



学好汉语

Xué Hǎo Hànyǔ

Learn Chinese

STANDARD XI



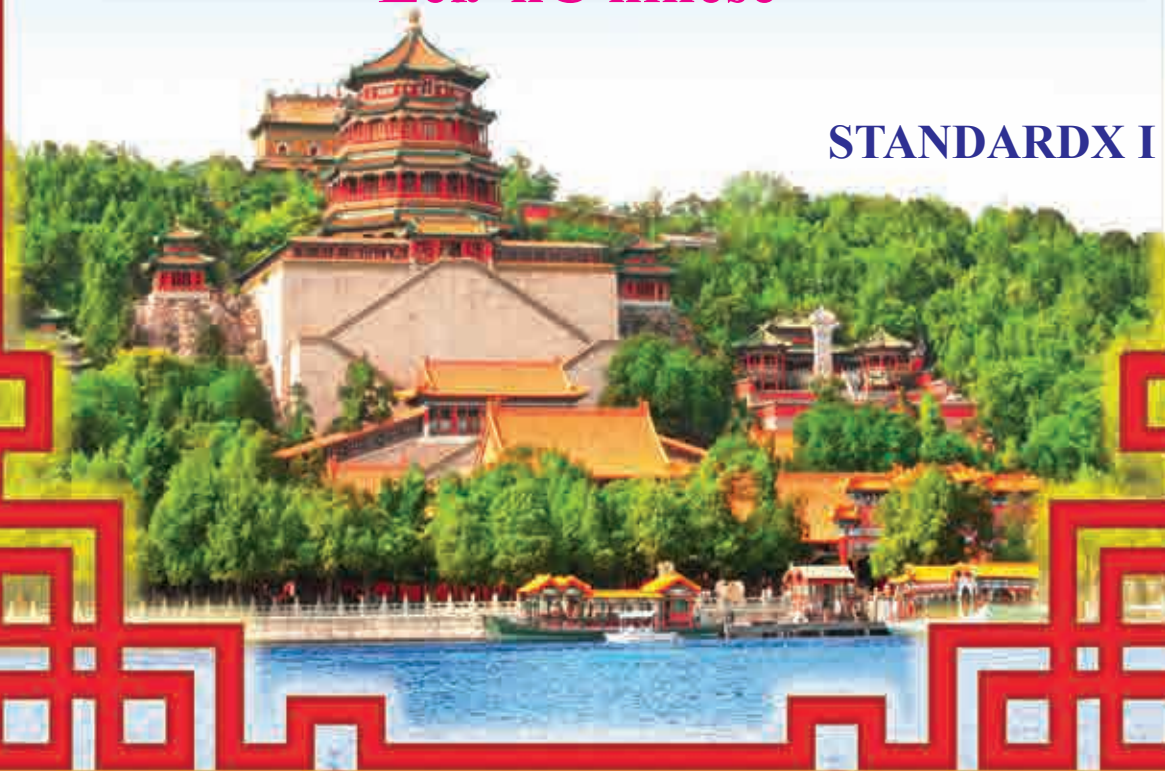
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STANDARD X I



Ministry of Education, Government of India
Curriculum Research Centre



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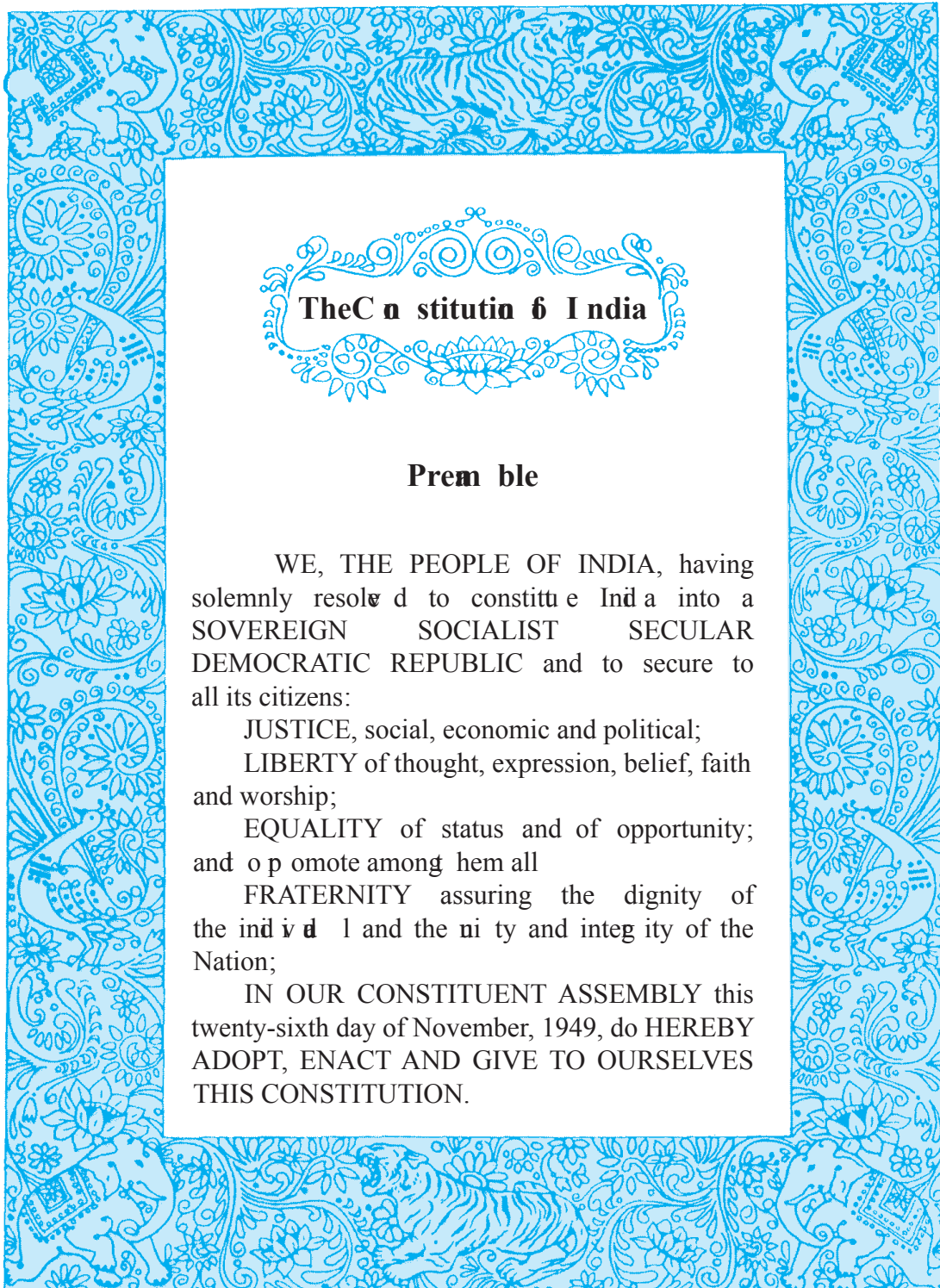
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NATIONAL ANTHEM

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

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

Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā
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 XI. We are happy to place this Chinese Language textbook in your hands.

This book is the product of painstaking efforts of the Chinese Language Committee carried out with passion and devotion to the cause of 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. New developments in language learning and widespread awareness regarding the learning of Chinese language have provided way to find out ways to make the presentation interesting and entertaining. Efforts have been made to develop students' communicative ability by learning the language structures, functions and related cultural knowledge.

The text, the grammar explanations, the exercises have been designed in such a way to enable students to use the language correctly in day-to-day situations. Emphasis is given on all aspects of learning that is listening speaking reading and writing skills.

The textbook is designed for those non-Chinese speakers who have not learnt language before. Our aim is to foster high school students' interest in learning the language. The contents are arranged keeping in mind that students are learning it as a second language. The texts are designed in such a way that a learner is able to have normal and general conversation in 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. The contents have been arranged in such way that it develops from simple to complex and from easy to difficult.

Useful audio-visual 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 students.

We would also like to thank Dr. Sofia Chatterjee, Mrs. Meena Datye, Mrs. Snehal Khakrani for carefully going through the draft and offering valuable suggestions. 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 feeling about the contents with us. We hope you enjoy studying it throughout the year.

Wish you all the best in your studies!



(Dr. Sunil M. G.)

Director

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

Pune

Date: 20th June, 2019

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Jyeshtha 30/191

Teacher's Page

- The curriculum is structured keeping in mind that the student is learning Chinese Language for the first time.
- 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 colour 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 key for all exercises from the textbook are available under Q. R. Code.
- Though the syllabus is focused on the 10 mark written exam, as teachers, 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 Marathi 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 or 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 method and quick grasp of the daily conversations.

The book comprises textbook workbook and other phonetic and listening material. The book consisting of five units, has 17 lessons in whole. The textbook contains basic conversations. Going through the entire book learners shall learn approximately 200 words, 60 additional words. They will also be able to use around ten sentence patterns. Each lesson includes five parts, introduction to the lesson, the text, new words, grammar and exercises. Every text has a situational dialog.

*

Statements of Competencies

Listening

- Student listens to the language pronunciation and tones attentively.
- Listens carefully and understands the different sound of the language.
- Gets used to listening to specific information and sentences and learns to comprehend them.
- Listens and comprehends small poems in the target language.
- Understands general oral instructions.
- When expressed slowly, clearly and positively with accompanying gestures and pictures a student is able to
- Understand recognize and apply words and basic messages eg greeting, 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 eg 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 meeting, farewells and greeting phrases of basic politeness.
- Interact in a classroom situation and postulates for eg Please repeat, can you speak slowly etc.
- Describe an individual or things 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, home.
- 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, break at the time of reading
 - Adopts correct reading strategies depending upon different types of texts and purposes of reading
 - Develop fluency through effective reading
- A Student is able to:
- Understand and read numbers eg telephone , mobile numbers, postal code .
 - Read and understand basic information in the menu card , invitations, posters, visiting card .
 - Read and understand certain basic pictures.
 - Read and understand medium difficulty level texts and solve questions based on the same.
 - Read the 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 eg a text message or a note to tell someone when and where to meet.
 - Write brief messages like postcard and birthday greeting .
 - Write simple information about themselves eg name, age , address and hobbies.
 - Write simple descriptions of everyday objects eg colour and size of a vehicle, a brief description of their home.
 - Fill in a questionnaire with personal details.
 - Complete gap sentences using a word list of familiar words .

| Character | Pinyin | Meaning |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| 对话 | duì huà | Conversation |
| 生词 | shēngcí | New Word |
| 汉字 | hànzì | Chinese Character |
| 拼音 | pīnyīn | Pinyin |
| 语法 | yǔfǎ | Grammar |
| 意思 | yì si | 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 | Numerical |
| 疑问词 | yíwèncí | Interrogative |

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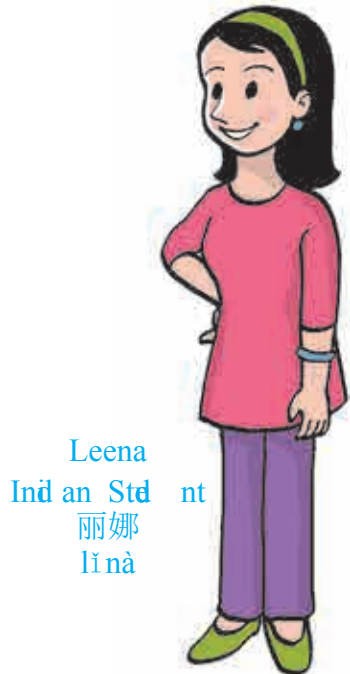


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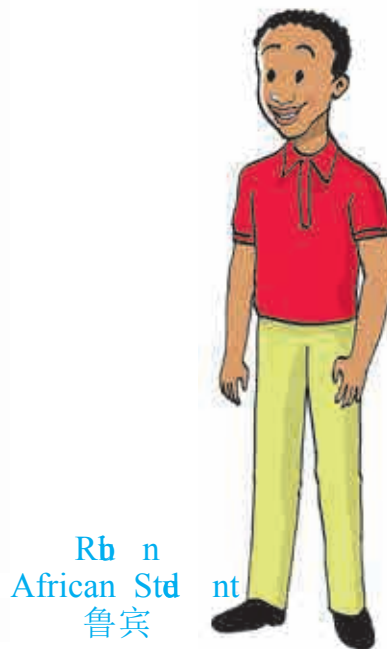
Description of Characters



Mik
British
马克
mǎkè



Wang Teacher
Chinese Teacher
王老师
wáng lǎoshī



UNIT ONE

关于中国 Guānyú Zhōngguó Let's Talk About China

LESSON 01

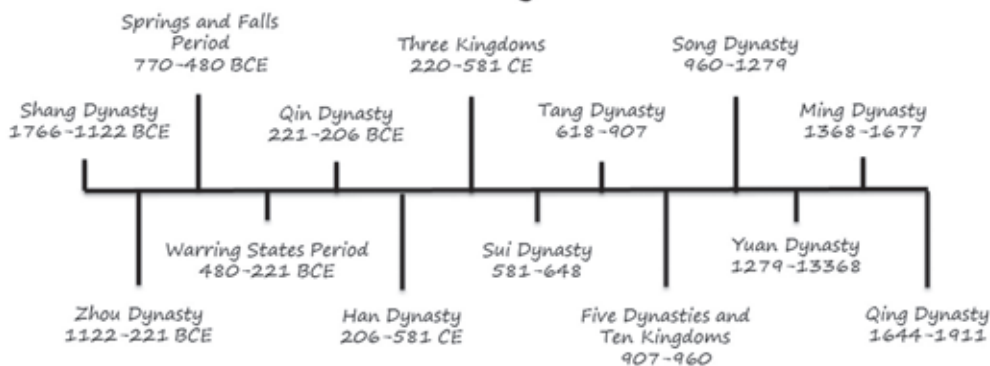
Introduction of China

China is one of the ancient civilizations in the world. It is officially called the People's Republic of China (PRC). China is the 2nd largest country by area in Asia and the world's most populous country. China has 14 neighbouring countries including India. Shanghai and Beijing are the largest cities followed by Tianjin, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen etc.

Beijing is the capital city and Shanghai is commercial capital of China. Yangtze River (Cháng Jiāng) and Yellow river (Huáng Hé) are the largest rivers in China which have played crucial role in the rise of Chinese Civilization.

China has been ruled by various dynasties for centuries together, few prominent dynasties are Qing, Han etc.

Chinese Dynasties



China officially recognizes 56 ethnic groups out of which Han ethnic group holds the major population. China also has different dialects with regards to different ethnic groups. Mandarin is the dialect spoken by Han people.

Chinese language is also known as Mandarin, pǔtōnghuà (फ़ थोंग हुआ)(Common Dialect) or zhōngwén (चुंग वन).

Mandarin is used for education and all official communication and one of the 6 languages in the UN.

How China got its name?

It is believed that China got its name from the Qin Dynasty, which was the first imperial dynasty to bring whole China together as a single country. “Qin” is pronounced as “chin” and that is how it became China. Of course, this is one of the many stories about etymology of China. It is also believed that the word China is derived from the Sanskrit word Cīna (चीन), which was used to refer to a country located in the north of India.

Provinces (states) in China

Anhui (安徽) : Héfēi (合肥)

It is one of the oldest provinces in China, located in eastern region. There are many historic sites found in this province from the period of the Xia dynasty (2100 B.C.). The main attraction is Huang mountain - Huángshān, a jumble of granite cliffs wrapped in cottony clouds. This mountain inspired many artists for ink painting during the 17th and 18th centuries.



Huang Shan

Fujian (福建) : Fúzhōu (福州)

The name of Fujian is the combination of Fuzhou (capital of the province) and

Jianzhou (present Nanping), two cities of Fujian during Tang Dynasty. It is one of the most culturally and linguistically diverse provinces in China.

Gansu (甘肃) : Lánzhōu (兰州)

Gansu province was the region through which thick traditional Silk route passed. It provided the passage for goods, cultures and ideas to connect China with Central Asia.



Zhangye Rainbow Mountain

Guangdong (广东) : Guǎngzhōu (广州)

Guangdong was formerly known as Canton. It was the starting point of Maritime Silk Road. It is now the third richest province in China.



Guangzhou Opera House

Guizhou (贵州) : Guìyáng (贵阳)

Guizhou province has six county-level cities, three autonomous regions,



88 counties. Guizhou is a province with abundant resources. Its power relies mainly on water and coal mines.

Hainan (海南): Haikou (海口)

Hainan Island is China's largest island. Located in the tropical area at the southern end of China, this place is warm all year round and has no winter.

Hebei (河北): Shijiazhuang (石家庄)

Hebei province has 278 historic sites under national protection, ranking foremost in the country. The Great Wall of China starts from this province. The major cities, Beijing and Tianjin are surrounded by Hebei.



Pu Tuo Zongcheang Temple

Heilongjiang (黑龙江): Harbin (哈尔滨)

Heilongjiang is China's northernmost province. It is bounded by Russia to the north and east, by Jilin to the south, and by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to the west. Its name comes from the Heilong Jiang – Black Dragon River. Heilongjiang contains China's northernmost and easternmost points.



Harbin International Ice and Sculpture Festival

Henan (河南): Zhengzhou (郑州)

Henan province is a home to a large number of heritage sites. It has ruins of Shang dynasty, capital city Yin and the famous Shaolin Temple.

Hubei (湖北): Wuhan (武汉)

Hubei is slightly larger than Syria. Its name means 'North of the Lake' referring to its location north of Dongting Lake as compared to Hunan which means 'South of the Lake'.



Sakura Garden, Wuhan

Hunan (湖南): Changsha (长沙)

Hunan is the birthplace of Mao Zedong, founding father of People's Republic of China. Hunan food is renowned

throughout China for being both delicious and incredibly spicy. Zhangjiajie national park is situated in this province, which has sandstone peaks. Souther Sky Column, one of the peaks had been officially renamed “Avatar Hallelujah Mountain” in honor of the movie Avatar. According to park officials, photographs from Zhangjiajie inspired the floating Hallelujah Mountains seen in the film.



Hallelujah Mountains (Avatar Movie)

Jiangsu (江苏) : Nánjīng (南京)

Jiangsu is coastal Chinese province and the richest among other provinces in China. The capital city of the province is Nanjing, located roughly in the centre of the province. The name Nanjing means ‘Southern Capital’ and the city has been the capital of China on several occasions throughout history.



City Skyline and Modern Buildings, Nanjing

Jiangxi (江西) : Nánchāng (南昌)

Jiangxi province is the largest timber-harvesting region. This province lies between China’s western highlands and China’s coastal ranges.

Jilin (吉林) : Chángchūn (长春)

Jilin, along with Heilongjiang and Liaoning, was one of the three provinces that made up what was formerly called Manchuria and what is now referred to as China’s northeast (Dongbei). Jilin borders Russia to the east, North Korea to the southeast.



Mount Changbei Nature Reserve

Liaoning (辽宁) : Shěnyáng (沈阳)

It is a province of People’s Republic of China located in the north eastern part of China. It is the smallest but the most populous province in the region.

Qinghai (青海) : Xīníng (西宁)

It is a province of the People’s Republic of China located in the northwest of the country. It is home to many cultures including Tibetan, Muslim, Mongol and Han and is home to the source of the two major rivers of China.



Men Yuan

Shaanxi 陕西 : xī ān (西安)

It is a province of the People's Republic of China and it lies in central China. In this province fossils of lantian Man, from 500,000 to 600,000 years ago have been found here.

Shandong 山东 : Jīnán (济南)

It is a coastal province of the People's Republic of China, and is part of the East China region. The name Shandong, which means "East of Mountains".



Nantian Men, Tai Shan

Shanxi 山西: Tàiyuán (太原)

It is a province of the People's Republic of China, located in the North China region. Shanxi Province got its name due to its location to the west of Taihang Mountain.

Sichuan 四川: Chéngdū (成都)

Sichuan Province is one of the largest province in China. It is located in the upper Yangtze River (Chang Jiang) valley in the southwestern part of the country.



Panda Breeding Center

Yunnan (云南): Kūnmíng (昆明)

It is a province of the People's Republic of China. It is located in Southwest China. Tiger leaping Gorge was named a UNESCO World Heritage Natural Site.



Limestone Forest, UNESCO World Heritage Site

Zhejiang 浙江: Hángzhōu (杭州)

It is an eastern coastal province of China. Zhejiang province is reputed as "The Land of Silk" and produces one third of China's raw silk, brocade and satin.



West Lake

The Great Wall of China (Chángchéng.)

The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest wonders of the world. It is the longest wall in the world. It was listed as a World Heritage by UNESCO in 1987. The Great Wall is an ancient series of walls and fortifications located in northern China, it winds up and down across deserts, grasslands, mountains and plateaus, stretching approximately 21, 196 km from east to west of China. It was built across the historical northern borders of China to protect against the foreign invasions.



The Terracotta Warriors

Terracotta Army museum in Xian is a collection of more than 8000 terracotta sculptures of warriors. The first emperor of China constructed this terracotta army sculptures during 210–209 BCE. With course of time, it got buried under the earth. It was excavated by local farmers in 1974. Terracotta Army sculpture has more than

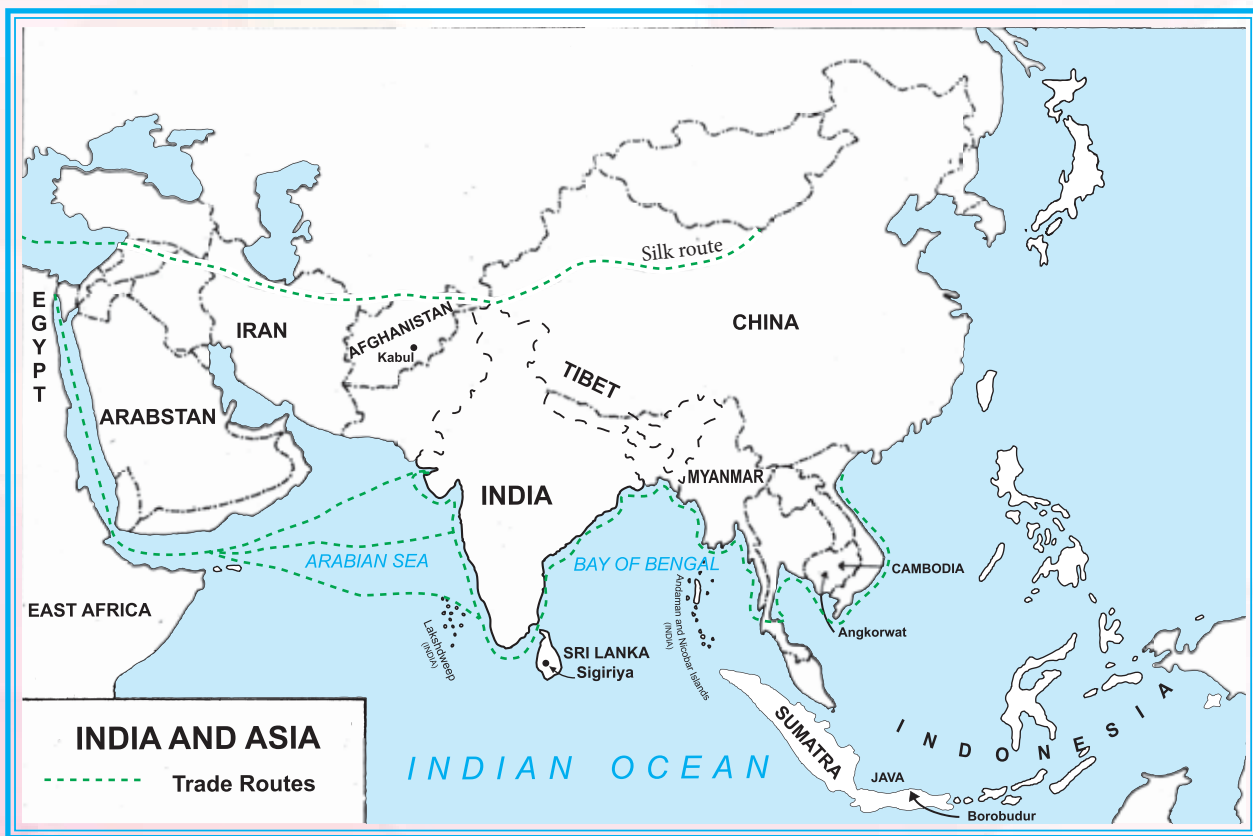


8,000 soldiers, 130 chariots with 520 horses, and 150 cavalry horses. It is considered as one of the greatest archaeological sites in the world.

Ancient Silk Route

Silk route was an ancient trade route connecting China with other countries. The road was used to carry goods between China and the world. Silk from China went to western countries and wool, gold and silver came to China. Various religious teachings also reached China from western world and India through this route. Silk route played a

significant role in the development of the civilization of China, Korea, Japan and Indian subcontinent. China is renovating this old silk route into modern trade route, called One Belt One Road project. Not only trades but diseases, such as plague, also spread along the silk route. Silk route was used from second century B.C. till 14th century.



Four Big Inventions – (sì dà fā míng)

Papermaking, gunpowder, printing technology and the compass are four great inventions of China. Ancient China invented these 4 discoveries, which made a huge impact on the entire world. These four great inventions also influenced the development of China's economy, politics and culture.

(1) Papermaking

In ancient China, people used bones, tortoise shells, and bamboo slips as writing surfaces.

China was the first country in the world to make proper paper. During western Han period (206 BC – 220 AD) the paper was invented. A further development of paper is credited to Cai Lun. He used rags and the fibres of trees

and plants. To make a sheet of paper, these kinds of substances are repeatedly soaked, pounded, washed, boiled, strained and bleached. After 400 years, this unique paper making technology reached Europe via Silk route. Arab army acquired paper making technology when they attacked China along the Silk Road in the 750 AD and took this technology to Europe.

(2) Printing Technology

Inspired by engraved name seals, Chinese people invented fixed-type engraved printing in around 600 A.D. During the reign of Northern Song Dynasty, Bi Shēng invented moveable, reusable clay type after numerous tests. Single types were made and picked out for printing certain books. These types could be used again and again for different books. Because of the large number of different characters in the Chinese written language, this technique did not have a dramatic impact at that time. However, today, this typesetting technique is regarded as a revolution in the industry. About 200 years later, this moveable-type technique spread to other countries and advanced the development of world civilization.

(3) Gunpowder

In Chinese, gunpowder is called huǒyào 火药, meaning flaming medicine. Unlike papermaking and printing technology, the birth of gunpowder was quite accidental. It was first invented inadvertently by alchemists while attempting to make an elixir of immortality. It was a mixture of sulphur, saltpeter and charcoal. At the end of the Tang Dynasty, Chinese started using

gunpowder for military purposes. In the 12th and 13th centuries, gunpowder spread to the Arab countries, other European countries and all over the world.



(4) Compass

During the Warring States period, a device called sī nán became the forerunner of the compass. A Si Nan was a ladle-like magnet on a plate with the handle of the ladle pointing to the south. In the 11th century, tiny needles made of magnetized steel were invented. One end of the needle points north while the other points south. The compass was thus created. The compass greatly improved a ship's ability to navigate over long distances. It was not until the beginning of the 14th century the compass technology travelled to Europe from China.



Written Language



The Chinese language is believed to be the oldest written language in the world with over 4000 years of history. Chinese character inscriptions have been found in turtle shells and on animal bones dating back to the Shang dynasty (1766-1123 BC) proving the written language has existed for more than 4,000 years. It can be seen from their ancient writing that many of the earliest characters were pictographs or pictures. These pictures slowly and slowly evolved into the modern day characters. As the time went on people needed to express more complex ideas or concepts and thus ideographs came into existence. For example, the sun and moon together means 'bright', a woman under roof means 'peace', a woman with a child besides her means 'good', tree doubled forms the character for 'forest' and if tripled it means 'dense forest'.

The Chinese written language uses single distinctive symbols, or characters, to represent each word of the vocabulary. The vast majority of characters are written versions of spoken sounds that have meaning.

It is believed that there are more than 50,000 characters in existence. One must be able to recognize 2,000 to 3,000 characters to read a newspaper. Although the written system has been altered over a period of time due to revolutions and political changes, the principles of the language along with the symbols and characters have remained basically the same.

There are many dialects in Chinese language to name a few, Cantonese spoken in HongKong, Xiang dialect also known as Hunanese is spoken primarily in the Hunan Province, located in



southern China, Min dialect is spoken mostly in Fujian, Taiwan and Hainan, and parts of eastern Guangdong, Gan dialect is used mostly by the people living in Jiangxi and the south-eastern corner of Hubei, Wu dialect is spoken by a majority of the people living in Zhejiang and the southern areas of Jiangsu and Anhui, Hakka dialect is spoken in the south-eastern Guangdong area, south-eastern Fujian. The written language is a common form of communication. Even though people are not able to verbally

communicate in different provinces, they are able to understand each other in writing.

Han community is one of the largest communities in China, which comprises over 90% of total population of China. Hence Chinese language is also called as Han Yu.

However, the written language can be further subdivided into simplified and traditional or Classical characters.

Simplified Characters

Primarily Chinese in China use simplified characters. These characters are simpler, i.e., have less pen-strokes, than traditional Chinese characters. People who are literate in simplified

Traditional Chinese 中國

Simplified Chinese 中国

| | Anc. | Mod. | Anc. | Mod. | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Tortoise | | 龜 | | 明 | Bright |
| Above | | 上 | | 月 | Moon |
| Hill | | 山 | | 下 | Below |
| Stag | | 鹿 | | 鳥 | Bird |
| Eye | | 目 | | 耳 | Ear |
| Forest | | 林 | | 人 | Man |

Chinese characters may not be literate in traditional Chinese.

Traditional or classical characters

All those characters which are not simplified can be considered as original characters. Traditional or classical Chinese characters are taught and still used in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia, and elsewhere. Many textbooks, newspapers, and subtitles for movies in China are still written in traditional Chinese.



发音 Fāyīn

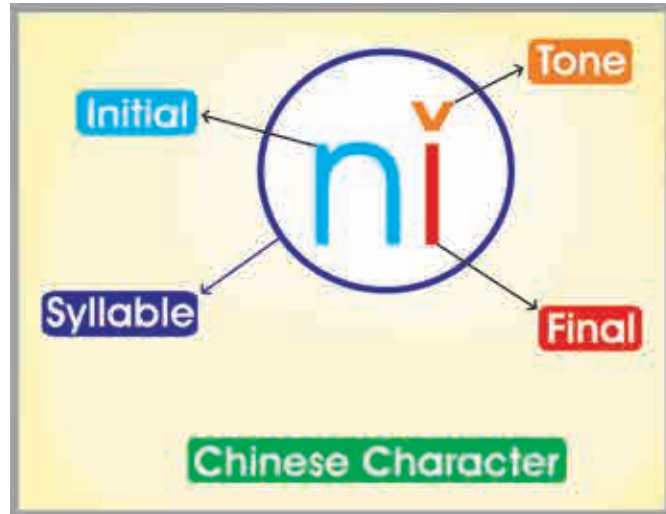
Chinese Pronunciation

LESSON

02

Picto - Phonetic aspect of the language

Chinese language is a picto phonetic language, meaning there is a spoken part that is phonetic and a written part that is Chinese characters, which is pictographic. The characters are called Han Zi (汉字). Chinese language doesn't have alphabet. Every word is represented by a character. In 1958, China officially adopted a system for expressing Chinese sounds using English alphabet (Romanization). This new system is called Pīn Yīn (literally - spell and sound). This system is adopted universally for Chinese language learning.



What is Pīn Yīn?

Pīnyīn is a method of expressing Chinese sounds using English alphabet (Romanization). When you express Chinese sound in Pīnyīn it becomes syllable. A Chinese syllable is usually composed of an initial, a final and a tone. Former is a consonant that begins with the syllable (Initial-consonants) and the latter is the rest of syllable (Final-vowels).

Introduction to Syllable

Chinese syllable consists of **Initial + Final + Tone**.

Nǐ – N is initial and i is final.

Hǎo – H is Initial and ao is final.

Initials - There are 21 Initials.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----|---|
| b | p | m | f |
| d | t | n | l |
| g | k | h | |
| j | q | x | |
| z | c | s | |
| zh | ch | sh | r |
| <u>y</u> | <u>w</u> | | |

Y and W are not regular Initials. That is sometimes they take the sound of the initials following them.

Pronunciation of Chinese sounds in English

| Initial | English Pronunciation |
|---------|---------------------------|
| a | same as “a” in “ask” |
| b | same as “p” in ‘purse’ |
| c | same as “ts” in ‘tsunami’ |
| d | same as “t” in ‘taiwan’ |
| e | same as “a” in “away” |
| f | same as “f ” in “fan” |
| g | same as “k” in “king” |
| h | same as “h” in “hello” |
| i | same as “i” in “ink” |
| j | same as “ch” in “cheese” |
| k | close to “k”, in “khan” |
| l | same as “l” in “London” |
| m | same as “m” in “many” |
| n | same as “n” in “now” |
| o | same as “o” in “open” |
| p | close to “ph” in “phone” |
| q | chh |
| r | same as “r” in “rat” |
| s | same as “s” in “same” |
| t | same as “th” in “think” |
| u | ..... |
| v | ..... |
| w | same as “w” in “work” |
| x | same as “sh” in “shop” |
| y | same as “yi” in “yield” |
| z | ..... |
| ch | ..... |
| sh | same as “sh” in “shy” |
| zh | same as “ch” in “chat” |

Finals - There are 36 Finals.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| a | o | e | i | u | ü | | |
| ai | ei | ao | ou | ia | ie | ua | uo |
| üe | iao | iou | uai | uei | | | |
| an | ian | uan | üan | en | in | uen | ün |
| ang | iang | uang | eng | ing | ueng | ong | iong |
| er | | | | | | | |



Mandarin Chinese Phonetic Chart

| Final Initial | a | o | e | i | er | ai | ei | ao | ou | an | en | ang | eng | ong |
|------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| b | ba | bo | | | | bai | bei | bao | | ban | ben | bang | beng | |
| p | pa | po | | | | pai | pei | pao | pou | pan | pen | pang | peng | |
| m | ma | mo | me | | | mai | mei | mao | mou | man | men | mang | meng | |
| f | fa | fo | | | | | fei | | fou | fan | fen | fang | feng | |
| d | da | | de | | | dai | dei | dao | dou | dan | den | dang | deng | dong |
| t | ta | | te | | | tai | | tao | tou | tan | | tang | teng | tong |
| n | na | | ne | | | nai | nei | nao | nou | nan | nen | nang | neng | nong |
| l | la | | le | | | lai | lei | lao | lou | lan | | lang | leng | long |
| g | ga | | ge | | | gai | gei | gao | gou | gan | gen | gang | geng | gong |
| k | ka | | ke | | | kai | kei | kao | kou | kan | ken | kang | keng | kong |
| h | ha | | he | | | hai | hei | hao | hou | han | hen | hang | heng | hong |
| j | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| q | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| zh | zha | | zhe | zhi | | zhai | zhei | zhao | zhou | zhan | zhen | zhang | zheng | zhong |
| ch | cha | | che | chi | | chai | | chao | chou | chan | chen | chang | cheng | chong |
| sh | sha | | she | shi | | shai | shei | shao | shou | shan | shen | shang | sheng | |
| r | | | re | ri | | | | rao | rou | ran | ren | rang | reng | rong |
| z | za | | ze | zi | | zai | zei | zao | zou | zan | zen | zang | zeng | zong |
| c | ca | | ce | ci | | cai | | cao | cou | can | cen | cang | ceng | cong |
| s | sa | | se | si | | sai | | sao | sou | san | sen | sang | seng | song |
| | | | | | er | | | | | | | | | |

Mandarin Chinese Phonetic Chart

| Final Initial | i | ia | iao | ie | iou | ian | in | iang | ing | iong |
|------------------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| b | bi | | biao | bie | | bian | bin | | bing | |
| P | pi | | piao | pie | | pian | pin | | ping | |
| m | mi | | miao | mie | miu | mian | min | | ming | |
| f | | | | | | | | | | |
| d | di | | diao | die | diu | dian | | | ding | |
| t | ti | | tiao | tie | | tian | | | ting | |
| n | ni | | niao | nie | niu | nian | nin | niang | ning | |
| l | li | lia | liao | lie | liu | lian | lin | liang | ling | |
| g | | | | | | | | | | |
| k | | | | | | | | | | |
| h | | | | | | | | | | |
| j | ji | jia | jiao | jie | jiu | jian | jin | jiang | jing | jiong |
| q | qi | qia | qiao | qie | qiu | qian | qin | qiang | qing | qiong |
| x | xi | xia | xiao | xie | xiu | xian | xin | xiang | xing | xiong |
| zh | | | | | | | | | | |
| ch | | | | | | | | | | |
| sh | | | | | | | | | | |
| r | | | | | | | | | | |
| z | | | | | | | | | | |
| c | | | | | | | | | | |
| s | | | | | | | | | | |
| | yi | ya | yao | ye | you | yan | yin | yang | ying | yong |



Mandarin Chinese Phonetic Chart

| Final Initial | u | ua | uo | uai | uei | uan | uen | uang | ueng | ü | üe | üan | ün |
|------------------|-----|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|------|----|-----|------|-----|
| b | bu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p | pu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| m | mu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f | fu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d | du | | duo | | dui | duan | dun | | | | | | |
| t | tu | | tuo | | tui | tuan | tun | | | | | | |
| n | nu | | nuo | | | nuan | | | | nü | nüe | | |
| l | lu | | luo | | | luan | lun | | | lǚ | lüe | | |
| g | gu | gua | guo | guai | gui | guan | gun | guang | | | | | |
| k | ku | kua | kuo | kuai | kui | kuan | kun | kuang | | | | | |
| h | hu | hua | huo | huai | hui | huan | hun | huang | | | | | |
| j | | | | | | | | | | ju | jue | juan | jun |
| q | | | | | | | | | | qu | que | quan | qun |
| x | | | | | | | | | | xu | xue | xuan | xun |
| zh | zhu | zhua | zhuo | zhuai | zhui | zhuan | zhun | zhuang | | | | | |
| ch | chu | chua | chuo | chuai | chui | chuan | chun | chuang | | | | | |
| sh | shu | shua | shuo | shuai | shui | shuan | shun | shuang | | | | | |
| r | ru | | ruo | | ruì | ruan | run | | | | | | |
| z | zu | | zuo | | zui | zuan | zun | | | | | | |
| c | cu | | cuo | | cui | cuan | cun | | | | | | |
| s | su | | suo | | sui | suan | sun | | | | | | |
| | wu | wa | wo | wai | wei | wan | wen | wang | weng | yu | yue | yuan | yun |

Concept on Monosyllabic, Disyllabic and Polysyllabic words

In Chinese language there exist Monosyllabic, Disyllabic and Polysyllabic words. This basically means that when a Chinese word is pronounced, it has one sound or two sounds or many sounds (Syllables). Along with the sound Chinese character also exists and has its own meaning.

| Monosyllabic sound | Chinese Character | Meaning |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| hē | 喝 | To drink |
| shū | 书 | Book |
| chá | 茶 | Tea |
| Disyllabic sound | Chinese Character | Meaning |
| zhuōzi | 桌子 | Table |
| guójiā | 国家 | Country |
| xuéxiào | 学校 | School |
| Polysyllabic sound | Chinese Character | Meaning |
| pīngpāngqiú | 乒乓球 | PingPong -Table Tennis |
| shōu yīn jī | 收音机 | Radio |

Pronunciation Exercise

| Read aloud the following Initials. | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| zh | ch | sh | r |
| z | c | s | - |
| j | q | x | - |
| g | k | h | - |
| d | t | n | l |
| b | p | m | f |

| Read aloud the following simple finals | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | o | e | i | u | ü |

| Read aloud contrast sounds of the initials. | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| z - j | c - q | s - x |
| z - zh | c - ch | s - sh |
| j - zh | q - ch | x - sh |



Pīnyīn Writing System

Pīnyīn is the name for the system used to express Chinese words or Hànzì into the Roman Alphabet. Pīnyīn is used to make learning Chinese easier.

The use of Pīnyīn was first adopted in the 1950s by the Chinese government and it was adopted universally in 1979.

People who are learning Chinese use pīnyīn as starting point, since the complex written characters of the Chinese language can be challenging.

When studying Chinese words in Pīnyīn, it is important to remember that the letters of the words do not always correspond with English pronunciations.

In some cases, the sounds used in English do not appear in Chinese, so their representative letters have been adopted for other sounds.

In other instances, letter combinations like “xi” will give a unique sound, not found in English. This can be challenging for people who look at text in Pīnyīn, since it will be incomprehensible if the letters are just sounded out with an English pronunciation.

For native Chinese people the scope of Pīnyīn is very limited because their written language represents ideas and concepts more than sounds.

Chinese is a highly tonal language, so speakers need to know how to place the emphasis on a word, else they may pronounce the word wrong. In Pīnyīn, this emphasis may be indicated by the tone mark.

Writing or reading Chinese in Pīnyīn is a short term method for learning Chinese. Ultimately, learners will probably want to learn written Chinese so that they can understand the nuances of the language.

Learning to write Chinese Hànzì is essential when it comes to illustrating basic concepts of Chinese grammar and sentence construction.

Pīnyīn is a short term learning tool to communicate the basic sound of a word because overemphasis on characters, in the initial phase of learning can actually distract from learning and understanding the language.

A great thing about Pīnyīn is that it represents Mandarin speech simply and straightforwardly, so it makes it easy to focus on speech, on *communicating*, which is the most important purpose of language.

Gradually students should learn the Chinese characters and skip the Pīnyīn all together to advance and accelerate their Chinese learning.



Chinese National Flag

National Flag of China is bright red with five golden stars. The star on the left is larger than the other four, and it represents the Communist Party of China. The other four represent millions of Chinese people. The red colour represents the communist revolution led by the Communist Party of China. The entire flag symbolizes Chinese people overcoming all difficulties, defeating all enemies and invaders.

National Anthem

The National Anthem of the People's Republic of China is "March of the Volunteers." This song was composed by Niè Ěr and Tián Hàn in 1932 and adopted as a theme song in the movie "Children of Trouble Times" in 1935. On 27 September 1949, "March of the Volunteers" was adopted as national anthem.



声调 Shēngdiào

Tones

LESSON

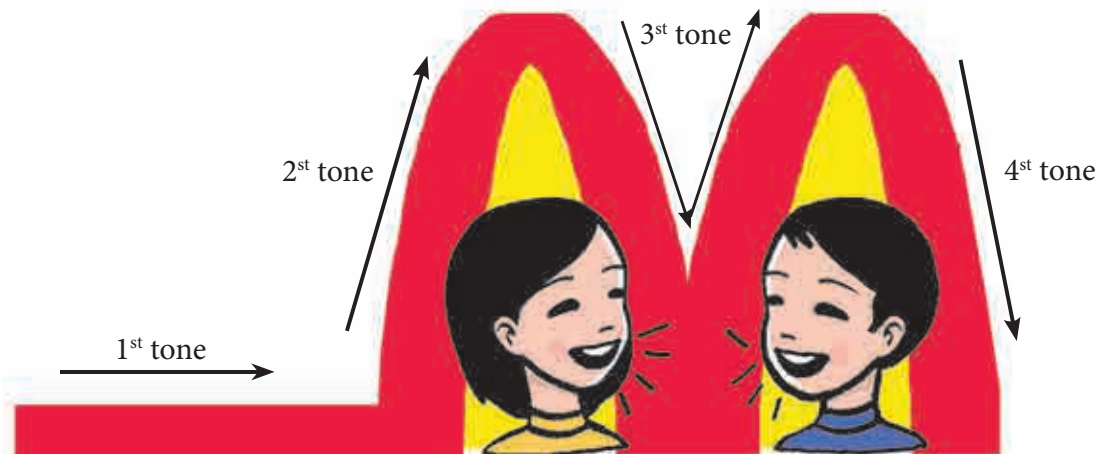
03

What are the TONES?

Mandarin Chinese is a tonal language. When a syllable is pronounced in different tones, it gives different meaning. In Chinese language, there are 5 basic tones. Each tone has a distinctive pitch contour which can be graphed using the Chinese 5-level system. It can be represented by the tone marks as under:

- (a) First tone (—)
- (b) Second tone (/)
- (c) Third tone (∨)
- (d) Fourth tone (\)
- (e) Neutral tone; it is represented by not having any tone mark.

Learn the Tones with M



Tone position

In Pīnyīn, Tones should be marked on a vowel. If a syllable has more than one vowel, the tone should be marked on the main vowel of the syllable. Vowels are listed in the following order: a, o, e, i, u and ü. As the vowel 'a' appears first in this list, the tone in the word 'liao' should be marked on the vowel 'a'.

4+1 Tones and and pitch contour

First Tone (—)

The first tone is high pitch flat tone. It is important to keep one's voice even (almost monotone) across the whole syllable while pronouncing the first tone. It is represented by a straight horizontal line (—) above a vowel in final.

Try practicing the following first tone syllables:

| | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----|
| mā | yī | lē | hōu |
| bō | kōng | nāo | yū |

Second Tone (↗)

The second tone is the tone in which the pitch rises moderately. The second tone is represented by putting a rising diagonal line (↗) above the vowel in final.

Try practicing the following second tone syllables:

| | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----|
| má | yí | lé | hóu |
| bó | kóng | náo | yú |

Third Tone (∨)

The third tone falls and then rises again. When pronounced clearly, it's tonal "dipping" is very distinctive. It is represented by a curved "dipping" line (∨) above a vowel in final.

Try practicing the following third tone syllables:

| | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----|
| mǎ | yǐ | lě | hǒu |
| bǒ | kǒng | nǎo | yǔ |

Fourth Tone (↘)

The fourth tone starts out high but drops sharply to the bottom of the tonal range. It is represented by a dropping diagonal line (↘) above a vowel in final.

Try practicing the following fourth tone syllables:

| | | | |
|----|------|-----|-----|
| mà | yì | lè | hòu |
| bò | kòng | nào | yù |

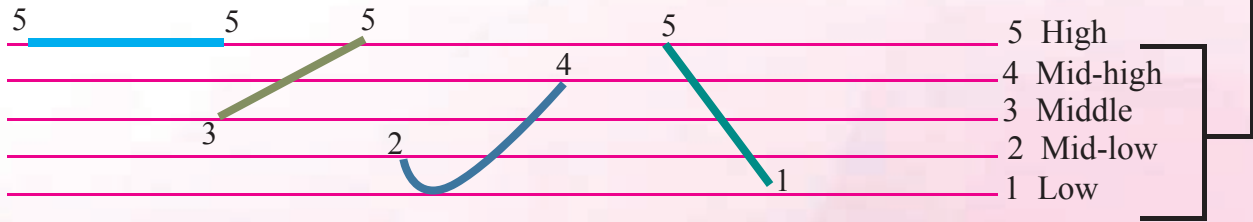
Neutral Tone

In standard Chinese pronunciation, there are many syllables that lose their original tones. The neutral tone is pronounced soft and short without regard to pitch. Syllables with a neutral tone have no tone mark.

Try practicing the following neutral tone syllables:

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|----|------|-----|----|
| ma | yi | le | hou | bo | kong | nao | yu |
|----|----|----|-----|----|------|-----|----|

Tonal Representation



Why TONES are important in Chinese Language?

Different tones have different meaning



mā
(mother)



má
(flax)



mǎ
(horse)



mà
(to scold)



wēn
(warm)



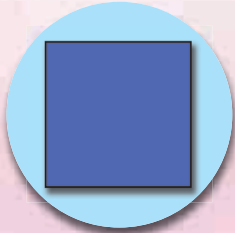
wén
(smell)



wěn
(messy)



wèn
(to ask)



fāng
(square)



fáng
(house)



fāng
(pay a visit)



fàng
(put down)



qī
(seven)



qí
(to ride)



qǐ
(get up)



qì
(angry)

Read the monosyllabic word with proper tone

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| — | mā pāi | dā duō | lī huān | gē yū | bāo wā | fēi yīn |
| / | má pái | dá duó | lí huán | gé yú | báo wá | fēi yín |
| ∨ | mǎ pǎi | dǎ duǒ | lǐ huǎn | gě yǔ | bǎo wǎ | fěi yǐn |
| \ | mà pài | dà duò | lì huàn | gè yù | bào wà | fèi yìn |

Tone rules

1. Tone mark is placed above final (vowel) sound.
2. When a syllable contains 2 or more vowels, the tone mark should be placed above the main vowel. It means the vowel which is pronounced more clearly and loudly. For example – zǎo’ān, zài jiàn
3. When a tone mark is placed above the vowel i, the dot above i should be omitted. e.g. - lì
4. When iu or ui is used, the tone mark should be placed above the end vowel. e.g. - liù, duì
5. When there are two and three tones in a row, the first one becomes second tone. This rule is always followed, automatically, even though it will not be reflected in the pīnyīn.

See the following examples:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Originally | After applying the rule |
| 你好 (nǐ + hǎo) | 你好 (nǐ hǎo) |
| 很好 (hěn + hǎo) | 很好 (hěn hǎo) |

Tone Rule : 不 bù

When the word 不 (bù) precedes a fourth tone, 不 changes to second tone (bú). This rule is always followed, automatically, and it will be reflected in the pīnyīn.

See the following examples:

Originally After applying the rule

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| 不对 (bù + duì) | 不对 (búduì) |
| 不去 (bù + qù) | 不去 (búqù) |
| 不错 (bù + cuò) | 不错 (búcuò) |

Tone Rule— (yī):

The character 一 (yī), meaning “one,” is pronounced in the first tone when comes as a independent syllable. It is pronounced in second tone when followed by a fourth tone. And it becomes fourth tone when followed by any other tone.

See the following examples:

Originally After applying the rule

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| 一个 (yī + gè) | 一个 (yígè) |
| 一半 (yī + bàn) | 一半 (yíbàn) |

Pronunciation Exercise – Read aloud to understand the phonetics better:

| Consonants | Mandarin Example |
|------------|--|
| b | bēi = glass, bái = white, bǐ = pencil, bàba = father |
| p | péngyou = friend, piào = ticket |
| m | māma = mother, měi = beautiful |
| f | fēng = wind, fàn = food |
| d | dà = big, dōu = all, duō = many |
| t | Tā = he/she/it, tài = too/very |
| n | nǐ = you, nián = year, nàr = there, nǎ = which |
| l | lái = come, lǎo = old, là = hot/spicy |
| g | gāo = tall, gē = song, gěi = give |
| k | kǎ = card, kàn = look, kǎo = examine |
| h | hē = drink, hé = and, huān = happy |
| j | jiǔ = nine, jiā = home / family |
| q | qǐng = please, qù = to go, qī = seven |
| x | xièxie = thank you, xué = study, xiǎo = small |
| z | zài - at/on, zuò = to do, zuò = to sit, zǒu = walk |
| c | cài = dish, cān = meal, cuò = wrong / mistake |
| s | sān = three, sè = colour, suì = age/year |
| zh | zhōng = middle, zhōngguó = China, zhù = to stay/live |
| ch | chī = to eat, chá = tea, chǎo = stir fry/ cook |
| sh | shí = ten, shì = to be (am/is/are) |
| r | rì = sun / day, rè = hot, rén = person |
| y | yún = cloud, yuán = Chinese currency, yuán = garden |
| w | wǒ = I, wài = outside / foreign, wǎn = bowl |

练习 Liànxí : 

Practice four tones.

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| māng | máng | mǎng | màng |
| wō | wó | wǒ | wò |
| nān | nán | nǎn | nàn |
| tōng | tóng | tǒng | tòng |
| hēn | hén | hěn | hèn |

Practice sound discrimination.

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| pén | péng | kuài | guài |
| děng | dǒng | duō | tuō |
| láng | léng | fěnn | fěng |
| kuā | guā | tàn | táng |
| gēn | gēng | huì | kui |



Chinese Cuisine

Chinese cooking is an important part of Chinese Culture, also known as Chinese food culture and it has an important impact on East Asian Region. The art of Chinese cooking has been developed and refined over many centuries.

Chinese people pay great attention to courtesy, the food culture is deep rooted in China's history. The primary eating utensils are chopsticks and ceramic spoon. In a Chinese meal, everyone will have their own rice bowl; however, the accompanying dishes are shared communally. Dishes are served in the middle of a table.

Below is the list of some of the famous Chinese cuisine.

- 火锅 (Huǒguō) Hot pot
- 面条 (Miàn tiáo) Noodles
- 酸菜鱼 (Suāncàiyú) Fish with Sichuan pickles
- 炒青菜 (Chǎoqīngcài) Stir-fried vegetables
- 麻婆豆腐 (Mápo dòufǔ) Stir-fried tofu
- 宫保鸡丁 (Gōngbǎo jīdīng) Kung Pao chicken
- 鱼香肉丝 (Yúxiāng ròusī) Shredded pork with garlic sauce
- 烤鸭 (Kǎoyā) Roasted duck
- 番茄蛋花汤 (Fānqié dàn huā tāng) Tomato and egg soup
- 饺子 (Jiǎozi) Dumpling

汉字 Hànzì

Chinese Characters

LESSON

04

Origin of hanzi

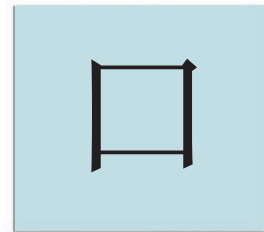
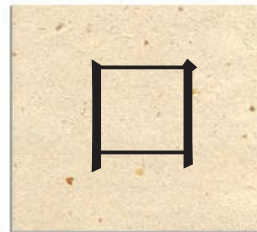
Original character to simplified one



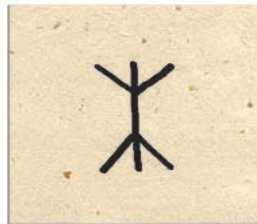
There are six categories of Chinese characters: pictographs, pictophonetic characters, associative compounds, self-explanatory characters, phonetic loan characters and mutually explanatory characters. Here we only introduce the common four categories, because the other two categories are not widely used.

1. Pictographs

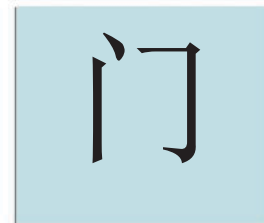
Some Chinese characters were created from pictures of real things, like “kǒu 口 mouth.”



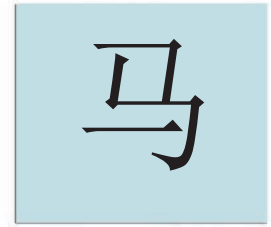
“mù 木 tree”



“mén 门 door”



“mǎ 马 horse”



2. Picto-phonetic characters

Picto-phonetic characters are made from a radical and another component.

Picto-phonetic characters can be divided into 8 types. The most common type is “left radical right phonetic.” The left part of the Chinese character is a radical; it shows you the possible meaning this Chinese character might be related to, and from the right part, you can guess how to read/pronounce the Chinese character or the sound of the character to a certain extent.

For example: 青 (qīng – green grass), 请 (qǐng – request), 情 (qíng – feeling)
 远 (yuǎn – far away), 元 (yuán – currency unit/Chinese yuan), 院 (yuàn – courtyard, compound)

Like “ma 吗 a question word”

The left part is a radical, “kǒu 口 mouth;” you need to ask questions by mouth, so the left part shows you the possible meaning, and the pronunciation of the right part “mǎ 马 horse” is similar with “ma 吗 a question word.”

“mā 妈 mother”

The left side is a radical, “nǚ 女 female” shows the meaning; the right side shows the phonetic, because “mǎ 马 horse” and “mā 妈 mother” have similar pronunciations.

3. Associative compounds

These Chinese characters can be divided into two parts: One part is about figure, the other part is about meaning.

For example: in “xiū 休 rest,” the left part is the radical indicating person, the right part means tree; it’s like a man leaning against a tree.

“dàn 旦 daybreak, dawn,” , the upper part is “rì 日 the sun,” and the lower part is like the horizontal line; when the sun rises from the horizon line it’s daybreak.

“nán 男 male, man, ” the upper part is “tián 田 farm field,” the lower part is “lì 力 strength,” for people who work in the field with strength are men.

4. Self-explanatory characters

These types of Chinese characters are not convenient to be drawn as a concrete



image, so they are shown by a single abstract symbol, line, or a pictograph and an abstract symbol.

For example: “yī 一 one,” “èr 二 two,” “sān 三 three,” one line represents the number “one,” two abstract lines are just the abstract image of two things, and so is three.

“shàng 上, on, up,” the short line shows the position; it’s up the long line “xià 下, down, below,” the short line is below the long line.



Like “xiōng 凶 deadly trap”

U = U (cupped pit) + X (crossed thorn) when people fell into a trap or pit, the scared feeling and the bad situation is just represented by “X”

It is not that every Chinese character can be classified into a certain category, because they have experienced a long-term process of evolution. However, knowing the principles of making Chinese characters can help in memorizing easily and learn it with fun.

Basic Strokes of Chinese Language

| Stroke | Direction | Name | In Context |
|--------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 丶 | ↘ | diǎn | 你 字 |
| 一 | → | héng | 言 天 甚 |
| 丨 | ↓ | shù | 到 田 甚 |
| 丿 | ↙ | piě | 你 禾 字 |
| ㇇ | ↘ | nà | 天 禾 |
| ノ | ↗ | tí | 我 |
| フ | ↘ | hénggōu | 字 爱 |
| 冫 | ↙ | shùgōu | 小 到 你 |
| ㇇ | ↘ | xiégōu | 我 戈 |
| フ | ↘ | héngzhé | 回 要 |
| ㇇ | ↘ | shùzhé | 忙 甚 |

Stroke order

Each character is composed of various strokes. There are 11 basic strokes. A character may have one stroke or multiple numbers of strokes. Every character has

fixed number of strokes and for writing the character, a sequence is followed which is called as stroke order. There are certain rules for stroke order which are as follows:

| Rule | Example | Meaning |
|---|---------|---------------|
| 1. First Horizontal, then Vertical | 十 | shí = ten |
| 2. First Left, then right | 人 | rén = person |
| 3. From top to bottom | 三 | sān = three |
| 4. From left to right | 儿 | ér = child |
| 5. From outside to inside | 间 | jiān = middle |
| 6. First fill in the inside and then close (seal) | 国 | guó = country |
| 7. Middle first then left and right | 小 | xiǎo = small |

A Chinese Radical

Every Chinese character has a radical. A Chinese radical (部首- bùshǒu - literally: “section header”) is a graphical component of a Chinese character under which the character is traditionally listed in a Chinese dictionary. A radical has several functions: It allows you to search a character in a dictionary, it may give hint about the meaning of the character and it may even suggest the pronunciation! There are around 214 radicals.

练习 Liànxí :

1. Recognise the following basic Radicals and write meaning in English.

- 人
- 儿
- 日
- 月
- 手
- 口
- 山
- 大
- 小
- 工

2. Write appropriate radical for the following English words:

- 1. Water
- 2. Ice
- 3. Grass
- 4. Soil
- 5. Door

Chines Stroke

The image displays a grid for practicing Chinese calligraphy strokes. It consists of 8 rows and 9 columns. Each row is designed to teach a specific stroke through three stages of fading (solid, dashed, and dotted) followed by seven empty boxes for independent practice. The strokes are as follows:

- Row 1: Top-left to bottom-right diagonal stroke.
- Row 2: Horizontal stroke.
- Row 3: Vertical stroke.
- Row 4: Rightward curve.
- Row 5: Downward curve.
- Row 6: Diagonal stroke from top-left to bottom-right.
- Row 7: Horizontal stroke with a rightward arrowhead.
- Row 8: Downward curve.





Calligraphy

Picasso, the world famous master of art, once expressed that “If I once lived in China, I must had become a calligrapher rather than a painter”. Calligraphy is one of the unique and traditional arts of China. Chinese calligraphy has a long history of about 1000 years. Chinese calligraphy mainly has five categories i.e. seal script, official script, formal script, running script and cursive script.



UNIT TWO

你好 Nǐ Hǎo Hello!

LESSON 05



对话: Duìhuà: 1. 🎧 5.1

大为 : 你好!
dàwéi : nǐ hǎo!
丽娜 : 你好!
lǐnà : nǐ hǎo!



Translation 🎧

David : Hello!
Leena : Hello!

生词 Shēngcí 🎧 5.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 你 | nǐ | pronoun | you |
| 您 | nín | pronoun | you (polite) |
| 好 | hǎo | adjective | well, good |

对话: Duìhuà: 2. 🎧 5.3



王老师 : 大家早上好!
wáng lǎoshī : dàjiā, zǎoshang hǎo!
大家 : 老师, 早上好!
dàjiā : lǎoshī, zǎoshang hǎo!

Translation 🎧

Wang teacher : Good Morning everyone.
Everyone : Good Morning Teacher !

生词 Shēngcí 5.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| 大家 | dàjiā | pronoun | everyone/everybody |
| 老师 | lǎoshī | pronoun | teacher |
| 早上 | zǎoshang | noun | morning |

对话: Duìhuà: 3. 5.5

林月 : 谢谢!
 Línyuè : xièxie !
 丽娜 : 不客气 !
 Lǐnà : bú kèqi!

Translation

Linyue : Thank you.
 Leena : You are welcome!



生词 Shēngcí 5.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 谢谢 | xièxie | verb | to thank |
| 不 | bú | adverb | no, not |
| 客气 | kèqi | adjective | polite, courteous |
| 不客气 | bú kèqi | | you are welcome (no need to be courteous) |

对话: Duìhuà: 4. 5.7



丽娜 : 对不起。
 Lǐnà : duì bu qǐ.
 马克 : 没关系。
 Mǎkè : méi guānxi.

Translation

Leena : I am sorry!
 Mike : That's Ok!

生词 Shēngcí Audio  5.8

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|------------|---------|--|
| 对不起 | duì buqǐ | verb | to be sorry |
| 没关系 | méi guānxi | verb | that's ok, it doesn't matter, never mind |

对话: Duìhuà: 5.  5.9

大为 : 再见, 晚安。
 dàwéi : zàijiàn, wǎn ān.
 林月 : 明天见, 晚安。
 línyuè : míngtiān jiàn, wǎn ān.

Translation 

David : Goodbye, Good night
 Linyue : See you tomorrow, Good night



生词 Shēngcí  5.10

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|---------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 再见 | zàijiàn | verb | good bye, see you again. |
| 明天 | míngtiān | noun | tomorrow |
| 晚安 | wǎn'ān | verb | good night |
| 明天见 | míngtiān jiàn | | see you tomorrow |

练习 Liànxí : 

Give meaning for the following words in English.

- dàjiā
- zǎoshang
- lǎoshi
- duìbuqǐ
- wǎn'ān

Give pīnyīn for the following words.

- Tomorrow
- Good bye
- Thank you
- You are welcome
- No problem

Complete the following dialogue in Pīnyīn.

林月： duìbuqǐ

大为：

林月： xièxie

大为：

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| 再见 | 大家 | 谢谢 | 明天 | 你 | 老师 | 早上 | 对不起 | 没关系 | 晚安 | 你们 |
|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|



General myths and beliefs

1. Don't leave chopsticks in the bowl after having a meal; it resembles incense over dead body.
2. Wearing a green cap signifies that you are cheating on your spouse.
3. Taboo on different gifts: Gifting clocks/watches symbolises death, gifting sharp articles is not considered as ideal gift. Gifting shoes symbolises evil. Gifting handkerchief may mean goodbye forever.
4. Do not sweep on the 1st day of the Chinese new year. They believe it sweeps away the good fortune along with it.





我也很好！ Wǒ Yě Hěn Hǎo!! I Am Also Fine

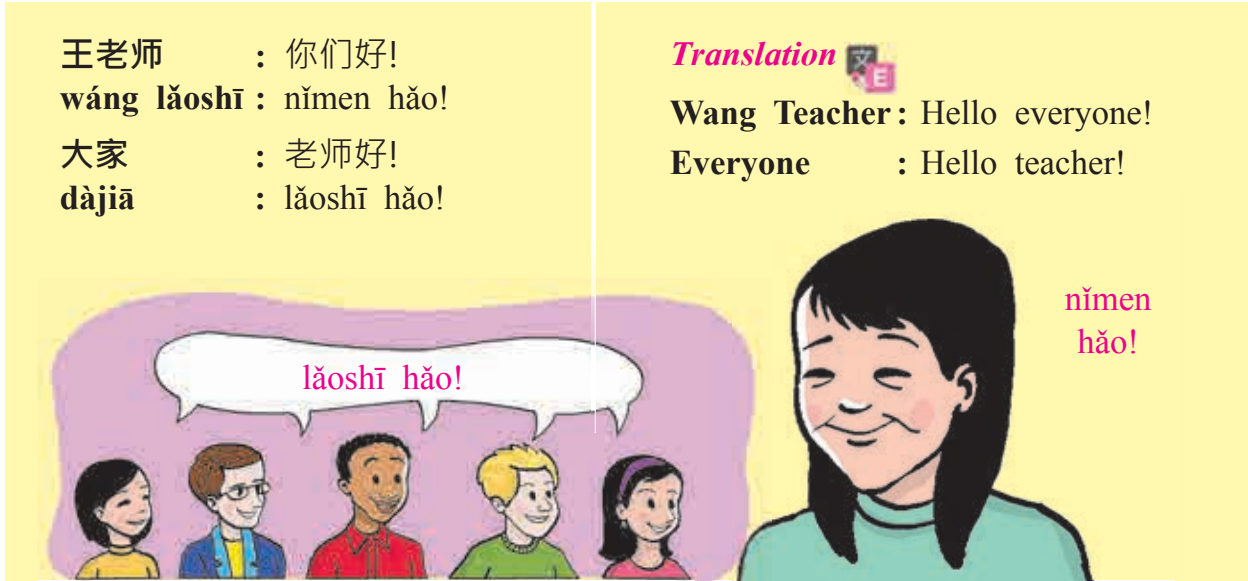
LESSON 06

对话: Duihuà: 1. 🎧 6.1

王老师 : 你们好!
wáng lǎoshī : nǐmen hǎo!
大家 : 老师好!
dàjiā : lǎoshī hǎo!

Translation 🗨️

Wang Teacher: Hello everyone!
Everyone : Hello teacher!



生词 Shēngcí 🎧 6.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| 你们 | nǐmen | pronoun | you (plural) |

对话: Duihuà: 2. 🎧 6.3

mǎkè, nǐ hǎo ma?
wǒ hěn hǎo. nǐ ne?



林月 : 马克, 你好吗?
línyuè : mǎkè, nǐ hǎo ma?
马克 : 我很好。你呢?
mǎkè : wǒ hěn hǎo. nǐ ne?
林月 : 我也很好。谢谢。
línyuè : wǒ yě hěn hǎo. xièxie。

Translation 🗨️

Linyue: Mike, how are you?
Mike : I am fine. How about you?
Linyue: I am also fine. Thank you.

生词 Shēngcí 6.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| 我 | wǒ | pronoun | I |
| 吗 | ma | auxiliary | interrogative particle |
| 很 | hěn | adverb | very |
| 呢 | ne | auxiliary | particle |
| 也 | yě | adverb | also, too |

对话: Duihuà: 3. 6.5

王老师 : 马克好吗?
wáng lǎoshī : mǎkè hǎo ma?
 大为 : 他很好。
dàwéi : tā hěn hǎo
 王老师 : 丽娜好吗?
wáng lǎoshī : lǐnà hǎo ma?
 大为 : 她也很好。
dàwéi : tā yě hěn hǎo.



Translation

Wang Teacher : How is Mike?
David : He is fine.
Wang Teacher : How is Leena?
David : She is also fine.

生词 Shēngcí 6.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|---|
| 们 | men | affix | Placed after personal pronoun or a noun referring to a person to form the plural. |
| 他 | tā | pronoun | he |
| 她 | tā | pronoun | she |
| 它 | tā | pronoun | it |
| 他们 | tāmen | pronoun | they |



语法 Yǔfǎ:

Subject + Predicate sentence

This is the most basic grammar pattern in Chinese language.

Subject + Predicate (Verb)

- 我坐。(zuò – to sit) wǒ zuò. I sit.
- 你看。(kàn – to see, look) nǐ kàn. You look.

When you add object in predicate, the pattern is –

Subject + Predicate (Verb + Object)

- 我说中文。(shuō – to speak) wǒ shuō zhōngwén. I speak Chinese.
- 她写汉字。(xiě – to write) tā xiě hànzì. She writes Chinese characters.

Adjectival Predicate

- 很 - hěn : In adjectival predicate sentences the adverb “hěn” is usually put in the predicate. This adverb is often put before the affirmative form

of the adjectival predicate sentence.

Interrogative particle ma -

- 吗 - ma : The interrogative particle 吗 (ma) is used at the end of a statement, to convert it into a yes/no question.

How to make a plural?

To make nouns and personal pronouns plural, the suffix -们 (-men) is added after the nouns or personal pronouns. E.g. 你-》你们，我-》我们，老师-》老师们

How to ask rhetorical question?

- 呢 - ne is used at the end of the sentence to ask the same question asked before.

Adverb for too/also

- 也 - yě is used after the subject and before verbs / adjectives. e.g. 我也很好。

练习 Liànxí -

1. Make sentence as per the following pattern using given pronouns.

[Statement] + 吗 ma ?

Examples :

- 你 好吗? nǐ hǎo ma?
- 您 好吗? nín hǎo ma?
- 大家 好吗? dàjiā hǎo ma?
- [Statement] + 呢 ne ?

| | |
|----|-------|
| 你 | nǐ |
| 你们 | nǐmen |
| 他 | tā |
| 她 | tā |
| 他们 | tāmen |

Examples :

- A : 你 好吗? A : nǐ hǎo ma?
- B : 我 很好。你 呢? B : wǒ hěn hǎo. nǐ ne?

Subject + 也 yě + Predicate.

- A : 我 也 很好。他 好吗? A : wǒ yě hěn hǎo. tā hǎo ma?
- B : 他 也 很好。 B : tā yě hěn hǎo.

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|
| 再见 | 大家 | 呢 | 吗 | 也 | 它 | 很 | 他们 | 她 | 我们 | 你们 |
|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|



Chinese Spring Festival

Chinese New Year, also referred to as Chinese Spring Festival is the grandest and most important festival in China. The festival begins on the first day of the first month of the traditional Chinese calendar and ends with Lantern Festival which is on the 15th day of the same month. During this time all families gather and enjoy delicious food and happy moments. As a tradition, the young members are given the red envelop “红包” hóngbāo by their elders.



现在上课 Xiànzài Shàng Kè

Class Begins Now!

LESSON

07

对话: Duìhuà: 1. 7.1

王老师 : 学生们好! 现在上课。
wáng lǎoshī : xuéshengmen hǎo!
 xiànzài shàng kè.

学生们 : 老师好。
xuéshēngmen : lǎoshī hǎo.

王老师 : 请坐。大家打开书。
wáng lǎoshī : qǐng zuò。dàjiā dǎkāi
 shū.

Translation

Wang Teacher : Hello students. The class begins.

Students : Hello teacher.


Wang Teacher : Please sit down. Everybody open your books.



生词 Shēngcí 7.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------------------|
| 现在 | xiànzài | noun | now, right now |
| 课 | kè | noun | class |
| 上课 | shàng kè | verb | to attend the class |
| 下课 | xià kè | ver | finish the class |
| 请 | qǐng | verb | to request, please |
| 坐 | zuò | verb | to sit |
| 打开 | dǎkāi | verb | to open |
| 开 | kāi | verb | to start, to open |
| 书 | shū | noun | book |

对话: Duihuà: 2. 🎧 7.3



wǒ jiào lǐnà.

马克 : 你叫什么名字?
 mǎkè : nǐ jiào shénme míngzì?
 丽娜 : 我叫丽娜。你姓什么?
 lǐnà : wǒ jiào lǐnà. nǐ xìng shénme?
 马克 : 我姓Waugh叫Waugh马克。
 mǎkè : wǒ xìng Waugh jiào Waugh mǎkè.

Translation 🎧 E

Mike : What is your name?
 Leena : My name is Leena. What is your surname?
 Mike : My surname is Waugh, called Mike Waugh.

生词 Shēngcí 🎧 7.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 叫 | jiào | verb | call, to be called |
| 什么 | shénme | pronoun | what |
| 姓 | xìng | noun | surname |
| 贵 | guì | adjective | costly, precious |


*贵姓 (guìxìng) – polite way of asking surname.

对话: Duihuà: 3. 🎧 7.5

王老师 : 请跟我说。
 wáng lǎoshī : qǐng gēn wǒ shuō.
 学生们 : 行。
 xuéshengmen : xíng.
 王老师 : 这是我们的教室。
 这是我的书。
 那是她的本子。
 wáng lǎoshī : zhè shì wǒmen de jiàoshì. zhè shì wǒ de shū. nà shì tā de běnzi.
 (students repeat after teacher Wáng)
 王老师 : 你们有问题吗?
 wáng lǎoshī : nǐmen yǒu wèntí ma?
 大为 : 老师, 我有问题。
 dàwéi : lǎoshī, wǒ yǒu wèntí.

Translation 🎧 E

Wang teacher : Please repeat after me.
 Students : Okay.
 Wang teacher : This is our classroom.
 This is my book.
 That is her book.
 (Students repeat after teacher Wáng)
 Wang teacher : Do you have any question?
 David : Teacher, I have a question.



lǎoshī, wǒ yǒu wèntí.

生词 Shēngcí 7.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 跟 | gēn | preposition | with |
| 说 | shuō | verb | to speak |
| 行 | xíng | verb | okay, all right, will do. |
| 这 | zhè / zhèi | pronoun | this |
| 那 | nà / nèi | pronoun | that |
| 是 | shì | verb | am / is / are |
| 的 | de | modal particle | used to indicate possession |
| 教室 | jiàoshì | noun | classroom |
| 学校 | xuéxiào | noun | school |
| 有 | yǒu | verb | to have |
| 问题 | wèntí | noun | question/problem |
| 本子 | běnzǐ | noun | notebook |

语法 Yǔfǎ:

1. The 是 sentence :

是 shì is used to connect two nouns (or pronouns) in a sentence. 是 shì is used to explain the subject. The affirmative form of a 是 shì sentence is **subject + 是 shì + object.**

In a 是 sentence, the sentence contains a predicate which is composed of 是 plus a word or phrase. The word or phrase used after 是 is the main element in the predicate.

2. Particle “的”de

Particle word 的 (de) is used to show possession. It is also an attributive modifier as it gives us more information about the noun. It can be omitted for close relations.

Pronoun / Noun+ 的 de

Pronoun/noun+的 de + noun

Example:

你的 nǐ de = your

他们的 tāmen de = their

学生的 xuéshēng de = student's

我的老师。wǒ de lǎoshī = My teacher.

他的书包。tā de shūbāo = His schoolbag

3. In Chinese, the name can be asked in different ways :

你叫什么名字？

nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

OR

你叫什么？ nǐ jiào shénme?

OR

你的名字是什么？

nǐ de míngzì shì shénme?

OR

你姓什么？ nǐ xìng shénme?

OR

您贵姓？ nín guìxìng?

4. The 有 sentence :

The verb 有 (yǒu), which means “to have,” is used to express existence or presence or possession of something. This is similar to saying “there is” or “there are” in English.

Subject + 有 + Object.

Example :

我有本子。 wǒ yǒu běnzǐ.

I have a notebook.

他有书。 tā yǒu shū. He has a book.

练习 Liànxí : ✍️ -

Use the following additional vocabulary and make sentences.



.....

.....



.....

.....



.....

.....



Additional vocabulary 🎧 7.7

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| 来 | lái | verb | to come |
| 进 | jìn | verb | to enter |
| 听 | tīng | verb | to listen |
| 看 | kàn | verb | to look / see |
| 读 | dú | verb | to read |
| 写 | xiě | verb | to write |

Activity

With the help of the following new words and 这 zhè /那 nà describe your classroom.



For example - zhè shì zhuōzi. / nà shì bái bǎn.

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|------------------------|
| 黑板 | hēibǎn | noun | blackboard |
| 白板 | báibǎn | noun | whiteboard |
| 桌子 | zhuōzi | noun | table |
| 椅子 | yǐzi | noun | chair |
| 铅笔 | qiānbǐ | noun | pencil |
| 钢笔 | gāngbǐ | noun | ink pen |
| 门 | mén | noun | door |
| 书架 | shūjià | noun | bookshelf |
| 课 | kè | noun | class/ lesson/ lecture |

Spoken Activity – Read aloud these classroom expressions.

| | | |
|------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 下课 | xiàkè. | Class is over. |
| 再说一遍 | zài shuō yíbiàn. | Speak once again. |
| 看黑板 | kàn hēibǎn | Look at the black board. |
| 一起读 | yìqǐ dú. | Read together. |
| 现在休息 | xiànzài xiūxi. | Now, take a break. |

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 坐 | 有 | 请 | 是 | 这 | 的 | 那 | 在 | 现在 | 书 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|



Martial Arts

Chinese Martial Arts popularly known as Gōngfū or Wǔshù. Gōngfū or Wǔshù is a series of fighting styles and developed over a long time. Nowadays, it is regarded as a traditional sport gaining more and more popularity. Chinese martial art has different styles including Shàolín, Tàijíquán (Tai Chi) and Qìgōng. Wǔshù means martial arts. It is formed from two words Wǔ and shù. Wǔ means martial or military, shù means art of skill.





我的教室 Wǒ De Jiàoshì

My Classroom

LESSON

08

对话: Duìhuà: 1. 🎧8.1

鲁宾 : 你的教室大吗?
 lǚbīn : nǐ de jiàoshì dà ma?
 林月 : 我的教室不大。
 lín yuè : wǒ de jiàoshì bù dà.
 鲁宾 : 你的教室有黑板吗?
 lǚbīn : nǐ de jiàoshì yǒu hēibǎn ma?
 林月 : 没有, 我教室有白板。
 lín yuè : méiyǒu, wǒ jiàoshì yǒu bái bǎn.



Translation 🗣️

Rubin : Is your classroom big?
 Linyue : My classroom is not big.
 Rubin : Is there blackboard in your classroom?
 Linyue : No, we have white board in the classroom.

生词 Shēngcí 🎧8.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 教室 | jiàoshì | noun | classroom |
| 大 | dà | adjective | big |
| 黑板 | hēi bǎn | noun | black board |
| 白板 | bái bǎn | noun | white board |

对话: Duìhuà 2. 🎧8.3

鲁宾 : 这是汉语词典吗?
 lǚbīn : zhè shì hànyǔ cídiǎn ma?
 王老师 : 这不是汉语词典。这是日语词典。
 wáng lǎoshī : zhè bú shì hànyǔ cídiǎn. zhè shì rìyǔ cídiǎn.
 鲁宾 : 你的词典新吗?
 lǚbīn : nǐ de cídiǎn xīn ma?
 王老师 : 不新。
 wáng lǎoshī : bù xīn.

zhè bú shì hànyǔ
 cídiǎn. zhè shì rìyǔ
 cídiǎn



Translation 

Rubin : Is it a Chinese dictionary?

Wang Teacher : This is not a Chinese dictionary. This is a Japanese dictionary.

Rubin : Is it a new dictionary?

Wang Teacher : No, it is not new.

生词 Shēngcí  8.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 汉语 | Hànyǔ | noun | Chinese language |
| 词典 | cídiǎn | noun | dictionary |
| 日语 | Rìyǔ | noun | Japanese language |
| 新 | xīn | adjective | new |

语法 Yǔfǎ:**Negation**

Both 不 (bù) and 没 (méi) can be placed in front of a verb or an adjective to show negation. However, 不 (bù) and 没 (méi) are not usually interchangeable.

(a) 不 (bù)

不 (bù) Negates in the Present and Future tense. 没 (méi) is used to negate in past tense.

不 (bù) is generally used to negate an action that you do not want to do or do not intend to do (in the future).

Subject + 不 + Verb**OR****Subject + 不 + Verb + Object****Example :**

- 爸爸不吃晚饭。
bàba bù chī wǎnfàn.
dad does not eat dinner.
 - 他不喜欢说话。
tā bù xǐhuan shuō huà.
He doesn't like to speak.
- When it comes to a simple negation

of an adjective (such as “not cold”), use 不 (bù).

不 + Adjective**Example :**

- 我们不饿。(è – hungry)
wǒmen bù è.
We're not hungry.
- 今天不冷。(lěng – cold)
jīntiān bù lěng.
Today isn't cold.

(b) 没有 méi yǒu

有 Yǒu is negated by 没 méi

Example :

- 我有狗。wǒ yǒu gǒu.
I have a dog.
- 我没有狗。wǒ méiyǒu gǒu.
I don't have a dog.

Affirmative - Negative Question

In Chinese one can make affirmative and negative questions by putting affirmative and negative of the verb together.

Verb + bù 不 + Verb

Verb + **méi** 没 + Verb.

是不是? **Shì bú shì?** Is it (or not)?

不 (bù) used for asking question in affirmative negative format

This is done by stating a verb and then immediately repeating that verb in a negative state (with 不 (bù).)

Subject + Verb + 不 + Verb + Object

Example :

- 他是不是你的老师?
tā shì bù shì nǐ de lǎoshī?
Is he your teacher?
- 她想不想来?
tā xiǎng bù xiǎng lái?

Does she want to come?

The verb 有 (yǒu) is negated with 没 (méi) and not 不 (bù).

The structure for affirmative - negative questions with 有 (yǒu) is

Subject+ 有没有 + Object

- 你有没有问题?
nǐ yǒu méi yǒu wèntí?
Do you have question?
- 他 有没有词典?
tā yǒu méiyǒu cídiǎn?
Does hi have a dictionary?

练习 Liànxí ✍️ -

Make affirmative – negative sentence with the following words.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 新 xīn = new | ..... | 饿 è = hungry | ..... |
| 听 tīng = to listen | ..... | 画 huà = to paint | ..... |
| 看 kàn = to see | ..... | 喝 hē = to drink | ..... |

Listening Practice 🎧 8.5

Match the following pictures with appropriate verbs given below.

- 写 xiě = to write
- 看 kàn = to see
- 画 huà = to paint
- 听 tīng = to listen
- 喝 hē = to drink
- 饿 è = hungry



Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 汉语 | 教室 | 白板 | 大 | 词典 | 新 | 汉语 | 听 | 日语 |
|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|



Chinese Dragon

Dragon is a creature that appears in Chinese mythology and folklore. The Chinese dragon is believed to be extraordinarily powerful and when it flies, it is usually accompanied by lightning and thunder. Dragons are associated with water sources and that is why they have been considered responsible for tidal waves, floods, and harsh storms. In China there are many temples that were built to honour the dragons and protect China's agriculture.

The dragon is regarded as being a just and benevolent creature. It is for this reason they became associated with rulers and emperors of China. Ancient rulers emulated dragons because the creature was considered as one of the foremost intelligent animals (along with the phoenix, unicorn and tortoise). One famous myth tells of a dragon actively helping a ruler. Yu, the legendary founder of the Xia dynasty, was helped by a dragon and a turtle to manage the floodwaters which were devastating his kingdom.



UNIT THREE

你有多少本书？Nǐ Yǒu Jǐ Běn Shū?

How Many Books Do You Have?

LESSON

09



对话: Duihuà: 1. 9.1

林月 : 你学习什么 ?

línyuè : nǐ xuéxí shénme?

丽娜 : 我学习汉语。

lǐnà : wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ.

林月 : 你班有多少学生 ?

línyuè : nǐ bān yǒu duōshao xuésheng?

丽娜 : 我班有十五个学生。

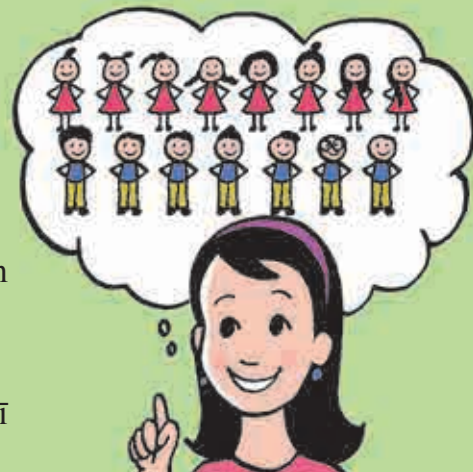
lǐnà : wǒ bān yǒu shí wǔ ge xuésheng.

林月 : 你班有几个女学生, 几个男学生 ?

línyuè : nǐ bān yǒu jǐ ge nǚ xuésheng, jǐ ge nán xuésheng?

丽娜 : 我班有八个女学生和七个男学生。

lǐnà : wǒ bān yǒu bā ge nǚ xuésheng hé qī ge nán xuésheng.



Translation 

Linyue : What do you study?
Leena : I study Chinese language.
Linyue : How many students are there in your class?
Leena : There are 15 students in my class.
Linyue : How many girls and boys are there in your class?
Leena : There are 8 girls and 7 boys in my class.

生词 Shēngcí  9.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 学习 | xuéxí | verb | to learn, to study |
| 什么 | shénme | pronoun | what |
| 教 | jiào | verb | to teach |
| 班 | bān | noun | class, batch |
| 多少 | duōshǎo | pronoun | how much? how many? |
| 几 | jǐ | numeral | few, several, how many? |
| 个 | gè | measure word | it is a general measure word, most commonly used. |
| 和 | hé | conjunction | and |
| 女学生 | nǚ xuésheng | noun | female/girl student |
| 男学生 | nán xuésheng | noun | male/boy student |

对话: Duihuà: 2.  9.3

林月 : 你现在有几本书?
línyuè : nǐ xiànzài yǒu jǐ běn shū?
马克 : 我现在有四本书。
mǎkè : wǒ xiànzài yǒu sì běn shū.
林月 : 你有几本汉语书?
línyuè : nǐ yǒu jǐ běn Hànyǔ shū?
马克 : 我有两本汉语书。
mǎkè : wǒ yǒu liǎng běn Hànyǔ shū.
林月 : 几位老师教你们?
línyuè : jǐwèi lǎoshī jiào nǐmen?
马克 : 三位老师教我们。
mǎkè : sān wèi lǎoshī jiào wǒmen.

Translation 

Linyue : How many books do you have right now?

Mike : I have 4 books right now.
Linyue : How many Chinese Language books do you have?
Mike : I have 2 Chinese books.
Linyue : How many teachers teach you?
Mike : 3 teachers.



生词 Shēngcí 9.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|--------------|--|
| 位 | wèi | measure word | for people -- used when referring to people in a polite way. |
| 本 | běn | measure word | for bound items, such as books, magazines. |
| 两 | liǎng | numeral | two |
| 辆 | liàng | measure word | measure word for vehicles |

语法 Yǔfǎ:

Difference between 几 and 多少

Generally 几 is used for the count of numbers less than 10 and 多少 is used for the numbers counting more than 10.

Measure Words : (liàngcí)

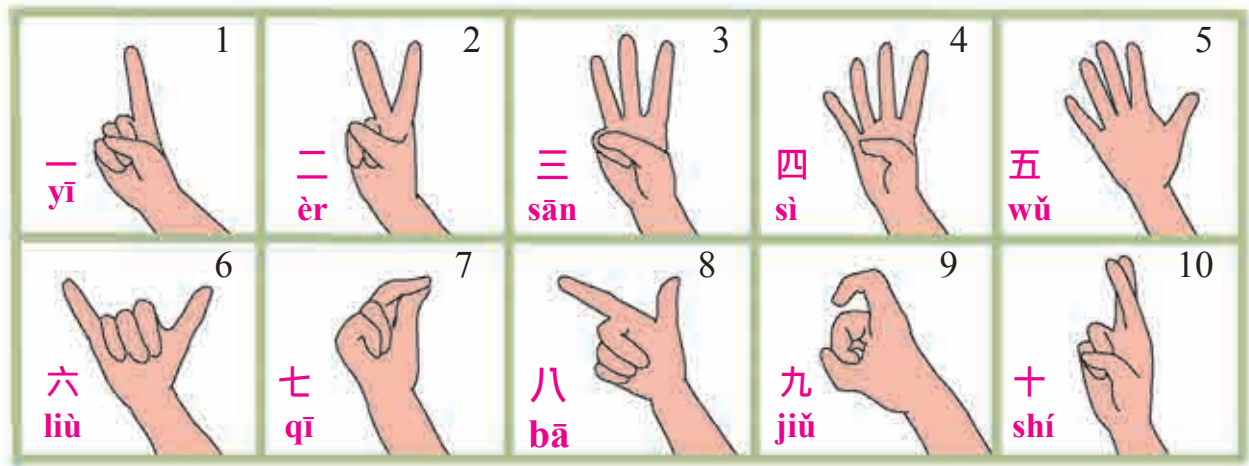
Measure words are one of the most important and distinguishing feature of Chinese language. They are also known as classifiers, which are used along with

numerals to define the quantity of an object. Nouns usually require a measure word when a numeral or demonstrative word, such as this or that, precede them. For example, 这本书。zhè běn shū.

Each measure word refers to a particular class of objects— from such broad categories as people, animals, buildings, vehicles, flat surfaced objects to such specific things as under :

| S.No | Measure Word | Usage |
|------|--------------|---|
| 1 | 本 běn | for bound items, such as books, magazines. |
| 2 | 只 zhǐ | for parts (half) of a pair (1 socks, 1 ear, 1 eye) and for certain animals (such as cats, tigers, birds, dogs and more). |
| 3 | 杯 bēi | for cups of liquid, coffee, water, orange juice. |
| 4 | 块 kuài | for thick, solid, pieces of something (watches, stones, wood). It also works for a portion produced by cutting, tearing, or breaking (cake, bread, watermelons). |
| 5 | 个 gè | It is a general measure word, most commonly used. |
| 6 | 位 wèi | for people -- used when referring to people in the proper, polite way. |
| 7 | 件 jiàn | Used for clothes, things, events. |
| 8 | 条 tiáo | It is commonly used for elongated objects, such as roads, rivers, long items of clothing (such as trousers), news. It is also used to quantify some elongated animals, such as snakes and fish. |
| 9 | 辆 liǎng | for vehicles (such as bikes, buses, trains, cars, trucks). |
| 10 | 张 zhāng | for flat things (pieces of paper, tables, CDs) |
| 11 | 双 shuāng | for pairs (chopsticks, socks, shoes, eyes) |
| 12 | 瓶 píng | for bottles of liquid, water, milk, beer |

Note: Chinese people use hand gestures very often to tell the numbers.



1 to 100 Numbers

The Chinese numbering system up to 100 is explained below.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|-------|-----|--------|--------|-----|----|--------|--------|
| | yī | èr | sān | sì | wǔ | liù | qī | bā | jiǔ |
| | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 六 | 七 | 八 | 九 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| shí 十 | 10 | 12 十二 | | | | | | | |
| èr shí 二十 | 20 | | | | 25 二十五 | | | | |
| sān shí 三十 | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| sì shí 四十 | 40 | | | | | | | | |
| wǔ shí 五十 | 50 | | | | | | | 58 五十八 | |
| liù shí 六十 | 60 | | | | | | | | |
| qī shí 七十 | 70 | | | 74 七十四 | | | | | |
| bā shí 八十 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| jiǔ shí 九十 | 90 | | | | | | | | 99 九十九 |

Additional vocabulary

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|
| 百 | bǎi | numeral | hundred |
| 千 | qiān | numeral | thousand |
| 万 | wàn | numeral | ten thousand |
| 电话 | diànhuà | noun | telephone |
| 手机 | shǒujī | noun | mobile phone |
| 号 | hào | noun/measure word | number |
| 零 | líng | numeral | 0, number zero |

练习 Liànxí -

Read the following Numbers.

5 11 84 37 53 72 25 40 65 99
234 765 999 1987 6789 9999 10500 51234 99999

 Listen to recording, repeat Chinese numbers and translate in English.

Activity

- Count 1 to 10 with hand gesture.
- Tell your mobile number (电话号码 Diànhuà hàomǎ) in Chinese and ask your classmates to translate it in English.

Example :

A : 你的电话号码是多少 ?

A : nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshao?

B : 我的电话号码是 9 8 8 7 0 32 5 4 1 。

B : wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì jiǔ bā bā qī líng sān èr wǔ sì yāo. (At certain instances like telephone numbers, house numbers yī (-) (1), is also pronounced as “yāo”. The character (-) remains same.)

| 名字 Míngzi |  |  |
|--------------|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

- Count 1 to 100. Raise your hands for all numbers ending with 3. Clap for all the numbers ending with 7.

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| 多少 | 男 | 女 | 本 | 两 | 位 | 学生 | 教 | 班 | 学习 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|

3. Let's Sing - Number Song 🎵 9.5

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī
我的朋友在哪里? wǒ de péngyǒu zài nǎ lǐ?
在这里,在这里 zài zhè lǐ, zài zhè lǐ
我的朋友在这里 wǒ de péngyǒu zài zhè lǐ

Translation 🗣️

One two three four five six seven
Where is my friend?
(He/ She is) here, here
My friend is here



Belief about numbers

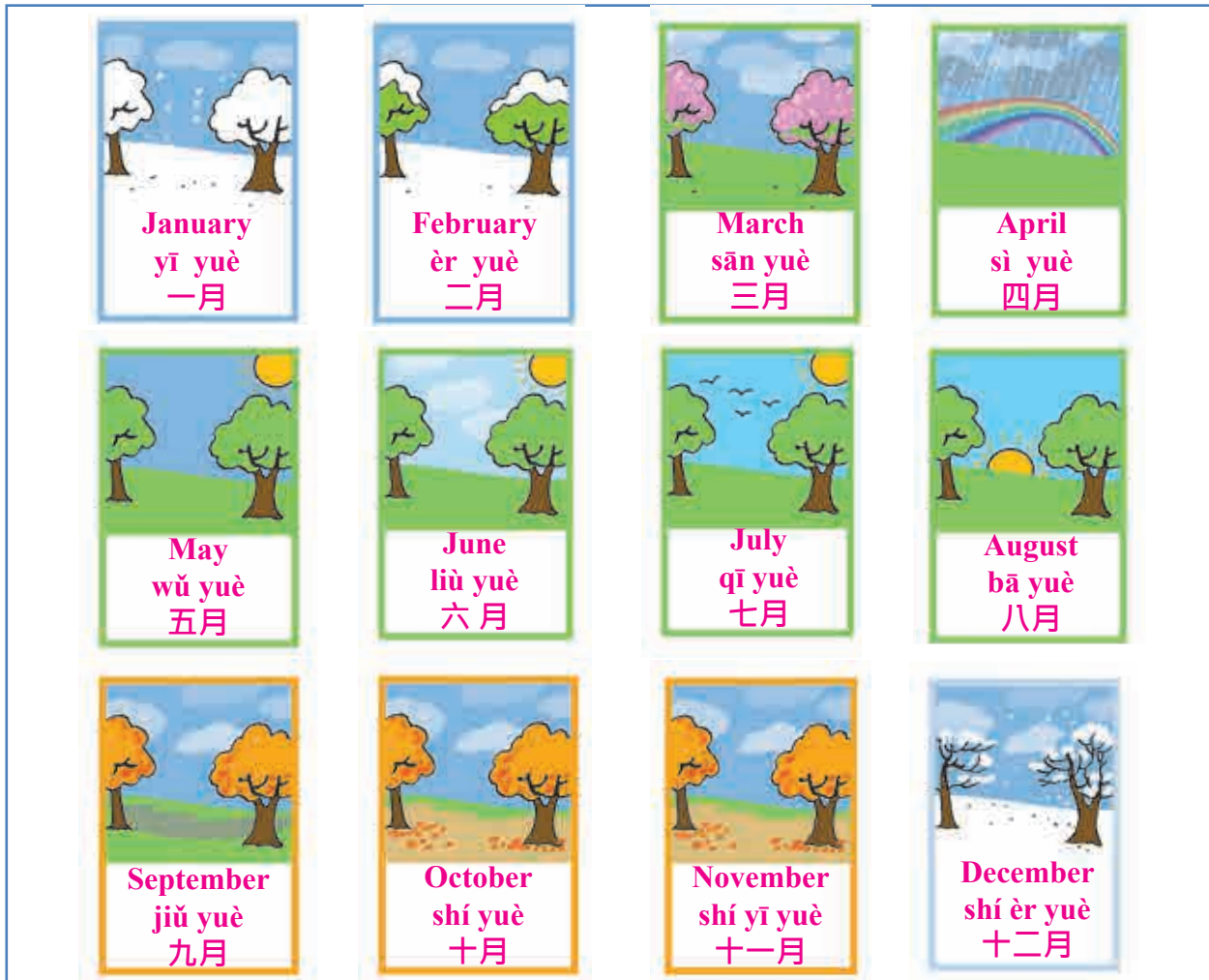
- sì (4) is considered unlucky number as its pronunciation is very close to the word for die/death.
- liù (6) also means to smooth flow, considered lucky for business.
- bā (8) also means auspicious / prosperity.
- jiǔ (9) nine is considered very lucky number meaning eternity.



生日快乐 Shēngrì Kuàilè Happy Birthday!

LESSON 10

Warm up – 1 to 12 Numbers



对话: Duihuà: 1. 🎧 10.1

- 鲁宾 : 今天几月几号?
 lǚbīn : jīntiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào?
 马克 : 今天三月十一号。
 mǎkè : jīntiān sān yuè shí yī hào.
 鲁宾 : 你的生日是几月几号?
 lǚbīn : nǐ de shēngrì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?
 马克 : 我的生日是八月十号。
 mǎkè : wǒ de shēngrì shì bā yuè shí hào.



Translation 

Rubin : What is the date today?

Rubin : When is your birthday?

Mike : Today is the 11th of March.

Mike : My birthday is on the 10th of August.

生词 Shēngcí  10.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 天 | tiān | noun | day |
| 今天 | jīntiān | noun | today |
| 月 | yuè | noun | month |
| 生日 | shēngrì | noun | birthday |

对话: Duìhuà 2.  10.3

大为 : 今天星期几?
dàwéi : jīntiān xīngqī jǐ?
 丽娜 : 今天星期六。
lǐnà : jīntiān xīngqīliù。
 大为 : 今天是王老师的生日。
dàwéi : jīntiān shì wáng lǎoshī de shēngrì。
 丽娜 : 王老师, 生日快乐!!
lǐnà : wáng lǎoshī, shēngrì kuàilè!!
 王老师 : 谢谢!!
wáng lǎoshī : xièxie!!



Translation 

David : What is the day today ?
Leena : Today is Saturday.
David : Today is Wang Teacher's birthday.
Leena : Happy Birthday Wang Teacher!!
Teacher Wang : Thanks!!

生词 Shēngcí  10.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 星期 | xīngqī | noun | week |
| 快乐 | kuàilè | adjective | happy, delighted |



对话: Duihuà: 3. 10.5



林月 : 今天是五月六号吗?
 línyuè : jīntiān shì wǔ yuè liù hào ma?
 鲁宾 : 今天不是五月六号, 今天是五月七号。
 lǔbīn : jīntiān bù shì wǔ yuè liù hào, jīntiān shì wǔ yuè qī hào.
 林月 : 明天是星期五吗?
 línyuè : míngtiān shì xīngqī wǔ ma?
 鲁宾 : 明天不是星期五, 明天星期六。
 lǔbīn : míngtiān bù shì xīngqī wǔ, míngtiān xīngqī liù.

Translation

Linyue : Is it 6th of May today?
 Rubin : Today is not 6th of May, today is 7th of May.
 Linyue : Is it Friday tomorrow?
 Rubin : Tomorrow is Saturday, not Friday.

生词 Shēngcí 10.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 明天 | míngtiān | noun | tomorrow |
| 昨天 | zuótiān | noun | yesterday |
| 年 | nián | noun | year |

语法 Yǔfǎ:

Describing the date and time -

While describing the date and time, the general rule is bigger time unit precedes the smaller time unit. Thus, year comes before month, month comes before day of the week etc.

Thus, the pattern is

year – month – date – day of the week – hours – minutes – seconds

练习 Liànxí -

1. Ask your classmates about their birth days using following sentence pattern.

nǐ de shēngrì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

wǒ de shēngrì shì ___yuè___hào

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|
| 昨天 | 今天 | 月 | 明天 | 快乐 | 星期 | 年 | 老师 | 天 | 我的 |
|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|

Activity

Let's Sing - Happy Birthday Song 🎵



| | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 祝你生日快乐 | zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè |
| 祝你生日快乐 | zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè |
| 祝____生日快乐 | zhù _____ shēng rì kuài lè |
| 祝你每天快乐 | zhù nǐ měi tiān kuài lè |

Translation

Wish you a Happy Birthday
 Wish you a Happy Birthday
 Wish ____ Happy Birthday
 Wish you happiness everyday




Chinese Zodiac

Chinese zodiac (生肖shēngxiào) is based on a twelve year cycle, with each year of the lunar calendar in the cycle associated with an animal sign. These signs in order are the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog and pig. Chinese people believe that the years represented by the animals affect the character of a person.

现在几点? Xiànzài Jǐ Diǎn? What Is The Time Now?

Time Phrases



| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 早上 zǎoshang | 上午 shang wǔ | 中午 zhōngwǔ | 下午 xiàwǔ | 晚上 wǎn shang |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|

对话: Duihuà: 1. 11.1

鲁宾 : 妈妈现在几点?
 lǚbīn : māma xiànzài jǐdiǎn ?
 妈妈 : 现在六 点 十 分 钟 。
 māma : xiànzài liù diǎn shí fēnzhōng 。
 鲁宾 : 我上午八点一刻上课 。
 lǚbīn : wǒ zǎoshang bā diǎn yī kè shàngkè 。



Translation

Rubin : Mom, what is the time now?
Mom : It's 6:10.
Rubin : I have a class in the morning at 8:15.

生词 Shēngcí 11.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|------------|---------|---------|
| 点 | diǎn | noun | o'clock |
| 分(钟) | fēn(zhōng) | noun | minute |
| 刻 | kè | noun | quarter |

对话: Duìhuà: 2.  11.3

马克 : 你几点起床?
 mǎkè : nǐ jǐ diǎn qǐchuáng?
 丽娜 : 我早上六点半起床。
 lǐnà : wǒ zǎoshang liù diǎn bàn qǐchuáng.
 马克 : 你几点吃晚饭?
 mǎkè : nǐ jǐ diǎn chī wǎnfàn?
 丽娜 : 我晚上八点半吃晚饭。
 lǐnà : wǒ wǎnshàng bā diǎn bàn chī wǎnfàn.



Translation 

Mike : At what time do you wake up?
 Leena : I wake up at 6.30 in the morning.
 Mike : At what time do you eat dinner?
 Leena : I eat dinner at 8.30 in the evening.

生词 Shēngcí  11.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|------------------------|
| 起床 | qǐchuáng | verb | get up, get out of bed |
| 吃 | chī | verb | to eat |
| 晚饭 | wǎnfàn | noun | dinner |
| 晚上 | wǎnshàng | noun | evening |
| 半 | bàn | noun | half |

对话: Duìhuà: 3.  11.5

林月 : 妈妈, 爸爸什么时候回来?
 línyuè : māma, bàba shénme shíhou huílái?
 妈妈 : 他差15分5点回来。
 māma : tā chà 15 fēn 5 diǎn huílái.



Translation 

Linyue : Mom, when is father coming back?
 Mother : He is coming back at 4:45.

生词 Shēngcí 11.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|---------------|---------|-------------------|
| 时候 | shíhou | noun | time/moment |
| 什么时候 | shénme shíhou | | at what time/when |
| 来 | lái | verb | come |
| 回 | huí | verb | return |
| 差 | chà | verb | short of |

Time Phrases



语法 Yǔfǎ:

Time Structure -

zǎoshang/wǎnshàng- diǎn - fēnzhōng

While describing time, the verb 是 shì is usually omitted between the subject and the predicate.

Example :

今天 十五号。
jīntiān shí wǔ hào
(It is 15th day today),
现在三点。
Xiànzài sān diǎn
(It is 3 O'clock now)

Time adverbial -

A time adverbial can be put either before or after the subject.

Subject + Time adverbial + Verb + Object

Example :

我星期一上午有课。
wǒ xīngqī yī shàngwǔ yǒu kè.
(I have a class on Monday morning.)

OR

Time adverbial + Subject + Verb + Object

Example :

星期一上午我有课。
xīngqī yī shàngwǔ wǒ yǒu kè.
(I have a class on Monday morning.)

4. Look at the following pictures and tell the correct time.



Activity

Tell the time in Chinese and ask your classmates to translate it.

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 早 | zǎo | noun/adjective | early |
| 夜 | yè | noun | night |
| 起 | qǐ | verb | to get up / to rise |
| 床 | chuáng | noun | bed |
| 刷 | shuā | verb | to brush |
| 牙 | yá | noun | teeth |
| 洗 | xǐ | verb | to wash |
| 洗澡 | xǐzǎo | verb+ noun | take bath |
| 看 | kàn | verb | to watch / read |
| 书 | shū | noun | book |
| 学习 | xuéxí | verb | learn / study |
| 中文 | zhōngwén | noun | chinese |
| 玩儿 | wán'r | verb | to play, to enjoy |
| 电视 | diànshì | noun | television |
| 看电视 | kàn diànshì | verb | to watch tv |
| 睡觉 | shuìjiào | verb | to sleep |

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| 早上 | 分钟 | 差 | 晚上 | 点 | 刻 | 吃 | 晚饭 | 现在 | 半 |
|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|

5. Explain the following daily activities based on the time words.



zǎo
Till 6/7 a.m.



zǎoshang
9 /10 a.m.



shàngwǔ
9/10 – 12



zhōngwǔ
12-1



xiàwǔ
1-4/5



wǎnshàng
Till 5 – 11



yè
night



Summer Palace

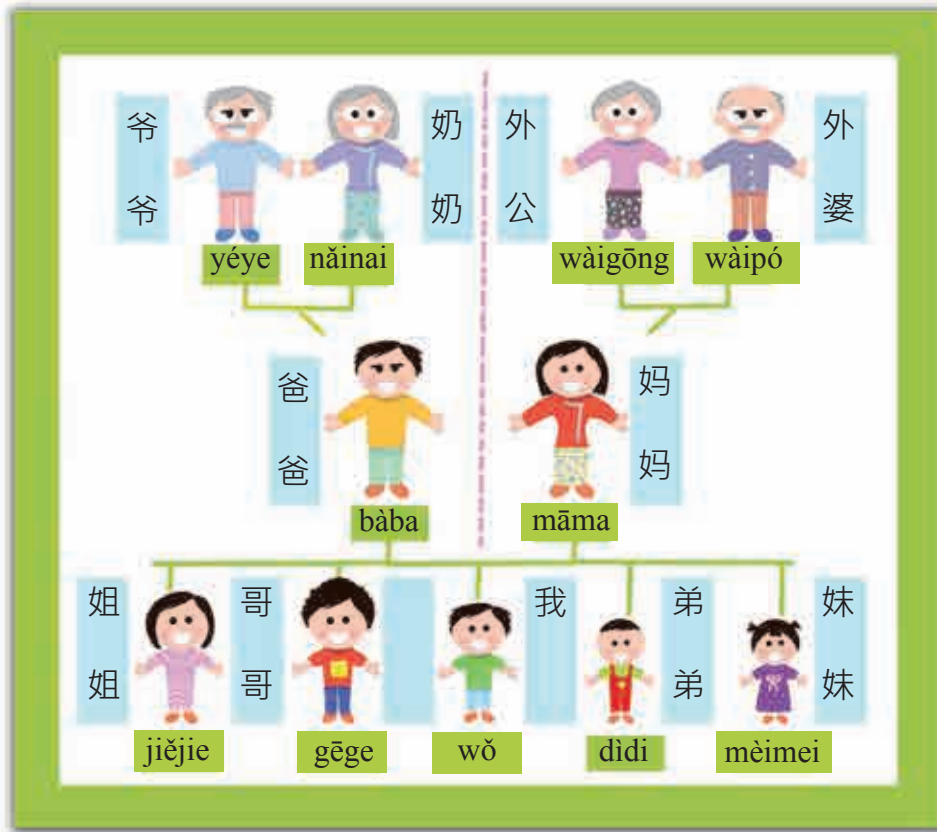
Summer Palace was once the largest imperial garden in China. It constitutes a vast area of lakes, gardens, and palaces dominated by Longevity Hill and the Kunming Lake. Summer Palace was first built in 1750 by Emperor Qianglong. It was largely destroyed in the war of 1860 and restored on its original foundations in 1886. The Summer Palace is one of the seven UNESCO World Heritage sites located in the Beijing area. The landscaped gardens, temples and pavilions display harmony with nature.

UNIT FOUR



我爱我家 Wǒ Ài Wǒ Jiārén I Love My Family

LESSON 12



对话: Duihuà: 1. 🎧 12.1

林月 : 你家有几口人?

lín yuè : nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

大为 : 我家有六口人。

dà wéi : wǒ jiā yǒu liù kǒu rén.

林月 : 他们是谁?

lín yuè : tāmen shì shéi?

大为 : 他们是我爸爸, 妈妈, 爷爷, 奶奶, 哥哥和我。

dà wéi : tāmen shì wǒ bàba, māma, yéye, nǎinai, gēge hé wǒ.

林月 : 你爷爷, 奶奶多大年纪?

lín yuè : nǐ yéye, nǎinai duō dà niánjǐ?

大为 : 我爷爷七十岁。我奶奶六十五岁。

dà wéi : wǒ yéye qīshí suì. wǒ nǎinai liùshí wǔ suì.



Translation 

Linyue : How many members are there in your family?
David : There are six members in my family.
Linyue : Who all are they?
David : My father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, elder brother and I.
Linyue : How old are your grandfather and grandmother?
David : My grandfather is 70 years old and my grandmother is 65 years old.

生词 Shēngcí  12.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---|
| 家 | jiā | noun | home, family |
| 家人 | jiārén | noun | family members |
| 谁 | shéi/ shuí | pronoun | who |
| 口 | kǒu | measure word | measure word for family members. |
| 多大年纪 | duō dà niánjǐ | | a polite way to ask the age to/of elder |

对话: Duihuà: 2.  12.3

丽娜 : 王老师,这是谁的照片?
lǐnà : wáng lǎoshī, zhè shì shéide zhàopiàn?
王老师 : 这是我孩子的照片。
wáng lǎoshī : zhè shì wǒ háizi de zhàopiàn.
丽娜 : 他们叫什么?
lǐnà : tāmen jiào shénme?
王老师 : 我女儿叫春华,我儿子叫夏目。
wáng lǎoshī : wǒ nǚ'er jiào chūnhuà, wǒ érzi jiào xiàmù.
丽娜 : 他们几岁了?
lǐnà : tāmen jǐsuì le?
王老师 : 他们都8岁了。
wáng lǎoshī : tāmen dōu 8 suì le.
丽娜 : 春华很漂亮, 夏目很帅。
lǐnà : chūnhuà hěn piàoliang, xiàmù hěn shuài.



Translation 

Leena : Wang teacher, whose photograph is this?
Wang Teacher : This is my children's photograph.
Leena : What are their names?
Wang Teacher : My daughter's name is Chunhua. My son's name is Xiamu.
Leena : How old are they?
Wang Teacher : They both are eight years old.
Leena : Chunhua is very beautiful, Xiamu is very handsome.

生词 Shēngcí 12.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|------------------|--------------|------------|
| 谁的 | shéi de/ shuí de | pronoun | whose |
| 照片 | zhàopiàn | noun | photograph |
| 女儿 | nǚ'er | noun | daughter |
| 儿子 | érzi | noun | son |
| 都 | dōu | adverb | all, both |
| 岁 | suì | measure word | age |
| 帅 | shuài | adjective | handsome |
| 漂亮 | piàoliang | adjective | beautiful |
| 孩子 | háizi | noun | child |

对话: Duihuà: 2. 12.5

大为 : 他们是谁 ?

dàwéi : tāmen shì shéi?

马克 : 他们是我家人. 我妈妈, 爸爸, 姐姐和我。

mǎkè : tāmen shì wǒ jiārén. wǒ māma, bàba, jiějie hé wǒ.

大为 : 你家有狗和猫吗 ?

dàwéi : nǐ jiā yǒu gǒu hé māo ma?

马克 : 我家有一只狗和一只猫。狗叫东东。猫叫平平。

mǎkè : wǒ jiā yǒu yī zhī gǒu hé yī zhī māo. gǒu jiào dōngdong māo jiào píngping.

大为 : 很可爱!!

dàwéi : hěn kě'ài!!

马克 : 我爱我家人也爱我的狗和猫。

mǎkè : wǒ ài wǒ jiārén yě ài wǒ de gǒu hé māo.



Translation

David : Who are they?

Mike : They are my family members. My mother, father, elder sister and I.

David : Do you have a dog and a cat?

Mike : I have a dog and a cat. The dog is called Dongdong and the cat is called Pingping.

David : Both are very cute.

Mike : I love my family and also my dog and cat.

生词 Shēngcí 12.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 只 | zhī | measure word | measure word for animals |
| 狗 | gǒu | noun | dog |
| 猫 | māo | noun | cat |
| 叫 | jiào | verb | call, to be called |
| 可爱 | kě ài | adjective | cute |
| 爱 | ài | verb | to love, to like |
| 多大 | duō dà | | used to ask about the age |

语法 Yǔfǎ:

几岁?/多大?/多大年纪?

Jǐ suì? / duō dà? / duō dà niánjǐ?

Different phrases are used in Chinese to ask age of children, friends, elderly person etc.

For kids – 几岁了?

jǐ suì le?

Example :

- 你儿子今年几岁了?
nǐ érzi jīnnián jǐ suì le?
How old is your son?
- 我儿子今年八岁了。
wǒ érzi jīnnián bā suì le?
My son is 8 years old.

For same age - 多大?

duō dà?

你妹妹多大?

nǐ mèimei duō dà?

How old is your younger sister?

- 我妹妹九岁了!
wǒ mèimei jiǔ suì le.
My younger sister is 9 years old.

For elderly person

您多大年纪?

nín duō dà niánjǐ?

- 你奶奶多大年纪?
nǐ nǎinai duō dà niánjǐ?
How old is your grandmother?
- 我奶奶七十岁!
wǒ nǎinai qīshí suì.

My grandmother is 70 years old.

In Chinese “几口人” is used to ask about the number of people in a family. For other occasions, the measure words 个 ge / 位 wèi can be used to describe number of people.

Example :

- 你家有几口人?
nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?
How many family members do you have?
- 几位老师?
jǐ wèi lǎoshī?
How many teachers?
- 几个人?
jǐ ge rén?
How many people?

| Additional vocabulary | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
| 电脑 | diànnǎo | noun | computer |
| 电视 | diànshì | noun | television |
| 电话 | diànhuà | noun | telephone |
| 电影 | diànyǐng | noun | film, movie |
| 开车 | kāichē | verb | to drive |
| 米饭 | mǐfàn | noun | cooked rice |

练习 Liànxí ✍️ -

1. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

a. 我爱看
wǒ ài kàn



b. 你的
nǐ de



是什么?
shì shénme

c. 我的
wǒ de



很新。
hěn xīn

d. 我很.....
wǒ hěn



2. Translate the following sentence into pīnyīn.

- How old are you?
- My son is 12 years old.
- This is my mother's photograph.
- We are friends.
- They are my parents.
- He is handsome.

3. Spoken practice: Students talk about each others family.

4. Look at the following pictures and write a dialogue in pīnyīn.



Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|
| 猫 | 谁 | 狗 | 漂亮 | 可爱 | 帅 | 口 | 都 | 喜欢 | 爷爷 |
|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|

名

Chinese Names

Unlike Indian names, Chinese names consist of two parts – a given name and a surname or family name. In Chinese, however, the family name comes first, followed by the given name. Traditionally, the given name consists of two characters, one of which is the generation name and the other one is what may be called the distinguishing given name. All the siblings in the family and all the people in the lineage who belong to the same generation share the generation name.

In modern China, particularly in the urban areas, more and more parents are breaking away from tradition by leaving out the generation name.

Unlike people in the west, Chinese people are not very comfortable calling each other by their first name or given name. First names are reserved only for family members and a selected number of really close friends. Colleagues are addressed on an informal basis by their surnames prefaced by *lǎo* 老 (old/senior) or *xiǎo* 小 (young). i.e. *lǎo wáng* 老王 or *xiǎo lǐ* 小李.

lǎo 老 is generally used for middle aged or old people, while *xiǎo* 小 is used for young people. Calling someone old in China, is very polite and respectful, since it implies wisdom and seniority.





你爸爸做什么？ Nǐ Bàba Zuò Shénme?

What Does Your Father Do?

LESSON 13

对话: Duihuà: 1. 13.1

- 丽娜 : 你妈妈,爸爸做什么工作?
- línà : nǐ māma, bàba zuò shénme gōngzuò?
- 鲁宾 : 我妈妈不工作. 她是主妇. 我爸爸是工程师. 你呢?
- lǔbīn : wǒ māma bù gōngzuò. tā shì zhǔfu. wǒ bàba shì gōngchéngshī. nǐ ne?
- 丽娜 : 我妈妈是教授. 我爸爸是医生.
- línà : wǒ māma shì jiàoshòu. wǒ bàba shì yīshēng.



Translation

- Leena : What does your mother and father do?
- Rubin : My mother does not work. She is housewife. My father is engineer. How about your mother and father?
- Leena : My mother is a professor. My father is a doctor.

生词 Shēngcí 13.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 做 | zuò | verb | to work, to do, to prepare |
| 工作 | gōngzuò | verb / noun | to work, work |
| 主妇 | zhǔfù | noun | housewife |
| 工程师 | gōngchéngshī | noun | engineer |
| 教授 | jiàoshòu | noun | professor |
| 医生 | yīshēng | noun | doctor |

对话: Duìhuà: 2. 🎧 13.3

大为 : 她是谁?
dàwéi : tā shì shéi?
马克 : 她是我姐姐。
mǎkè : tā shì wǒ jiějie.
大为 : 她做什么?
dàwéi : tā zuò shénme?
马克 : 她在大学学习外语. 你有姐姐吗?
mǎkè : tā zài dàxué xuéxí wáiyǔ. nǐ yǒu jiějie ma?
大为 : 没有. 我有哥哥。
dàwéi : méiyǒu. wǒ yǒu gēge.
马克 : 他在哪儿工作?
mǎkè : tā zài nǎr gōngzuò?
大为 : 他是医生. 他在医院工作。
dàwéi : tā shì yīshēng. tā zài yīyuàn gōngzuò.

Translation 🗣️

David : Who is she?
Mike : She is my elder sister.
David : What does she do?
Mike : She is studying foreign language in the university.
Do you have an elder sister?
David : No, I have an elder brother.
Mike : Where does he work?
David : He is a doctor. He works in the hospital.



生词 Shēngcí 🎧 13.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 大学 | dàxué | noun | university |
| 外语 | wàiyǔ | noun | foreign language |
| 在 | zài | verb preposition | located at, at, in , on |
| 哪儿 | nǎr | pronoun | where |
| 医生 | yīshēng | noun | doctor |
| 医院 | yīyuàn | noun | hospital |

Additional words

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 会计 | kuàijì | noun | accountant |
| 律师 | lǚshī | noun | lawyer |
| 厨师 | chúshī | noun | chef |
| 校长 | xiàozhǎng | noun | principal |
| 护士 | hùshì | noun | nurse |
| 售货员 | shòuhuòyuán | noun | salesperson |
| 商店 | shāngdiàn | noun | shop, store |

语法 Yǔfǎ :

在 Zài is a verb, referring to the location of people and things.

Somebody/something + 在 zài + 哪儿 nǎ'r?

e.g. 他家在哪儿? tā jiā zài nǎ'er? Where is his home?

书在哪儿? shū zài nǎ'er? Where is the book?

练习 Liànxí 📄 -

1. Read aloud.

学生 · 校长, 教师 · 医生 · 护士 · 售货员

xuéshēng, xiàozhǎng, jiàoshī, yīshēng, hùshì, shòuhuòyuán

在学校学习, 在学校工作, 在大学工作, 在医院工作,

zài xuéxiào xuéxí, zài xuéxiào gōngzuò, zài dàxué gōngzuò, zài yīyuàn gōngzuò,

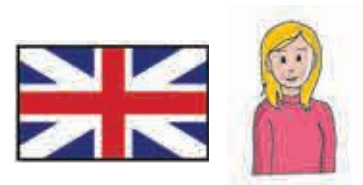
2. Fill in the blanks using additional vocabulary.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 医生 yīshēng | 6. 教师 jiàoshī |
| 2. 学校 xuéxiào | 7. 英国 yīngguó |
| 3. 英国人 yīngguó rén | 8. 商店 shāngdiàn |
| 4. 医院 yīyuàn | 9. 北京 běijīng |
| 5. 售货员 shòuhuò yuán | 10. 中国人 zhōngguó rén |

1. 我爸爸是....., 他在.....工作。
wǒ bàba shì....., tā zài..... gōngzuò.



2. 她是....., 她在.....工作。
tā shì....., tā zài..... gōngzuò.



3. 我妈妈是....., 她在.....工作。
wǒ māma shì....., tā zài..... gōngzuò.









4. 他姐姐是....., 她在.....工作。
tā jiějie shì....., tā zài..... gōngzuò.



5. 他哥哥是....., 他在.....工作。
tā gēge shì....., tā zài..... gōngzuò.



3. Match the following pictures with correct word.

| | | |
|-------------|-------|---|
| 护士 hùshì | ..... | A  |
| 律师 lǜshī | ..... | B  |
| 老师 lǎoshī | ..... | C  |
| 会计 kuàijì | ..... | D  |
| 商人 shāngrén | ..... | E  |
| 医生 yīshēng | ..... | F  |

Activity

Write in 4-5 sentences about the professions of your family members.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| 医院 | 医生 | 做 | 外语 | 工作 | 大学 | 教授 | 主妇 | 工程师 | 商人 |
|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|



National Tree

The Ginkgo is the national tree of People's Republic of China. The word ginkgo comes from the Chinese yínxìng meaning 'silver apricot'. It was named the maidenhair tree in England because the leaves look similar to the native maidenhair fern. It is the oldest relic plant in the world and a living fossil dating back 270 million years. Ginkgo trees are also available in different countries which were directly or indirectly introduced by China. Ginkgo is a precious tree in the Chengdu region and it is native to Xitianmu Mountain in Zhejiang. Monks from China introduced these trees to Japan. Few trees of Ginkgo survived the bombing of Hiroshima. Because of this, Ginkgo tree also became a symbol of endurance and vitality. It also has various uses in traditional medicine and as a source of food. Ginkgos are grown as hedges in China to supply the leaves for western herbal medicine. The leaves contain ginkgolides, which are used to improve blood circulation to the brain and to relieve Alzheimer's, tinnitus and Reynaud's Syndrome. It is usually Europe's number one selling herbal medication.



你是哪国人？ Nǐ Shì Nǎ Guó Rén?

You Are From Which Country?

LESSON 14

对话: Duihuà: 1. 🎧 14.1

丽娜 : 你是哪国人 ?
 lǐnà : nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?
 马克 : 我是英国人。你呢 ?
 mǎkè : wǒ shì yīngguó rén. nǐ ne?
 丽娜 : 我是印度人。
 lǐnà : wǒ shì yìndù rén.



Translation 🗣️

Leena : You are from which country?
 Mike : I am from England. How about you?
 Leena : I am from India.

生词 Shēngcí 🎧 14.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 哪 | nǎ | pronoun | which |
| 国 | guó | noun | country |
| 英国 | Yīngguó | noun | England |
| 印度 | Yìndù | noun | India |

对话: Duihuà: 2. 🎧 14.3



大家好。我的名字是丽娜。
 dàjiā hǎo. wǒ de míngzì shì lǐnà.
 认识大家我很高兴。
 rènshì dàjiā wǒ hěn gāoxìng.
 我是印度人。我十八岁。
 wǒ shì yìndùrén. wǒ shí bā suì.
 我家有四口人。我爸爸，妈妈，姐姐和我。
 wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén. wǒ bàba, māma, jiějie hé wǒ.
 我爸爸是医生。
 wǒ bàba shì yīshēng.

我妈妈是老师。

wǒ māma shì lǎoshī.

我姐姐是大学生。她很聪明。

wǒ jiějie shì dàxuéshēng. tā hěn cōngming.

Translation 

Hello everyone! My name is Leena. Glad to meet you all. I am an Indian. I am 18 years old. There are four members in my family - my father, mother, elder sister and I. My father is a doctor. My mother is a teacher. My sister is a university student. She is very brilliant.

生词 Shēngcí  14.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 高兴 | gāoxìng | adjective | glad, happy |
| 认识 | rènshì | verb | to know, to recognise |
| 聪明 | cōngming | adjective | clever, brilliant |

对话: Duihua Audio: 3.  14.5

你们好，我很高兴认识你们，我介绍一下。

nǐmen hǎo, wǒ hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐmen, wǒ jièshào yīxià。

我姓 Waugh 叫 Waugh 马克。我是英国人。我十七岁。我现在学习汉语。

wǒ xìng Waugh jiào Waugh Mǎkè. wǒ shì Yīngguó rén. wǒ shí qī suì. wǒ xiànzài xuéxí hànǔ.

这是我们的老师。她是中国人

zhè shì wǒmen de lǎoshī. tā shì Zhōngguó rén.

那是我朋友大为。他是美国人。

nà shì wǒ péngyou dàwéi. tā shì Měiguó rén.

谢谢你们。

xièxiè nǐmen.



Translation 

Hello everybody! I am glad to meet you. I will introduce myself briefly. I am Waugh Mike. I am British. I am 17 years old. Right now I am learning Chinese language. This is our teacher. She is a Chinese. That is my friend David. He is an American. Thank you all.



生词 Shēngcí 🎧 14.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|---|
| 介绍 | jièshào | verb | to introduce |
| 一下儿 | yī xià'r | noun | It indicates brief action, in a short while, once |
| 朋友 | péngyou | noun | friend |
| 汉语 | hànyǔ | noun | Chinese language |

语法 Yǔfǎ :

To express a person's nationality, the character “人 (rén)” is added after the name of a country.

Example: 中国 - Zhōngguó - China 中国人 - Zhōngguó rén - Chinese
印度 Yìndù = India 印度人 Yìndù rén = Indian

Additional vocabulary - Following are the names of few countries.

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 美国 | Měiguó | America/US |
| 俄罗斯 | Eluósī | Russia |
| 墨西哥 | Mòxīgē | Mexico |
| 英国 | Yīngguó | England |
| 澳大利亚 | Aodàliya | Australia |
| 韩国 | Hánguó | Korea |
| 日本 | Rìběn | Japan |

练习 Liànxí 📄 -

Use the additional vocabulary given above to answer the question.

你是哪国人？ nǐ shì nǎ guó rén ?
我是印度人。 wǒ shì yìndù rén.



Read the sentences and choose the right words from the box to fill in the blanks.

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|--------|----------|--------|
| 朋友 | 是 | 名字 | 中国 | 认识 |
| péngyǒu | shì | míngzì | zhōngguó | rènshi |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 你.....哪国人？ | nǐ.....nǎ guó rén? |
| 2. 你叫什么.....？ | nǐ jiào shénme.....? |
| 3. 我妈妈是.....人。 | wǒ māmā shì rén |
| 4. 他们.....你吗？ | tāmen nǐ ma ? |
| 5. 她是我的.....。 | tā shì wǒ de |

Match the flags with the countries.

1.



法国
Fǎguó

2.



美国
Měiguó

3.



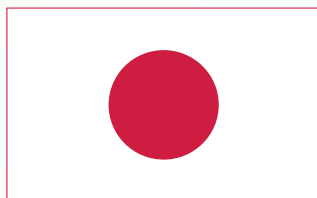
中国
Zhōngguó

4.



俄罗斯
Eluósī

5.



日本
Riběn

Activity

Spoken Practice – Group work :

Create situational dialogues based on given vocabulary.

1. 东东 dōng dōng 小学生 xiǎo xuéshēng
 法国人 fǎguó rén 学习英语 xuéxí yīngyǔ



2. 小文 xiǎo wén 中学生 zhōng xuéshēng
 德国人 déguó rén 学习德语 xuéxí déyǔ



3. 王星 wáng xīng 中学生 zhōng xuéshēng 学习日语和汉语
 大学生 dàxuéshēng 日本人 rìběn rén xuéxí rìyǔ hé hàn yǔ



Read and match the pictures with the sentence.

1. 我爸爸很帅。 wǒ bàba hěn shuài.



2. 哥哥是大学生。 gēge shì dà xuéshēng.



3. 姐姐很可爱。 jiějie hěn kě'ài.



4. 我爱妈妈。 wǒ ài māmā



Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| 聪明 | 高兴 | 国 | 朋友 | 认识 | 印度 | 姓 | 英国 | 介绍 | 名字 |
|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|



Beijing Opera

Beijing Opera, also called "Eastern Opera," is a principle tradition in Chinese culture. It is called Beijing Opera because it is formed in Beijing. Beijing Opera has a history of 200 years in which its fountainhead can be dated back to old local operas, especially Anhui Opera, which was very popular in northern China in the 18th century. In 1790, the first Anhui Opera performance was held in Beijing to celebrate the Emperor's birthday. Later, some other Anhui Opera troupes went on to perform in Beijing. Anhui Opera was easy to move and good at absorbing the acting styles of other types of operas. Beijing accumulated many local operas, which made the Opera improve quickly. Beijing opera includes action, singing, dialogue, mime, acrobatic fighting and dancing to represent a story. Stories use in the performance of opera are from the Chinese history and legends. It is a traditional form of entertainment. Beijing opera is developed from absorbing many other dramatic forms, mostly from local drama. Beijing opera has many interesting names such as Dàxì, Píngjù, Jīngxì. There are currently four main role categories in Beijing Opera. They are Shēng (生) Male Role, Dàn (旦) Female Role, Jīng (净) Painted Face Male (villain) and Chǒu (丑) The clown or the one who performs comic role.



UNIT FIVE

你在哪儿？ Nǐ Zài Nǎr?

Where Are You?

LESSON

15

对话: Duihuà: 1.  15.1

- 鲁宾 : 你好, 饭店在哪儿?
- lǚbīn : nǐ hǎo, fàndiàn zài nǎr?
- 林月 : 饭店在书店后面。
- lín yuè : fàndiàn zài shūdiàn de hòumiàn.
- 鲁宾 : 好的。去书店怎么走?
- lǚbīn : hǎo de. qù shūdiàn zěnme zǒu?
- 林月 : 往前走。
- lín yuè : wǎng qián zǒu.

Translation 

- Rubin : Hello, where is the restaurant?
- Linyue : Restaurant is behind the bookshop.
- Rubin : Okay. How to go to the bookshop?
- Linyue : Go straight.

生词 Shēngcí  15.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| 饭店 | fàndiàn | noun | restaurant |
| 哪儿 | nǎ'r | pronoun | where |
| 书店 | shūdiàn | noun | bookshop |
| 后面 | hòumiàn | noun | backside, behind |
| 怎么 | zěnme | pronoun | how |
| 去 | qù | verb | to go |
| 走 | zǒu | verb | walk |
| 往 | wǎng | preposition | towards |
| 前 | qián | noun | front |

对话: Duihua: 2. 🎧 15.3

大为 : 请问, 我要去商店, 怎么走?
 dàwéi : qǐngwèn, wǒ yào qù shāngdiàn, zěnmē zǒu ?
 马克 : 商店在银行的旁边。
 mǎkè : shāngdiàn zài yínháng de pángbiān.
 大为 : 远不远?
 dàwéi : yuǎn bù yuǎn?
 马克 : 不远。
 mǎkè : bù yuǎn.



Translation

David : Excuse me, I want to go to the shop, how to go?
 Mike : Shop is next to the bank.
 David : Is it far?
 Mike : It's not far.

生词 Shēngcí 🎧 15.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 请问 | qǐngwèn | verb | excuse me, may i ask you |
| 商店 | shāngdiàn | noun | shop |
| 边 | biān | noun | side (direction) |
| 旁边 | pángbiān | noun | beside |
| 银行 | yínháng | noun | bank |
| 远 | yuǎn | adjective | far |

对话: Duihua: 3. 🎧 15.5

丽娜 : 学校里面有邮局吗?
 lǐnà : xuéxiào lǐmiàn yǒu yóujú ma?
 马克 : 没有, 学校外面有。
 mǎkè : méi yǒu. xuéxiào wàimiàn yǒu.
 丽娜 : 去那儿怎么走?
 lǐnà : qù nàr zěnmē zǒu ?
 马克 : 从这儿到那儿一直往前走。
 mǎkè : cóng zhèr dào nàr yīzhí wǎng qián zǒu.



Translation 

Leena : Is there a post office inside the school campus?

Mike : No, that is outside the school campus.

Leena : How to go there?

Mike : Go straight from here.

生词 Shēngcí  15.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 面 | miàn | noun | side |
| 里面 | lǐmiàn | noun | inside |
| 邮局 | yóujú | noun | post office |
| 外面 | wàimiàn | noun | outside |
| 从 | cóng | preposition | from |
| 到 | dào | verb | to reach/arrive |
| 一直 | yīzhí | adverb | straight |
| 大学 | dàxué | noun | university |

语法 Yǔfǎ:**怎么 Zěnmē**

怎么 zěnmē followed by a verb is used to describe how an action is performed.

Example:

怎么去?
zěnmēqù?
how to go to?

从...到... Cóng... Dào...

refers to from the start to the end in length of time or distance.

Example:

从书店到学校很远
cóng shūdiàn dào xuéxiào
from bookstore to school.
我从七点到八点学汉语
Wǒ cóng qī diǎn dào bā diǎn xué
hànyǔ
I study chinese from 7 to 8 O' clock.

练习 Liànxí  -

1. **Ask the location using additional vocabulary.**

(hotel, home, school, post office, hospital etc.)

Example :

学校在哪儿?
xuéxiào zài nǎr?
Where is the school?

2. **Use additional vocabulary and explain how to go using cóng.... dào.... pattern.**

Example :

从书店到我家往前面走。
cóng shūdiàn dào wǒ jiā wǎng
qiánmiàn zǒu.
From bookshop go straight to reach
my home.

Look at the picture and explain the location of your home with the help of directions.



Use the following vocabulary and make meaningful sentences.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|-------|
| 左 | zuǒ | noun | left |
| 右 | yòu | noun | right |
| 东 | dōng | noun | East |
| 西 | xī | noun | West |
| 北 | běi | noun | North |
| 南 | nán | noun | South |

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|
| 饭店 | 旁边 | 后 | 书店 | 怎么 | 前 | 走 | 一直 | 请问 | 商店 |
|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|





National Animal

National animal of China is giant panda, also known for being China's most adored animal. Giant panda is a bear native to south central China. These animals have special reservations, and China recently removed the giant panda from the endangered animals list. It is considered as a national treasure in China. For many years, scientists wondered whether pandas were a type of bear, raccoon or something on their own. But plenty of genetic studies have made it clear that pandas are a type of bear. Giant pandas are also called great pandas, partly coloured bears, bamboo bears and white bears. They are distinguished from other pandas by their large size and black and white colour.



Railway Network in China

Transportation is the key to development in China. China vastly utilizes railway network to develop the region and it is an important mode of transportation. Railway network in China is one of the busiest railway networks in the world. China has longest high-speed railway network and second longest railway network in the world. High speed railway means any train service with average train speeds above 200 kilometres per hour on upgraded tracks.

High-speed railway service was introduced in 2007 in China. At the end of 2018 China had 29000 k.m. network of high-speed railway. All provinces are connected with railway network.

There are 16 major railway corridors which connect 81 cities in China. High-speed rail lines are often built on elevated tracks and it reduce the need to acquire land and involve very long bridges. The Beijing-Shanghai High speed railway has 3 of the longest railroad bridges in the world.




China is a member of the international union of railways; UIC is an international rail transport industry. International passenger train services are also available from China to destinations in Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia, Hong Kong, North Korea and Vietnam.

我想买水果。 Wǒ Xiǎng Mǎi ShuǐGuǒ.

LESSON

16

I Want To Buy Fruits.

| Chinese Currency | | |
|------------------|---|-----------|
| Written | | Spoken |
| 元 yuán |  | 块 kuài |
| 角 jiǎo |  | 毛 máo |
| 分 fēn |  | 分 fēn |

对话: Duihua: 1.  16.1

- 丽娜 : 请问,你有水果吗?
 lǐnà : qǐngwén, nǐ yǒu shuǐguǒ ma?
 老板 : 有。你想买哪个?
 lǎobǎn : yǒu. nǐ xiǎng mǎi nǎ ge ?
 丽娜 : 我要买苹果。苹果多少钱?
 lǐnà : wǒ yào mǎi píngguǒ. píngguǒ duōshao qián?
 老板 : 六块一斤。
 lǎobǎn : liù kuài yī jīn
 丽娜 : 给我一公斤吧。
 lǐnà : gěi wǒ yī gōngjīn ba.

Translation 

- Leena : Excuse me, do you have fruits?
 Shopkeeper : Yes, what would you like to buy?
 Leena : I want to buy apples. What is the cost of apples?
 Shopkeeper : 6 kuai for 500 grams.
 Leena : Please give me 1 kilogram.

生词 Shēngcí 16.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 水果 | shuǐguǒ | noun | fruits |
| 老板 | lǎobǎn | noun | shopkeeper |
| 想 | xiǎng | verb | would like to, to think, to wish |
| 买 | mǎi | verb | buy |
| 苹果 | píngguǒ | noun | apple |
| 钱 | qián | noun | money |
| 斤 | jīn | measure word | half kilogram |
| 给 | gěi | verb | to give |
| 公斤 | gōngjīn | measure word | kilogram |
| 哪 | nǎ | pronoun | which |

对话: Duìhuà: 2. 16.3

- 售货员 : 欢迎！您想买什么？
- shòuhuòyuán : huānyíng! nín xiǎng mǎi shénme?
- 王老师 : 我想买一个蛋糕。
- wáng lǎoshī : wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī ge dāngāo.
- 售货员 : 好的。来看看。这边有巧克力的蛋糕，那边有水果的。
- shòuhuòyuán : hǎo de. lái kànkan. zhèbiān yǒu qiǎokèlì de dāngāo, nàbiān yǒu shuǐguǒ de.
- 王老师 : 今天是我儿子的生日。他最喜欢巧克力的。这个多少钱？
- wáng lǎoshī : jīntiān shì wǒ érzi de shēngrì. tā zuì xǐhuān qiǎokèlì de. zhè ge duōshao qián?
- 售货员 : 一百二十块钱。
- shòuhuòyuán : yī bǎi èr shí kuài qián.
- 王老师 : 给我一个吧。还给我十个糖果。一共多少钱？
- wáng lǎoshī : gěi wǒ yī ge ba. hái gěi wǒ shí ge tángguǒ. yí gòng duōshao qián?



Translation 

Shop assistant : Welcome, what would you like to buy?

Wang Teacher : I would like to buy a cake.

Shop assistant : Okay. Please check. This side are the chocolate cakes and fruit cakes are on that side.

Wang Teacher : Today is my son's birthday and his most favourite is the chocolate cake. What is the price of one?

Shop assistant : 120 kuai.

Wang Teacher : Please give me one. Also give me ten candies. How much is the total amount?

生词 Shēngcí  16.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 售货员 | shòuhuòyuán | noun | sales person, shop assistant |
| 欢迎 | huānyíng | verb | welcome, to welcome |
| 巧克力 | qiǎokèlì | noun | chocolate |
| 蛋糕 | dàngāo | noun | cake |
| 最 | zuì | adverb | most,-est (used for superlatives) |
| 这边 | zhèbiān | pronoun | this side, here |
| 那边 | nàbiān | pronoun | that side, there |
| 还 | hái | adverb | still, yet, and more, in addition to |
| 糖果 | tángguǒ | noun | candy, sweets |
| 一共 | yíyòng | adverb | altogether, in all |

对话: Duihuà: 3.  16.4

鲁宾 : 今天晚上你做什么 ?

lǔbīn : jīntiān wǎnshàng nǐ zuò shénme?

林月 : 我想去商场买东西。你跟我一起去吗 ?

lín yuè : wǒ xiǎng qù shāngchǎng mǎi dōngxī. nǐ gēn wǒ yìqǐ qù ma?

鲁宾 : 我要买衣服, 我们一起去吧。

lǔbīn : wǒ yào mǎi yīfu, wǒmen yìqǐ qù ba.

林月 : 好。你要买什么 ?

lín yuè : hǎo. nǐ yào mǎi shénme?

鲁宾 : 我要买一个裤子和两个衬衫, 你呢。

lǔbīn : wǒ yào mǎi yī ge kùzi hé liǎng ge chènshān. nǐ ne?

林月 : 我想买一个白色的裙子。

lín yuè : wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī ge báisè de qúnzi.

鲁宾 : 五点大学门口见面吧。

lǔbīn : wǔ diǎn dàxué ménkǒu jiànmiàn ba.



Translation 

Rubin : What are you doing today evening?

Linyue : I am thinking of going to the mall to buy things. Can you come with me?

Rubin : I want to buy clothes. Let's go together.

Linyue : What do you want to buy?

Rubin : I want to buy a trouser and two shirts. How about you?

Linyue : I want to buy a white skirt.

Rubin : Let's meet in front of school gate at 5.

生词 Shēngcí  16.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| 东西 | dōngxī | noun | things |
| 衣服 | yīfu | noun | clothes, dress |
| 裤子 | kùzi | noun | trouser |
| 衬衫 | chènshān | noun | shirt |
| 白色 | báisè | noun | white color |
| 裙子 | qúnzi | noun | skirt |
| 门口 | ménkǒu | noun | entrance |
| 见面 | jiànmiàn | verb | to meet |

语法 Yǔfǎ :

Difference between liǎng and èr

Both 二 èr and 两 liǎng means two. When two comes before a measure word or before a noun which has no measure word before it, 两 liǎng is used instead of 二 èr

Example:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 两点 liǎng diǎn | two o'clock |
| 两天 liǎng tiān | two days |
| 两个星期 liǎng ge xīngqī | two weeks |
| 两个月 liǎng ge yuè | two months |
| 两个年 liǎng nián | two years |

最 zuì – The adverb of the degree

The usage of this adverb is to indicate the superlative degree of the adjective or some verbs.

Structure -

最 zuì + Adject / few selective verbs

Example:

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| 最好 zuì hǎo | best |
| 最便宜 zuì piànyì | cheapest |
| 最大 zuì dà | biggest |

练习 Liànxí -

Look at the pictures and memorise the names of the fruits, the vegetables and the colours.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 水果 shuǐguǒ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | 芒果 mángguǒ | 草莓 cǎoméi | 西瓜 xīgua | 橙子 chéngzi | 香蕉 xiāngjiāo | 葡萄 pútao |
| 蔬菜 shūcài |  |  |  |  |  | |
| | 洋葱 yángcōng | 土豆 tǔdòu | 黄瓜 huánggua | 胡萝卜 húluóbo | 茄子 qiézi | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Red hóng sè 红色 | Yellow huáng sè 黄色 | Blue lán sè 蓝色 | Green lǜ sè 绿色 | Purple zǐ sè 紫色 |
| Orange chéng sè 橙色 | Brown zōng sè 棕色 | White bái sè 白色 | Black hēi sè 黑色 | |

练习 Liànxí -

1. Answer the following questions.

a. 这是什么水果？zhè shì shénme shuǐguǒ?

.....
这个水果是什么颜色的？zhège shuǐguǒ shì shénme yánsè de?



b. 这是什么水果？zhè shì shénme shuǐguǒ?

.....
这个水果是什么颜色的？zhège shuǐguǒ shì shénme yánsè de?



c. 这是什么水果？zhè shì shénme cài?

.....
这个水果是什么颜色的？zhège cài shì shénme yánsè de?



2. Answer the following questions.

a. 你爱什么菜 ? nǐ ài shénme cài?

.....

b. 你爱什么水果 ? nǐ ài shénme shuǐguǒ?

.....

c. 你爱什么颜色 ? nǐ ài shénme yánsè?

.....

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|-----|----|---|---|----|----|----|
| 水果 | 苹果 | 买 | 巧克力 | 公斤 | 最 | 钱 | 衣服 | 见面 | 白色 |
|----|----|---|-----|----|---|---|----|----|----|



Tea Culture

China is widely known as the hometown of tea, with a tea history of around 4000 years. Tea was discovered by Emperor Shen Nong in 2737 BC when he was boiling water, some leaves fell into the water. He drank that water and felt refreshing. In China, tea is consumed throughout the day, as a substitute for plain water, as a health tonic or purely for pleasure. Tea is considered one of the seven necessities for daily life, alongside firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce and vinegar.



在饭店 · Zài Fàndiàn

At The Restaurant

LESSON

17

对话: Duihuà: 1. 🎧 17.1

服务员 : 欢迎! 你们好! 几位?
 fúwùyuán : huānyíng! nǐmen hǎo! jǐ wèi?
 丽娜 : 两个。
 lìnà : liǎng gè
 服务员 : 请坐。
 fúwùyuán : qǐng zuò。
 大为 : 谢谢。请给我们菜单吧。
 dàwéi : xièxiè. qǐng gěi wǒmen càidān ba.
 服务员 : 给你。请点菜吧。
 fúwùyuán : gěi nǐ. qǐng diǎn cài ba.



Translation 📖

Waiter : Welcome. Hello, how many people?
 Leena : Two.
 Waiter : Please sit.
 David : Thank you. Please give us the menu card.
 Waiter : Here it is. Please order.

生词 Shēngcí 🎧 17.2

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 服务员 | fúwùyuán | noun | waiter/ attendant |
| 位 | wèi | measure word | measure word for people (polite way) |
| 来 | lái | verb | to come |
| 坐 | zuò | verb | to sit |
| 菜单 | càidān | noun | menu card |
| 点 | diǎn | verb | to order (food) |
| 菜 | cài | noun | vegetable, dish, cuisine |

对话: Duihuà: 2. 🎧 17.3

大为 : 我很饿。
 dàwéi : wǒ hěn è.
 丽娜 : 你想吃什么?
 lìnà : nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?
 大为 : 我想吃中国菜。
 dàwéi : wǒ xiǎng chī Zhōngguó cài.
 丽娜 : 你喜欢中国菜吗?
 lìnà : nǐ xǐhuan Zhōngguó cài ma?
 大为 : 我很喜欢中国菜。很好吃。
 dàwéi : wǒ hěn xǐhuan Zhōngguó cài. hěn hǎochī.



Translation 📖

David : I am very hungry.
 Leena : What do you want to eat?
 David : I want to eat Chinese food.
 Leena : Do you like Chinese food?
 David : I like Chinese food very much. It is very delicious.

生词 Shēngcí 🎧 17.4

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 饿 | è | adjective | hungry |
| 吃 | chī | verb | to eat |
| 中国菜 | Zhōngguó cài | noun | Chinese cuisine, Chinese food |
| 喜欢 | xǐhuan | verb | to like |
| 好吃 | hǎochī | adjective | delicious |

对话: Duihuà: 3. 🎧 17.5



丽娜 : 你喝什么?
 lìnà : nǐ hē shénme?
 大为 : 我要果汁。你呢?
 dàwéi : wǒ yào guǒzhī. nǐ ne?
 丽娜 : 今天天气是冷的, 我想喝热茶。
 lìnà : jīntiān tiānqì shì lěng de, wǒ xiǎng hē rè chá.
 大为 : 服务员, 给我们一杯茶和一瓶果汁。
 dàwéi : fúwùyuán, gěi wǒmen yī bēi chá hé yī píng guǒzhī.

Translation 

Leena : What do you want to drink?
 David : I want juice. How about you?
 Leena : Today's weather is cold, I want to drink hot tea.
 David : Waiter, give us one cup of tea and one bottle of juice.

生词 Shēngcí  17.6

| 汉字 hànzi | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ | 意思 yìsi |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 喝 | hē | verb | drink |
| 果汁 | guǒzhī | noun | juice |
| 天气 | tiānqì | noun | weather |
| 冷 | lěng | adjective | cold |
| 热 | rè | adjective | hot |
| 茶 | chá | noun | tea |
| 杯 | bēi | noun | cup |
| 瓶 | píng | noun | bottle |

语法 Yǔfǎ :

shì.....de

This pattern may be used to emphasize particular time, manner and completed action, etc.

For example:

1. 他你是八点来学校的。
 tā shì bā diǎn lái xuéxiào de.

- 我是从美国来的。
 wǒ shì cóng měiguó lái de.
- 他是在我们公司工作的。
 tā shì wǒmen gōngsī gōngzuò de.
- 我是早上去的，不是下午去的。
 wǒ shì zǎoshang qù de, bùshì xiàwǔ qù de.

练习 Liànxí  -

1. Complete the following dialogues.

服务员 : 欢迎！你们吃什么？

Fúwùyuán : Huānyíng! Nǐmen chī shénme?

大为 : 请给我 (menu card) 我想吃 (hotpot)

.....



Dà wèi : Qǐng gěi wǒ (menu card) Wǒ xiǎng chī. (hotpot)

服务员 : 你想 (To drink) 什么 ?

Fúwùyuán : Nǐ xiǎng shénme?

大为 : 今天很冷。我想喝 ° (Tea)

Dà wèi : Jīntiān hěn lěng. Wǒ xiǎng hé (Tea)

大为 : 丽娜, 你喜欢吃什么菜 ?

Dà wèi : Lìna, nǐ xǐhuān chī shénme cài?

丽娜 : 我喜欢吃 ° (Chinese food)

Lìna : Wǒ xǐhuān chī (Chinese food).

大为 : 你喜欢吃 (Roast duck) 吗 ?

Dà wèi : Nǐ xǐhuān chī (Roast duck) ma?

丽娜 : 好吧! 我喜欢吃 (Roast duck) 和 °
(dumpling) 你喜欢吃什么 ?

Lìna : Hǎo ba! Wǒ xǐhuān chī (Roast duck) hé
(dumpling). Nǐ xǐhuān chī shénme?

大为 : 我喜欢吃 (chicken) 和 ° (rice)

Dàwèi : Wǒ xǐhuān chī (chicken) hé (rice).

2. Change the following English sentences into shì (是) ...de (的) pattern.

1. What time did you arrive yesterday?
2. I reached Beijing last month.
3. I came last year.
4. Mama came back home at 6 o'clock.
5. He stayed in China in November.



3. Look at the picture and match the words.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|
| 鱼 Yú Fish | ..... | A  |
| 肉 Ròu Meat | ..... | B  |
| 鸡 Jī Chicken | ..... | C  |
| 鸡蛋 Jīdàn Egg | ..... | D  |
| 海鲜 Hǎixiān Seafood | ..... | E  |
| 面条 Miàntiáo Noodles | ..... | F  |
| 烤鸭 Kǎoyā Roast Duck | ..... | G  |
| 虾 Xiā Shrimp / Prawn | ..... | H  |
| 汤 Tāng Soup | ..... | I  |
| 包子 Bāozi Steamed Stuffed Bun | ..... | J  |
| 三明治 Sānmíngzhì Sandwich | ..... | K  |
| 蛋糕 Dàngāo Cake | ..... | L  |
| 巧克力 Qiǎokèlì Chocolate | ..... | M  |
| 面包 Miànbāo Bread | ..... | N  |
| 比萨 Bǐsà Pizza | ..... | O  |
| 汉堡包 Hànbǎobāo Hamburger | ..... | P  |
| 米饭 Mǐ Fàn Cooked Rice | ..... | Q  |
| 饺子 Jiǎo Zi Dumpling | ..... | R  |

Recognize the characters.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|----|-----|
| 来 | 菜 | 坐 | 中国菜 | 冷 | 喝 | 热 | 茶 | 喜欢 | 中国菜 |
|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|----|-----|



Forbidden City

Forbidden City is the imperial palace of China which is located in middle of the Beijing. It has a history of 500 years. King of Ming dynasty constructed this imperial palace in 1420 and it took 14 years to built this huge palace. It was a home for 24 emperors of China from Ming dynasty to Qing dynasty. It has 980 buildings in over 70 palace compounds, with over 8,700 rooms. It is one of the largest palaces in the world. Puyi was the last emperor of China who stayed in this palace. In 1987 it was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



| 汉字 hànzi (Chinese Character) | 拼音 pīnyīn | 语法 yǔfǎ (Grammar) | 意思 yìsi (Meaning) | Lesson No | Pg. No. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--|------------------|---------|
| A | | | | | |
| 爱 | ài | verb | to love, to like | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 68 |
| 澳大利亚 | Àodàliya | | Australia | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 79 |
| B | | | | | |
| 百 | bǎi | numeral | hundred | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 52 |
| 白板 | báibǎn | noun | whiteboard | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 46 |
| 白色 | báisè | noun | white color | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 92 |
| 半 | bàn | noun | half | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 60 |
| 班 | bān | noun | Class, batch | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 50 |
| 北 | běi | noun | north | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | |
| 本 | běn | quantifier | for bound items, such as books, magazines. | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 51 |
| 本子 | běnzǐ | noun | notebook | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 41 |
| 边 | biān | noun | side (direction) | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 84 |
| 不 | bú | adverb | no, not | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 32 |
| 不客气 | bú kèqi | | you are welcome | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 32 |
| C | | | | | |
| 菜 | cài | noun | vegetable, dish, cuisine | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 95 |
| 菜单 | càidān | noun | Menu card | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 93 |
| 茶 | chá | noun | tea | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 97 |
| 差 | chà | verb | short of , lack of | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 61 |
| 衬衫 | chènshān | noun | shirt | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 92 |
| 吃 | chī | verb | to eat | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 60/96 |
| 床 | chuáng | noun | bed | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 63 |
| 厨师 | chúshī | noun | chef | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 73 |
| 词典 | cídiǎn | noun | dictionary | Unit 2 Lesson 8 | |
| 从 | cóng | preposition | from | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 85 |
| 聪明 | cōngmíng | adjective | clever, brilliant, intelligent | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 77 |
| D | | | | | |
| 大 | dà | adjective | big | Unit 2 Lesson 8 | 45 |
| 大家 | dàjiā | pronoun | everyone | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 32 |
| 打开 | dǎkāi | verb | to open | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 39 |

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------|----------------|---|------------------|-------|
| 蛋糕 | dàngāo | noun | cake | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 91 |
| 到 | dào | verb | To reach, to arrive | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 85 |
| 大学 | dàxué | noun | university | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 73/85 |
| 的 | de | modal particle | Indicates possession | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 41 |
| 点 | diǎn | noun | o'clock | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 95 |
| 点 | diǎn | verb | to order (food) | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 59 |
| 电话 | diànhuà | noun | telephone | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 52/69 |
| 电视 | diànshì | noun | television | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 63/69 |
| 东 | dōng | noun | east | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | |
| 东西 | dōng xī | noun | things | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 92 |
| 都 | dōu | adverb | all, both | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 67 |
| 读 | dú | verb | to read | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 42 |
| 对不起 | duì buqǐ | verb | to be sorry | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 33 |
| 多大 | duō dà | | used to ask about the age | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 68 |
| 多大年纪 | duō dà niánjǐ | | polite way to ask the age of an elder | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 66 |
| 多少 | duōshǎo | pronoun | how much? how many? | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 50 |
| E | | | | | |
| 饿 | è | adjective | hungry | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 96 |
| 俄罗斯 | Éluósī | | Russia | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 79 |
| 儿子 | érzi | noun | son | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 67 |
| F | | | | | |
| 饭店 | fàndiàn | noun | restaurant | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 83 |
| 分(钟) | fēn(zhōng) | noun | minute | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 59 |
| 服务员 | fúwùyuán | noun | waiter/ attendant | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 95 |
| G | | | | | |
| 钢笔 | gāngbǐ | noun | ink Pen | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | |
| 高兴 | gāoxìng | adjective | glad, happy | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 77 |
| 个 | gè | quantifier | It is a general measure word, most commonly used. | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 50 |
| 给 | gěi | verb | to give | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 90 |
| 跟 | gēn | preposition | with | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 41 |
| 工程师 | gōngchéngshī | noun | engineer | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 71 |
| 公斤 | gōngjīn | quantifier | kilogram | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 90 |
| 工作 | gōngzuò | noun | work | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 71 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| 狗 | gǒu | noun | dog | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 68 |
| 贵姓 | guìxìng | noun | honourable name | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | |
| 国 | guó | noun | country | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 77 |
| H | | | | | |
| 还 | hái | adverb | still, yet, and more, in addition to | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 91 |
| 孩子 | háizi | noun | child | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 67 |
| 韩国 | Hánguó | | Korea | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 79 |
| 汉语 | hànyǔ | noun | Chinese language | Unit 2 Lesson 8 | 79 |
| 号 | hào | noun/ | number | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 52 |
| 好 | hǎo | adjective | well, good | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 31 |
| 好吃 | hǎochī | adjective | delicious | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 96/50 |
| 和 | hé | conjunction | and | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | |
| 喝 | hē | verb | drink | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 97 |
| 黑板 | hēibǎn | noun | blackboard | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 46 |
| 很 | hěn | adverb | very | Unit 2 Lesson 6 | 36 |
| 后面 | hòumiàn | noun | back, behind | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 83 |
| 欢迎 | huānyíng | verb | welcome, to welcome | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 91 |
| 护士 | hùshì | noun | nurse | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 73 |
| J | | | | | |
| 几 | jǐ | numeral | few, several, how many? | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 50 |
| 家 | jiā | noun | home, family | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 66 |
| 见面 | jiànmiàn | verb | to meet | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 92 |
| 叫 | jiào | verb | call, to be called | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 40/68 |
| 教 | jiào | verb | to teach | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 50 |
| 教室 | jiàoshì | noun | classroom | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 41/45 |
| 教授 | jiàoshòu | noun | professor | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 71 |
| 家人 | jiārén | noun | family members | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 66 |
| 介绍 | jièshào | verb | to introduce | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 79 |
| 进 | jìn | verb | to enter | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 42 |
| 斤 | jīn | quantifier | half kilogram | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 90 |
| 今天 | jīntiān | noun | today | Unit 3 Lesson 10 | 56 |
| K | | | | | |
| 看 | kàn | verb | to look / see | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 42/63 |
| 看电视 | kàn diànshì | verb | to watch TV | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 63 |
| 课 | kè | noun | class, lesson | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 39 |

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------|------------|--|------------------|--------------|
| 刻 | kè | noun | quarter(with respect to time),(15 minutes) | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 59 |
| 可爱 | kě'ài | adjective | cute, pretty | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 68 |
| 可口可乐 | kěkǒukělě | noun | Coca cola | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | |
| 客气 | kèqi | adjective | polite, courteous | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | |
| 口 | kǒu | quantifier | measure word for family members. | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 66 |
| 会计 | kuàijì | noun | accountant | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | |
| 快乐 | kuàilè | adjective | happy, delighted | Unit 3 Lesson 10 | 66 |
| 裤子 | kùzi | noun | trouser | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 92 |
| L | | | | | |
| 来 | lái | verb | to come | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 42/61/ 95 |
| 老板 | lǎobǎn | noun | shopkeeper | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 90 |
| 老师 | lǎoshī | pronoun | teacher | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 32 |
| 冷 | lěng | adjective | cold | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 97 |
| 里面 | lǐ miàn | noun | inside | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 85 |
| 两 | liǎng | numeral | two | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 51 |
| 零 | líng | numeral | 0, number zero | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 52 |
| 律师 | lǚshī | noun | lawyer | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 73 |
| M | | | | | |
| 吗 | ma | | interrogative particle | Unit 2 Lesson 6 | 36 |
| 买 | mǎi | verb | buy | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 90 |
| 猫 | māo | noun | cat | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 68 |
| 没关系 | méi guānxi | | that's ok, It doesn't matter, never mind | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 33 |
| 美国 | Měiguó | | America/U.S. | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 79 |
| 们 | men | | after personal pronoun or a noun referring to a person to form the plural. | Unit 2 Lesson 6 | 36 |
| 门 | mén | noun | door | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 92 |
| 门口 | ménkǒu | noun | entrance | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 85 |
| 面 | miàn | noun | side | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 85 |
| 明天 | míngtiān | noun | tomorrow | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 33/57 |
| 明天见 | míngtiān jiàn | | see you tomorrow | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 33 |
| 名字 | míngzi | noun | name | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | |
| 墨西哥 | Mòxīgē | | mexico | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 79 |

| N | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 哪 | nǎ | pronoun | which | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 77/90 |
| 那 | nà / nèi | pronoun | that | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 41 |
| 那边 | nàbiān | pronoun | that side, there | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 91 |
| 南 | nán | noun | south | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | |
| 男学生 | nán xuésheng | noun | male/boy student | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 50 |
| 哪儿 | nǎr | pronoun | where | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 73/83 |
| 呢 | ne | | particle | Unit 2 Lesson 6 | 36 |
| 你 | nǐ | pronoun | you | Unit 2 Lesson 5 | 31 |
| 年 | nián | noun | year | Unit 3 Lesson 10 | 57 |
| 你们 | nǐmen | pronoun | you (plural) | Unit 2 Lesson 6 | 35 |
| 您 | nín | pronoun | you (courteous) | Unit 2 Lesson 6 | 31 |
| 女学生 | nǚ xuésheng | noun | female/girl student | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 50 |
| 女儿 | nǚ'ér | noun | daughter | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 67 |
| P | | | | | |
| 旁边 | pángbiān | noun | beside | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 84 |
| 朋友 | péngyou | noun | friend | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 79 |
| 漂亮 | piàoliang | adjective | beautiful | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 67 |
| 苹果 | píngguǒ | noun | apple | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 90 |
| Q | | | | | |
| 起 | qǐ | verb | to get up / to rise | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 63 |
| 钱 | qián | noun | money | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 90 |
| 千 | qiān | numeral | thousand | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 52 |
| 铅笔 | qiānbǐ | noun | pencil | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | |
| 前面 | qiánmiàn | noun | front | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | |
| 巧克力 | qiǎokèlì | noun | chocolate | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 91 |
| 请 | qǐng | verb | to request, please, invite | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 39 |
| 请问 | qǐngwèn | noun | excuse me, may I ask you | Unit 5 Lesson 1 5 | 84 |
| 去 | qù | verb | to go | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 83 |
| 裙子 | qúnzi | noun | skirt | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 92 |
| R | | | | | |
| 热 | rè | adjective | hot | Unit 5 Lesson 17 | 97 |
| 认识 | rènshi | verb | to know, to recognise | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 77 |
| 日本 | Rìběn | | Japan | Unit 4 Lesson 14 | 79 |
| 日语 | rìyǔ | noun | Japanese language | Unit 2 Lesson 8 | |

| S | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| 上课 | shàng kè | | to attend the class | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 39 |
| 商店 | shāngdiàn | noun | shop / store | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | 73/84 |
| 商人 | shāngrén | noun | businessman | Unit 4 Lesson 13 | |
| 谁的 | shéi de/ shuí de | pronoun | whose | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 67 |
| 谁 | shéi/ shuí | pronoun | who | Unit4 Lesson 12 | 66 |
| 生日 | shēngri | noun | birthday | Unit 3 Lesson 10 | 56 |
| 什么 | shénme | pronoun | what | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 40 |
| 是 | shì | verb | am / is / are | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 41 |
| 时候 | shíhou | noun | time | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 61 |
| 售货员 | shòuhuòyuán | noun | sales person, shop assistant | Unit 5 Lesson 16 | 73/91 |
| 手机 | shǒujī | noun | mobile phone | Unit 3 Lesson 9 | 52 |
| 书 | shū | noun | book | Unit 2 Lesson 7 | 39/63 |
| 刷 | shuā | verb | to brush | Unit 3 Lesson 11 | 63 |
| 帅 | shuài | adjective | handsome | Unit 4 Lesson 12 | 67 |
| 书店 | shūdiàn | noun | book shop | Unit 5 Lesson 15 | 83 |
| 睡觉 | shuì jiào | verb | to Sleep | Unit3Lesson11 | 63 |
| 水果 | shuǐguǒ | noun | fruits | Unit5Lesson16 | 90 |
| 书架 | shūjià | noun | bookshelf | Unit 2 Lesson7 | |
| 说 | shuō | verb | to speak | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 41 |
| 岁 | sui | quantifier | year (of age) | Unit4Lesson12 | 67 |
| T | | | | | |
| 他 | tā | pronoun | he | Unit 2 Lesson6 | 36 |
| 她 | tā | pronoun | she | Unit 2 Lesson6 | 36 |
| 糖果 | tángguǒ | noun | candy, sweets | Unit5Lesson16 | 91 |
| 天 | tiān | noun | day | Unit3Lesson10 | 56 |
| 听 | tīng | verb | to listen | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 2 |
| W | | | | | |
| 外面 | wài miàn | noun | out side | Unit5Lesson15 | 85 |
| 外语 | wáiyǔ | noun | foreign language | Unit4Lesson13 | 73 |
| 万 | wàn | numeral | ten thousand | Unit 3 Lesson9 | 52 |
| 晚安 | wǎn ān | | good night | Unit 2 Lesson5 | 33 |
| 玩儿 | wán'r | verb | to Play, to enjoy | Unit3Lesson11 | 63 |
| 晚饭 | wǎnfàn | noun | dinner | Unit3Lesson11 | 60 |
| 往 | wǎng | preposition | towards | Unit5Lesson15 | 83 |
| 晚上 | wǎnshàng | noun | evening | Unit3Lesson11 | 60 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------|--|----------------|-------|
| 位 | wèi | quantifier | for people -- used when referring to people in a polite way. | Unit 3 Lesson9 | 51/95 |
| 问题 | wèntí | noun | question | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 41 |
| 我 | wǒ | pronoun | I | Unit 2 Lesson6 | 36 |
| X | | | | | |
| 洗 | xǐ | verb | to wash | Unit3Lesson11 | 63 |
| 西 | xī | noun | west | Unit5Lesson15 | |
| 下课 | xià kè | | finish the class | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 39 |
| 想 | xiǎng | verb | To think, to wish | Unit5Lesson16 | 90 |
| 现在 | xiànzài | noun | now, right now | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 39 |
| 校长 | xiàozhǎng | noun | principal | Unit4Lesson13 | 73 |
| 写 | xiě | verb | to write | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 42 |
| 谢谢 | xièxie | verb | to thank | Unit 2 Lesson5 | 32 |
| 喜欢 | xǐhuan | verb | to like | Unit5Lesson17 | 96 |
| 新 | xīn | adjective | new | Unit 2 Lesson8 | |
| 行 | Xíng | verb | Okay, all right, will do. | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 41 |
| 姓 | xìng | noun | surname | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 40 |
| 星期 | xīngqī | noun | week | Unit3Lesson10 | 56 |
| 洗澡 | xǐzǎo | | to take bath | Unit3Lesson11 | 63 |
| 学习 | xuéxí | verb | to learn, to study | Unit 3 Lesson9 | 50/63 |
| 学校 | xuéxiào | noun | school | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 41 |
| Y | | | | | |
| 牙 | yá | noun | teeth | Unit3Lesson11 | 63 |
| 夜 | yè | noun | night | Unit3Lesson11 | 63 |
| 也 | yě | adverb | also,too | Unit 2 Lesson6 | 36 |
| 一下儿 | yī xià'r | | the action is brief, in a short while, once | Unit4Lesson14 | 79 |
| 一直 | yī zhí | adverb | Straight | Unit5Lesson15 | 85 |
| 衣服 | yīfu | noun | clothes, dress | Unit5Lesson16 | 92 |
| 一共 | yí gōng | adverb | altogether, in all | Unit5Lesson16 | 91 |
| 印度 | yìndù | noun | India | Unit4Lesson14 | 77 |
| 英国 | yīngguó | noun | England | Unit4Lesson14 | 77/79 |
| 银行 | yínháng | noun | bank | Unit5Lesson15 | 84 |
| 医生 | yīshēng | noun | doctor | Unit4Lesson13 | 71/73 |
| 医院 | yīyuàn | noun | hospital | Unit4Lesson13 | 73 |
| 椅子 | yǐzi | noun | chair | Unit 2 Lesson7 | |
| 有 | yǒu | verb | to have | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 41 |
| 邮局 | yóujú | noun | post office | Unit5Lesson15 | 85 |
| 远 | yuǎn | adjective | far | Unit5Lesson15 | 84 |
| 月 | yuè | noun | month | Unit3Lesson10 | 56 |

| Z | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----|
| 在 | zài | verb, preposition | at/ in / on | Unit4Lesson13 | 73 |
| 再见 | zài jiàn | | good bye, see you again. | Unit 2 Lesson5 | 33 |
| 早 | "zǎo" | noun/ | early morning / early | Unit3Lesson11 | 63 |
| 早上 | zǎoshang | noun | morning | Unit 2 Lesson5 | 32 |
| 怎么 | zěnmē | pronoun | how | Unit5Lesson15 | 83 |
| 照片 | zhàopiàn | noun | photograph | Unit4Lesson12 | 67 |
| 这 | zhè / zhèi | pronoun | this | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 41 |
| 这边 | zhèbiān | pronoun | this side, here | Unit5Lesson16 | 91 |
| 只 | zhī | quantifier | measure word for animals | Unit4Lesson12 | 68 |
| 中国菜 | Zhōngguó cài | noun | Chinese cuisine | Unit5Lesson17 | 96 |
| 中文 | zhōngwén | noun | Chinese language | Unit3Lesson11 | 63 |
| 主妇 | zhǔfù | noun | housewife | Unit4Lesson13 | 71 |
| 桌子 | zhuōzi | noun | table | Unit 2 Lesson7 | |
| 走 | zǒu | verb | walk | Unit5Lesson15 | 83 |
| 最 | zuì | adverb | most, -est (used for superlative) | Unit5Lesson16 | 91 |
| 坐 | zuò | verb | to sit | Unit 2 Lesson7 | 39 |
| 做 | zuò | verb | to work/ to do /to perform | Unit4Lesson13 | 71 |
| 坐 | zuò | verb | to sit | Unit5Lesson17 | 95 |
| 昨天 | zuótiān | noun | yesterday | Unit3Lesson10 | 57 |



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