. How about Mumbai?

Leena : Although it is winter in December, the weather is not too cold. It is the same as South Africa.

Rubin : What is the temperature in Mumbai right now?

Leena : Approximately 19 degrees Celsius.

Rubin : Oh my god! During the winter season, Mumbai is hotter than South Africa.



语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

Pattern 太...了 tài.....le

- Usage -** This is the structure for expressing "too much" in the sense of "excessively" by using the word 太 (tài). The adverb 太 is placed before an adjectival or verbal predicate followed by 了 le. In negative sentence 了 le is omitted.

- ▶ **Structure -** 太 + adjective + 了 tài + adjective + le.
Negation 不 + 太 + adjective bú + tài + adjective

- ▶ **Examples -**

- 太好了。 tài hǎo le. Too good!
- 太高了。 tài gāo le. Too tall!
- 不太忙。 bú tài máng. Not so busy!
- 不太好。 bú tài hǎo. Not so good!

- **Read the following English sentences and make sentences in Chinese.**

1. My sister is too beautiful.

.....

2. Today my dad is too tired.

.....

3. The small dog is so (too) cute.

.....

- **Read the following Chinese sentences and translate it in English.**

1. Jīntiān tiānqì tài rè le. 今天天气太热了

.....

2. Zuótiān lǎoshī tài mangle. 昨天老师太忙了

.....

3. Zhè zhāng zhàopiàn tài kě'ài le. 这张照片太可爱了

.....

————— Modal Particle吧 ba ————

- ▶ **Usage -** This particle has many usages like suggestive mode – Let's (do something), to make the statement more polite or can be used to agree with something. Sometimes in Spoken Chinese you can use it to confirm the fact.

- ▶ **Structure -** Sentence + 吧ba

- ▶ **Examples -**

- 一起去吧。 yīqǐ qù ba. Let's go together.
- 快点儿把。 kuài diànr ba. Please hurry.
- 好吧 / 行吧。 hǎo ba / xíng ba. Alright!
- 他是北京人吧？ Tā shì běijīng rén ba? He is from Beijing, right?

• **Read the following English words and make sentences in Chinese.**

1. Let's go to watch a movie.

.....

2. Let's Hurry up and eat

.....

3. Let's meet in front of school gate

.....

• **Read the following Chinese jumble words and arrange in proper order and write its meaning in English.**

1. Ba qiǎokèlì dàngāo women chī 吧 巧克力蛋糕 我们 吃

.....

2. Yī gōngjīn píngguǒ ba wǒ gěi 一公斤苹果 吧 我 给

.....

3. Mǎi yīfú wǒmen yī jiàn qù ba 买 衣服 我们 一件衣 去 吧

.....

————— The Preposition 对duì ———

► **Usage -** This preposition indicates subject – person / object relation, usually of the meaning “to/for”. It comes before the verb.

► **Structure -** Subject + 对 duì + Person/object + Adverb + adjective

Subject + 对 duì + Person/object + Verb

► **Examples -**

• 吃苹果对身体很好。

Chī píngguǒ duì shēntǐ hěn hǎo.

Eating apples is good for health.

• 多看电视对眼睛不好。

Duō kàn diànyǐng duì shēntǐ hǎo.

Watching more TV is not good for eyes.

• 老师对学生非常好。

Lǎoshī duì xuéshēng fēicháng hǎo.

Teacher is extremely good towards students.

• **Read the following English sentences and write in Chinese using above pattern.**

1. Exercise every day is good for health.

.....

2. Watching television is not good for eyes.

.....

3. Mom made noodles for my friends.

- **Read and Translate following Chinese sentences in English.**

1. Kāfēi hē duō le duì shēntǐ bù hǎo.

咖啡喝多了对身体不好。

2. Lǎoshī duì xuésheng shuō le shénme?

老师对学生说了什么?

3. Měitiān chī píngguǒ duì shēntǐ hǎo.

每天吃苹果对身体好。

Expressing ‘when/while/during’ using 的时候 de shíhou

► **Usage -** This pattern is used to indicate the period of a certain action. When 的时候 de shíhou followed by a verb, it shows that a certain actions take place during the occurrence of another action.

► **Structure -** Subject + Verb / Adj. + 的时候,
Time Phrase + 的时候,

► **Examples -**

- 我小的时候，看了很多书。 wǒ xiǎo de shíhou kàn le hěn duō shū.
When I was young, I read many books.
- 吃饭的时候，别说话。 Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà.
Don't talk while eating.
- 妈妈不在家的时候，我做饭了。 Māma bú zài jiā de shíhou, wǒ zuòfàn le.
When mother was not at home, I cooked.

- **Read the following English sentences and write in Chinese.**

1. When I was in college, I had a lot of friends.

2. Mother, when you are not at home, I miss you.

3. When I am not well, I take rest

- **Make meaningful sentence by rearranging following words in Chinese. And then translate the same in English.**

1. dōngxi Shàngkè bùyào chī de shíhou

东西 上课 不要 吃 的时候

2. zìjǐ jiā zài de shíhou Māma zuòfàn wǒ

自己 家 在 的时候 妈妈 做饭 我

3. de shíhou Baba kāfēi xǐhuan de shíhou gōngzuò

的时候 爸爸 咖啡 喜欢 的时候 工作

————— Reduplication of measure word ————

- **Usage -** This structure is used to emphasize “each and everyone” of the group, like měi ge.

- **Structure -** Subject + M.W. + M.W. + Predicate

- **Examples -**

• 个个学生都很高兴。 Gè gè xuésheng dōu hěn gāoxìng.

Every student is happy.

• 上个星期我天天吃比萨了！ Shàng ge xīngqī wǒ tiān tiān chī bǐsà le.

Last week every day I ate Pizza.

• 你看，这件件衣服非常漂亮。 Nǐ kàn, zhè jiàn jiàn yīfu fēicháng piàoliang.

Look, All dresses are extremely beautiful.

- **Reduplication of measure word.**

1. Every single day I walk towards my office.

2. Now every person has a cell phone.

3. This week I ate chicken every day

- **Read and translate following Chinese sentences in English.**

1. Wǒ de péngyou men ge ge dōu hěn gāo. 我的朋友门个个都很高。

2. Zhèxiē xiǎogǒu zhī zhī dōu hěn kěài. 这些小狗只只都很可爱。

3. Wǒ de yīfu jiàn jiàn dōu hěn hǎokàn. 我的衣服件件都很好看。

Expressing Although.... But... 虽然suīrán但是dànshì

▶ **Usage** - This pattern is frequently used in written Chinese to express “Although”. Normally the action would not happen under the situation mentioned after 虽然 suīràn but it takes place and is mentioned after 但是 dànshì.

▶ **Structure** - 虽然 suīràn 但是 dànshì ...

▶ **Examples** -

- 虽然天气很冷但是我想吃冰淇淋。

Suīràn tiānqì hěn lěng dànshì wǒ xiǎng chī bīngqílín.

Although the weather is cold, I wish to eat ice cream.

- 虽然外面下雪但是我骑自行车去大学了。

Suīràn wàimian xiàxuě dànshì wǒ qí zìxíngchē qù dàxué le.

Although it was snowing outside, I went to the college by cycle.

- 虽然我很累但是看书。

Suīràn wǒ hěn lèi dànshì kànshū.

Although I am tired, want to read a book.

• **Read the following English sentences and match with Chinese sentences.**

- A. Although learning Hánzì is very difficult, but I like writing Hánzì,
- B. Although she said she is not too much hungry, but she ordered a lot of food.
- C. Although today is bright day, but weather is very cold.
- D. Although this clothing is an expensive, but elder sister bought it.
- E. Although It is cold outside, but very hot inside.

1. Suīrán wàimian hěn lěng, dànshì lǐmiàn hěn rè.

虽然外面很冷，但是里面很热。

2. Suīrán xuéxí hánzì hěn nán, dànshì wǒ xǐhuān xiě hánzì.

虽然学习汉字非常难，但是我喜欢写汉字。

3. Suīrán jīntiān shì qíngtiān, dànshì tiānqì fēicháng lěng.

虽然今天是晴天，但是天气非常冷。

4. Suīrán zhè jiàn yīfú hěn guì, dànshì jiějiě mǎi le.

虽然这衣服很贵，但是姐姐买了。

5. Suīrán tā shuō bù tài è, dànshì tā diǎnle hěnduō cài.

虽然她说不太饿，但是她点了很多菜。

1.....,

2.....,

3.....,

4.....,

5.....,

→ Basic Comparison using 比 (Bi) ←

► **Usage -** This pattern is used to make comparison between two things. The adjective describes the 1st noun.

► **Structure -** Noun 1 + 比 bǐ + Noun 2 + Adjective

► **Examples -**

• 这个比那个好。 Zhè ge bǐ nà ge hǎo.

This one is better than that one.

• 小王比小张大。 Xiǎo wáng bǐ xiǎo zhāng dà.

Xiao Wang is older than Xiao Zhang.

• 今天比昨天冷。 Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng.

Today is colder than yesterday.

• **Make comparison using given words.**

1. Cat , Dog - Lovable

.....
.....

2. My younger sister , Your Elder sister - beautiful

.....
.....

3. My Daughter, Your Son - tall

.....
.....

4. Jiā 家, Túshū guǎn 图书馆 - Jìn 近

.....
.....

5. Wǒ de gēgē 我的哥哥, nǚ de dìdì 你的弟弟 - Shuài 帅

.....
.....

6. Yīngguó 英国, Měiguó 美国 - Dà 大

.....
.....

—————→ Approximity of numbers ←————

► **Usage** - This is one of the ways to express approximate numbers. You can use any two consecutive numbers in a row.

► **Structure** - Number + (Number + 1) + measure word + noun

► **Examples** -

• 一两年 Yī liǎng nián

One or two years

• 十七八个人 Shíqī shíbā ge rén

Seventeen – eighteen people

• 四五本书 Sì wǔ běn shū

Four – five books

—————→ Liánxì 练习 Exercise ←————

• **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Jīntiān Lìnnà Wèishénme bu shàngkè?

今天丽娜为什么不上课?

.....

2. Dōngtiān (de shíhou)běijīng de tiānqǐ zěnmeyang?

东电的时候北京的天气怎么样?

.....

3. Bào zhǐ juéde jīntiān běijīng de tiānqǐ zěnmeyang?

报纸觉得今天北京的天气怎么样?

.....

4. Lín yuè Wèishénme shuō Lìnà hē rè shuǐ?

林月为什么说丽娜和热水?

.....

5. Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu shéi qù lùyóule ma?

圣诞节的时候谁去路有了吗?

.....

6. Wáng laoshī Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu qù nǎr?

王老师圣诞节的时候去那人?

.....

7. Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu Wèishénme Wáng laoshī xǐhuan qù měiguó?

圣诞节的时候为什么王老师喜欢去美国?

.....

8. Nǐ de guó li Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu shì shénme?

你的国力圣诞节的时候是什么?

.....

9. Dōngtiān méngmǎi de tiānqǐ zěnmeyang?

冬天孟买的天气怎么样?

.....

10. Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu méngmǎi shì shénme?

圣诞节的时候孟买是什么?

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

帮助	报纸	杯子	北京	唱歌	出租车	穿	船	打电话	打篮球
----	----	----	----	----	-----	---	---	-----	-----

Pair Activity

Discuss the weather of your.

Group Activity

Discuss in group or in pair and talk about festival in your country and what you do during that festival vacation.





Harbin city / Haerbin / 哈尔宾 (Hā'ěr bīn)

Harbin city (哈尔滨 Hā'ěr bīn) is located in the northern part of China. It is the capital of Heilongjiang province and is also a winter destination in China. Harbin city (哈尔滨 Hā'ěr bīn) hallmarks construction of Trans Siberian railway through Manchuria. During Russia-Japan war Harbin was base for Russian military operations in Manchuria. After the war, city was temporarily under joint Chinese-Japanese administration. It became a haven for refugees from Russia after the Revolution of 1917. At one time it had the largest Russian population in any city outside Russia. Hence one can see lots of Russian architecture in the Harbin city (哈尔滨 Hā'ěr bīn) which includes green domed Saint Sophia cathedrals, Eastern Orthodox Church and etc.

中国的季节 Zhōngguó de jìjié. Seasons In China

2



- Ne (particle), 在 zài . . 呢 ne . (continuous aspect)
- Yīdiǎn'r (a little bit)
- Rules for pronouncing bù (not)
- Zěnme? (how)
- Jǐ? (how many/much?)
- Le (completed action)

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (2.1)

□ 因为... 所以	: yīnwèi... suǒyǐ- because... so	□ 外面 (名) : wàimian- outside
□ 生病 (动)	: shēngbìng- to fall ill	□ 感冒 (动) : gǎnmào- to catch cold, (common) cold
□ 怎么了	: zěnme le- what happened?	□ 告诉 (动) : gàosu- to tell, to inform
□ 有点儿/ 点儿 (动)	: yǒudiǎnr/ diǎnr - slightly, a little	□ 药 (名) : yào- medicine
□ 舒服 (形容)	: shūfù- comfortable, feeling well	□ 里(名) : lǐ- inside
		□ 两 : liǎng- two, both
		□ 后 (名) : hòu- afterwards, after, later

课文 Kèwén Text (2.1)



鲁宾 : 大家看一下。因为王老师生病了, 所以今天我们没有课。

Lǔbīn : Dàijiā kàn yī xià. yīnwèi Wáng lǎoshī shēngbìng le, suǒyǐ jīntiān wǒmen méiyǒu kè.

林月 : 她怎么了?

Lín yuè: Tā zěnme le?

大卫 : 她有点儿不舒服。

Dàwèi : Tā yǒudiǎnr bù shūfu.

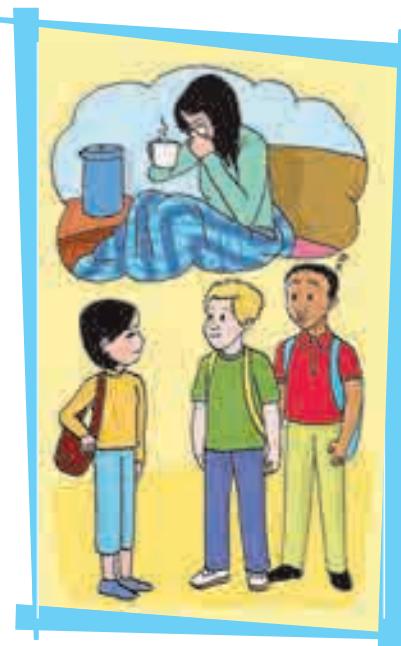
鲁宾 : 我觉得, 外面很冷, 所以她感冒了。医生告诉她吃药, 在家里多休息。两天后可以上课。

Lǔ bīn : Wǒ juéde wài miàn hěn lěng, suǒyǐ tā gǎnmào le. Yīshēng gàosu tā, chī yào, zài jiālǐ duō xiūxi. Liǎng tiān hòu kěyǐ lái shàngkè.

大卫 : 我们下午买点儿水果去看她吧。

Dà wèi : Wǒmen xiàwǔ mǎi diǎnr shuǐguǒ qù kàn tā ba.

Translation



Rubin : Hello everyone, please pay attention. As teacher Wang is not well today so we won't have a lecture.

Linyue : What happened to her?

David : She is not well.

Rubin : I think because it's cold outside, she would have caught a cold. Doctor told her to take medicine and rest more at home. After two days she can take the class.

David : Let's buy some fruits in the afternoon and visit her.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (2.2)

□ 身体 因为... 好多	: hǎo duō- much better	□ 嗯	: èn- interjection indicating approval, appreciation or agreement
□ 地理 (名)	: dìlǐ- geography	□ 南方 (名)	: nánfāng- South
□ 听说 (动)	: tīngshuō- to hear (sth said)	□ 北方 (名)	: běifāng- North
□ 不同 (形容)	: bùtóng- different	□ 季节 (名)	: jìjié - Season
□ 地方 (名)	: dìfāng- place		

王老师 : 学生们好 !

Wáng lǎoshī : Xuéshengmen hǎo!

马克 : 您好老师 , 您身体怎么样 ?

Mǎkè : Nín hǎo lǎoshī, Nín shēntǐ zěnmeyàng?

王老师 : 好多了。谢谢你们。今天我们学习中国地理。

Wáng lǎoshī : Hǎo duō le. Xièxie nǐmen. Jīntiān wǒmen xuéxi zhōngguó dìlǐ.

鲁宾 : 听说 , 在中国不同的地方有不同的天气 , 对吗 ?

Lǔ bīn : Tīngshuō, zài zhōngguó bùtóng de dìfāng yǒu bùtóng de tiānqì, duì ma?

林月 : 对啊 , 北方很冷 , 南方很热 。 我看过一次。

Lín yuè : Duì a, běifāng hěn lěng, nánfāng hěn rè. Wǒ kàn guò yī cì.

王老师 : �恩 , 因为中国很大 , 不同的地方有不同的季节。

Wáng lǎoshī : Èn, yǐnwèi zhōngguó hěn dà, bùtóng de dìfāng yǒu bùtóng de jījié.

Translation

Teacher Wang: Hello students!

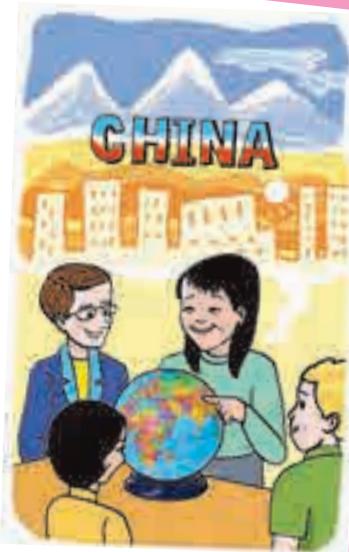
Mike : Hello teacher, how is your health?

Teacher Wang: Much better. Thank you. Today we will study geography of China.

Rubin : I have heard that different places in China have different weather, is that correct?

Linyue : Yes, north side is cold, south side is hot.

Teacher wang : Hmm, because China is very big, different places have different seasons.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (2.3)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| □ 阴 (形容) : yīn- overcast (weather), cloudy | □ 夏天 (名) : xiàtiān- summer |
| □ 下雨 (动) : xiàyǔ- to rain | □ 秋天 (名) : qiūtiān- autumn |
| □ 雨季 (名) : yǔjì- rainy season | □ 春天 (名) : chūntiān- spring season |
| □ 可能 : kěnéng- might (happen), possible, probable | □ 冬天 (名) : dōngtiān- Winter |
| □ 几 : jǐ - some, a few, several | □ 常常 : chángcháng- frequently, often |
| □ 那 : nà- then, in that case (when in a continuous conversation) | |

课文 Kèwén Text (2.3)

马克 : 天阴了，会下雨吗？现在是雨季吗？

Mǎkè : Tiān yīn le, huì xiàyǔ ma? Xiànzài shì yǔjì ma?

林月 : 可能下雨。中国没有雨季。几天下
雨，几天没下雨。

Līnyuè : Kěnéng xiàyǔ. Zhōngguó méiyǒu yǔjì.
jǐ tiān xiàyǔ, jǐ tiān méi xiàyǔ.

马克 : 真的吗？那中国有几个季节？

Mǎkè : Zhēn de ma? nà Zhōngguó yǒu jǐ ge
jìjié?

林月 : 中国有四个季节。春天，夏天，秋天
和冬天。

Līnyuè : Zhōngguó yǒu sì gè jìjié. Chūntiān,
xiàtiān, qiūtiān hé dōngtiān.

马克 : 春天天气怎么样？

Mǎkè : Chūntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

林月 : 春天天气很舒服。

Līnyuè : Chūntiān tiānqì hěn shūfu.

马克 : 夏天呢？

Mǎkè : Xiàtiān ne?



林月 : 很热。人们都喜欢游泳。秋天 天气不冷也不热。

Līnyuè : Hěn rè. rénmen dōu xǐhuan yóuyǒng. Qiūtiān tiānqì bù lěng yě bù rè.

马克 : 北京的冬天冷不冷 ?

Mǎkè : Běijīng de dōngtiān lěng bù lěng?

林月 : 非常冷。常常下雪。

Līnyuè : Fēicháng lěng, chángcháng xiàxuě.

Translation

Mike : It has become cloudy, will it rain? Is it rainy season right now?

Linyue : It might rain. There is no rainy season in China. It rains for few days, for few days it doesn't.

Mike : Then, how many seasons does China have?

Linyue : China has 4 seasons. Spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Mike : How is the weather in spring season?

Linyue : Spring season is very comfortable.

Mike : What about summer?

Linyue : It's hot. People like to swim. During autumn season the weather is neither cold nor hot.

Mike : Is Beijing's winter cold or not?

Linyue : It's extremely cold, it often snows.



语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

Pattern 真 (zhēn) "really" or "truly" ↗

▶ **Usage -** This is the structure for expressing “truly” or “really”. 真 zhēn usually shows the exclamatory mood.

▶ **Structure -** 真 zhēn + Adjective

▶ **Examples -**

• 真好 !	zhēn hǎo!	Really nice!
• 真可爱 !	zhēn kěài	Realy Cute!
• 真好吃 !	zhēn hăochī	Truly delicious!

- **Make Chinese sentence using 真 (zhēn) pattern.**

1. My mother truly loves me.

.....

2. Mr. Wang is truly handsome.

.....

3. My younger sisters' dog is really cute.

.....

- **Read and give meanings for the following Adjectives in Chinese and make use of them in making 真 (zhēn) + Adj pattern.**

1. Good. (Your Hanzi writing is really good)

.....

2. Pretty/Beautiful (Wang Laoshi's daughter is truly beautiful)

.....

3. Hot (Today's weather is truly hot.)

.....

→ Doing something more with 多 duō ←

► **Usage** - This patterns is often used in colloquial Chinese while giving command or suggestion.

► **Structure** - 多 + Verb

► **Examples** -

• 多吃吧 。 Duō chī ba.

Eat more.

• 多喝绿茶 。 Duō hē lǜ chá.

Drink more green tea.

• 多运动吧 。 Duō yùndòng ba.

Do more exercises.

- **Read the following English sentences and convert them in Chinese.**

1. Mama take some more rest.

.....

2. Students study more foreign language.

.....

3. I want to drink more water.

.....

- **Read the following Chinese sentences and match with English.**

1. Yéye, nǐ yào duō chūqù zǒuzou. 爷爷，你要多出去走走。
2. Yīshēng gàosù wǒ duō zuò yùndòng. 医生告诉我多做运动。
3. Māmā yào wǒ duō chī. 妈妈要我多吃。

- A. Mama wants me to eat more.
 B. Grandfather, you need to go out and take walks more often.
 C. Doctor told me to do more exercise.

1., 2., 3.

—————→ Expressing a little bit using 有点儿 yǒu diǎn'r ←————

► **Usage -** 有点儿 yǒu diǎn'r is used to express little bit dissatisfaction of the speaker or to indicate complaining tone.

► **Structure -** 有点儿 yǒu diǎn'r + Adjective

► **Examples -**

- 这件衣服有一点儿大。 zhè jiàn yīfu yǒu diǎn'r dà.
This dress is little big.
- 今天我有点儿累。 jīntiān wǒ yǒu diǎn'r lèi.
Today I am tired a bit.
- 现在有点儿热。 xiànzài yǒu diǎn'r rè. Yesterday
It's a little too hot right now.

- **Convert the following sentences into Chinese using yǒu diǎn'r pattern.**

1. Winter in Shanghai is little too cold.

.....

2. My younger brother is little too fat.

.....

3. Your house is little too comfortable.

.....

—————→ Pattern 因为yīnwèi ——所以suǒyǐ ——←————

► **Usage -** This structure 因为 yīnwèi... 所以 suǒyǐ ... connect 2 clauses. Equivalent of because and so or therefore . The first clause is the reason and second one is the result. You can use 因为 yīnwèi and 所以 suǒyǐ separately as well.

- ▶ **Structure -** 因为 yīnwèi... 所以 suǒyǐ ...
- ▶ **Examples -**
 - 因为这杯茶太冷了所以他不想喝。
Yīnwèi zhè bēi chá tài lěng le suǒyǐ tā bù xiǎng hē.
Because this cup of tea is cold so he doesn't want to drink it.
 - 下个月她去中国所以现在要学汉语。
xià ge yuè tā qù zhōngguō suǒyǐ xiànzài yào xué hàn yǔ.
Next month she is going to China therefore needs to learn Chinese language.
 - 我爱吃四川菜，因为很好吃。
Wǒ ài chī Sīchuan cài, yīnwèi hěn hăochī.
I love eating Sichuan food because it's very delicious.
- **Make sentences with 因为-----所以--- pattern**
 1. Wǒ yǒu yīgè zhōngguó nǚ péngyǒu. Wǒ yào xué zhōngwén.
我有一个中国女朋友. 我要学中文。
.....
 2. Tā shēngbìng le, méi qù shàngkè.
他生病了, 没去上课。
.....
 3. Wǒ hěn lèi, yào xiūxí.
我很累, 要休息。
.....
- **Read English sentence and match with correct Chinese translation.**
 1. As I'm very tired, so I want to rest.
 2. Since he was sick, he didn't go to class.
 3. We were too busy, so none of us had time to eat lunch.
 4. Since I have a Chinese friend, I need to study Chinese.
 5. Since it's too far, I don't want to go.

- A. Yīnwèi wǒ yǒu yī gè Zhōngguó péngyou, suǒyǐ wǒ yào xué Zhōngwén.
因为 我 有 一 个 中 国 朋 友，所 以 我 要 学 中 文。
- B. Yīnwèi tā shēngbìng le, suǒyǐ méi qù shàngkè.
因 为 他 生 病 了，所 以 没 去 上 课。
- C. Yīnwèi wǒ hěn lèi, suǒyǐ yào xiūxi.
因 为 我 很 累，所 以 要 休 息。
- D. Yīnwèi tài yuǎn le, suǒyǐ wǒ bù xiǎng qù.
因 为 太 远 了，所 以 我 不 想 去。
- E. Yīnwèi tài máng, suǒyǐ wǒmen méiyǒu shíjiān chī fàn.
因 为 太 忙，所 以 我 们 没 有 时 间 吃 饭。

1.....,

2.....,

3.....,

4.....,

5.....

→ The interrogative pronoun 怎么样 zěnmeyàng ←

► **Usage -** This question word is used to ask the opinion or condition about something or someone.

► **Structure -** Subject/ Topics + 怎么样 zěnmeyàng ?

► **Examples -**

• 德里的天气怎么样 ? Délǐ de tiānqì zěnmeyàng ?

How is Delhi's weather?

• 你的 新 手机怎么样 ? Nǐ de xīn shǒujī zěnmeyàng?

How's your new phone?

• 你 觉得 那个电影怎么样 ? Nǐ juéde nàge diànyǐng zěnmeyàng?

What do you think about that movie?

• **Write the following sentences using the interrogative pronoun 怎么样**

1. How is Beijing in Winter?

2. How is the weather today?

3. How is Wang Laoshi's health today?

- **Rearrange words and make it in correct meaning sentences in Chinese.**

1. Zěnmeyàng xué Zhōngwén?

怎么样 学 中文

2. Shǒujī xīn Nǐ de zěnmeyàng?

手机 新 你 的 怎么样?

3. Nín de zěnme yàng? Shēntǐ lǎoshī

您 的 怎么样 ? 身体 老师

—————→ Indicating a change using particle 了 le ←————

► **Usage -** Other than to tell the action is complete, le is also used to tell the change of state or occurrence of new situation,

► **Structure -** Subject + Adjective + 了 le.

Subject + Verb + 了 le.

Negation - Subject + 不 + Verb + 了 le.

► **Examples -**

• 下雨了 。 Xià yǔ le.

(It wasn't raining earlier, but now) It's raining.

• 爸爸累了 。 Bāba lèi le.

Dad has gotten tired.

• 我朋友今年18岁了 。 wǒ péngyou jīnniān shí bā suì le.

My friend is 18 years old now.

- **Read the following sentences and convert them into Chinese.**

1. My mother is getting old.

2. Younger brother is getting cold.

3. Morning I was not hungry, but now I am.

- **Use Chinese word and make sentence.**

1. Pàng 胖 (Fat) -> Last year I was not fat, but now I am fat

.....

2. Zǒu 走 (To walk) -> Baby want to walk, but he cannot.

.....

3. Lèi 累 (To feel tired) -> Kids are all tired.

.....

————— Liánxì 练习 Exercise ———

- **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Jīntiān Wèishénme wǒmen méiyǒu kè?

今天为什么我们没有课?

.....

2. Wèishénme Wáng lǎoshī bu shūfù?/ Wáng lǎoshī zěnme le?

为什么王老师不舒服? /王老师怎么了?

.....

3. Wáng lǎoshī gàosu xuésheng shénme?/ Wáng lǎoshī zuò shénme?

王老师告诉学生什么?/ 王老师做什么?

.....

4. Tāmen shénme shíhou shàngkè?

他们什么时候上课?

.....

5. Xiàwǔ xuéshengmen zuò shénme?

下午学生们做什么?

.....

6. Jīntiān xuésheng xuéxì shénme?

今天学生学习什么?

.....

7. Xuéshengmen tīngshuō shénme?

学生们听说什么?

.....

8. Yìndù yǒu jǐ ge jìjié ?

印度有几个季节？

.....

9. Yìndù hé zhōngguó de tiānqì yīyàng ma?

印度和中国的天气一样吗？

.....

10. Xiànzài tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

现在天气怎么样？

.....

11. Zhōngguó lǐ yǒu jǐ ge jìjie?

中国里有几个季节？

.....

12. Yìndù de yǔjì zěnmeyàng?

印度的雨季怎么样？

.....

13. Chūntiān Zhōngguó de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

春天中国的天气怎么样？

.....

14. Yìndù Chūntiān de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

印度春天的天气怎么样？

.....

15. Yìndù xiàiyǔ de shíhou tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

印度下雨的时候天气怎么样？

.....

16. Xiàtiān rénmen zuò shénme?

夏天人们做什么？

.....

17. Qiūtiān Zhōngguó de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

秋天中国的天气怎么样？

.....

18. Běijīng de dōngtiān zěnmeyàng?

北京的冬天怎么样?

.....
19. Yìndù de dōngtiān zěnmeyàng?

印度的冬天怎么样?

.....
20. Zài Yìndù cóng jǐ yuè dào yǒu Chūntiān?

在印度从几月到几月有春天?

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

雨季	夏天	秋天	春天	冬天	下雨	电脑	电视	电影	非常	东西	懂	都
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---

Group Activity

Discuss and talk about Seasons in your country in Pair or a group of 3- 4 students in front of class





Chinese Clothing / 中国衣服 zhōngguó yīfú

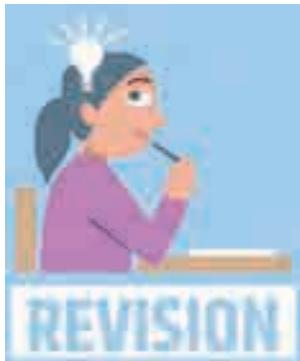
China being an ancient country and variety of culture has different traditional attires being used for thousands of years. The traditional Chinese formal attire for men is tunic suit and for women cheongsam or qipao. Men's formal Suit which is also called ZhongShan (zhōng shān 中山) suit or a Mao (Máo zé dōng 毛泽东) suit has Prussian collar and four pockets. Prussian collar stands for rigors of governing a country and four pockets indicates four traditional Chinese moral virtues namely propriety, justice, honesty and a sense of shame. Lot many visiting international dignitaries also use this attire for the formal meetings in China. President Mao (Máo zé dōng 毛泽东) was very fond of wearing this attire in public functions.

Chinese Cheongsam or Qipao (Qí páo 旗袍) represents oriental women's dress. Cheongsam evolved from Manchu female's long gown that is Chang Pao (Cháng páo 长袍). Chang means long and pao means gown. The gown which is worn by Manchu ethnic group is known as Qí páo 旗袍, as the people so this ethnic group are also known as Qi 旗. With modernization and westernisation, western attire has also become an attraction for the Chinese people.

UNIT TWO

3

超市多远? Chāoshì duō yuǎn? How Far Is The Supermarket?



- Cóng (from) dào (to)
- Duō + Adjective = to ask the degree of the adjective. How far?
- Verb – shàng/xià
- Directions
- Le (indicating the change)
- Question type ma

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (3.1)

□ 超市 (名) : chāoshì- Supermarket	□ 公共汽车 (名) : gōng gòng qì chē- bus
□ 跟...一起 : gēn... yīqǐ - with... together	□ 就 (副词) : jiù- just, merely
□ 离 (动) : lí- to be away from	□ 骑 (动) : qí – to ride
□ 坐 (动) : zuò- to take (a bus, airplane, etc.)	□ 自行车 (名) : zì xíng chē- bicycle
	□ 慢 (形容) : màn- slow
	□ 号 (名) : hào- number

课文 Kèwén Text (3.1)

大卫 : 明天晚上 你跟我一起 去超市吧。

Dàwèi : Míngtiān wǎnshàng nǐ gēn wǒ yīqǐ qù chāoshì ba.

鲁宾 : 超市离这儿多远 ?

Lǔbīn : Chāoshì lí zhèr duō yuǎn?

大卫 : 坐公共汽车20分钟就到。

Dàwèi : Zuò gōnggòngqìchē 20 fēnzhōng jiù dào.

鲁宾 : 那我们骑自行车去吗?

Lǔbīn : Nà wǒmen qí zìxíngchē qù ma?

大卫 : 自行车比公共汽车慢.

Dàwèi : Zìxíngchē bǐ gōnggòngqìchē mán.

鲁宾 : 好, 我们坐公共汽车去吧.

Lǔbīn : Hǎo, wǒmen zuò gōnggòngqìchē qù ba.

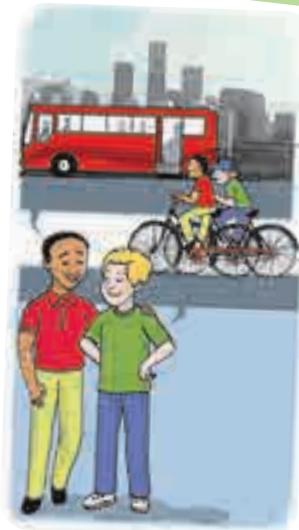
大卫 : 3 号公共汽车去超市。

Dàwèi : 3 hào gōnggòngqìchē qù chāoshì.

鲁宾 : 好的, 明天晚上五点见。

Lǔbīn : Hǎo de, míngtiān wǎnshàng wǔ diǎn jiàn.

Translation



David : Let's (you and me together) go to the supermarket tomorrow evening.

Rubin : How far is supermarket from here?

David : By bus it just takes 20 minutes from here.

Rubin : Shall we go riding bicycle then?

David : Bicycle is slower as compared to bus.

Rubin : Okay. Let's go by bus then.

David : 3 number bus goes to the supermarket.

Rubin : Okay, then see you tomorrow at 5pm.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (3.2)

□ 这里 : zhèlǐ- here

□ 然后 : ránhòu- then, after that

□ 动物园 (名) : dòngwù yuán- zoo

□ 下车 (动) : xià chē- get off the vehicle

□ 售票员 : shòupiào yuán- ticket seller
(bus, train, etc.)

□ 时间 (名) : shíjiān- time

□ 地铁 (名) : dìtiě- subway, metro

□ 张 (量) : zhāng- Measure word for flat objects, sheet

□ 换 (动) : huàn- to change

□ 票 (名) : piào- ticket

□ 站 (名) : hàn- stop, station

□ 快要... 了 (副词) : kuài yào... le- soon

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

颐和园 : yí hé yuán- summer palace

- 丽娜** : 请问，从这里到北京动物园怎么去？
- Lìnà** : Qǐngwèn, cóng zh这里到北京动物园怎么去？
- 售票员** : 从这里坐地铁到颐和园。换地铁，然后在北京动物园站下车。
- Shòupiàoyuán** : Cóng zh这里 zuò dìtiě dào yí hé yuán. Huàn dìtiě, ránhòu zài bēijīng dìngwùyuán zhàn xiàchē.
- 丽娜** : 这儿离动物园远不远？
- Lìnà** : Zhèr lí dìngwùyuán yuǎn bù yuǎn?
- 售票员** : 不太远。10 分钟 就到。
- Shòupiàoyuán** : Bù tài yuǎn. Shí Fēnzhōng jiù dào.
- 丽娜** : 请给我一张票。地铁的时间呢？
- Lìnà** : Qǐng gěi wǒ yī zhāng piào. Dìtiě de shíjiān ne?
- 售票员** : 这是您的票。地铁快要来了。
- Shòupiàoyuán** : Zhè shì nín de piào. Dìtiě kuài yào lái le.
- 丽娜** : 谢谢您。
- Lìnà** : Xiè xiè nín.



Translation

- Leena** : Excuse me, how to go to Beijing zoo from here?
- Ticket vendor** : From here take metro till summer palace. Change to another metro and get down at Beijing zoo stop.
- Leena** : Is zoo far from here or not?
- Ticket Vendor** : Not so far. You will reach in just 10 mins.
- Leena** : Please give me 1 ticket for Beijing zoo stop. What are the timings of the metro?
- Ticket vendor** : Here's your ticket. Train is about to come.
- Leena** : Thank you very much!

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (3.3)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| □ 图书馆 (名) : túshūguǎn- library | □ 左 (名) : zuǒ- left |
| □ 知道 (动) : zhīdào- to know | □ 拐 (动) : guǎi- to turn |
| □ 走路 : zǒu lù – to walk | □ 近 (形容) : jìn – near |
| □ 往 (动) : wǎng- towards, to go
(in a direction) | □ 就是 (副词) : jiùshì- exactly |
| □ 前 (名) : qián- front, ahead | □ 右边 (名) : yòubiān- right side |
| □ 路口 (名) : lùkǒu- crossing,
intersection (of roads) | |

课文 Kèwén Text (3.3)

 马克 : 从这儿到图书馆怎么去?

Mǎkè : Cóng zhèr dào túshūguǎn zěnme qù?

林月 : 你不知道吗? 你走路去, 对吗?

Lín yuè : Nǐ bù zhīdào ma? Nǐ zǒu lù qù, duì ma?

马克 : 对阿, 我 走路。

Mǎkè : Duì a. Wǒ zǒu lù.

林月 : 从这儿往前走. 到了路口往左拐. 就是图书馆.

Lín yuè : Cóng zhèr wǎng qián zǒu. Dào le lùkǒu wǎng zuǒ guǎi. Jiù shì túshūguǎn.

马克 : 这儿离图书馆远吗?

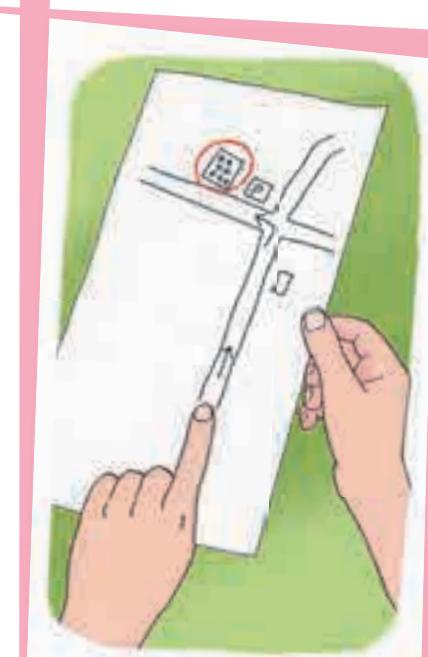
Mǎkè : Zhèr lí túshūguǎn yuǎn ma?

林月 : 很近。不远. 5 分钟就到. 图书馆在邮局的右边.

Lín yuè : Hěn jìn. bú yuǎn. 5 Fēnzhōng jiù dào. Túshūguǎn zài yóujú de yòubiān.

马克 : 好的, 谢谢!

Mǎkè : Hǎo de, xiè xiè!



Translation



Make : How to go to the library from here?

Linyue : Don't you know? You will walk to go there, right?

Make : Yes/correct, I will walk.

Linyue : Walk straight ahead. Take left turn from the intersection. Just there is the library.

Make : Is it far from here?

Linyue : It's near. You will reach just in 5 minutes. There is a post office on the right side of the library.

Make : Okay. Thank you!



语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

The preposition 跟 gēn

► **Usage** - This preposition is frequently used to express “With/ along with”. The object for this preposition 跟 gēn is usually a personal pronoun or a noun. Most of the times it is used with the word 一起 yíqǐ is to express the “togetherness”.

► **Structure** - Subject + 跟 gēn + person + (一起 yíqǐ) + verb + object

► **Examples** -

• 我跟我朋友一起看电影了。 wǒ gēn wǒ péngyou yíqǐ kàn diànyǐng le.

I watched the movie with my friend.

• 他跟谁一起吃饭了？ tā gēn shéi yíqǐ chīfàn le?

With whom did he eat?

• 你跟我们学习汉语吗？ Nǐ gēn wǒmen xuéxí hànyǔ ma?

Are you studying Chinese with us?

• **Write following English sentences in 跟gēn ... (一起 yíqǐ) pattern.**

1. I went to the library with friends yesterday.

2. Please read together with the teacher.

3. Do you like to play football with your friends?

• **Read and translate following Chinese sentences in English.**

1. Wǒmen gēn lǎoshī yīqǐ qù túshūguǎn le. 我们跟老师一起去图书馆了.

2. Nǐ xiǎng gēn fùmǔ (parents) yīqǐ zhù ma? 你想跟父母一起住吗 ?

3. Nǐ yào gēn wǒ yīqǐ qù ma? 你要跟我一起去吗 ?

————— Pattern 离 lí ———

► **Usage -** This is another way to show the distance between two places. Generally it comes with an adjective in later part of the sentence to get the clarity about the specific distance. Sometimes it uses to denote time as well.

► **Structure -** Place 1 + 离 lí + Place 2 + Adv. + (Adjective)

► **Examples -**

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| • 我家离学校很近。 | Wǒ jiā lí xuéxiào hěn jìn.
My home is close to the school. |
| • 美国离中国很远。 | Měiguó lí Zhōngguó hěn yuǎn.
The USA is far from China. |
| • 你们公司离地铁站近吗？ | Nǐmen gōngsī lí dìtiězhàn jìn ma?
Is your company close to the metro station? |

• **Read the following sentence in English and match with its correct Chinese sentence.**

1. The USA is far from China.
2. My house is close to my office.
3. My elder brothers house is far from super market.

A. Wǒ de gēgē jiā lí chāoshì yuǎn. 我的哥哥家离超市远.

B. Měiguó lí zhōngguó hěn yuǎn. 美国离中国很远。

C. Wǒ jiā lí gōngsī hěn jìn. 我 家 离 公司 很 近。

1.....,

2.....,

3.....,

• **Frame questions using Place 1 + 离 + Place 2 + Adv. + 近 / 远 ma? Pattern.**

1. Is library close to your house?

.....

2. Is Laoshi stay far from school?

.....

3. Is Beijing Close to shanghai?

.....

— Adverb 就 Jiù —

- ▶ **Usage -** 就 Jiù followed by verb indicates a suggestion or conclusion on the basis of the situation mentioned in earlier sentence.
- ▶ **Structure -**, (Sub2) + 就 Jiù + Verb Phrase
- ▶ **Examples -**

- 你太累了就休息吧。 Nǐ tài lèi le, jiù xiūxi ba.
You (look) tired, (then) take good rest.
- 今天下雨，你就不去外面。 Jīntiān xiàyǔ, Nǐ jiù bù qù wài miàn.
It's raining today, (So) let's not go out.
- 你喜欢喝果汁，我们就买吧。 Nǐ xǐhuān hē guǒzhī, wǒmen jiù mǎi ba.
(As) you like to drink fruit juice, then we'll buy it.

• **Translate the following English sentence using 就 + Verb Phrase pattern.**

1. You like tea. Then we'll buy tea.

.....

2. He is been too tired recently, then he got sick.

.....

3. It's going to rain today, then not go out.

.....

- **Translate the following English sentences in Chinese.**

1. I would like to introduce my friend to you in short.

2. I am about to start my Swimming class.

3. Mama about to start cooking.

4. Baba about go for his office.

5. Elder brother is about to call his Chinese language teacher.

Pattern to indicate the state of action ↪

别... 了 / 不要... 了 / 要yào 了le

► **Usage -** This construction is used to indicate that something is about to happen. 了 Le is showing the change in action here. If the predicate is adverbial of time then only 就要jiù yào can be used.

► **Structure -**

Subject + 快kuài /快要kuài yào / 就要jiù yào / 要yào + Predicate (verb+object) + 了le

► **Examples -**

• 我们快到了。 Wǒmen kuài dào le.

We are almost there.

• 要下雨了。 Yào xià yǔ le.

It's about to rain.

• 我女儿就要一岁了。 Wǒ nǚ'er jiù yào yī suì le.

My daughter is about to be one year old.

- **Read the following English sentences and translate them into Chinese.**

1. Baobao, why are you crying? Stop crying.

2. Mingming stop playing, Do your homework.

3. Dongdong stop watching movie. Go to sleep.

• **Read the following situations and write in the sentences in the pattern given on page 36.**

1. Baobao talking with his friends in class

Teacher says: Baobao No talking in class

2. She is dancing on the Table.

Stop dancing on the table.

3. Boys and Girls are Laughing.

Boys and Girls Stop Laughing

• **Read the following Chinese 别....了 (bié... le) sentences and match with English sentence.**

1. Bié shuō le 别 说 了

A. Stop Doing

2. Bié wèn le 别 问 了

B. Stop eating

3. Bié zuò le 别 做 了

C. Stop looking

4. Bié kàn le 别 看 了

D. Stop talking

5. Bié chī le 别 吃 了

E. Stop Asking

1....., 2....., 3....., 4....., 5.....

The tag question using 吗 ma

► **Usage -** Tag questions are quick questions that are tagged on the end of a sentence to ask for confirmation. 好 hǎo, 对 duì, 是 shì, 可以 kěyǐ are the words which are often used in this pattern.

► **Structure -** Sentence + 好好 hǎo / 对 duì / 是 shì / 可以 kěyǐ + 吗 ma ?

► **Examples -**

- 我们一起踢足球，好吗？

Wǒmen yīqǐ tī zúqiú, hǎo ma?

We will play football together, okay?

- 明天是老师的生日，对吗？

Míngtiān shì lǎoshī de shēngrì, duì ma?

Tomorrow is teacher's birthday, correct?

• 妈妈，我要吃巧克力，可以吗？

Māma, wǒ yào chī qiǎokèlì, kěyǐ ma?

Mom, I want to eat chocolate. May I?

• **Make sentence using tag words + ma.**

1. You do like to do this work, right?

.....

2. Is it okay to ask your teacher?

.....

3. Mother, I want to eat chocolate cake, is it okay?

.....

• **Translate the following sentences in English.**

1. Bùyào gàosu tā, hǎo ma? 不要告诉 他，好吗？

.....

2. Nǐ xǐhuan wǒ mèimei, shì ma? 你 喜欢 我妹妹，是吗？

.....

3. Wǒ míngtiān qù dúshū, kěyǐ ma? 我明天去读书，可以吗？

.....

—————Liánxi 练习 Exercise—————

• **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Dàwèi míngtiān qù nǎr? 大卫明天去哪儿？

.....

2. Lùbīn de jiā li chāoshì duō yuǎn? 鲁宾的家里超市多元

.....

3. Lùbīn hé Dàwèi qù chāoshì zuò shénme? 鲁宾和大卫去超市做什么？

.....

4. Tāmen wéishenme zuò gōnggòng qìchē qù chāoshì? 他们为什么坐公共汽车去超市？

.....

5. Nǎ jǐ hào de gōnggòng qìchē qù chāoshì? 那几号的公共汽车去超市？

.....

6. Nǐ chángcháng qù chāoshì ma? 你常常去超市吗?

.....

7. Gēn nǐ yīqǐ qù chāoshì zuò shénme? 跟你一起去超市做什么?

.....

8. Lìnà cóng zhèr jiā dào běijīng dòngwùyuán zěnme qù?

丽娜从这人嫁到北南京动物园怎么去?

.....

9. Mǎkè cóng tā de jiā dào túshūguǎn zěnme zǒu?

马克从他的家到图书馆怎么走?

.....

10. Mǎkè zuò shénme dào le túshūguǎn?

马克做什么到了图书馆?

.....

11. Túshūguǎn zài nǎr? 图书馆在那儿?

.....

12. Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr? Zhèr tā de jiā nǐ zěnme zǒu ? qǐng xiě ba..

你想去那儿? 这儿他的家你怎么走? 请写吧

.....

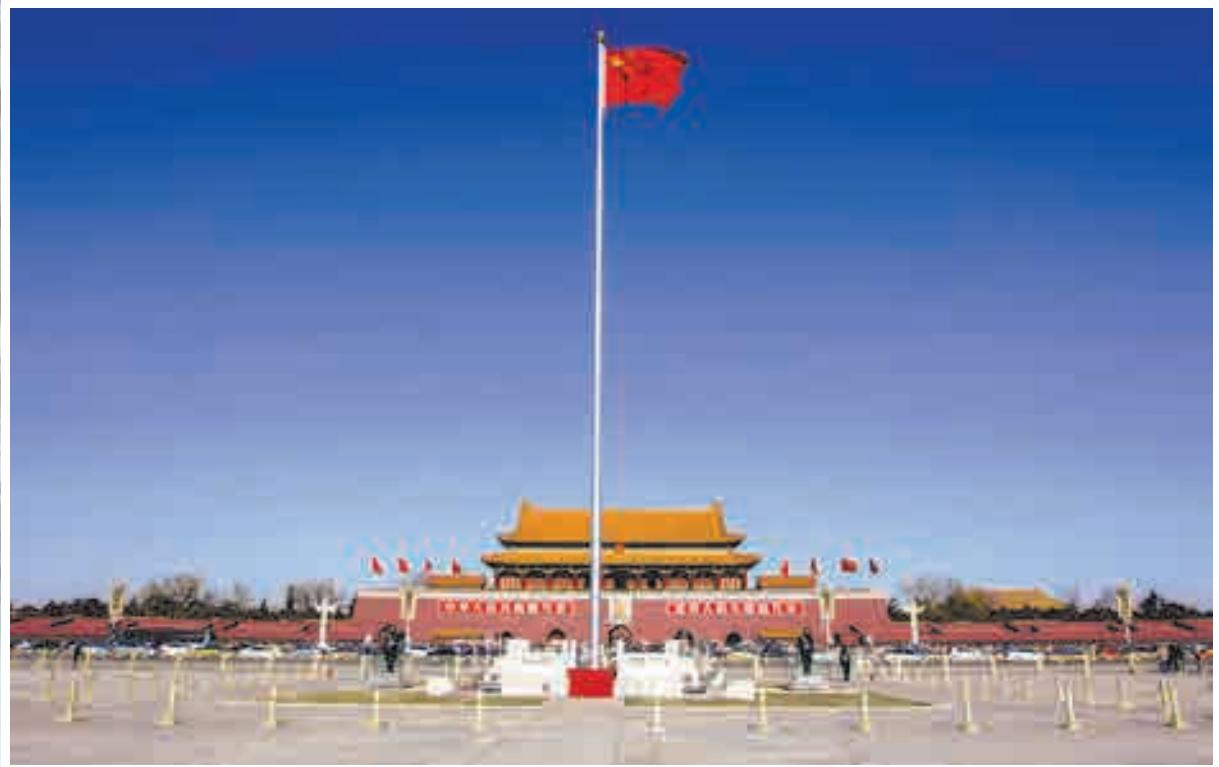
Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

这里	动物园	地铁	票	下车	公共汽车	超市	坐	骑	后面	火车站	换站	机场
----	-----	----	---	----	------	----	---	---	----	-----	----	----

Group Activity

Discuss in pair or with in group of 3-4 students and talk about going to market with your friend or family member. From your Home to Market how you will go? Which mode of transport you will take. How to ask way? What you will do there?





Tiananmen Square/ 天安门 (Tiān ān mén)

Tiananmen Square (Tiān ān mén天安门) which literary means gate to the heavenly peace is one of the largest public squares in the world and in use for ceremonial parade. It is an open square in the centre of Beijing. Tiananmen Square(Tiān ān mén天安门) was designed and built in 1651. It was expanded many times to its present form which covers an area of approximately 100 acres. It is from this monumental place that Chairman Mao Zedong (Máo zé dōng毛泽东) on 1st October 1949 made historic announcement of founding of the People's Republic of China. Tiananmen Square (Tiān ān mén天安门) is also one of the gates for the entrance to the Forbidden City.

Tiananmen Square(Tiān ān mén天安门) is also known to the world for the pro democracy student's protest in 1989. Every day thousands of Chinese and foreign tourists visit this historical place.

4

去机场接朋友 Qù jīchǎng jiē péngyou.

Going To The Airport To Pick Up Friend



- huì (Aux. verb for acquired skills)
- Preposition zài + location word + direction
- Nǎ ge (which one)
- Shuōhuà/chīfàn/zǒulù(Verb noun combinations)

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (4.1)

□ 机场 (名) : jīchǎng- airport	□ 考试 (名) : kǎoshì- exam, test
□ 接 (动) : jiē- to receive, to welcome sb.	□ 准备 (动) : zhǔnbèi- prepare, get ready
□ 第一 : dì yī- first	□ 已经...了 : yǐjīng... le- already
□ 次 (量) : cì- times	□ 前 (名) : qián- before
□ 会 (动) : huì- can, be able to	□ 一定 (副词) : yīdìng- certainly, surely
□ 住 (动) : zhù- live, reside, stay	□ 回来 (动) : huílái- return, come back
□ 宾馆 (名) : bīnguǎn- hotel	

课文 Kèwén Text (4.1)

鲁宾

: 您好, 老师。

Lǔbīn

: Nín hǎo, lǎoshī.

王老师

: 你好, 鲁宾。

Wáng lǎoshī

: Nǐ hǎo, lǔbīn.

鲁宾

: 老师, 明天我不能上课, 我要去机场接我好朋友。

Lǔbīn

: Lǎoshī, míngtiān wǒ bù néng shàngkè, wǒ yào qù jīchǎng jiē wǒ hǎo péngyǒu.

王老师

: 这是 他第一次来中国吗 ?

Wáng lǎoshī

: Zhè shì tā dì yī cì lái zhōngguó ma?

- 鲁宾** : 对啊, 他第一次来中国. 他不会说中文所以我要去接他.
- Lǔbīn** : Duì a. tā dì yī cì lái zhōngguó.
Tā bù huì shuō zhōngwén suǒyǐ wǒ yào qù jiè tā.
- 王老师** : 他住在哪个宾馆?
- Wáng lǎoshī** : Tā zhù zài nǎ gè bīnguǎn?
- 鲁宾** : 他住在 学校旁边的宾馆 .
- Lǔbīn** : Tā zhù zài xuéxiào pángbiān de bīnguǎn.
- 王老师** : 好的, 你们四点有考试. 你准备好了吗?
- Wáng lǎoshī** : Hǎo de, nǐmen sì diǎn yǒu kǎoshì.
Nǐ zhǔnbèi hǎo le ma?
- 鲁宾** : 我已经准备好了.
- Lǔbīn** : Wǒ yǐjīng zhǔnbèi hǎo le.
- 王老师** : 好的, 但是你四点前一定回来.
- Wáng lǎoshī** : Hǎo de, dànshì nǐ sì diǎn qián yīdìng huí lái.
- 鲁宾** : 我一定回来 .
- Lǔbīn** : Wǒ yīdìng huí lái.



Translation

Rubin : Hello Teacher!

Teacher Wang : Hello!

Rubin : I won't be able to attend tomorrow's lecture as I have to go to the airport to pick up a good friend of mine.

Teacher : Is this the first time he is coming to China?

Rubin : Yes, he is coming for the first time to China. He cannot speak Chinese, so I have to go to pick him up.

Teacher : Where is he staying?

Rubin : He is staying in a hotel just next to our school.

Teacher Wang : Okay, you have exam at 4 O'clock. Have you prepared well?

Rubin : I've already prepared well.

Teacher Wang : Okay but come back before 4 O'clock.

Rubin : I will surely come.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (4.2)

- 周末 (名) : zhōumò- weekend
- 爬 (山) (动) : pá (shān)- climb
(a mountain)

- 小时 (名) : xiǎoshí- hour
- 对 (形容) : duì- correct

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

- 长城 : chángchéng - great wall of china

课文 Kèwén Text (4.2)

林月 : 这个周末你做什么 ?

Línyuè : Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ zuò shénme?

丽娜 : 我要去旅游。

Lìnà : Wǒ yào qù lǚyóu.

林月 : 很好啊, 你去哪儿 ?

Línyuè : Hěn hǎo a, nǐ qù nǎr?

丽娜 : 我跟我印度朋友一起去爬长城

Lìnà : Wǒ gēn wǒ yìndù péng yǒu yīqǐ qù pá chángchéng.

林月 : 太好了。

Línyuè : Tàihǎole.

丽娜 : 听说 坐公共汽车到那儿要一个小时, 对吗?

Lìnà : Tīngshuō zuò gōnggòngqìchē dào nàr yào yī gè xiǎoshí, duì ma?

林月 : 对, 你们好好玩儿吧。

Línyuè : Duì, Nǐmen hǎo hǎo wán'rbā.

Translation

Linyue : What are you doing this weekend?

Leena : I am going on a tour.

Linyue : Wow, where are you going?

Leena : My Indian friend and I are going to visit Great Wall of China.

Linyue : That's really great!

Leena : I have heard that it takes one hour by bus to reach there, is it correct?

Linyue : Yes! You all have fun.



□ 问 (动) : wèn- to ask

□ 对面 (名) : duì miàn- opposite, right in front

□ 市场 (名) : shì chǎng- market

□ 哈哈 (名) : hā hā- laughing out loud

课文 Kèwén Text (4.3)



马克 : 你知道邮局在哪儿?

Mǎkè : Nǐ zhīdào yóujú zài nǎr?

丽娜 : 对不起, 我不知道. 你问大卫吧.

Lìnà : Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdào. Nǐ wèn Dàwèi ba.

马克 : 大卫, 邮局在哪儿?

Mǎkè : Dàwèi , yóujú zài nǎr?

大卫 : 邮局在市场后面.

Dàwèi : Yóujú zài shìchǎng hòumian.

马克 : 市场呢?

Mǎkè : Shìchǎng ne?

大卫 : 市场在我们大学对面.

Dàwèi : Shìchǎng zài wǒmen dàxué duìmiàn.

马克 : 哈哈! 知道了. 谢谢..

Mǎkè : Hāhā! Zhīdào le. Xiè xiè.

Translation

Mike : Do you know where is the post office?

Leena : Sorry, I don't know. You ask David.

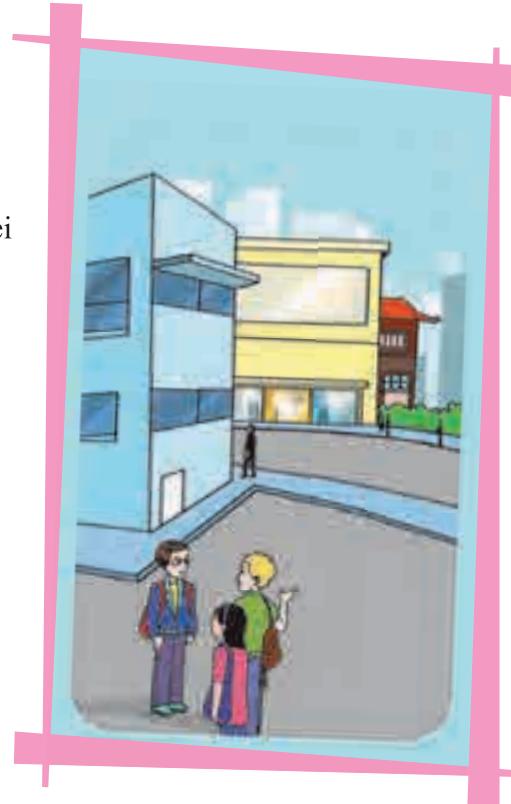
Mike : David, where is the post office?

David : Post office is just behind the supermarket.

Mike : Where is the supermarket?

David : The supermarket is just opposite our university.

Mike : Haha! Got it. Thanks.



Ordinal numbers with 第dì

- ▶ **Usage -** Ordinal numbers are very easy to form in Chinese by adding the prefix 第 (dì) before the numbers.
- ▶ **Structure -** 第 (dì) + Number (+ Measure word + Noun)
- ▶ **Examples -**
 - 第三 dì sān 3rd
 - 第一百天 dì yī bái tiān 100th day
 - 第二个学生 dì èr ge xuésheng 2nd student
- **Translate the following sentences in Chinese Pinyin.**
 1. I am learning Chinese for the first time.
.....
 2. He is going to China for the third time.
.....
 3. She is going to see the Great Wall of China for 5th time.
.....
 4. Today is first time my daughter is attending school.
.....

Complement of Result

- ▶ **Usage -** Some verbs or adjectives can be used after a verb to indicate the result of an action.
- ▶ **Structure -** Subject + Verb + Verb / Adjective + Object
 Negation - Subject + 没 mèi + Verb + Verb / Adjective + Object
 Interrogative - Subject + Verb + Verb / Adjective + Object + 了 le + 没 有 yǒu mèi ?
- ▶ **Examples -**
 - 我看见他的猫 。 Wǒ kànjiàn tā de māo.
I saw his cat.
 - 他说好了 。 Tā hǎo le.
He spoke well.
 - 她们写完了 。 Tāmen xiě wán le.
They finished writing.
 - 老师没听懂他说的话 。 Lǎoshī méi tīngdǒng tā shuō de huà.
Teacher didn't understand what he said.
 - 你找到你的书了没有？ Nǐ zhǎo dào nǐ de shū le méi yǒu?
Have you found your book?

Make a list of different verbs & adjectives which can be used as a complement of result.

- **Read the following complement of result words and make sentence in Chinese.**

看见Kànjiàn = To See

听到tīng dào = To Hear

学会tīng dǒng = To understand

洗干净 xǐ gānjìng = To Wash something clean

写对xiě duì = To write something correct

- **Read and translate following Chinese sentences in English.**

1. Wǒ méi kànjiàn nǐ de shǒujī.

.....

2. Tā xǐ gānjìng yīfu le.

.....

3. Nǐ kàn wán le nà ge diànyǐng ma?

.....

————— The adverb of time已经...了yǐjīng...le—————

► **Usage -** 已经yǐjīng 了le is the basic pattern to express "already" in Chinese.

► **Structure -** Subj. + [Verb Phrase] + 了

► **Examples -**

• 学生们 已经 走 了 。 Xuēshēngmen yǐjīng zǒu le.

Students already left.

• 爸爸已经 回来 了 。 Bāba yǐjīng huí lái le.

Dad already returned.

• 儿子已经 十五岁 了 。 Érzi yǐjīng shíwǔ suì le.

Son is already 15 years old.

- **Make sentences using 已经yǐjīng 了le**

Example: Nǎinai yǐjīng zǒu le. 奶奶已经在走了.

1. Teacher is already in class.

.....

2. Lili is already in office.

.....

3. Its already 12 “O” clock. Its time to eat Lunch

.....

4. He is already asleep.

.....

- Make sentences in Chinese using above pattern for the following adjectives.

热 rè, 瘦shòu, 胖pàng, 累lèi, 忙máng

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

————— Liánxì 练习 Exercise ————

- Answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. Lǔbīn wéishénme bu lái shàngkè? 鲁宾为什么不来上课?

.....
2. Lǔbīn de péngyou jǐ cì lái zhōngguó? 鲁宾的朋友几次来中国?

.....
3. Lǔbīn de péngyou zhù zài nǎr? 鲁宾的朋友住在那人?

.....
4. Jǐ diǎn yǒu kǎoshī?/ kǎoshī yǒu Jǐ diǎn? 考试有几点?

.....
5. Zhè ge zhōumò Lìnà qù nǎr? 这个周末丽娜去哪儿?

.....
6. Lìnà gēn shéi yīqǐ qù nǎr? 丽娜跟谁一起去哪儿?

.....
7. Yóujú zài nǎr? 邮局在哪儿?

.....
8. Shìchǎng zài nǎr? 市场在哪儿?

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

机场	接	考试	回来	周末	市场	邮局	忙	旁边	跑步	便宜	前面	起床	认识
----	---	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

Group Activity

Please discuss and make a dialogue in a group of 3 -4 students about topic ' What do you do on weekend?'





Yangtze River/ Chángjiāng/ 长江

Yangtze River which in Chinese language is called as Chang Jiang (Chángjiāng 长江) is the longest and most important river in China. It is third longest river in the world. In Chángjiāng (长江) Cháng means long and jiāng means river. That is how it is named as Chángjiāng.

Yángzǐ means child of the ocean, Yáng means ocean and zǐ means child.

Length of the Yangzi river is 6300 kilometres. From the source of the river from Tibet to its mouth on the East China Sea it serves as the border between 10 provinces or regions. China's principal waterway and its basin is China's great granary.

UNIT THREE

我的爱好。 Wǒ de àihào.

My Hobbies

5



- Names of different Countries
- Measure words
- Zài.... Ne..(action in progress)
- zui(superlative degree)

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (5.1)

□ 生词	: shēngcí : New Words	□ 跳舞 (动)	: tiàowǔ: to dance, dance
□ 也(副词)	: yě: also,too	□ 跑步 (动)	: pǎobù: to jog, to run
□ 还(副词)	: hái : and more, in addition to	□ 踢 (动)	: tī: to kick
□ 同学们	: tóngxuémen: students	□ 足球 (名)	: zúqiú: football
□ 自己	: zìjǐ- oneself	□ 踢足球 (动)	: tīzúqiú: to play football
□ 爱好 (名)	: àihào- hobby	□ 正在	: zhèng zài: in process of
□ 开始 (动)	: kāishǐ- to begin	□ 电影 (名)	: diànyǐng: movie
□ 说话 (动)	: shuōhuà: to speak	□ 小狗 (名)	: xiǎo gǒu: puppy
□ 来 (动)	: lái- indicating an intended action	□ 小猫 (名)	: xiǎo māo: kitten
□ 介绍 (动)	: jièshào: to introduce	□ 玩儿(名)	: wán'r : to play
□ 游泳 (动)	: yóuyǒng- to swim, swimming	□ 它 (代词)	: tā- it
		□ 可爱 (形容)	: kě'ài- cute

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

意大利 : yìdàlì: Italy

王老师 : 同学们好 ! 今天每个人告诉自己的爱好 , 谁开始说话呢 ?

Wáng lǎoshī : Tóngxuémen hǎo! Jīntiān měi ge rén gàosù zǐjǐ de àihào, shéi kāishǐ shuōhuà ne?

林月 : 我来介绍 , 我喜欢游泳也喜欢跳舞。

Línyuè : Wǒ lái jièshào, wǒ xǐhuan yóuyǒng yě xǐhuān tiàowǔ.

王老师 : 鲁宾 , 你呢 ?

Wáng lǎoshī : Lǔbīn, nǐ ne?

鲁宾 : 我的爱好是跑步和踢足球。我正在学习踢足球呢。我每天都跑步。

Lǔbīn : Wǒ de àihào shì pǎobù hé tī zúqiú. Wǒ zhèngzài xuéxí tī zúqiú ne. Wǒ měitiān dōu pǎobù.

丽娜 : 我最喜欢旅游 , 做菜 , 看电影 , 还有喜欢跟我小狗和小猫一起玩儿玩儿。

Lìnà : Wǒ zuì xǐhuan lǚyóu, zuò cài, kàn diànyǐng, hái yǒu xǐhuan gēn wǒ xiǎo gǒu hé xiǎo māo yīqǐ wán'r wán'r.

马克 : 我喜欢读书 , 还喜欢做饭。我会做中国菜 , 美国菜 , 也会做意大利菜。

Mákè : Wǒ xǐhuan dú shū, hái xǐhuan zuò fàn. Wǒ huì zuò zhōngguó cài, měiguó cài, yě huì zuò yìdàlì cài.

Translation



Wang Teacher : Hello everyone ! Today we will discuss about everyone's hobbies. Who will start speaking ?

LineYue : I will introduce first. I like swimming and dancing.

Wang Teacher : What about you Rubin ?

Rubin : My hobbies are jogging and playing football. Currently I am learning to play football.

Leena : I love travelling, cooking, watching movies, dancing and like to play with my puppy and kitten.

Mike : Even I like travelling, reading and cooking food. I can cook Chinese, American and Italian cuisine. Even I have a puppy, it is very cute.

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (5.2)

- 火锅 (名) : huǒ guō- hot pot
- 做完 (动) : zuò wán: to finish, to complete
- 又...又 : yòu... yòu: both... and

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

上海 : Shànghǎi : Shanghai city

课文 Kèwén Text (5.2)

王老师

: 周末你们做什么了?

Wáng lǎoshī

: Zhōumò nǐmen zuò shénme le?

马克

: 我跟林月一起做火锅了

Mǎkè

: Wǒ gēn línYuè yīqǐ zuò huǒguō le.

王老师

: 好啊 , 火锅怎么样 ?

Wáng lǎoshī

: Hǎo a, huǒguō zěnmeyàng?

马克

: 又好看又好吃。

Mǎkè

: Yòu hǎokàn yòu hăochī.

大卫

: 上个周末我跟鲁宾和丽娜一起去上海旅游了。

Dàwèi

: Shàng ge zhōumò wǒ gēn lùbīn hé lìnnà yīqǐ qù Shànghǎi lǚyóu le.

王老师

: 你觉得上海怎么样 ?

Wáng lǎoshī

: Nǐ juéde shànghǎi zěnmeyàng?

丽娜

: 上海又漂亮又热闹。

Lìnnà

: Shànghǎi yòu piàoliang yòu rènào.

Translation



Wang Teacher : What did you do last weekend?

Mike : LinYue & I prepared Hot Pot and finished homework.

Wang Teacher : That's great! How was Hot Pot?

Mike : Looks good & delicious.

David : Last weekend Rubin, Leena and I went to Shanghai on a picnic.

Wang Teacher : How is Shanghai?

Leena : Shanghai is very big and beautiful.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (5.3)

- 运动 (动) : yùndòng- sports, exercise
- 打 (动) : dǎ: to hit, to play (a game)
- 哪些 (代) : nǎxiē: which ones
- 网球 (名) : wǎngqiú: tennis

课文 Kèwén Text (5.3)

大卫

: 老师， 您有什么爱好？喜欢旅游吗？

Dàwèi

: Lǎoshī, nín yǒu shénme àihào?
Xǐhuan lǚyóu ma?

王老师

: 非常喜欢。 我也喜欢运动。

Wáng lǎoshī

: fēicháng xǐhuān. Wǒ yě xǐhuan yùndòng.

丽娜

: 您喜欢哪些运动？

Lì nà

: Nín xǐhuan nǎxiē yùndòng?

王老师

: 我喜欢骑自行车，游泳也喜欢打网球。每个周末我跟家人一起去骑自行车。

Wáng lǎo shī

: Wǒ xǐhuan qí zìxíngchē, yóuyǒng yě xǐhuan dǎ wǎngqiú. Měi gè zhōumò wǒ gēn jiārén yīqǐ qù qí zìxíngchē.

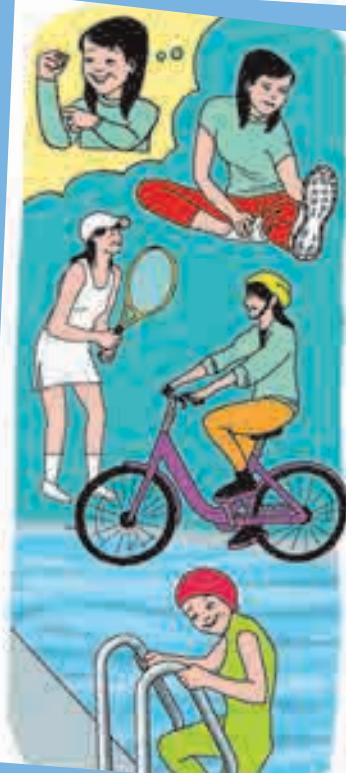
Translation

David : Teacher Wang, What are your hobbies? Do you like travelling?

Wang Teacher : Like it very much. I also like sports.

Leena : Which sports do you like?

Wang Teacher : I like riding bicycle, swimming and playing tennis. Every weekend I go for cycling with my family.



Adverb 也 yě

► **Usage -** the adverb 也 yě places before the verb. It expresses the ‘also’ or ‘too’ in Chinese.

► **Structure -** Subject + 也 + Verb / Verb Phrase

Subject + 也 (+ Adv.) + Adjective

► **Examples -**

• 我也很高兴 Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.
I am also happy.

• 她也有一只够 Tā yě yǒu yī zhī gǒu.
She also has a dog.

• 你也是印度人吗? Nǐ yě shì yìndù rén ma?
Are you also an Indian?

• Convert the following sentences into Chinese using 也 (yě) pattern.

1. I am tall, you are also tall.

2. A: I want to learn Chinese language.

B: I also want to learn Chinese language.

3. A. My mother likes to eat Dumplings.

B: My mother also like to eat Dumplings.

• Read and match the following Chinese sentences with English.

1. Tāmen yě shì Fǎguó rén ma?

他们 也 是 法国 人 吗 ?

2. Wǒ bàba yě hěn shuài.

我 爸爸 也 很 帅 。

3. Wǒ yě bù xǐhuān chī qiǎokèlì dàngāo.

我 也 不 喜 欢 吃 巧 克 力 蛋 糕 .

A. I also don't like to eat chocolate cake.

B. Are they all also French Persons?

C. My baba is also handsome.

1., 2., 3

→ Adverb 还 hái ←

▶ **Usage -** The adverb 还 hái has multiple usages. When it comes before good adjective it often softens the positive meaning.

▶ **Structure -** Subject + 还 hái+ 好 hǎo / 可以 kěyǐ / 行 xìng / 不错 bú cuò

When it is used to describe and also, yet, still, it links two phrases.

Subject + Verb + Object + 还 + Verb 2 + Object 2

还 hái can also be used to tell the action is still going on.

Subject + 还 hái + 在 zài + Verb + Object

▶ **Examples -**

• 她有一个姐姐，还有一个妹妹。

Tā yǒu yī gè jiějie, hái yǒu yī gè mèimei.

She has one elder sister and also has one younger sister.

• 他还在睡觉呢。

Tā hái zài shuìjiào ne.

He is still sleeping.

• 她还没在学习。

Tā hái méi zài xuéxí.

She is still not studying.

• **Read the following English sentences and convert them in Chinese.**

1. She has a younger brother and also has a younger sister.

.....
2. My daughter wants to eat chocolate cake and I also want to eat a dumpling.

.....
3. Dad has a Xiaomi phone and also has an iPhone.

• **Read the following sentences in Chinese and match with English.**

1. Shēngrì de shíhou, wǒmen chī dàngāo, hái yào sòng lǐwù.

生日 的时候，我们 吃 蛋糕，还 要 送 礼物。

2. Nǐ yào yī bēi kāfēi, hái yào shénme?

你 要 一 杯 咖 啡，还 要 什 么？

3. Nǐ wǎnshàng zài jiā zuò zuò yè, hái zuò zuò fàn.

你 晚 上 在 家 做 作 业，还 做 饭。

- A. You want a cup of coffee, and what else do you want?
- B. Evening you do your homework at home, and also cook food.
- C. On a birthday, we eat cake and also give presents.

1., 2., 3

————— The pronoun 每 (měi) ———

► **Usage -** The pronoun 每 měi describes the meanings of "each" and "every." 每 měi always followed by measure word. Most of the time it is used with 都 dōu .

► **Structure -** 每 + Measure Word + Noun + 都

► **Examples -**

- 每个星期 Měi ge xīngqī
Every week
- 我每天早上喝牛奶. Wǒ měitiān zǎoshang hē niúnǎi.
I drink milk every morning.
- 他每天都不吃早饭。 Tā měi tiān dōu bù chī zǎofàn.
Every morning he skips breakfast.

The pronoun 每 (měi)... covers the meanings of "each" and "every."

It should normally be used with a measure word and used with 都 (dōu) in a complete sentence.

Note : That there are some words that don't use measure words because they themselves are already measure words. For example: 天 (tiān), 年 (nián), 周 (zhōu), 次 (cì) etc.

- **Read the following sentences in English and match with Chinese.**

1. Every day the teacher gives us a lot of homework.
2. Every class we learn lot of new words.
3. Every day Baba goes for morning walk.

- A. Měi shàng kè wǒmen dōu xué hěnduō shēngcí.
- B. Lǎoshī měi tiān dōu gěi wǒmen hěn duō zuòyè.
- C. Bāba měitiān qù pǎobù.

1., 2., 3

- **Read the following Chinese sentences and match with English.**

- A. Bāba měi gè yuè dōu lái shànghǎi. 爸爸 每个月都来上海。
- B. Tā měi tiān dōu bù chī zǎofàn. 她 每天都不吃早饭。
- C. Tāmen měi gè zhōumò dōu qù gōngyuán. 他们 每个周末都去公园。

- Every day she do not eat breakfast.
- Every Weekend they go to park.
- Every month Father comes to Shanghai.

1., 2., 3

The Adverb 最 zuì

▶ **Usage -** 最 zuì is an Adverb used with adjectives to show the highest degree of the adjective. It can also be used with some verbs like 喜欢 xǐhuan, 爱 ài.

▶ **Structure -** 最 zuì + Adjective/verb

▶ **Examples -**

- 你的猫最可爱。 Nǐ de māo zuì kě'ài.
Your cat is most beautiful.
- 我最喜欢吃中国菜。 Wǒ zuì xǐhuan chī zhōngguō cài.
I like to eat Chinese food the most.
- 他的汉语最好。 Tā de hànnyǔ zuì hǎo.
His Chinese is the best.

• **Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.**

- The Chinese language is the most Interesting.
- The Beijing City is the most beautiful.
- My all students are the most hard-working students.

• **Change or add response to the following sentences by adding Zui-最 sentences.**

1. Wǒmen de lǎoshī hǎo. 我们的老师好.

2. A: Nǐ xǐhuān chī shénme? 你喜欢吃什么?

B:

3. Wǒ xǐhuān tī zúqiú 我喜欢踢足球

Structure 正在 zhèngzài To indicate the action is in progress

▶ **Usage -** Like 在 zài...呢 ne, 正在 zhèngzài is also used to express the ongoing action. 正在 zhèngzài gives more emphasis on the state of an action. The action which is in progree is put between 正在 zhèngzài 呢 ne. This pattern can be shortened by only putting 正 zhèng or 在 zài or 呢 ne without changing the meaning.

▶ **Structure -** Subj. + 正在 zhèngzài / 正 zhèng / 在 zài + Verb + Object + 呢 ne

► **Examples -**

- 他们正在喝茶呢。 Tāmen zhèngzài hē chá ne.
They are drinking tea right now.
- 姐姐正在写汉字。 Jiějie zhèngzài xiě hànzì.
Right now elder sister is writing Chinese characters.
- 他休息呢。 Tā xiūxi ne.
He is taking rest.

• **Complete the sentences using 正在 zhèngzài Pattern.**

1. She is watching Television.

.....

2. She is listening music.

.....

3. He is swimming.

.....

• **Read the following Chinese sentences and match with English.**

1. Wǒmen zhèngzài shàngkè. 我们正在上课.
2. Māmā zhèngzài kāichē. 妈妈正在开车.
3. Xuésheng zhèngzài xiě hànzì. 学生正在写汉字.

A. Mama is driving a car right now.

B. Student is writing a Hanzi right now.

C. We are in class right now.

1., 2., 3

————— Expressing - Both / And 又yòu... 又yòu... ———

► **Usage -** This pattern is used when you want to use multiple adjectives at a time. This pattern is used to join adjectives.

► **Structure -** Subject + 又yòu + Adjective 1 + 又yòu + Adjective 2

► **Examples -**

- 她又高又漂亮。 Tā yòu gāo yòu piàoliang.
She is tall and beautiful.
- 这个蛋糕又好吃又便宜。 Zhège dàngāo yòu hăochī yòu piányi.
This cake is delicious and cheap.
- 上海又热闹又好看。 Shànghǎi yòu rènào yòu hăokàn.
Shanghai is buzzing and beautiful.

- **Translate the following English sentences in Chinese using 又yòu ... 又yòu pattern.**

1. My dog is very small, very cute.

.....
2. Mama makes delicious, tasty food.

3. Today baba is very busy, tired.

- **Rewrite/Change the following sentences, using the 又.... 又pattern.**

1. Wǒ xiànzài - hěn lèi, hěn kùn. 我现在 - 很累, 很困.

2. Tā de péngyǒu - hěn gāo, hěn shuài. 她的朋友 - 很高 , 很帅 .

3. Wǒ cài zuò de - hǎo kàn, hǎo chī. 我菜做得 - 好看和好吃.

—————→ Lianxi 练习 Exercise ←————

- **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Nǐ de àihào shì shénme? 你的爱好是什么?

2. Línyuè de àihào shì shénme? (Línyuè xǐhuan zuò shénme?)

林月的爱好是什么? 林月喜欢做什么?

3. Línà de àihào shì shénme? 丽娜的爱好是什么

4. Mǎkè de àihào shì shénme? 马克的爱好是什么?

5. zhōumō mǎkè zuò shénme? 周末马克做什么?

6. Zhōumō mǎkè gēn shéi yīqǐ zuò shénme?

周末马克跟林跃一起做什么?

7. Tāmen wán bu wán zuò zuòyè? 他们完不完做作业?

8. Huǒguǒ zěnmeyàng? 火锅怎么样?

9. Zhè ge zhōumō Dàwèi zuò shénme?

这个周末大卫做什么?

.....

10. Zhè ge zhōumō Dàwèi gēn shéi yīqǐ zuò shénme?

这个周末大卫跟谁一起做什么?

.....

11. Lìnà juéde shànghǎi zěnmeyàng?

丽娜觉得上海怎么样?

.....

12. Wáng lǎoshī de àihào shì shénme?(tā xǐhuan zuò shénme?)

王老师的爱好是什么?(他喜欢做什么?)

.....

13. Wáng lǎoshī xǐhuan zuò shénme yùndòng?

王老师喜欢做什么运动?

.....

14. Měi ge zhōumò Wáng lǎoshī gēn tā de jiārén yīqǐ zuò shénme?

每个周末王老师跟他的家人一起做什么?

.....

15. Měi ge zhōumò nǐ zuò shénme yùndòng?

每个周末你做什么运动?

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

同学们	爱好	开始	说话	介绍	喜欢	希望
-----	----	----	----	----	----	----

跳舞	踢足球	跳舞	跑步	可爱	自己	事情	生日
----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Group Activity

Please discuss and make dialogue in a group of 3 -4 students about topic" What is your hobby?"





Chinese Ceramic/ cí zhuān/ 瓷砖

Ceramic in Chinese language called cizhuan瓷砖.

Chinese ceramic or Chinese pottery is famous all over the world. It is one of the ancient arts in China. Chinese ceramic has a history over 8000 years. Over the centuries innumerable new ceramic technologies and styles were developed. Jingdezhen (Jǐng dé zhèn 景德镇) town in the Jiangxi Province is known as China's "Porcelain Capital." This village is producing Chinese ceramics since last 1000 years. This city has a well documented history of Chinese ceramic over 2000 years. Jǐng dé zhèn景德镇 is an international ceramics centre focusing on the development and enrichment of ceramics. Jingdezhen has a ceramic museum which has thousands of ceramic articles.

6

我喜欢太极拳 Wǒ xǐ huan tài jí quán.

I Like Taiqi (Martial Art)



- Chinese culture – martial arts, opera

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (6.1)

□ 书法 (名) : shūfǎ- calligraphy	□ 有名 (形容) : yōumíng- famous
□ 有意思 (形容) : yǒuyìsì- interesting	□ 看到 (动) : kàn dào- catch site of, notice (complement of result)
□ 艺术家 : yìshùjiā- artist	
□ 画 (动) : huà- to draw	□ 练习 (动) : liànxí- to practice, exercise
□ 画儿 (名) : huà'r- a painting, picture	
□ 太极拳 (名) : tàijíquán- Shadowboxing or Taiji	

课文 Kèwén Text (6.1)



丽娜

: 老师,我想学习书法. 我觉得书法很有意思。

Lìnà

: Lǎoshī, wǒ xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ.
wǒ juéde shūfǎ hěn yǒuyìsì.

王老师

: 你为什么想学习书法?

Wáng lǎoshī

: Nǐ wèishénme xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ?

丽娜

: 我爸爸是一个艺术家, 我也喜欢
画画儿。所以我想学习书法

Lìnà

: Wǒ bàba shì yī gè yìshùjiā, wǒ yě xǐhuan huà huà'r. Suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng
xuéxí shūfǎ.

- 鲁宾 : 我要学习太极拳。
- Lǔbīn : Wǒ yào xuéxí tàijíquán.
- 林月 : 中国太极拳很有名。你每天看到很多人练习练习。
- Línyuè : Zhōngguó tàijíquán hěn yǒumíng. Nǐ měitiān kàndào hěn duō rén liànxí liànxí.
- 王老师 : 我们大学有书法班和太极拳班。你们去看一看。
- Wáng lǎoshī : Wǒmen dàxué yǒu shūfǎ bān hé tàijíquán bān. Nǐmen kěyǐ qù kàn yī kàn.

Translation

- Leena : Teacher, I want to learn Chinese calligraphy. I find it very interesting.
- Wang teacher : Why do you want to learn calligraphy?
- Leena : My father is an artist, I also like painting. So I want to learn Chinese calligraphy.
- Rubin : I want to learn Taiji.
- Linyue : Chinese Taiji is very popular. You will see a lot of people practicing it every day.
- Wang teacher : Our university has calligraphy class and Taiji class. You can go and check.

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (6.2)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| □ 一下 (副词) : yíxià: a short while | □ 京剧 (名) : Jīngjù: Beijing opera |
| □ 以后 (名) : yǐ hòu: after, later | □ 那些 (代词) : nàxiē: those |

课文 Kèwén Text (6.2)

- 王老师 : 下个星期书法课开始。你们去看一下。
- Wáng lǎoshī : Xià gè xīngqī shūfǎ kè kāishǐ. Nǐmen qù kàn yī xià.
- 鲁宾 : 我要学习太极拳，不想学习书法。
- Lǔbīn : Wǒ yào xuéxí tàijíquán, bù xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ.
- 丽娜 : 我想学习书法。下课以后我去看。
- Lìnà : Wǒ xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ. Xià kè yǐhòu wǒ qù kàn kàn.

林月 : 我正在学习京剧。下个星期那些课也开始。

Línyuè : Wǒ zhèng zài xuéxí Jīngjù. Xià gè xīngqī nàxiē kè yě kāishǐ.

鲁宾 : 我还没看京剧,听说京剧很有意思。

Lǔbīn : Wǒ hái méi kàn jīngjù, tīngshuō jīngjù hěn yǒuyìsī

王老师 : 星期日那我们 都一起去看吧。

Wáng lǎoshī : Xīngqī rì wǒmen dōu yìqǐ qù kàn ba.



Translation

Teaher Wang : Calligraphy classes are getting started next week. You all please go and have a look.

Rubin : I don't wish to learn calligraphy. I want to learn Taiji.

Leena : I wish to learn calligraphy. After the class I will go and check.

Linyue : I am learning Beijing opera right now. Those classes are also starting from next week.

Rubin : I have not seen the Beijing opera yet. I heard it's very interesting.

Teaher Wang : Let's all go to watch on Sunday.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (6.3)

□ 得 : de- structural particle

□ 还可以 : hái kěyì- average, not very good

□ 教 (动) : jiào- to teach

大卫 : 你踢足球踢得怎么样?

Dàwèi : Nǐ tī zúqiú tī de zěnmeyàng?

马克 : 我踢足球踢得不太好. 你呢?

Mǎkè : Wǒ tī zúqiú tī de bu tài hǎo. Nǐ ne?

大卫 : 还可以。

Dàwèi : Hái kěyǐ.

马克 : 你教我, 好不好?

Mǎkè : Nǐ jiào wǒ, hǎo bù hǎo?

大卫 : 好, 每个晚上我们一起踢足球吧。

Dàwèi : Hǎo, měi ge wǎnshang wǒmen yīqǐ tī zúqiú ba.

Translation

David : How are you in playing football?

Mike : I don't play so good. What about you?

David : Not bad.

Mike : Will you teach me?

David : Okay, every evening let's play football together.



语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

Reduplication of verbs to express brisk action

- ▶ **Usage** - Reduplication of verbs indicates a brief duration, small quantity or an attempt. Most of the times this is used to show the casual tone or for brisk action. Using phrases like 一下 yī xià, 一会儿 (yī huì'r) also indicates the brisk action.
- ▶ **Structure** - For monosyllabic verbs - Subject + Verb + (—yī) + Verb
Verb + 一下 yī xià / 一会儿 yī huì'r
For disyllabic verbs - AB + AB

► **Examples -**

- 听听 tīng tīng
Listen
 - 看一看 kàn yī kàn
See
 - 等一下 děng yī xià
Wait for a moment.
 - 学习学习 xuéxí xuéxí
Study
- **Read the following English sentence and match with Chinese.**
1. His hobbies are strolling, singing and dancing.
 2. This coffee is really good, would you like to try?
 3. I wish to clean my room.

A. Zhè kāfēi hěn hǎo hē, yào bùyào cháng cháng.

这咖啡很好喝, 要不要尝尝

B. Tā de àihào shì sànbù, chàng chànggē, tiào tiàowǔ.

他的爱好是散散步, 唱唱歌, 跳跳舞.

C. Wǒ xiǎng dǎsǎo dǎsǎo fángjiān.

我想打扫打扫房间.

1....., 2....., 3.....

• **Translate the following Chinese sentence in English.**

1. Nǐ kànnan. 你看看。

.....
2. Nǐ xiǎng cháng yī cháng wǒ zuò de cài ma?
你想尝一尝我做的菜吗？

.....
3. Nǐ qù wèn yī wèn tāmen cèsuǒ zài nǎlǐ.
你去问一问他们厕所在哪里。

Verbs 想 xiǎng 要 yào

▶ **Usage -** Both these verbs 想 xiǎng and 要 yào express a wish or a desire. They are used as auxiliary verbs as well. In negation, usually 不想 bù xiǎng is used. 想 xiǎng is also used to express "would like to."

▶ **Structure -** Subject + 想 xiǎng + Verb + Object

Subject + 要 yào + Verb + Object

▶ **Examples -**

• 你想喝 水 吗 ? Nǐ xiǎng hē shuǐ ma?

Would you like to drink water?

• 她要咖啡 Tā yào kāfēi.

She wants coffee

• 哥哥不想做饭 Gēge bú xiǎng zuò fàn.

Elder brother doesn't want to cook.

• **Fill in the blanks:**

想，要，

Xiǎng (wish to do /to miss someone), yào (to want),

1. Qǐngwèn wǒ shuǐ.

请问我 水。

2. Dìdì qù zhōngguó xuéxí hànyǔ.

弟弟 去中国学习汉语。

3. 爸爸身体不好。医生说，他 休息。

Bàba shēntǐ bù hǎo. Yīshēng shuō, tā xiūxi.

4. Jiějiě shì mìshū. Tā tā de gōngzuò.

姐姐是秘书。她 她的工作。

5. Jīntiān hěn lèi, wǒ xiūxi.

今天很累，我 休息。

Complementary 得 de

▶ **Usage -** The particle 得 de is used to describe the manner of the action.

▶ **Structure -**

Subject + Verb + (Object) + Verb (repetition) + 得 de + Adverb + Adjective

Or you can omit 1st verb so the object will be preposed before the verb.

Subject + (Object) + Verb + 得 de + Adverb + Adjective

► **Examples -**

- 他说得很快 Tā shuō de hěn kuài.
He speaks very fast.
- 他说汉语,说得很快 Tā shuō hànyǔ shuō de hěn kuài.
He speaks Chinese very fast.
- 他汉语说得很快 Tā hànyǔ shuō de hěn kuài.
He speaks Chinese very fast.

• **Read the following English sentences and convert the sentences using 得**

1. Your health is not well, take rest.

.....

2. This week I am busy, doing overtime.

.....

3. After work, I am going to watch a movie.

.....

• **Read the following Chinese sentence and translate in English.**

1. Nǐ zuò de hěn hǎo. 你做 得 很 好!

.....

2. Lǎoshī shuō de tài kuài. 老师说 得 太 快.

.....

3. Māmā kāi de hěn kuài. 妈妈开 得 很 快.

.....

————— Liánxì 练习 Exercise ———

• **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Lìnà wèishénme xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ?

丽娜为什么想学习书法?

.....

2. Lùbīn wèishénme yào xuéxí tàijíquán?

鲁宾为什么要学习太极拳?

.....

3. Zhōngguó de tàijíquán zěnmeyàng?

中国的太极拳怎么样?

.....

4. Shūfǎ kè shénme shíhou kāishǐ?

书法课什么时候开始?

.....

5. Lùbīn yào xuéxí shénme?

鲁宾要学习什么?

.....

6. Lìnnà yào xuéxí shénme?

丽娜要学习什么?

.....

7. Shéi xuéxí jīngjù? Jīngjù kè shénme shíhou kāishǐ?

谁学习京剧? 京剧课什么时候开始?

.....

8. Dàwèi tī zúqiú tī de zěnmeyàng?

大卫踢足球踢得怎么样?

.....

9. Shéi yìqǐ tī zúqiú?

谁一起踢足球?

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

有意思	书法	画儿	有名	看到	练习	京剧	时候
-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

时间	事情	手表	手机	睡觉	还可以	问题	教
----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	---

Group Activity

Please discuss and make a dialogue in a group of 3 -4 students about the topic "What do you like to do most as a activity?"





Pingyao Ancient town/ Píngyáo gǔchéng /平遙古城

Pingyao town (Píngyáo gǔchéng 平遙古城) is one of the ancient towns in Shanxi province (Shān xī 陕西). It is the best preserved ancient city in China with a history of 2700 years existing since Ming and Qing dynasties. In 1997 Pingyao town (Píngyáo gǔchéng 平遙古城) was mentioned as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Pingyao (Píngyáo gǔchéng 平遙古城) was the main financial centre of China during 19th and 20th century. Ancient town of Ping Yao(Píngyáo gǔchéng 平遙古城) is a complete building complex including ancient walls, streets, shops, dwellings and temples. Layout of town reflects the developments in architectural style and urban planning of the Han cities over more than five centuries. Around 4,000 existing shops and traditional dwellings in the town show Ping Yao's economic prosperity over a century. Town has more than 2,000 existing painted sculptures made in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Shuang lin Temple in the city has been reputed as an oriental art gallery of painted sculptures.

Confucianism

Confucianism is actually not a religion but a way of thinking and behaving. It was developed from the thoughts of Confucius who pondered the best way to establish societal order and harmony. This ethical and philosophical system centres kinship, loyalty, and knowing everyone's proper place in society. These Confucian principles and doctrines played an important part in shaping today's Chinese society.

Daoism

Daoism developed in China dates back to Eastern Han Dynasty. In Daoism (Dào jiào道教), emphasis is placed on living in harmony with 'Dao', which means the "way". Its legacy is mostly in the areas of literature and traditional medicine. Several well-known concepts, such as the importance of preserving the balance between yin and yang, are central teachings of Daoism. There are around 300 Dao temples scattered around China.

Philosophy

Poetry gave rise to philosophical thinking and writing in China. The authors of this philosophical work include Confucius, Mo Ti, Mencius, Lao-Tzu and others. A few compositions of these great philosophers are The Analects of Confucius, The Classics of Rites, The Classics of History, The Works of Mencius, The Spring and Autumn Annals, The I-Ching, The Doctrine of the Mean, The Classics of Poetry, and The Great Book of Learning.

UNIT FOUR

7

张先生出去了。 Zhāng xiānshēng chūqù le.
Mr. Zhang Has Gone Out.



- Time
- Jǐ (Interrogative pronoun)
- Zài (Verb)

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (7.1)

□ 喂 (叹词) : wèi- Hello!	□ 小姐 (名) : xiǎojiě- Miss
□ 办公室 (名) : bàngōngshì- office	□ 出去(动) : chūqù - go out
□ 接待员 (名) : jiēdài yuán- receptionist	□ 回来(动) : huílái - come back, return
□ 秘书 (名) : mìshū- secretary	□ 再 (副词) : zài- again, once

课文 Kèwén Text (7.1)

丽娜

: 喂，张先生在办公室里吗？

Lìnà

: Wèi, Zhāng xiānshēng zài bàngōngshì
lǐ ma?

接待员

: 他不在·他出去了。

Jiēdài yuán

: Tā bù zài, tā chūqù le.

丽娜

: 他的秘书云小姐呢？

Lìnà

: Tā de mìshū Yún xiǎojiě ne?

接待员

: 她正在打电话呢。

Jiēdài yuán

: Tā zhèngzài dǎ diànhuà ne.

丽娜

: 张先生什么时候回来？

Lìnà

: Zhāng xiānshēng shénme shíhòu
huílái?



接待员 : 3点3刻回来。请你四点再打个电话。

Jiēdài yuán : 3 Diǎn 3 kè huí lái. Qǐng nǐ sì diǎn zài dǎ gè diànhuà.

丽娜 : 好的，谢谢你。

Lìnà : Hǎo de, xièxie nǐ.

Translation



Leena : Hello, is Mr. Zhang in the office?

Receptionist : No he is not there(in the office). He has gone out.

Leena : What about his secretary Miss Yun?

Receptionist : She is on a phone call.

Leena : At what time will Mr. Zhang come back?

Receptionist : He will come back by 3.15. Please call again at 4 p.m.

Leena : Okay, thank you!



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (7.2)

□ 报名 (动) : bàomíng- to register, to sign up

□ 文学 (名) : wénxué- literature

□ 选修课 (名) : xuǎnxiū kè- optional / extra
selective class

□ 如果 (连词) : rúguǒ- if

课文 Kèwén Text (7.2)

丽娜丽娜 : 您好。

Lìnà : Nín hǎo.

接待员 : 你好。

Jiēdài yuán : Nǐ hǎo.

丽娜 : 我想报名选修课。

Lìnà : Wǒ xiǎng bàomíng xuǎnxiū kè.

接待员 : 我们教书法, 京剧, 太极拳
和中文文学。你想报名哪个?

Jiēdài yuán : Wǒmen jiào shūfǎ, jīngjù, tàijíquán hé zhōngwén wénxué. Nǐ xiǎng bàomíng nǎ ge?



- 丽娜 : 我想学书法。
- Lìnà : Wǒ xiǎng xué shūfǎ.
- 接待员 : 你会写汉字吗 ?
- Jiēdài yuán : Nǐ huì xiě hànzi ma?
- 丽娜 : 我会写。书法课 几月几号几点开始 ?
- Lìnà : Wǒ huì xiě. Shūfǎ kè jǐ yuè jǐ hào jǐ diǎn kāishǐ?
- 接待员 : 10月23号 , 每个星期三和星期五下午从四点到五点半。如果你要报名, 请去办公室。
- Jiēdài yuán : 10 Yuè 23 hào, měi gè xīngqī sān hé xīngqī wǔ xiàwǔ cóng sì diǎn dào wǔ diǎn bàn. Rúguǒ nǐ yào bàomíng, qǐng qù bàngōngshì.
- 丽娜 : 谢谢您。
- Lì nà : Xièxie nín.

Translation

- Leena : Hello!
- Receptionist : Hello!
- Leena : I wish to sign up for extra selective classes.
- Receptionist : We have calligraphy, Chinese literature, Beijing opera and Taiji. Which one are you looking for?
- Leena : I wish to sign up for calligraphy class.
- Receptionist : Can you write Chinese characters?
- Leena : Yes I can. When do the classes take place and at what time?
- Receptionist : From 23rd October, on every Wednesday and Friday afternoon from 4 to 5.30. If you want to register, please go to the office.
- Leena : Okay, thanks!



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (7.3)

- | | |
|--|--|
| □ 注册(动) : zhùcè – to register | □ 表(名) : biǎo- form, table, list, chart |
| □ 注册办公室(名) : zhùcè bàngōngshì - registration office | □ 登记表 (名) : dēngjìbiǎo- registration form |
| □ 参加 (动) : cānjiā- to join, take part, participate | □ 课程 (名) : kèchéng- course |
| □ 侍者 (名) : shìzhě- attendant | □ 签名 (名) : qiānmíng- signature |

鲁宾

：请问，我们想参加选修课

Lǔbīn

：Qǐngwèn, wǒmen xiǎng cānjiā xuǎnxiū kè.

侍者

：你想报名哪个班？

Shìzhě

：Nǐ xiǎng bàomíng nǎ gè bān?

丽娜

：我想报名书法。

Lìnà

：Wǒ xiǎng bàomíng shūfǎ.

鲁宾

：我想参加太极拳。

Lǔbīn

：Wǒ xiǎng cānjiā tàijíquán.

侍者

：这是登记表。请写您的名字，课程名字，签名。请给您的一张照片。下个星期三上课。

Shìzhě

：Zhè shì dēngjì biǎo. Qǐng xiě nín de míngzì, kè chéng míngzì, qiān míng. Qǐng gěi wǒ, nín de yī zhāng zhàopiàn. Xià gè xīngqī sān shàng kè.

Translation

Rubin

：Excuse me! We wish to join for extra classes.

Attendant

：Which course do you wish to join?

Leena

：I wish to join calligraphy course.

Rubin

：I wish to join Taiji.

Attendant

：Here is the registration form. Please write your name, course name and sign below. Please give me your one photograph. The classes will start from next Wednesday.

**语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer****Expressing If using 如果 rúguò**

- ▶ **Usage -** The pattern 如果 rúguò 的话 dehuà is used to express "If". But colloquially, only one of these two is often used. Note 就 jiù is often optional.
- ▶ **Structure -** 如果 rúguò (的话 dehuà) · (就 jiù)
- ▶ **Examples -**

• 如果 你觉得很累, 休息吧。

Rúguò nǐ juéde hěn lèi, xiūxī ba.

If you are feeling tired, take rest.

- 如果 明天下雨的话 , 我们就不去了。

Rúguǒ míngtiān xiàyǔ dehuà, wǒmen jiù bù qù le.

If it's raining tomorrow, we won't go.

- 如果 他 再 来 , 我给他做饭。

Rúguǒ tā zài lái, wǒ gěi tā zuòfàn.

If he comes again, I will cook for him.

- 如果 ... 就...rúguǒ... Jiù... "If..., then..."

- **Translate the following English sentences using 如果 · (就)pattern.**

1. If I am not well, then I will not take class.

2. If you find my cell phone, then give me a call.

3. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, then we will go to the park.

- **Read the following Chinese words and make sentences into Chinese using 如果 pattern.**

1. 下雨 Xiàyǔ, 明天 míngtiān, 去 qù

2. 难 nán, 给 gěi, 打 电话 dǎ diànhuà

3. 知道 zhīdào, 告诉 gàosu, 我 wǒ

— Adverb 再 Zài —

► **Usage -** 再 zài expresses "again" in the future. It indicates, something has happened once and it will happen again.

► **Structure -** Subject + 再 zài + Verb Phrase

► **Examples -**

- 再见! Zài jiàn.

See you again!

- 学生明天再踢足球

Xuésheng míngtiān zài tī zúqiú.

Tomorrow students will play football again.

• 你可以再说一遍吗？ Nǐ kěyǐ zài shuō yībiàn ma?

Can you say it again?

• **Translate the following English sentences in Chinese using 再**

1. I want to watch another movie.

2. We will come here again next year.

3. Teacher please say it one more time.

• **Read the following Chinese sentences and translate into English.**

1. Wǒ xiǎng zài dú nà běn shū.

我想再次读那本书.

2. Mäikè xiǎng zài lái Běijīng.

麦可想再来北京.

3. Bǎobǎo zài xiě zhège Hanzi.

宝宝再写这个汉字.

————— Liánxì 练习 Exercise ———

• **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Zhāng xiānsheng zài bàngōngshì lǐ ma?

张先生在办公室里吗?

2. Zhāng xiānsheng de mìshū jiào shénme (míngzì?)

张先生的秘书叫什么(名字?)

3. Zhāng xiānsheng shénme shíhou huílái?

张先生什么时候回来?

4. Lìnà xiǎng bàomíng shénme kè? Tā huì xiě Hánzì ma?

丽娜报名什么课? 他会写汉字吗?

5. Shūfǎ kè jǐ yuè jǐ hào jǐ diǎn kāishi?

书法科技月几号几点开始?

.....

6. Yīnwéi línà yào bàomíng suǒyǐ tā qù nǎr?

因为丽娜要报名所以她去那儿?

.....

7. Lǔbīn hé Línà xiǎng bàomíng shénme? (nǎ ge bān?)

鲁宾和丽娜想报名什么?(那个班?)

.....

8. Tāmen Dēngjì biǎo shàng yīnggāi xiě shénme?

他们登记表上应该写什么?

.....

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

先生/小姐	办公室	秘书	左右	刻	再	报名	如果
-------	-----	----	----	---	---	----	----

参加	登记表	现在	问题	下午	些	笑	写
----	-----	----	----	----	---	---	---

Group Activity

Create a situational dialogue along with your partner.

You want to take admission for a hobby class. Ask your friend how to do that, what is the procedure, where to ask or inquire and how to fill up the form, what are necessary information to be filled in form etc.





Yiwu Market/ yìwū shìchǎng 义乌 市场

Yiwu market (yìwū shìchǎng 义乌 市场) is one of the World's largest trading market for small commodities located in Yiwu city of Zhejiang province of China. Every year over 550,000 buyers come to Yiwu for buying small commodity products. Within 40 years of opening of reforms it has become the world's most famous small commodity trading partner with over 200 countries across the world. Yiwu Market (yìwū shìchǎng 义乌 市场) also known as the International Trade City or Yiwu Wholesale Market has 5 operating areas, each specializing in different commodity categories. It takes around 3 days to completely explore Yiwu wholesale market. There is freight train from Yiwu to London covering around 12000 km in 18 days. Train passes through France, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Belarus, Russia and Kazakhstan.

8

我忘了我的护照。 Wǒ wàng le wǒde hùzhào. I Forgot My Passport

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (8.1)

□ 宿舍 (名) : sùshè- dormitory	□ 护照 (名) : hùzhào- passport
□ 等 (动) : děng- to wait	□ 让 (动) : ràng - to ask, to let
□ 电脑(名) : diànnǎo- computer	□ 带 (动) : dài- to carry
□ 忘 (动) : wàng- to forget	□ 身份证 (名) : shēnfènzhèng- Id card

课文 Kèwén Text (8.1)

大卫 : 喂 , 马可在宿舍吗 ?

Dàwèi : Wèi, mǎkě zài sùshè ma?

林月 : 等一会儿。我看一下

Línyuè : Děng yī huì'r. Wǒ kàn yī xià.

大卫 : 好。

Dàwèi : Hǎo.

林月 : 他已经走了, 现在上电脑课. 怎么了?

Línyuè : Tā yǐjīng zǒu le, xiànzài shàng diànnǎo kè.
Zěnme le?

大卫 : 他在图书馆忘了他的护照。侍者让我告诉他。

Dàwèi : Tā zài túshūguǎn wàng le tā de hùzhào.
Shìzhě ràng wǒ gàosù tā.

林月 : 没问题。我告诉他。

Línyuè : Méiwèntí. Wǒ gàosù tā.

大卫 : 来图书馆的时候让他带他的身份证件。

Dàwèi : Lái túshūguǎn de shíhòu ràng tā dài tā de shēnfènzhèng.



林月 : 好。

Línyuè : Hǎo.

大卫 : 谢谢你。

Dàwèi : Xièxie nǐ.

Translation

David : Hello, is Mike there in the dorm?

Linyue : Please wait a while. I will check.

David : Okay!

Linyue : He has already left. Right now, he is attending the computer class. What happened?

David : He has forgotten his passport in the library. The librarian has asked me to tell him.

Linyue : No problem, I will tell him.

David : While coming to the library ask him to carry his Id card.

Linyue : Okay.

David : Thank you!

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (8.2)

- | | |
|---|--|
| □ 不好意思 : bùhǎo yìsi- sorry! | □ 学生卡 (名) : xuésheng kǎ- student card
(identity card) |
| □ 打错 (动) : dǎ cuò- to dial a wrong number | □ 上班(动) : shàng bān- to start work |
| □ 找到 (动) : zhǎo dào- to find out | □ 下班(动) : xià bān- to finish work |
| □ 卡 (名) : kǎ- card | □ 过去(动) : guò qù- to go over |

课文 Kèwén Text (8.2)

大卫 : 喂，大学图书馆吗？

Dàwèi : Wèi, dàxué túshūguǎn ma?

奴士 : 不好意思。你打错了

Núshì : Bù hǎo yìsi. Nǐ dǎcuò le.

大卫 : 对不起。

Dà wèi : Duì bù qǐ.

(再一次打) (Zài yī cì dǎ)

男人 : 喂，大学图书馆。

Nánrén : Wèi, dàxué túshūguǎn.

大卫 : 我叫大卫。林月告诉我你找到了我的护照。

Dàwèi : Wǒ jiào dà wèi. Línyuè gàosù wǒ, nǐ zhǎodào le wǒ de hùzhào.

男人 : 对，图书馆里找到了你的护照。来图书馆的时候带你的学生卡

Nánrén : Duì, túshūguǎn lǐ zhǎodào le nǐ de hùzhào.
Lái túshūguǎn de shíhou dài nǐ de xuésheng kǎ.

大卫 : 图书馆几点上班几点下班？

Dàwèi : Túshūguǎn jǐ diǎn shàngbān jǐ diǎn xiàbān?

男人 : 八点上班，五点下班。

Nánrén : Bā diǎn shàng bān, wǔ diǎn xià bān.

大卫 : 现在都四点五十分了，所以我明天过去吧。

Dàwèi : Xiànzài dōu sì diǎn wǔshí fēn le, suǒyǐ wǒ míngtiān guò qù ba.

Translation

David : Hello is this university library?

Lady : Sorry, you've dialled a wrong number.

David : I am so sorry.

(Dialed again)

Man : Hello, this is the university library.

David : I am David. Lin yue informed me that you've found my passport.

Man : Yes, we found your passport in the library. While coming to the library, bring your student id card along.

David : What are the timings of the library?

Man : It opens at 8 am and closes at 5 pm.

David : It's already 4:50 so I will come tomorrow.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (8.3)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>□ 今晚 (名) : jīn wǎn- today evening</p> <p>□ 忙 (形容) : máng: busy</p> <p>□ 打扫 (动) : dǎsǎo- to sweep, to clean</p> | <p>□ 帮 (动) : bāng - to help</p> <p>□ 请客 (动) : qǐng kè- to give a treat / party</p> |
|---|--|

课文 Kèwén Text (8.3)

 丽娜

: 喂，你好。你在哪儿呢？

Lìnà : Wèi, nǐ hǎo. Nǐ zài nǎ'r ne?

林月 : 我在大学。

Línyuè : Wǒ zài dàxué.

丽娜 : 今晚你忙不忙？我去看电影。你也去吗？

Lìnà : Jīn wǎn nǐ máng bù máng? Wǒ qù kàn diànyǐng. Nǐ yě qù ma?

林月 : 对不起，我要做完我作业，洗我的衣服，也要打扫房间。真的没有时间去看电影。

Línyuè : Duìbùqǐ, wǒ yào zuòwán wǒ zuòyè, xǐ wǒ de yīfu, yě yào dǎsǎo fángjiān. Zhēn de méi yǒu shíjiān qù kàn diànyǐng.

丽娜 : 没关系，让我来帮你。

Lìnà : Méiguānxì, ràng wǒ lái bāng nǐ.

林月 : 好的。下个星期我们去看电影，我请你客吧。

Línyuè : Hǎo de. Xià gè xīngqī wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng, wǒ qǐng nǐ kè ba.

Translation

Leena : Hello, where are you?

Linyue : I am in the university.

Leena : Are you busy today evening? I am going for a movie. Would you like to come?

Linyue : Sorry, I need to finish my homework, wash my clothes and also have to clean my room. I really don't have time to watch a movie.

Leena : No problem, let me help you.

Linyue : Okay. We will go next week to watch a movie. I will give you a treat.



Causative verbs in Pivotal Sentences

- ▶ **Usage -** Causative verbs are verbs that cause or influence people to do things. The most common causative verbs in Chinese are: 让 ràng (to let), 叫 jiào (to ask), 请 qǐng (to invite)

A pivotal sentence has 2 predicates. The object of the first verb is simultaneously the subject of the second verb.

- ▶ **Structure -** Subject + Causative Verb + Object/ Subject + Predicate
- ▶ **Examples -**
 - 老师叫学生读书了。

Lǎoshī jiào xuésheng dúshū le.
Teacher asked students to study (read a book).

 - 这个电影让人很 高兴。

Zhè ge diànyǐng ràng rén hěn gāoxìng.
This movie lets(makes) people happy.

 - 朋友请我喝咖啡。

Péngyou qǐng wǒ hē kāfēi.
Friend invites me to drink coffee.
- **Read the following sentences English and match with Chinese.**
 1. Teacher allows them to play football.
 2. The teacher asks the students to read the book.
 3. The teacher invited the students to dinner.

A. Lǎoshī ràng xuésheng tī zúqiú. 老师让学生踢足球.

B. Lǎoshī qǐng xuésheng chī fàn. 老师请学生吃饭.

C. Lǎoshī jiào xuésheng kàn shū. 老师叫学生看书.

1., 2., 3.

- **Fill in the blanks with 让 (ràng), 叫 (jiào), 请 (qǐng)**

1. Wǒ nín chīfàn.

我..... 您吃饭.

2. Wáng lǎoshī wǒ gěi dàwèi dǎ diànhuà.

王老师 我给大卫打电话.

3. Nǐ wǒ zài xiǎng xiǎng.

你 我再想想.

4. Nǐ wǒ zài kàn kàn.

你让我再看看.

5. Dàwèi : Māma, zhè ge mén dǎ bù kāi.

Māmā : Méi wèntí, wǒ bàba qù kàn kàn.

大卫 : 妈妈, 这个门打不开了!

妈妈 : 没问题, 我 爸爸去看看.

—→ Lianxi 练习 Exercise ← —

- Answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. Mǎkě zài nǎr?

马克在哪儿?

.....
2. Wéishenme Dàwèi xiǎng kàn mǎkě? Makě wangle shénme?

为什么大卫想看马克? 马克忘了什么?

.....
3. Makě zhù záinǎr?

马克住在哪儿?

.....
4. Dàwèi gěi shéi dǎdiànhuà?

大卫给谁打电话?

.....
5. Dàwèi de hùzhào zài nǎr?

大卫的护照在哪儿?

.....
6. Yīnwei dàwèi huì dédào tā de hùzhào, suǒyǐ tā dài shénme?

因为大卫会得到他的护照, 所以他带什么?

.....
7. Túshūguǎn cóng jǐ diǎn dào jǐ diǎn kāimén?

图书馆从几点到几点开门?

8. Dàwèi jǐ diǎn guòqù Túshūguǎn?

大卫几点去过去图书馆?

.....
9. Shéi xiǎng qùkàn diànyǐng?

谁想去看电影?

.....
10. Línyuè wǎnshàng zuò shénme?

林月晚上做什么?

.....
11. Lìnà zuò shénme?

丽娜做什么?

.....
12. (Línyuè hé Lìnà) tāmen shénme shíhou qù kàn diànyǐng?

(林月- 丽娜)他们什么时候去看电影?

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

今晚	打扫	请客	帮	不好意思	找到	上班/下班	让	带
宿舍	星期	已经	椅子	医生/医院	已经	一起	写	

Group Activity

Create a situational dialogue along with your partner.

You have been to a restaurant with your friend to have lunch. And you have forgotten your money purse in which has your credit card.

Hotel attendant called at your home to give this information to you and what happens...



One Belt One Road / yī dài yī lù/ 一带一路

One Belt One Road or Belt and Road Initiative is an ambitious project of China. This project is to connect Asia with Africa and Europe via land and maritime networks. The aim of this project is to improve regional integration, increasing trade and stimulating economic growth.

The One Belt One Road project is the brainchild of Chinese President Xi Jinping. He announced this project in 2013. The name was also coined by Xi Jinping, who drew inspiration from the concept of ancient Silk Road. OBOR is modern version of ancient Silk Road which was an ancient network of trade routes that connected China to the Eurasia for centuries. The project involves building a big network of roadways, railways, maritime ports, power grids, oil and gas pipelines, and associated infrastructure projects in 78 countries. This is an ambitious project that focuses on improving connectivity and cooperation among multiple countries spread across the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

Buddhism

Buddhism is practiced by about 18% people in China. This religion first reached China about 2000 years ago. It subsequently developed into three sections, Han Buddhism, Tibetan Buddhism, and Southern Buddhism. Buddhism has had a great influence on the local culture in China in terms of art, literature, and ideology. Today, Buddhism enjoys followers from all social classes. There are about 13000 Buddhist temples with 1,80,000 monks and nuns in mainland China.

UNIT FIVE

9

生日礼物。 Shēngrì lǐwù. Birthday Gift

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (9.1)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| □ 件 (量词) : jiàn- Measure word for clothes | □ 裙子 (名) : qúnzi- skirt, dress |
| □ 条 (量词) : tiáo- Measure word for long, thin things | □ 短 (形容) : duǎn- short |
| | □ 长(形容) : cháng – long |

课文 Kèwén Text (9.1)



丽娜 : 林月我要买几件衣服。明天你跟我去不去 ?

Lì nà : Línyuè wǒ yāo mǎi jǐ jiàn yīfu. Míngtiān nǐ gēn wǒ qù bú qù?

林月 : 明天几点 ?

Línyuè : Míngtiān jǐ diǎn?

丽娜 : 下午四点可以吗 ?

Lìnà : Xià wǔ sì diǎn, kěyǐ ma?

林月 : 你想买什么 ?

Línyuè : Nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?

丽娜 : 下个星期一是我妹妹的生日。我想给她买一条裙子。

Lìnà : Xià ge xīngqīyī shì wǒ mèimei de shēngrì. Wǒ xiǎng gěi tā mǎi yī tiáo qúnzi.

林月 : 她喜欢长的吗 ?

Línyuè : Tā xǐhuan cháng de ma?

丽娜 : 不是。短的。

Lìnà : Búshì. duǎn de.

林月 : 明天一起去吧

Línyuè : Míngtiān yī qǐ qù ba.



丽娜 : 好的，在大学门口我等你。

Lìnà : Hǎo de, zài dàxué ménkǒu wǒ děng nǐ.

Translation

Leena : Linyue, I want to buy some clothes. Can you come with me tomorrow?

Linyue : Tomorrow at what time?

Leena : Afternoon around 4 o'clock.

Linyue : What do you want to buy?

Leena : Next Monday my younger sister has her birthday. I wish to buy a skirt for her.

Linyue : Does she like long skirt?

Leena : No, short one.

LinYue : Let's go together tomorrow.

Leena : Okay, I will wait for you at the university entrance.

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (9.2)

□ 笑(动) : xiào – smile

□ 着 : zhe : indicate a continued action or state

□ 欢迎光临 : huānyíng guānglín- welcome

□ 便宜 (形容) : piányi- cheap, inexpensive

□ 黑白 (形容) : hēi bái- black and white

□ 短 (形容) : duǎn- short

□ 长(形容) : cháng – long

课文 Kèwén Text (9.2)

售货员(笑着说) : 欢迎光临，你想买什么？

Shòuhuòyuán (xiào zhe shuō) : Huānyíng guānglín, nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?

丽娜 : 我们想买一条裙子。

Lìnà : Wǒmen xiǎng mǎi yī tiáo qúnzi.

售货员 : 你们喜欢穿哪个颜色的？你看这条红色的。很好看

Shòuhuòyuán : Nǐmen xǐhuan chuān nǎ gè yánsè de? Nǐ kàn zhè tiáo hóngsè de. Hěn hǎokàn.

丽娜 : 这一条是多少钱？

Lìnà : Zhè yī tiáo shì duōshao qián?

- 售货员 : 100元
- Shòuhuòyuán** : 100 Yuán
- 丽娜 : 太贵了。您有没有便宜点儿的？
- línà** : Tài guì le. Nín yǒu méi yǒu piányi diǎn'r de?
- 售货员 : 有。
- Shòuhuòyuán** : Yǒu.
- 林月 : 这个黑白的怎么样？只是80元。
- Línyuè** : Zhège hēi bái de zěnmeyàng? Zhè shì 80 yuán.
- 丽娜 : 很漂亮。我买这条。
- Lì nà** : Hěn piàoliang. Wǒ mǎi zhè tiáo.



Translation

Shopkeeper (similing) : Welcome, what do you want to buy?

Leena : We want to buy a skirt.

Shopkeeper : Which colour do you like? Have a look at this red one. It looks good.

Leena : What is the cost of this one?

Shopkeeper : 100 yuan.

Leena : It's too expensive. Do you have a slightly cheaper one?

Shopkeeper : Yes, we do.

Linyue : How about this black and white one? Just 80 yuan.

Leena : Really beautiful, I'll buy this.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (9.3)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| □ 还是(副词) : háishì : or | □ 千 : qiān- thousand |
| □ 快 (量词) : kuài- Measure word for wrist watch | □ 价格 (名) : Jiàgé- price |
| □ 手表 (名) : shǒubiǎo- wrist watch | □ 少 (形容) : shǎo- less |

鲁宾

：请问，我们要买一块手表。

Lǔbīn

：Qǐngwèn, wǒmen yāo mǎi yī kuài shǒubiǎo.

售货员

：男的还是女的？

Shòuhuòyuán

：Nán de háishì nǚde?

鲁宾

：男的。

Lǔbīn

：Nán de.

售货员

：看这块黑色的。又漂亮又便宜

Shòuhuòyuán

：Kàn zhè kuài hēisè de. Yòu piàoliang yòu piányi

鲁宾

：这块多少钱？

lǔbīn

：Zhè kuài duōshao qián?

售货员

：一千块钱。

Shòuhuòyuán

：Yī qiān kuài qián.

鲁宾

：价格太高了。你便宜点儿吧

Lǔbīn

：Jiàgé tài gāo le. Nǐ piáiyi diǎn'r ba.

售货员

：给800元。

Shòuhuòyuán

：Gěi 800 yuán.

马可

：不会，我给你700元。

Mǎkè

：Bú huì, wǒ gěi nǐ 700 yuán.

售货员

：太少了。750元吧。

Shòuhuòyuán

：Tài shǎo le. 750 Yuán ba.

鲁宾

：好的。我买这块吧。

Lǔbīn

：Hǎo de. Wǒ mǎi zhè kuài ba.

Translation

Rubin

：Excuse me, we wish to buy a wristwatch.

Shopkeeper

：For men or women ?

Rubin

：Men.

Shopkeeper

：Have a look at this black one. It's very beautiful and cheap.



Rubin : What is the price of this one?
Shopkeeper : 1 thousand yuan.
Rubin : The price is too high. Please reduce the price.
Shopkeeper : I will sell it for 800 yuan for you.
Make : Too costly. I will pay 700 yuan.
Shopkeeper : It's too less. Then give 750 yuan.
Rubin : Okay. I will buy this one.



————— Liánxì 练习 Exercise ————

- **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Shéi yào mǎi yīfú?

谁要买衣服?

.....
2. Tāmen jǐ diǎn qù mǎi yīfú?

他们几点去买衣服?

.....
3. Lìnà gěi tā de měimei shénme liwǔ? tā xiǎng mǎi shénme?

丽娜给他的妹妹什么礼物? 她想买什么?

.....
4. Yī tiáo qúnzi duōshǎo qián?

一条裙子多少钱?

.....
5. Hóngsè de qúnzi duōshǎo qián? Hēisè de qúnzi duōshǎo qián?

红色的裙子多少钱? 黑色的裙子多少钱?

.....
6. Lìnà mǎi le shénme yànse de qúnzi?

丽娜买了什么颜色的裙子?

.....
7. Lǚbīn xiǎng mǎi shénme?

鲁宾想买什么?

.....
8. Lǚbīn mǎi le shǒubiǎo shì duōshao qián de?

鲁宾买了手表是多少钱的?

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

准备	桌子	自行车	走	最	条	裙子	合适
便宜	少	快	千	手表	黑白	着	短

Group Activity

Create a situational dialogue along with your partner. Tomorrow is your mother's birthday. You want to buy her a dress as a gift.

Situation- You are in a shop...



Potala Palace/ budala gong/ 布达拉宫

The Potala Palace in Lhasa, located in Tibet and whose name has been probably derived from Mt. Potala, the mythological mountain abode of the Bodhisattva Chenresi in southern India. The palace is seat of Dalai Lama and his staff. It symbolizes Tibetan Buddhism. The palace has the White and Red Palaces with their ancillary buildings. Potala palace is built on Red Mountain in the centre of Lhasa Valley. It conducts religious training of monks and administrators for Tibetans.



People's Liberation Army/ 人民解放军

People's Liberation Army (PLA) is one of the largest armed forces in the world. PLA consists five service branches which are Ground Force, Air Force, Navy, Rocket Force and Strategic Support Force. PLA was established on 1st August 1927 and named as Chinese peasants and worker's Red Army. Red Army grew under communist leader Mao Zedong from 5000 troops in 1929 to around 2 million strong combat force as on date. After Second World War Red Army was renamed as People's Liberation Army.



Double 11 festival/ guānggùn jié 光棍节

November 11 every year is a special festival day in China in recent years. With four characters of 1, this day is known as Singles' Day in China. This is a global shopping event initiated by Alibaba group in China. On this day Consumers get the largest discount of the year whereas businesses houses earn a significant portion of annual revenues from this one day sales. Along with Alibaba other e-commerce platforms and retailers also join on this discount sale.

10

点菜吧 Diǎn cài ba.

Let's Order The Food.



- Chinese cuisine
- Names of vegetables
- Different Food items and beverages

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (10.1)

□ 件 祝 (动) : zhù- to wish someone	□ 碗 (量词) : wǎn- bowl
□ 快乐 (形容) : kuàilè- happy	□ 米饭 (名) : mǐfàn- rice
□ 服务员 (名) : fúwùyuán- waiter	□ 份 (量词) : fèn- part, portion
□ 菜单 (名) : càidān- menu card	□ 杯 (量词) : bēi- Measure word for containers of liquid, glass, cup
□ 帮助 (动) : bāngzhù- to help, assist	□ 果汁 (名) : guǒzhī- fruit juice
□ 点 (动) : diǎn- to order	□ 盘 (量词) : pán- plate
□ 饺子 (名) : jiǎozi- dumplings	□ 牛奶 (名) : niúnǎi- milk
□ 加 (动) : jiā- to add	

Additional Vocab

□ 鸡肉面 (名) : jīròu miàn- chicken noodles
□ 羊肉炒饭 (名) : yàngróu chǎofàn- lamb fried rice
□ 土豆片儿(名) : tǔdòu piān'r- potato chips
□ 红炒茄子(名) : hóngchǎo qiézi- Red fried eggplant
□ 鸡肉汤 (名) : jīròu tāng- chicken soup
□ 鸡蛋炒饭 (名) : jīdàn chǎofàn- egg friedrice
□ 烤茄子(名) : kǎo qiézi- Roasted eggplant



林月 : 大卫,祝你生日快乐。

Línyuè : Dàwèi, zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè.

大卫 : 谢谢。

Dàwèi : Xièxie.

服务员 : 这是菜单。我帮助你们点菜。

Fúwùyuán : Zhè shì cǎidān. Wǒ bāngzhù nǐmen diǎn cài.

大卫 : 你们喜欢吃什么?

Dàwèi : Nǐmen xǐhuān chī shénme?

林月 : 我要吃鸡肉面也要吃饺子和加一碗米饭。

Línyuè : Wǒ yào chī jīròumiàn yě yào chī jiǎozi hé jiā yī wǎn mǐfàn.

马克 : 请来一份羊肉炒饭,一杯果汁。

Mǎkè : Qǐng lái yī fèn yàngróu chǎofàn, yī bēi guǒzhī.

丽娜 : 一碗土豆片儿,红炒茄子,鸡肉汤和鸡蛋炒饭。

Lìnà : Yī wǎn tǔdòu piān'r, hóngchǎo qiézi, jīròu tāng hé jīdàn chǎofàn.

大卫 : 一盘烤茄子,一杯咖啡加牛奶。

Dàwèi : Yī pán kǎo qiézi, yī bēi kāfēi jiā niúnǎi.

服务员 : 好的。等一会儿。

Fúwùyuán : Hǎo de. Děng yī huǐ'r.

Translation



Linyue : Many happy returns of the day David!

David : Thank you.

Waitress : Here is the menu card, I will help you in ordering dishes.

David : What would you like to have?

Linyue : I will have chicken noodles and dumplings and add a bowl of rice.

Mark : Please get a plate of lamb fried rice and a glass of fruit juice.

Leena : A bowl of potato chips, red fried eggplant, chicken soup and egg fried rice.

David : A plate of roasted eggplants and a cup of coffee with milk added in it.

Waitress : Okay, please wait for a while.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (10.2)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| □ 怎么卖 : zěnme mài- what is the cost | □ 西瓜 (名) : xīguā- watermelon |
| □ 斤 (量词) : jīn- weight equal to 500g | □ 一共 (代词) : yīgòng- in all, total |
| □ 新鲜 (形容) : xīnxiān- fresh | □ 找(动) : zhǎo- give change |

课文 Kèwén Text (10.2)



售货员 : 欢迎光临, 请进来

Shòuhuòyuán : Huānyíng guānglín, qǐng jìnlái.

丽娜 : 苹果怎么卖的?

Lìnà : Píngguǒ zěnme mài de?

售货员 : 小的五块钱一斤。大的七块钱一斤。

Shòuhuòyuán : Xiǎo de wǔ kuài qián yī jīn. Dà de qī kuài qián yī jīn.

丽娜 : 新鲜不新鲜?

Lìnà : Xīnxiān bù xīnxiān?

售货员 : 每个苹果都很新鲜。

Shòuhuòyuán : Měi gè píngguǒ dōu hěn xīnxiān.

丽娜 : 西瓜呢?

Lìnà : Xīguā ne?

售货员 : 四块一斤。

Shòuhuòyuán : Sì kuài yī jīn.

丽娜 : 请给我一斤大的苹果和一斤西瓜。

Lìnà : Qǐng gěi wǒ yī jīn dà de píngguǒ hé yī jīn xīguā.

售货员 : 一共11块钱。

Shòuhuòyuán : Yī gòng 11 kuài qián.

丽娜 : 给你20块。

Lìnà : Gěi nǐ 20 kuài.

售货员 : 找您9块。

Shòuhuòyuán : Zhǎo nín 9 kuài



Translation

Shopkeeper : Welcome! Please come.

Leena : What is the cost of apples?

Shopkeeper : The small ones are for 5 yuan per half kg, the bigger ones are for 7 yuan per half kg.

Leena : Are they fresh or not?

Shopkeeper : Each and every apple is fresh.

Leena : What about watermelon?

Shopkeeper : It's 4 yuan per half k.g.

Leena : Please give me half kg of big apples and half kg of watermelon.

Shopkeeper : That will be 11 yuan in all.

Leena : Here are 20 yuan.

Shopkeeper : Let me give the change 9 yuan.

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (10.3)

- | | |
|--|--|
| □ 最后 (最后) : zuihòu- final, last | □ 送 (动) : sòng- give as a present |
| □ 回国 (动) : huíguó- return to one's country | □ 过 (动) : guò- to celebrate |
| □ 礼物 (名) : lǐwù- gift | □ 春节(名) : chūnjié- Spring festival, Chinese new year |

课文 Kèwén Text (10.3)

王老师 : 大家好。今天是最后一天。明天有考试。考试考完以后你们做什么?

Wáng lǎoshī : Dàjiā hǎo. Jīntiān shì zuìhòu yītiān. Míngtiān yǒu kǎoshì. Kǎoshì kǎo wán yǐhòu nǐmen zuò shénme?

大卫 : 下个星期一我回国。我想买礼物送给我家人。

Dàwèi : Xià gè xīngqīyī wǒ huíguó. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi lǐwù sòng gěi wǒ jiā rén.

丽娜 : 下个星期一我也回国。我已经给我妹妹买礼物了。

Lìnà : Xià gè xīngqīyī wǒ yě huíguó. Wǒ yǐjīng gěi wǒ mèimei mǎi lǐwù le.



- 林月 : 我跟朋友们一起去上海旅游。
- Línyuè : Wǒ gēn péngyóumen yī qǐ qù shànghǎi lǚyóu.
- 鲁宾 : 这次我家人来中国旅游, 所以我不回国。
- Lǔbīn : Zhè cì wǒ jiārén lái zhōngguó lǚyóu, suǒyǐ wǒ bù huíguó.
- 马可 : 我在这里跟中国朋友一起过春节。
- Mǎkě : Wǒ zài zhèlǐ gēn zhōngguó péngyou yīqǐ guò chūnjié.
- 王老师 : 很好。祝大家都新年快乐!
- Wáng lǎoshī : Hěn hǎo. Zhù dàjiā dōu xīnnián kuàilè!

Translation

- Wang Teacher** : Hello everyone. Today is the last day. Exam starts tomorrow. What are your vacation plans after the exam?
- David** : Next week I am going back to my country. So, I wish to buy gifts for my family members.
- Leena** : I am also going back in the next week. I already bought gifts for my younger sister.
- Linyue** : I am going to Shanghai on a tour with my friends.
- Rubin** : This time my family is coming to China on a trip so I am not going back to my country.
- Make** : I am celebrating new year with a Chinese friend here.
- Wang Laoshi** : Great, I wish you all a very Happy New Year!



————— Liánxì练习 Exercise ———

- Answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. Línyuè yào chī shénme?

林月要吃什么?

.....
2. Mǎkě yào chī shénme?

马克要吃什么?

.....
3. Lìnà he Dàwéi yào chī shénme?

丽娜和大卫要吃什么?

.....
4. Lìnà mǎi le jǐ jīn píngguó hé jǐ jīn xīguā? Zhē ge shuǐguǒ shì duōshao qián?

丽娜买了几斤苹果和基金西瓜? 这个水果是多少钱?

.....
5. Kǎoshi yǐhòu dàwéi zuò shénme?

试以后大为做什么?

.....
6. Kǎoshi yǐhòu Lìnà zuò shénme?

考试以后丽娜做什么?

.....
7. Kǎoshi yǐhòu Línyuè zuò shénme?

考试以后林月做什么?

.....
8. Kǎoshi yǐhòu Mǎkě zuò shénme?

考试以后马克做什么?

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

阴	鱼	早上	着	真	正在	知道	祝
快乐	服务员	菜单	碗	饺子	果汁	盘	牛奶





Hanging Temple/ Xuán kōng sì / 悬空寺

The Hanging Temple (Xuán kōng sì 悬空寺) also known as Hanging monastery is located in the Shanxi (shān xī 陕西) province near Datong (dà tǒng 大统) city. It is one of the main historical site and tourist attraction in Datong city. Hanging temple was built by a monk named Liao Ran about 1500 years ago during the late Northern Wei Dynasty (běi wèi 北魏). It was constructed by drilling holes into the Cliffside into which the poles that hold up the temples are set. Monastery has 40 halls and pavilions and all are built on cliffs which are above 98 ft from the ground.

Interesting thing about hanging temple is that it is dedicated to not just one religion, but to three religions. Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism all are practiced within the temple. There are about 78 statues and carvings in the temple. It is said that Hanging temple Xuán kōng sì 悬空寺 is one of the forgotten wonders in the world.

汉字 hànzì Chinese Character	语法 yǔfǎ Grammar	拼音 pīnyīn	意思 yìsì Meaning	Lesson No.
A				
爱好	noun	ài hào	hobby	5
B				
帮	verb	bāng	to help	8
办公室	noun	bàngōngshì	office	7
帮助	verb	bāngzhù	to help, assist	10
报noun	verb	bàomíng	to register, to sign up	7
报纸	noun	bàozhǐ	newspaper	1
杯	m.w.	bēi	Measure word for containers of liquid, glass, cup	10
北方	noun	běifāng	North	2
比	verb	bǐ	to compare, to contrast	1
表	noun	biǎo	form, table, list, chart	7
别	adverb	bié	don't, better not	1
宾馆	noun	bīnguǎn	hotel	4
不好意思	greetings	bùhǎo yìsì	sorry!	8
不同	adj.	bùtóng	different	2
C				
菜单	noun	càidān	menu card	10
参加	verb	cānjiā	to join, take part, participate	7
长	adj.	cháng	long	9
常常	adverb	chángcháng	frequently, often	2
超市	noun	chāoshì	Supermarket	3
春节	noun	chūnjié	Spring festival, Chinese new year	10
春天	noun	chūntiān	spring season	2
出去	verb	chūqù	go out	7
次	m.w.	cì	no. of times	4
D				
打	verb	dǎ	to hit, to play (a game)	5
打错	verb	dǎ cuò	to dial a wrong number	8
带	verb	dài	to carry	8
打扫	verb	dǎsǎo	to sweep, to clean	8
得	structural particle	de	between a verb and its complement	6

等	verb	děng	to wait	8
登记表	noun	dēngjìbiǎo	registration form	7
第一:		dì yī	first	4
点	verb	diǎn	to order	10
电脑	noun	diànnǎo	computer	8
电影	noun	diànyǐng	movie	5
地方	noun	dìfāng	place	2
地理	noun	dìlǐ	geography	2
地铁	noun	dìtiě	subway, metro	3
冬天	noun	dōngtiān	winter	1
冬天	noun	dōngtiān	Winter	2
动物园	noun	dòngwù yuán	zoo	3
短	adj.	duǎn	short	9
对	adj.	duì	correct	4
对	prep.	duì	to, for (used before a noun or pronoun)	1
对面	noun	duìmiàn	opposite, right in front	4
多	adj.	duō	much, excessive	1

E

恩	interjection	ēn	expressing agreement hmm, huh	1
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F

房间	noun	fángjiān	room	1
非常	adverb	fēicháng	extremely, highly	1
份	m.w.	fèn	part, portion	10
服务员	noun	fúwùyuán	waiter	10

G

感冒	verb	gǎnmào	to catch cold, (common) cold	2
告诉	verb	gàosu	to tell, to inform	2
跟...一起		gēn...yīqǐ	with... together	1
公共汽车	noun	gōnggòngqìchē	bus	3
拐	verb	guǎi	to turn	3
过	verb	guò	to celebrate	10
过去	verb	guò qù	to go over	8
果汁	noun	guǒzhī	fruit juice	10

H

哈哈	noun	hā hā	laughing out loud	4
还	adverb	hái	and more, in addition to	5
还可以	greetings	hái kěyǐ	average, not very good	6
还是	adverb	háishì	or	9
孩子	noun	háizi	child	1
号	noun	hào	number	3
好多		hǎo duō	much better	2
黑白	adj.	hēi bái	black and white	9
红炒茄子	noun	hóngchǎo qiézi	Red fried eggplant	10
后	noun	hòu	afterwards, after, later	2
画	verb	huà	to draw	6
画儿	noun	huà'r	a painting, picture	6
换	verb	huàn	to change	3
欢迎光临	greetings	huānyíng guānglín	welcome	9
会	verb	huì	can, be able to	4
回国	verb	huíguó	return to one's country	10
回来	verb	huílái	to return, come back	4
回来	verb	huílái	come back, return	7
火锅	noun	huǒguō	hot pot	5
护照	noun	hùzhào	passport	8

J

几	number	Jǐ	some, a few, several	2
加	verb	jiā	to add	10
价格	noun	Jiàgé	price	9
件	m.w.	jiàn	Measure word for clothes	9
教	verb	jiào	to teach	6
饺子	noun	jiǎozi	dumplings	10
机场	noun	jīchǎng	airport	4
鸡蛋炒饭	noun	jīdàn chǎofàn	egg friedrice	10
接	verb	jiē	to receive, to welcome sb.	4
接待员	noun	Jiēdài yuán	receptionist	7
介绍	verb+noun	jièshào	to introduce	5
季节	noun	jìjíé	Season	2
近	adj.	jìn	near	3

斤	m.w.	jīn	weight equal to 500g	10
今晚	noun	jīn wǎn	today evening	8
京剧	noun	Jīngjù	Beijing opera	6
鸡肉面	noun	jīròu miàn	chicken noodles	10
鸡肉汤	noun	jīròu tāng	chicken soup	10
就	adverb	jiù	then, just, merely	3
就是	adverb	jiùshì	exactly	3
觉得	verb	juéde	to think, to feel	1

K

卡	noun	kǎ	card	8
开始	verb+noun	kāishǐ	to begin	5
看到	verb	kàn dào	catch site of, notice (complement of result)	6
烤茄子	noun	kǎo qiézi	Roasted eggplant	10
考试	noun	kǎoshì	exam, test	4
可爱	adj.	kě'ài	cute	5
课程	noun	kèchéng	course	7
可能	adverb	kěnéng	might (happen), possible, probable	2
快	m.w.	kuài	Measure word for wrist watch	9
快要...了	adverb	kuài yào... le	soon	3
快乐	adj.	kuàilè	happy	10

L

来	verb+noun	lái	indicating an intended action	5
冷	adj.	lěng	cold	1
离	verb	lí	to be away from	3
里	noun	lǐ	in(side)	2
两	number	liǎng	two, both	2
练习	verb	liànxí	to practice, exercise	6
零下		língxià	below zero	1
礼物	noun	lǐwù	gift	10
路口	noun	lùkǒu	crossing, intersection (of roads)	3
旅游	verb	lǚyóu	trip, journey, travel	1

M

慢	adj.	màn	slow	3
忙	adj.	máng	busy	8
孟买	proper noun	Mèngmǎi	Mumbai	1

米饭	noun	mǐfàn	rice	10
秘书	noun	mìshū	secretary	7
N				
那	conj.	nà	then, in that case (when in a continuous conversation)	2
南非	proper noun	Nán Fēi	South Africa	1
南方	noun	nánfāng	South	2
那些	pronoun	nàxiē	those	6
哪些	pronoun	nǎxiē	which ones	5
牛奶	noun	niúnǎi	milk	10
爬 (山)	verb	pá (shān)	climb (a mountain)	4
盘	m.w.	pán	plate	10
跑步	verb+noun	pǎobù	to jog, to run	5
便宜	adj.	piányi	cheap, inexpensive	9
票	noun	piào	ticket	3
骑	verb	qí	to ride	3
前	noun	qián	front, ahead	3
前	noun	qián	before	4
千	number	qiān	thousand	9
签名	noun	qiānmíng	signature	7
起床	verb	qǐchuáng	to get out of bed, to get up	1
晴	adj.	qíng	fine, clear (weather)	1
请客	verb	qǐng kè	to give a treat /party	8
秋天	noun	qiūtiān	autumn	2
裙子	noun	qúnzi	skirt, dress	9
让	verb	ràng	to ask, to let	8
然后	conj.	ránhòu	then, after that	3
热闹	adj.	rènao	bustling with noise and excitement, lively	1
人们	noun	rénmen	people	1
如果	conj.	rúguǒ	if	7
上班	verb	shàng bān	to start work	8
少	adj.	shǎo	less	9
身份证	noun	shēnfènzhèng	Id card	8
生病	verb	shēngbìng	to fall ill	2
身体	noun	shēntǐ	body, one's health	1
市场	noun	shìchǎng	market	4

时间	noun	shíjiān	time	3
侍者	noun	shízhě	attendant	7
手表	noun	shǒubiǎo	wrist watch	9
售票员	noun	shòupiào yuán	ticket seller (bus, train, etc.)	3
书法	noun	shūfǎ	calligraphy	6
舒服	adj.	shūfū	comfortable, feeling well	2
水	noun	shuǐ	water	1
说话	verb+noun	shuōhuà	to speak	5
送	verb	sòng	give as a present	10
虽然...但是:		suīrán... dàn shì	although... but	1
所以		suǒyǐ	therefore, so	1
宿舍	noun	sùshè	dormitory	8
它	pronoun	tā	it	5
太...了		tài... le	excessively, too	1
太极拳	noun	tàijíquán	Shadowboxing or Taiji	6
踢	verb	tī	to kick	5
天哪	greetings	tiān na	good gracious!	1
天气	noun	tiānqì	weather	1
条	m.w.	tiáo	Measure word for long, thin things	9
跳舞	verb+noun	tiàowǔ	to dance, dance	5
听说	verb	tīngshuō	to hear (sth said) / heard	2
踢足球	verb	tīzúqiú	to play football	5
同学们	noun	tóngxuémen	students	5
土豆片儿	noun	tǔdòu piān'r	potato chips	10
图书馆	noun	túshūguǎn	library	3
外面	noun	wàiimian	outside	2
碗	m.w.	wǎn	bowl	10
玩儿	verb+noun	wán'r	to play	5
忘	verb	wàng	to forget	8
往	prep.	wǎng	towards, to go (in a direction)	3
网球	noun	wǎngqiú	tennis	5
喂	interjection	wèi	Hello!	7
为什么	int. pronoun	wèishénme	why	1
问	verb	wèn	to ask	4
温度	noun	wēndù	temperature	1
文学	noun	wénxué	literature	7
洗	verb	xǐ	to wash, bathe	1

洗澡	verb+noun	xǐ zǎo	have (or take) a bath	1
下班	verb	xià bān	to finish work	8
下车	verb	xià chē	get off the vehicle	3
下雪	verb+noun	xià xuě	to snow	1
下次	noun	xià cì	next time	1
笑	verb	xiào	to smile	9
小猫	noun	xiǎo māo	kitten	5
小狗	noun	xiǎogǒu	puppy	5
小姐	noun	xiǎojiě	Miss	7
小时	noun	xiǎoshí	hour	4
夏天	noun	xiàtiān	summer	2
下雨	verb	xiàyǔ	to rain	2
西瓜	noun	xīguā	watermelon	10
新鲜	adj.	xīnxiān	fresh	10
休息	verb	xiūxi	to take rest	1
希望	verb	xīwàng	to wish for, to desire, hope	1
选修课	noun	xuǎnxiū kè	optional / extra selective class	7
学生卡	noun	xuésheng kǎ	student card (identity card)	8
羊肉炒饭	noun	yàngróu chǎofàn	lamb fried rice	10
药	noun	yào	medicine	2
也	adverb	yě	also, too	5
一共	pronoun	yīgòng	in all, total	10
以后	noun	yǐhòu	after, later	6
已经...了		yǐjīng... le	already	4
阴	adj.	yīn	cloudy, overcast (weather)	2
因为... 所以		yīnwèi... suǒyǐ	because... so	2
艺术家	noun	yìshùjiā	artist	6
一下	adverb	yīxià	a short while	6
又... 又		yòu... yòu	both... and	5
右边	noun	yòubiān	right side	3
有点儿/ 点儿	adverb	yǒudiǎn'r/ diǎn'r	slightly, a little	2
有名	adj.	yǒumíng	famous	6
有意思	adj.	yǒuyìsi	interesting	6
游泳	verb+noun	yóuyǒng	to swim, swimming	5
雨季	noun	yǔjì	rainy season	2
运动	verb	yùndòng	sports, exercise	5
再	adverb	zài	again, once	7

怎么了		zěnme le	what happened?	2
怎么卖		zěnme mài	what is the cost	10
怎么样	int. pronoun	zěnmeyàng	how, how about	1
站	noun	zhàn	stop, station	3
张	m.w.	zhāng	Measure word for flat objects, sheet	3
丈夫	noun	zhàngfū	husband	1
找	verb	zhǎo	give change	10
找到	verb	zhǎo dào	to find out	8
着	particle	zhe	indicate a continued action or state	9
这里	pronoun	zhèlǐ	here	3
真	adverb	zhēn	really, truly, indeed	1
正在		zhèngzài	in process of	5
知道	verb	zhīdào	to know	3
周末	noun	zhōumò	weekend	4
住	verb	zhù	to live, reside, stay	4
祝	verb	zhù	to wish someone	10
注册	verb	Zhùcè	to register	7
注册办公室	noun	Zhùcè bàngōngshì	registration office	7
准备	verb	zhǔnbèi	to prepare, get ready	4
自己	pronoun	zìjǐ	oneself	5
自行车	noun	zìxíngchē	bicycle	3
走路	verb+noun	zǒu lù	to walk	3
最后	noun	zuìhòu	final, last	10
坐	verb	zuò	to take (a bus, airplane, etc.)	3
左	noun	zuǒ	left side	3
做完	verb	zuò wán	to finish/ to complete	5
足球	noun	zúqiú	football	5

CHINESE LANGUAGE INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION

HSK - 汉语水平考试Hànyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì is China's standardized test to test foreigners' Chinese language proficiency. It's classified into 6 levels with level 1 being the lowest and level 6 being the highest. Obtaining a Chinese proficiency certificate certainly has its advantages.

Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK). It assesses non-native Chinese speakers' abilities in using the Chinese language in their daily, academic and professional lives.

The Listening, Reading and Writing tests each have a maximum score of 100. HSK 1 and 2 therefore have a maximum score of 200 with 120 points required to pass. Please check HSK 1 and HSK 2 vocabulary list at the end of this book.

Students who are able to pass the HSK (Level I) can understand and use very simple Chinese words and phrases, meet basic needs for communication and possess the ability to further their Chinese language studies.

Students who are able to pass the HSK (Level II) have an excellent grasp of basic Chinese and can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters.

Test takers will receive the results for the new HSK issued by Hanban (Office of Chinese language council International affiliated with the Chinese Ministry of Education) within one month after the test.

This International Certificate is recognised all over in the world.

Once Registration and Login Id is created by students they can find Mock Papers on following Link which is Provided by Hanban.

<http://www.chinesetest.cn/godownload.do>

Download and Practice well for HSK Exam!!

Registration Guidelines for Chinese Language International Certification (HSK)

Tip: Use IE browser (above Version 6.0) or Firefox browser.

Creating an Account

1. Log in this website: <http://www.chinesetest.cn>
2. Choose language on the right upper side "English"
3. Click "New User"
4. Fill in personal information required
 - Email Address
 - Password
 - Confirm password
 - Nationality (select)
 - Mother Tongue (select)
 - Birth Date (select)
 - How long have you been learning Chinese: (select)
 - Why do you want to learn Chinese: (select)
 - How did you get to know about the Chinese test: (select)
 - Code
5. Mark – I have read & agree to Registration Agreement
6. Click submit after you make sure the information you fill in is correct

Test Registration (<http://www.chinesetest.cn/goliuchengtu.do>)

1. User name
2. Password
3. Code
4. Click "Chinese proficiency Test"
5. Click the level you want to take -

Test Center Choosing

1. Continent
2. Country/region
3. Test format : Paper based Test / Internet based Test
4. Test Center : Confucius Institute at Miami University
5. Test Date : (select)
6. I have read & agreed to the instructions
7. Submit

Test taker information

1. Name
2. Chinese Name (optional)
3. Gender
4. Birthday
5. Nationality
6. Mother tongue
7. ID Type
8. ID Card Number
9. Telephone number
10. How long have you been learning Chinese ? (Select)
 - 6 个月以下 (fewer than 6 months)
 - 6-12 个月 (between 6 months to 12 months)
 - 1 年 (1 year)
 - 2 年(2 years)
 - 3 年(3 years)
 - 4 年(4 years)
 - 5 年(5 years)
 - 5-10 年(between 5 years to 10 years)
 - 10 年以上(more than 10 years)
11. 您是 (Are you a/an) : student / inservice professionals / others
12. 推广码(Promotion code) : (可不填写can be skipped)
13. Address :
14. Notes : (not necessary)

Next step

1. Photo Upload (40mm x 30 mm) (3 buttons from left – upload, crop, complete)
2. Click next step
3. Click on Confirm the information of test taker (a form with all your information for you to check)
4. Check email for confirmation and payment link.
5. Pay the fees
6. Download the admit card a week before the exam.

Chinese	Pinyin	English
Personal Pronoun		
我	wǒ	I, me
我们	wǒmen	we, us (pl.)
你	nǐ	you
你们	nǐmen	you (pl.)
他	tā	he, him
她	tā	she, her
他们	tāmen	they (male+female / male, pl.)
她们	tāmen	they (females, pl.)
Demonstrative Pronoun		
这 (这儿)	zhè (zhèr)	here, this
那 (那儿)	nà (nàr)	there, that
Interrogative Pronoun		
哪 (哪儿)	nǎ (nǎr)	where
谁	shuí	who
什么	shén me	what, why
多少	duōshǎo	how many, how much
几	jǐ	a few, how many
怎么	zěnme	how
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	how about
Numberal		
一	yī	one
二	èr	two
三	sān	three
四	sì	four
五	wǔ	five
六	liù	six
七	qī	seven
八	bā	eight
九	jiǔ	nine
十	shí	ten
零	líng	zero
Quantifier		
个	gè	one, a, an
岁	suì	year
本	běn	volume
些	xiē	some
块	kuài	piece

Adverb		
不	bù	no
没	méi	no
很	hěn	quite, very
太	tài	too
都	dōu	all
Conjunction		
和	hé	and
Preposition		
在	zài	in, at
Particle		
的	de	
了	le	
吗	ma	
呢	ne	
Interjection		
喂	wèi	hello
Noun		
家	jiā	home
学校	xuéxiào	school
饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant
商店	shāngdiàn	store
医院	yīyuàn	hospital
火车站	huǒchēzhàn	train station
中国	zhōng guó	China
北京	běijīng	Beijing
上	shàng	up
下	xià	down
前面	qiánmiàn	front
后面	hòumiàn	behind
里	lǐmiàn	inside
今天	jīntiān	today
明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
昨天	zuótiān	yesterday
上午	shàngwǔ	morning
中午	zhōngwǔ	noon
下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
年	nián	year
月	yuè	month
日	rì	day

星期	xīngqī	week
点	diǎn	dot, spot
分钟	fēnzhōng	minute
现在	xiànzài	now
时候	shíhou	time
爸爸	bàba	father
妈妈	māma	mother
儿子	érzi	son
女儿	nǚér	daughter
老师	lǎoshī	teacher
学生	xuésheng	student
同学	tóngxué	schoolmate
朋友	péngyou	friend
医生	yīshēng	doctor
先生	xiānsheng	sir
小姐	xiǎojiě	Miss
衣服	yīfu	cloth
水	shuǐ	water
菜	cài	vegetable
米饭	mǐfàn	rice
水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit
苹果	píngguǒ	apple
茶	chá	tea
杯子	bēizi	cup
钱	qián	money
飞机	fēijī	airplane
出租车	chūzūchē	taxi
电视	diànshì	television
电脑	diànnǎo	computer
电影	diànyǐng	movie
天气	tiānqì	weather
猫	māo	cat
狗	gǒu	dog
东西	dōngxi	thing
人	rén	person
名字	míngzì	name
书	shū	book
汉语	hànyǔ	mandarin Chinese
字	zì	character

桌子	zhuōzi	desk
椅子	yǐzi	chair
Verb		
谢谢	xièxie	thank
不客气	bùkèqì	you are welcome
再见	zàijiàn	good-bye
请	qǐng	please
对不起	duìbùqǐ	sorry
没关系	méiguānxì	It doesn't matter
是	shì	be (am, is, are)
有	yǒu	have
看	kàn	look
听	tīng	listen
说话	shuōhuà	speak
读	dú	read
写	xiě	write
看见	kànjiàn	see
叫	jiào	call
来	lái	come
回	huí	return
去	qù	go
吃	chī	eat
喝	hē	drink
睡觉	shuìjiào	sleep
打电话	dǎdiànhuà	call up
做	zuò	do
买	mǎi	buy
开	kāi	open
坐	zuò	sit
住	zhù	live
学习	xuéxí	study
工作	gōngzuò	work
下雨	xiàyǔ	rain
爱	ài	love
喜欢	xǐhuān	love, like
想	xiǎng	want
认识	rènshi	know
会	huì	can
能	néng	can, be able to

Adjective		
好	hǎo	good
大	dà	big
小	xǐǎo	small
多	duō	many, much
少	shǎo	few, little
冷	lěng	cold
热	rè	hot
高兴	gāoxìng	happy
漂亮	piàoliàng	beautiful
高	gāo	tall
红	hóng	red
白	bái	white
黑	hēi	black
忙	máng	busy
快	kuài	fast
慢	màn	slow
远	yuǎn	far
近	jìn	close
好吃	hăochī	delicioous
累	lèi	tired
长	cháng	long
新	xīn	new
贵	guì	expensive
便宜	piányi	cheap
睛	qíng	fine
阴	yīn	cloudy
错	cuò	wrong
快乐	kuàilè	happy

STD XI REVIEW

Vocabulary

hànzì	Grammatical Term	pīnyīn	Meaning
爱	verb	ài	to love, to like
澳大利亚	Proper noun	Àodàiliyà	Australia
百	numeral	bǎi	hundred
白板	noun	báibǎn	whiteboard
白色	noun	báisè	white color
半	noun	bàn	half
班	noun	bān	Class, batch
北	noun	běi	north
本	m.w.	běn	for bound items, such as books, magazines
本子	noun	běnzi	notebook
边	noun	biān	side (direction)
不	adverb	bú	no, not
不客气	greetings	bú kèqi	you are welcome
菜	noun	cài	vegetable, dish, cuisine
菜单	noun	càidān	Menu card
茶	noun	chá	tea
差	verb	chà	short of , lack of
衬衫	noun	chènshān	shirt
吃	verb	chī	to eat
床	noun	chuáng	bed
厨师	noun	chúshī	chef
词典	noun	cídiǎn	dictionary
从	preposition	cóng	from
聪明	adjective	cōngming	clever, brilliant, intelligent
大	adjective	dà	big
大家	pronoun	dàjiā	everyone/
打开	verb	dǎkāi	to open
蛋糕	noun	dàngāo	cake
到	verb	dào	To reach, to arrive
大学	noun	dàxué	university
的	modal particle	de	Indicates possession
点	noun	diǎn	o'clock

点	verb	diǎn	to order (food)
电话	noun	diànhuà	telephone
电视	noun	diànshì	television
东	noun	dōng	east
东西	noun	dōng xī	things
都	adverb	dōu	all, both
读	verb	dú	to read
对不起	verb	duì buqǐ	to be sorry
多大	colloquial	duō dà	used to ask about the age
多大年纪	colloquial	duō dà niánjí	polite way to ask the age of an elder
多少	pronoun	duōshǎo	how much? how many?
饿	adjective	è	hungry
俄罗斯	Proper noun	Éluósī	Russia
儿子	noun	érzi	son
饭店	noun	fàndiàn	restaurant
分(钟)	noun	fēn(zhōng)	minute
服务员	noun	fúwùyuán	waiter/ attendant
钢笔	noun	gāngbì	ink Pen
高兴	adjective	gāoxìng	glad, happy
个	m.w.	gè	It is a general measure word, most commonly used.
给	verb	gěi	to give
跟	preposition	gēn	with
工程师	noun	gōngchéngshī	engineer
公斤	m.w.	gōngjīn	kilogram
工作	noun	gōngzuò	work
狗	noun	gǒu	dog
贵姓	noun	guìxìng	honourable
国	noun	guó	country
还	adverb	hái	still, yet, and more, in addition to
孩子	noun	háizi	child
韩国	Proper noun	Hánguó	Korea
汉语	noun	hànyǔ	Chinese language
号	noun	hào	number
好	adjective	hǎo	well, good
好吃	adjective	hăochī	delicious
和	conjunction	hé	and
喝	verb	hē	drink

黑板	noun	hēibǎn	blackboard
很	adverb	hěn	very
后面	noun	hòumiàn	back,behind
欢迎	verb	huānyíng	welcome, to welcome
护士	noun	hùshì	nurse
几	numeral	jǐ	few, several, how many?
家	noun	jiā	home, family
见面	verb	jiànmiàn	to meet
叫	verb	jiào	call, to be called
教	verb	jiào	to teach
教室	noun	jiàoshì	classroom
教授	noun	jiàoshòu	professor
家人	noun	jiārén	family members
介绍	verb	jièshào	to introduce
进	verb	jìn	to enter
斤	m.w.	jīn	half kilogram
今天	noun	jīntiān	today
看	verb	kàn	to look / see
看电视	verb	kàn diànsì	to watch TV
课	noun	kè	class, lesson
刻	noun	kè	quarter(with respect to time),(15 minutes)
可爱	adjective	kě'ài	cute, pretty
可口可乐	noun	kěkǒukělē	Coca cola
客气	adjective	kèqi	polite, courteous
口	m.w.	kǒu (MW)	measure word for family members.
会计	noun	kuàiji	accountant
快乐	adjective	kuàilè	happy, delighted
裤子	noun	kùzi	trouser
来	verb	lái	to come
老板	noun	lǎobǎn	shopkeeper
老师	pronoun	lǎoshī	teacher
冷	adjective	lěng	cold
里面	noun	lǐ miàn	inside
两	numeral	liǎng	two
零	numeral	líng	0, number zero
律师	noun	lǜshī	lawyer
吗	interrogative pronoun	ma	question particle for "yes/no" questions

买	verb	mǎi	buy
猫	noun	māo	cat
没关系	greetings	méi guānxi	that's ok, It doesn't matter, never mind
美国	Proper noun	Měiguó	America/U.S.
们	affix	men	after personal pronoun or a noun referring to a person to form the plural.
门	noun	mén	door
门口	noun	ménkǒu	entrance
面	noun	miàn	side
明天	noun	míngtiān	tomorrow
明天见	greetings	míngtiān jiàn	see you tomorrow
名字	noun	míngzì	name
墨西哥	Proper noun	Mòxīgē	mexico
哪	pronoun	nǎ	which
那	pronoun	nà / nèi	that
那边	pronoun	nàbiān	that side, there
南	noun	nán	south
男学生	noun	nán xuésheng	male/boy student
哪儿	pronoun	nǎr	where
呢	adverb	ne	particle
你	pronoun	nǐ	you
年	noun	nián	year
你们	pronoun	nǐmen	you (plural)
您	pronoun	nín	you (courteous)
女学生	noun	nǚ xuésheng	female/girl student
女儿	noun	nǚ'ér	daughter
旁边	noun	pángbiān	beside
朋友	noun	péngyou	friend
漂亮	adjective	piàoliang	beautiful
苹果	noun	píngguǒ	apple
起	verb	qǐ	to get up / to rise
钱	noun	qián	money
千	numeral	qiān	thousand
铅笔	noun	qiānbì	pencil
前面	noun	qiánmiàn	front
巧克力	noun	qiǎokèlì	chocolate
请	verb	qǐng	to request, please,invite
请问	noun	qǐngwèn	excuse me, may I ask you

去	verb	qù	to go
裙子	noun	qúnzi	skirt
热	adjective	rè	hot
认识	verb	rènshì	to know, to recognise
日本	Proper noun	Riběn	Japan
日语	noun	riyǔ	Japanese language
上课	verb+noun	shàng kè	to attend the class
商店	noun	shāngdiàn	shop / store
商人	noun	shāngrén	businessman
谁的	pronoun	shéi de/ shuí de	whose
谁	pronoun	shéi/ shuí	who
生日	noun	shēngrì	birthday
什么	pronoun	shénme	what
是	verb	shì	am / is / are
时候	noun	shíhou	time
售货员	noun	shòuhuòyuán	sales person, shop assistant
手机	noun	shǒujī	mobile phone
书	noun	shū	book
刷	verb	shuā	to brush
帅	adjective	shuài	handsome
书店	noun	shūdiàn	book shop
睡觉	verb	shuì jiào	to Sleep
水果	noun	shuǐguǒ	fruits
书架	noun	shūjià	bookshelf
说	verb	shuō	to speak
岁	m.w.	suì	year (of age)
他	pronoun	tā	he
她	pronoun	tā	she
糖果	noun	tángguǒ	candy, sweets
天	noun	tiān	day
听	verb	tīng	to listen
外面	noun	wài miàn	out side
外语	noun	wáiyǔ	foreign language
万	numeral	wàn	ten thousand
晚安	greetings	wǎn ān	good night
玩儿	verb	wán'r	to Play, to enjoy
晚饭	noun	wǎnfàn	dinner
往	preposition	wǎng	towards

晚上	noun	wǎnshàng	evening
位	m.w.	wèi	for people -- used when referring to people in a polite way.
问题	noun	wèntí	question/
我	pronoun	wǒ	I
洗	verb	xǐ	to wash
西	noun	xī	west
下课	verb+noun	xià kè	finish the class
想	verb	xiǎng	To think, to wish
现在	noun	xiànzài	now, right now
校长	noun	xiàozhǎng	principal
写	verb	xiě	to write
谢谢	verb	xièxie	to thank
喜欢	verb	xǐhuan	to like
新	adjective	xīn	new
行	verb	Xíng	Okay, all right, will do.
姓	noun	xìng	surname
星期	noun	xīngqī	week
洗澡	verb+noun	xǐzǎo	to take bath
学习	verb	xuéxí	to learn, to study
学校	noun	xuéxiào	school
牙	noun	yá	teeth
夜	noun	yè	night
也	adverb	yě	also,too
一下儿	adverb	yī xià'r	the action is brief, in a short while, once
一直	adverb	yī zhí	Straight
衣服	noun	yīfu	clothes, dress
一共	adverb	yígōng	altogether, in all
印度	noun	yìndù	India
英国	noun	yīngguó	England
银行	noun	yínháng	bank
医生	noun	yīshēng	doctor
医院	noun	yīyuàn	hospital
椅子	noun	yǐzi	chair
有	verb	yǒu	to have
邮局	noun	yóujú	post office
远	adjective	yuǎn	far
月	noun	yuè	month

在	verb, preposition	zài	at/ in / on
再见	greetings	zài jiàn	good bye, see you again.
早	noun/	zǎo	early morning / early
早上	noun	zǎoshang	morning
怎么	pronoun	zěnme	how
照片	noun	zhàopiàn	photograph
这	pronoun	zhè / zhēi	this
这边	pronoun	zhèbiān	this side, here
只	m.w.	zhī	measure word for animals
中国菜	noun	Zhōngguó cài	Chinese cuisine
中文	noun	zhōngwén	Chinese language
主妇	noun	zhǔfù	housewife
桌子	noun	zhuōzi	table
走	verb	zǒu	walk
最	adverb	zuì	most, -est (used for superlative)
做	verb	zuò	to work/ to do /to perform
坐	verb	zuò	to sit
昨天	noun	zuótiān	yesterday

STD XI REVIEW Grammar

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Subject + Predicate (Verb)
2. Subject + Predicate (Verb+Object)
3. Subject + 是 + Object
4. Pronoun/Noun + 的
5. Subject + 有 + Object
6. Subject + 不 + Verb
7. Subject + 不 + Verb + Object
8. Verb + 不 + Verb | 9. Year - Month - Date - Day - Hours - Minutes
10. Subject + Time adverbial + Verb + Object
11. 几岁/多大
12. Subject + 在+ nǎr
13. 怎么去 ?
14. Zuì + Verb
15. 是+ 的 |
|---|--|



**Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and
Curriculum Research, Pune.**

शुद्ध वाक् हान् यू (लर्न चायनीज) भाग २ इयत्ता बारावी

₹ 104.00

