



高等教育出版社

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Youth Chinese Test (YCT) is an international standardized test of Chinese proficiency, which evaluates the ability of primary school and middle school students whose mother tongue is not Chinese to use the Chinese language in their daily lives and study. With the principle of "combining testing and teaching", we take much pleasure in publishing this series of *YCT Standard Course*.

1. Target Readers

- Overseas primary school and middle school students who take Chinese as a selective course.
 - · Students who are going to take the YCT.

2. Correspondence Between Textbooks and YCT

Textbook	ҮСТ	Vocabulary	Class Hours (For Reference)
Book 1	Level 1	80	35 ~ 45
Book 2	Level 2	150	35 ~ 45
Book 3	Level 3	200	50 ~ 60
Book 4	Level 5	300	50 ~ 60
Book 5	Level 4	600	60 ~ 70
Book 6	Level 4	600	60 ~ 70

3. Design

- The series provides a scientific curriculum and effective teaching methods. It is compiled in accordance with the acquisition and study rules of Chinese as a second language, with a careful consideration of the features of primary school and middle school students' cognitive development.
- It aims to stimulate students' multiple intelligences. The series employs various learning approaches including pictures, activities, exercises, songs and stories that center on the same topic so as to promote primary school and middle school students' multi-intellectual development.

• It combines testing and teaching. Based on the syllabus of YCT, the series accomplishes the goals of "stimulating teaching with testing" and "promoting learning with testing" through the design of appropriate teaching content and exercises.

4. Features

- A full coverage of YCT. On the basis of an overall and careful analysis of YCT syllabus and test papers, the series is organized with function as the prominent building blocks and grammar as the underlying building blocks, so as to fully cover YCT's vocabulary, grammar and function items. Each lesson is accompanied by a YCT model test page. Students should be able to pass the corresponding level of YCT after finishing each book.
- An integrated combination of function and fun. The series places a great deal of emphasis on the authenticity of its content, focusing on language that is natural and useful, as well as interesting for learners. At the same time, a lot of effort has been made to take into account students' individual perspectives and learning styles. Through texts, games, songs and stories, we hope the series is able to arise students' interest in learning and help them enjoy it as they learn.
- A variety of activities and exercises in each section. There are activities and exercises in each teaching section in this series in order to provide teaching clues and exercise options for teachers.
- The primary focus is on listening and speaking, followed by reading and writing. The series follows the principle that students proceed with reading and writing after achieving the goal of listening and speaking. The first 4 books do not require students to learn how to write Chinese characters.

5. How to Use Book 6

YCT Standard Course (Book 6) is designed for primary school and middle school students. The book has 15 lessons, covering 190 words and half of the grammar and function items of YCT level 4. Lessons 1–14 are teaching lessons while Lesson 15 is a revision lesson. The suggested class hours for each lesson are 4~5 hours.

Each lesson in Book 6 consists of Key sentences, Let's learn (new words), Let's read (text), Short speech (text), Activities and exercises, Songs, Mini stories and Model test page.

• Key sentences. Each lesson has 2 key sentences. The sentences are both important function items of the lesson and the clues for the key grammar points.

- Let's learn (new words). Each lesson has about 14 new words, with no more than 3 words that are not included in the syllabus (all marked with *). Most nouns appear in the form of pictures and are followed with Chinese characters, *Pinyin* and English translation. The other words are followed with Chinese characters, *Pinyin*, English translation and collocations or sample sentences.
- Let's read and Short speech (texts). Each lesson has 2 texts. "Let's read" is a conversation, while "Short speech" is a passage. Questions after the texts help teachers evaluate if students have fully understood the texts.
- Activities and exercises. The book has both traditional exercises such as filling in the blanks and matching, and interactive activities or games. The alternative activities and exercises help the class achieve a balance between being dynamic and static.
- Songs. Some lessons contain a song related to the topic. Students can sing and dance at the same time, which helps to develop their multiple intelligences through a variety of stimuli.
- Mini stories. Some lessons provide an interesting mini story related to the topic. Students can act it out in groups after reading it.
- Model test page. Each lesson has a YCT model test page attached, which helps students familiarize themselves with the test and pass YCT successfully after finishing the book.

The Confucius Institute Headquarters, China Higher Education Press and Chinese Testing International (CTI) have offered tremendous support and guidance during the planning and compiling of the series. Domestic and foreign experts in related fields have also given us many valuable comments and suggestions. It is our sincere wish that the YCT Standard Course will open the door to Chinese learning for overseas primary school and middle school students, and help them learn and grow happily and healthily.

Authors August, 2016

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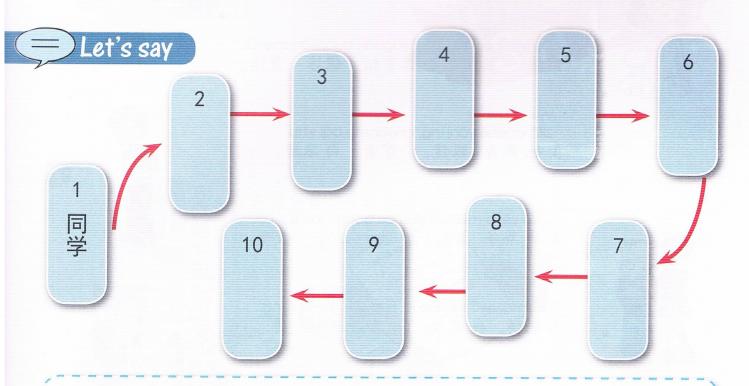
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热身 Warm-up

Let's ask

míngzi 名字	xìngqù 兴趣	xíguàn 习惯	dǎsuàn 打算

Ask three of your classmates questions about the topics in the table above, filling in their answers in the corresponding column. When you've completed the table, report your findings to the class.



Group work. Beginning with the word "同学", students make a word chain, taking it in turns to say words beginning with a character with the same pronunciation as the last character of the previous word, e.g.: $功夫(fu)\rightarrow \mathbb{R}(fu)$ 多员(the tones can be different). See which group finishes first.





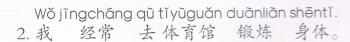
Let's write *Pinyin*

1. 头发() 沙发()	2. 方便(• () 宜	3. 长() 大
4. 睡觉() 得	5. 暖和(我和() 妈妈	6. 教() 室) 汉语

Let's match



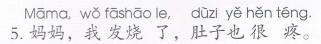
Wǒ gēn jiějie yí yàng gāo. 1. 我 跟 姐姐 一样 高。







Wǒ yéye měitiān dōu qù gōngyuán sànbù. 4. 我爷爷 每天 都 去 公园 散步。









Let's describe











búdàn... érqiě... 不但······而且······



xiān... ránhòu... 先·····然后·····



Lesson

我属猴。

I was born in the year of the monkey.

Key Sentences

Hóuzi yòu cōngming yòu kě'ài.

- 猴子又 聪明 又可爱。Monkeys are both clever and cute.
 - Jiějie názhe yì zhī xiǎo hóuzi.
- 姐姐拿着一只小猴子。

My elder sister was holding a little toy monkey.



Let's learn 0001-01



yòu yòu	bothand
又······又······	又大又好
yǒnggǎn	brave
勇敢	非常勇敢
cōngming	clever
聪明	又聪明又可爱
lìngwài	besides
另外	我喜欢老虎,另外,我属虎。
shǔ	be born in the year of
*属	我属猴
shōudào	receive
* 收到	收到礼物
zhùhè	congratulate
祝贺	祝贺你
chūzhōng	junior high school
初中	上初中,初中生,初中毕业
guà	hang
挂	挂灯笼
jiérì	festival
节日	节日快乐



hóuzi 猴子 monkey



bìvè 毕业 graduate



xìnfēng 信封 envelope





Chūnjié 春节 Spring Festival

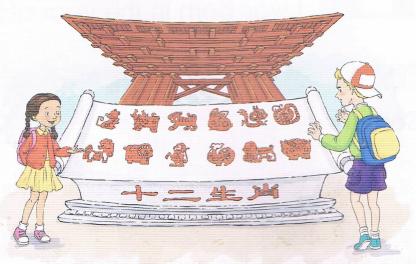
dēnglong * 灯笼 lantern

"Plus one" game. The teacher says a word several times. Students then have to say the word one more time than the teacher.











Nǐ xǐhuan shénme dòngwù? 你喜欢 什么 动物?



Wǒ xǐhuan lǎohǔ. 我喜欢老虎。



Wèi shénme? 为什么?



Lǎohǔ yòu yǒnggǎn yòu piàoliang. 老虎又勇敢又漂亮。



Wǒ xǐ huan hóuzi. 我喜欢猴子。



Wèi shénme? 为什么?



Hóuzi yòu cōngming yòu kě'ài. Lìngwài, wǒ shǔ hóu. 猴子又 聪明 又可爱。另外,我属猴。



wǒ shǔ hǔ! 我属虎!

Question: 艾孩儿属什么? 男孩儿呢?

- 1. What's your Chinese zodiac animal?
- 2. How about your family members'?







Question: 姐姐初中毕业了吗?

Do you know what Chinese people do at Spring Festival? Tell your partner what you know about it.

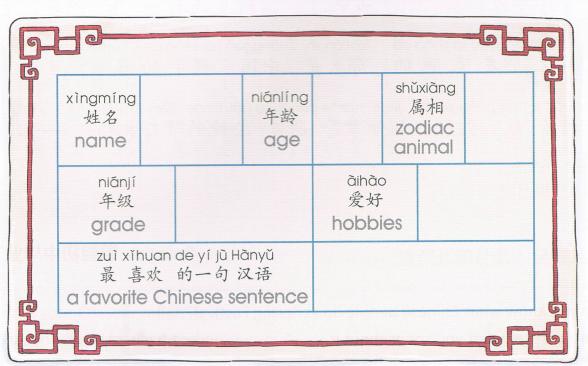




These are the 12 Chinese zodiac animals. Do you know their Chinese names?



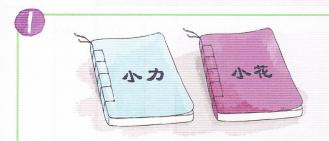




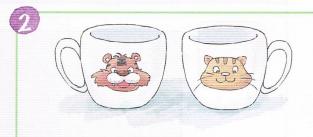


Let's choose

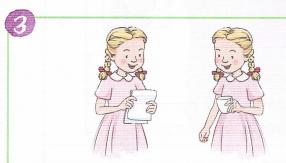
Choose the pictures for the corresponding sentences, and then read the sentences out loud.



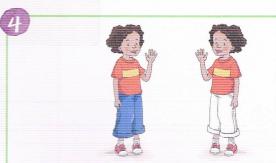
Běnzi shang xiězhe Xiǎolì. 本子 上 写着 小力。



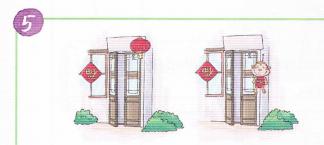
Bēizi shang huàzhe yì zhī māo. 杯子 上 画着 一只 猫。



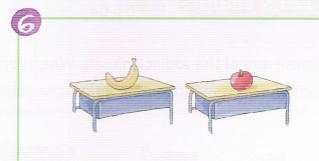
Tā názhe yí ge běnzi. 她拿着一个本子。



Tā chuānzhe yì tiáo bái kùzi. 他 穿着 一条 白裤子。



Mén shang guàzhe hóng dēnglong. 门 上 挂着 红 灯笼。



Zhuōzi shang fàngzhe yí ge píngguǒ. 桌子 上 放着 一个 苹果。



Tā yòu lèi yòu è. 他又累又饿。

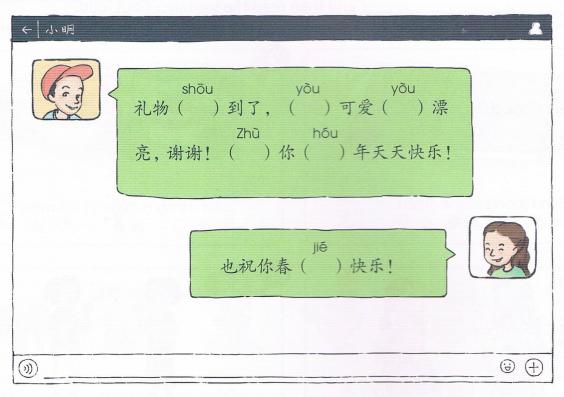


Zhè zhī gǒu yòu kě'ài yòu piàoliang. 这只狗又可爱又漂亮。





Fill in the Chinese characters according to the Pinyin.







Choose one of the zodiac animals. When your animal's name is called, go to the front of the class and imitate it for your classmates.





1 Listening: true or false. \$\int_{01-05}\$



1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



22 Reading: choose the correct answers.

1.	女: 你看, 门上挂() 什么?	
	男:一个红灯笼。		
	A 着	B 得	C 过
2.	男:那些照片放哪儿了?		
	女: 在那个蓝色的()里,看见了吗?	
	A 节目	B 信封	C 电梯
3.	男: ()唱又跳的,	什么事让你这么高兴啊?	
	女: 姐姐打电话说她明天	回来。	
	A 还	В再	C又
4.	女: 今年什么时候过() ?	
	男: 2月10号。		
	A 暑假	B 春节	C 节目
5.	女:啊!苹果里有个() 。	
	男:没事儿,把它给我,	你吃香蕉吧。	
	A 猴子	B 孩子	C 虫子

- Writing: compose sentences with the following words.
 - 1. 猴年 今年 是
 - 2. 春节 节日 最喜欢 我 的 是
 - 3. 一张 有 照片 信封里
 - 4. 毕业 小学 已经 我 了
 - 5. 漂亮 勇敢 又 老虎 又

Lesson 2

他数学好极了。

He's really good at math.

Key Sentences

Tā shùxué hǎojíle.

- •他数学好极了。 He's really good at math.
 - Tā néng jiǎng míngbai.
- 他 能 讲 明白。He can explain clearly.





róngyì easv 容易 很容易, 汉语很容易学 gāngcái iust now 刚才 刚才的问题, 你刚才去哪儿了? iile really, very, extremely 极了 好极了,聪明极了 jiǎng explain, tell 讲 讲数学题 míngbai understand: clear 明白 明白了; 讲明白 qí ride 骑 骑自行车 xīwàng hope: to hope 希望 有希望; 我希望去中国学习。 cānjiā take part in 参加 参加比赛

Pair work. One student says a word and the other makes a phrase with it.

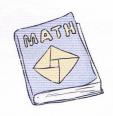
10000 20000 30000 wàn 万 ten thousand

3+2

jiā 力口 add (plus)

3-2

jiǎn 减 subtract (minus)



shùxué *数学 math



zìxíngchē 自行车 bike



bǐsài 比赛 competition; to compete











Wǒ kǎokao nǐ. 我考考你。



Kǎo shénme? 考什么?



Yíwàn jiā liǎngqiān jiǎn sānbǎi shì duōshao? 一万加 两千 减 三百 是 多少?



Tài róngyì le, shì yí wàn yì qiān qībǎi. 太容易了,是一万一千七百。



Nǐ zhēn cōngming! Wǒ qù gàosu lǎoshī. 你真 聪明! 我去告诉老师。



Gàosu lǎoshī? 告诉老师?



Lǎoshī bù zhīdào, gāngcái wèn wǒmen. 老师不知道,刚才问我们。



Lǎoshī bù zhīdào?! 老师 不知道?!

Question:一万加两干减三百是多少?

Can you work out the answer to this sum step by step?







Wǒ yǒu yí ge gēge, tā shùxué hǎojíle. Wǒ bú huì zuò de nántí, tā 我有一个哥哥,他数学好极了。我不会做的难题,他dōu huì zuò, érqiě néng jiǎng míngbai. Tā chángcháng cānjiā shùxué bǐsài. 都会做,而且能讲明白。他常常参加数学比赛。

Wǒ bù xǐhuan xué shùxué, wǒ xǐhuan yùndòng. Wǒ qí zìxíngchē qí de 我不喜欢学数学,我喜欢运动。我骑自行车骑得

hǎojíle. Wǒ xīwàng jiānglái cānjiā zìxíngchē bǐsài. 好极了。我希望将来参加自行车比赛。

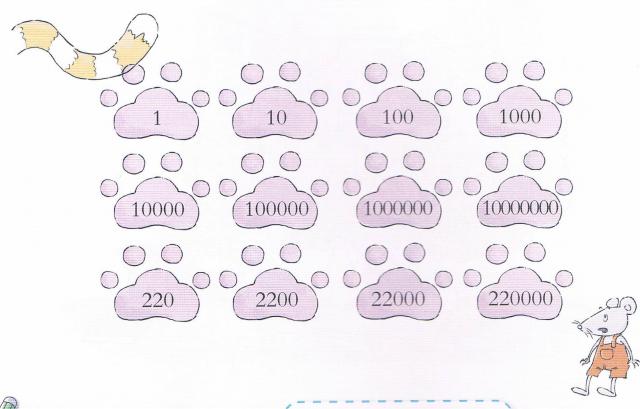
Question:弟弟骑自行车骑得怎么样?

- . What's your favorite subject?
- 2. What sports are you good at?





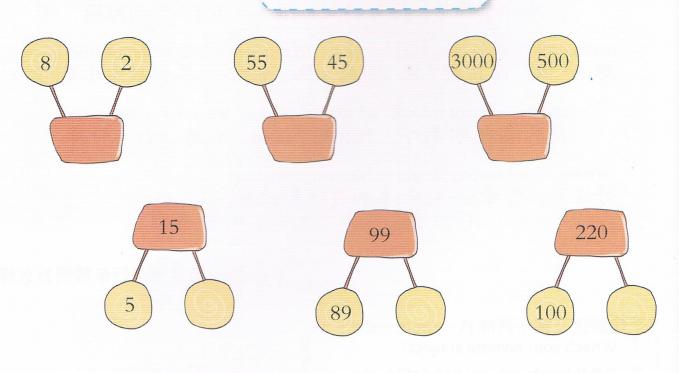
Pair work. Say these numbers in Chinese.





A: 8加2等于多少?

B: 8加2等于10。



100-10+20=

10000-1000+100=

10000-300+2000=



Let's match

	dàngāo	
Milita	蛋糕	•
4 .	出小	

jiějie

2. 姐姐

wàimian

3. 外面

shùxué

4. 数学

qúnzi

5. 裙子

cōngming jíle A. 聪明 极了

hǎochī jíle

• 8. 好吃极了

lěngjí le

· C. 冷极了

piàoliang jíle

• D. 漂亮 极了

nánjíle

• E. 难极了



	Xīngqīyī 星期一	Xīngqī'èr 星期二	Xīngqīsān 星期三	Xīngqīsì 星期四	Xīngqīwǔ 星期五
shàngwǔ 上午					
xiàwǔ 下午					

Plan a school timetable with your favorite subjects.

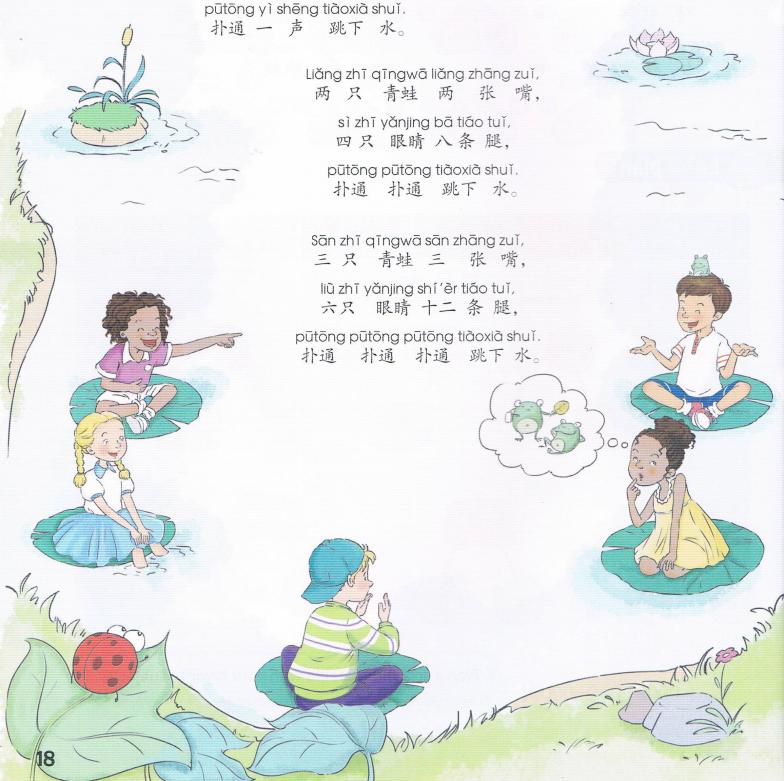




Shǔ qīngwā 数 青蛙

Yì zhī qīngwā yì zhāng zuǐ, 一只 青蛙 一 张 嘴, liǎng zhī yǎnjing sì tiáo tuǐ, 两只眼睛四条腿, pūtōng yì shēng tiàoxià shuǐ. 扑通 一声 跳下 水。

Group work. Each group member takes it in turns to read a line of verse according to the examples below. If one makes a mistake, the whole group starts again from the beginning. Keep going and see which group can get the most "frogs" in 3 minutes.





Listening: choose the correct answers.



1.		4.	
	A B C		A B C
2.		5.	
	A B C		A B C
3.		6.	
	A B C		A B C



Reading: choose the correct answers.

1.	男: 听说你买了只小白兔	?	
	女:对,它耳朵长长的,	可爱(),有时间去我	成家看看吧。
	A 极了	B 很	C 多么
2.	男:一定要记得下个月6号	号的游泳比赛。	
	女:好的,我会准时()的。	
	A 离开	B 打算	C 参加
3.	男:谢谢,我()了	0	
	女:不客气,以后有问题	再来问我。	
	A 明白	B 习惯	C 觉得
4.	男:服务员,请给我们加	一双()。	
	女:好的,没问题。		
	A 包子	B 筷子	C 鸡蛋
5.	男:这个题要不要再给你	() 一次?	
	女:不用了,我已经会了	, 谢谢!	
	A 送	В讲	C尝
			•
Wr	iting: compose senter	nces with the following	words.
1	是 个 晴天 希	望 明天 我	
1.	定 1 時八 小	•	
2	骑自行车 我 得	特别 好 骑	
۷.	26 T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1421 74 34	
3.	哪儿 你 去 了	刚才	
٥.	71/0 17		

写汉字 不太容易

不 足球

明天

比赛

的

20

4. 觉得

5. 参加

我

我

Lesson

小鸟正在唱歌。

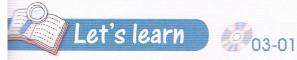
The little birds are singing.

Key Sentences

Xiǎo niǎo zhèngzài chànggē.

- 小 鸟 正在 唱歌。The little birds are singing.
 - Tùzi yìbian chī dongxi yìbian tīng xiǎo niǎo chànggē.
- 兔子一边吃东西一边听小鸟唱歌。

The rabbits are eating while listening to the little birds singing.





		ānjìn 安静
xĭng	wake up	yìbiān
醒	醒了, 醒醒	一边…
kè	quarter	yìbiān
刻	8点1刻	一边…
xiǎng	ring	
响	闹钟响了	
kāihuì	have a meeting	E
开会	9点开会,去开会	
zháojí	worry	2 4 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
着急	别着急,很着急	
láidejí	have enough time (t	o do sth.)
来得及	来得及吃早饭,来得及	运吗?
shàngbān	go to work	
上班	星期天不上班。	
yĭwéi	think, assume	
以为	我以为今天是星期一。	
zhèng (zài)	in the process of (do	oing sth.)
正(在)	正在唱歌	ana rational
	Section accounts and facely price price	COM DATE STATE TOTAL STATE COM

ānjìng	quiet
安静	安静极了
yìbiān	doing oth and II
一边	doing sth. and sth.
yìbiān	else (at the same time)
一边	一边唱歌一边跳舞



qilai 起来 get up



nàozhōng * 闹钟 alarm clock



xiàoyuán 校园 campus



shù 树 tree



shēngyīn 声音 sound

Pair work. Make stories with the new words from this lesson. Try to use as many of the new words as possible.











Kuài xǐngxing, qǐlái chī zǎofàn le. 醒醒,起来吃早饭了。



Jǐ diǎn le? 几点了?



Bā diǎn yí kè. 8 点1刻。



Bā diǎn yí kè?! Nàozhōng zěnme méi xiǎng? 8点1刻?!闹钟 怎么没响?



Zěnme le? 怎么了?



Wǒ jiǔ diǎn kāihuì. 我9点开会。



Bié zháojí, láidejí. Nǐ zěnme Xīngqītiān hái shàngbān? 别着急,来得及。你怎么星期天还上班?



Xīngqītiān? Wǒ yǐ wéi jīntiān shì Xīngqīyī ne. 星期天? 我以为今天是星期一呢。

Question:今天星期几?

How do you think this conversation would continue? Work with a partner to continue the dialogue.







Xiànzài shì shàngwǔ shí diǎn, xuéshengmen zhèngzài jiàoshì li shàngkè, 现在是 上午10点,学生们 正在 教室里上课,

xiàoyuán li hěn ānjìng. Shù shang yǒu shénme shēngyīn? Shì liǎng zhī xiǎo niǎo, 校园里很安静。树上有什么声音?是两只小鸟,

tāmen zhèngzài chànggē. Shù xià yǒu sān zhī tùzi, tāmen zhèngzài yìbiān chī 它们 正在 唱歌。树下有三只兔子,它们 正在一边 吃

dōngxi yìbiān tīng xiǎo niǎo chànggē. 东西一边听小鸟唱歌。

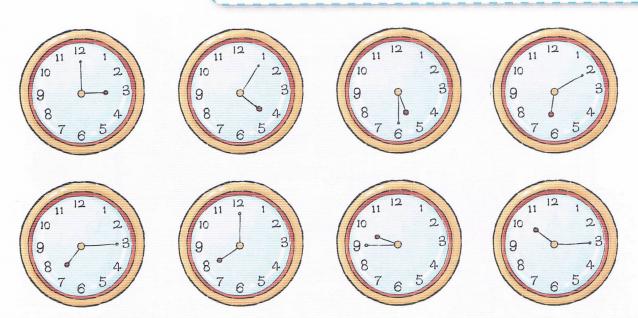
Question:谁正在上课?谁正在唱歌?谁正在吃东西?

What is your campus like at ten o'clock in the morning? Answer with sentences using "正在".





Pair work. One student says the time, and the other points to the corresponding picture as quick as they can.





Bā diǎn yí kè le. 8 点 1 刻了。



"What's the time Teacher?" Students walk round the teacher in a circle, asking, "老师,老师,几点了?" If the answer is not "12点了", the student should say "谢谢" and continue circling. If the answer is "12点了", students run away from the teacher who tries to catch them. The student who gets caught takes the place of the teacher.



Let's find the "silly" sentences

Read the following sentences and try to act them out. Find the "silly" sentences and explain what's wrong with them.

- Wǒ yìbiān xǐzǎo yìbiān chànggē.
- 1. 我 一边 洗澡 一边 唱歌。
- Wǒ yìbiān shuìjiào yìbiān chī dōngxi.
- 2. 我 一边 睡觉 一边 吃 东西。
 - Wǒ yìbiān kāichē yìbiān dǎ diànhuà.
- 3. 我 一边 开车 一边 打 电话。

- Wǒ yìbiān kàn diànshì yìbiān chīfàn.
- 4. 我一边看 电视一边 吃饭。
 - Wŏ yìbiān kànshū yìbiān tīng yīnyuè.
- 5. 我 一边 看书 一边 听 音乐。
 - Wǒ yìbiān kū yìbiān xiào.
- 6. 我一边哭一边笑。



Let's describe



Pair work. Describe the above picture with "正在".







Shŏuzhū dàitù 守株 待兔



Cóngqián, yí ge rén zài tián li gànhuó. 从前,一个人在 田里干活。



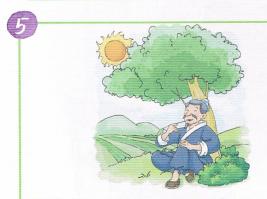
zuò zài shù xia xiūxi. Tā lèi le, 他累了,坐在树下休息。



Tūrán, yì zhī tùzi pǎo de hěn kuài, 突然,一只兔子跑得很快, zhuàngdàole shù shang. 撞到了 树上。



"Zhème róngyì jiù zhuādào yì zhī "这么 容易就 抓到 一只 tùzi!" 兔子!"



Dì èr tiān, tā yòu zuò zài shù xia, yìbiān 第二天,他又坐在树下,一边 xiūxi yìbiān děng tùzi. 休息一边 等兔子。



Kěshì, zài yě méiyǒu tùzi zhuàngdào 可是, 再也没有兔子 撞到 shù shang. 树上。

What do you think the moral of this story is?



1 Listening: choose the correct answers. 03-05



1.	A B C	4.	A B C
			_
2.		5.	
	A B C		A B C
3.		6.	
	A B C		A B C



22 Reading: choose the correct answers.

A	不远,走路15分钟就到了。			
В	来得及,别着急。			
С	谢谢,我马上就来。			
D	D 小时候, 你想过自己将来是一个老师吗?			
E 他正在网上和别人聊天呢。				
1.	姐, 现在走来得及吗?	()	
2.	你哥没去火车站?那他现在在做什么?	()	
3.	你的电话响了,声音真大!	()	
4.	你上班的地方远吗?	()	
5.	没有, 我以为会和奶奶一样做个医生。	()	
W	riting: write Chinese characters according to t	he F	Pinyin.	
1.	tài 你的闹钟()响了。			
2.	biān 我喜欢一()听歌一边看书。			
3.	zhèng 学生们()在教室里上课呢。			
4.	大家都()为你去中国了。			
5.	tiān 明 ()就要考试了,现在复习来得及吗?			

Lesson

你打扫一下房间好吗?

Can you clean the room please?

Key Sentences

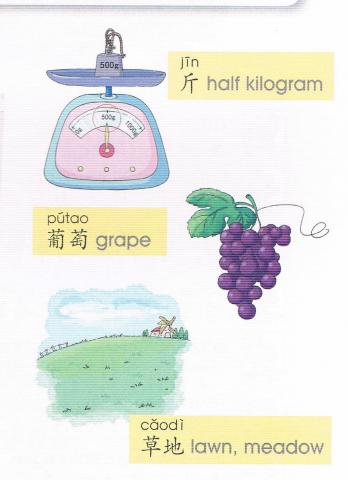
Wǒ háishi dǎsǎo fángjiān ba.

- 我还是打扫 房间吧。 I would rather clean the room.
 - Pánzi xǐ gānjìng le, fángjiān yě dǎsǎo gānjìng le.
- 盘子洗干净了,房间也打扫干净了。 The dishes are washed up, and the room is clean and tidy.

Let's learn 000-04-01



	000970000
miàn (fěn)	flour
*面(粉)	买面
jiē	pick (someone) up
接	接孩子,接电话
gòu	enough
够	够了,不够
dǎsǎo	clean, sweep
打扫	打扫房间, 打扫教室
yíxià	a moment
—F	尝一下,打扫一下
gānjìng	clean
干净	很干净,洗干净
xiūjiǎn	mow (the lawn)
*修剪	修剪草地
zhàogù	take care of
照顾	照顾孩子,照顾小猫
shuìzhāo	fall asleep
睡着	睡着了,没睡着
hùxiāng	each other
互相	互相认识,互相帮助
	life; to live 快乐的生活;在中国生活
	, , , , , , , , ,

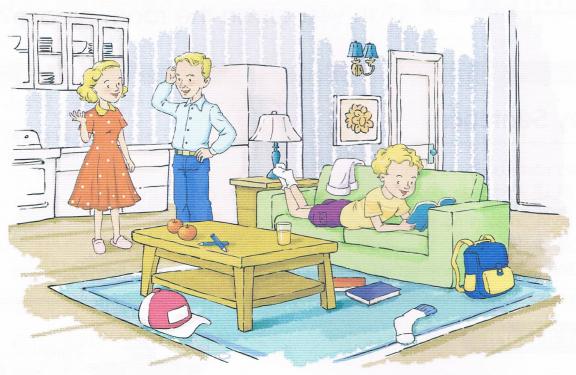


Pair work. Try to make phrases with your partner using the new words, like "打扫干净". See which pair gets the most phrases.











Jīntiān chī shénme? 今天 吃 什么?



Chī jiǎozi. Nǐ xiān qù mǎi miàn, ránhòu qù jiē bàba māma hǎo ma? 吃饺子。你先去买面,然后去接爸爸妈妈好吗?



Hăo. Măi duōshao? Yì jīn gòu bu gòu? 好。买多少?一斤够不够?



Gòu le. Zài mǎi yìdiǎnr pútao. 够了。再买一点儿葡萄。



Xiǎomíng, nǐ dǎsǎo yíxià fángjiān hǎo ma? 小明, 你打扫一下房间好吗?



Fángjiān hěn gānjìng a. 房间很干净啊。



Rúguð bù xiǎng dǎsǎo fángjiān, nàme lái bāng māma xǐ pánzi ba. 如果不想 打扫 房间,那么来帮 妈妈洗盘子吧。



Wǒ háishi dǎsǎo fángjiān ba. 我还是打扫房间吧。

What are you doing after class?

Question:今天爸爸、妈妈和小明做什么?







Jīntiān Xīngqītiān, wǒmen yì jiā rén yìqǐ chī zǎofàn. Māma zuò 今天 星期天,我们一家人一起吃早饭。妈妈做de zǎofàn zhēn hǎochī!的早饭 真 好吃!

Chīwán zǎofàn, jiějie xǐ pánzi, māma dǎsǎo fángjiān, bàba xiūjiǎn 吃完 早饭,姐姐洗盘子,妈妈 打扫 房间,爸爸修剪cǎodì, wǒ zhàogù xiǎo dìdi. 草地,我照顾 小弟弟。

Pánzi xǐ gānjìng le, fángjiān yě dǎsǎo gānjìng le, cǎodì xiūjiǎn hǎo le, 盘子洗干净了,房间也打扫干净了,草地修剪好了, xiǎo dìdi shuìzhāo le. Wǒmen yì jiā rén hùxiāng bāngzhù, shēnghuó zhēn kuàilè!小弟弟睡着了。我们一家人互相帮助,生活真快乐!

Question:为什么小明的生活很快乐?

What does your family usually do on Sundays? How do you feel about it?



Let's ask

Pair work. One student chooses two activities from below, and asks the other which one he/she prefers to do. The other answers the question using the pattern "还是……吧".















Put "一下" in the right place in these sentences and notice the difference it makes to the sentences.

Nǐ néng bāng wŏ dǎsǎo fángjiān ma?

1. 你能帮我打扫房间吗?

Bāng wŏ ná zhèxiē dōngxi.

2. 帮 我拿 这些 东西。

Nĭ xĭ zhèxiē shuǐguŏ.

3. 你洗 这些 水果。

Ràng wǒ kàn nǐ de yá.

4. 让 我看你的牙。

Nǐ zǒu de tài kuải le, děng wŏmen.

5. 你走得太快了, 等我们。



Put the following words in the right order to make at least three sentences.

cài 菜 zuò 做

fángjiān 房间

hǎo 好

dăsăo 打扫

wán 完 gānjìng 干净

méi 没

zuòyè 作业 xiě 写

méi 没 le T



Draw a picture and describe it to your classmates in Chinese.

Wǒ shí bā suì shí de kuàilè shēnghuó 我 18 岁时的快乐生活

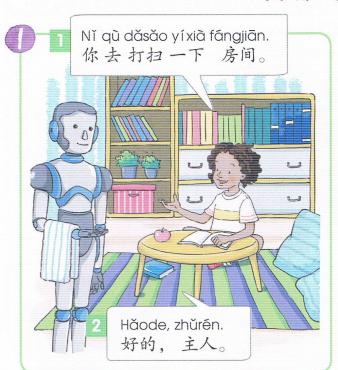


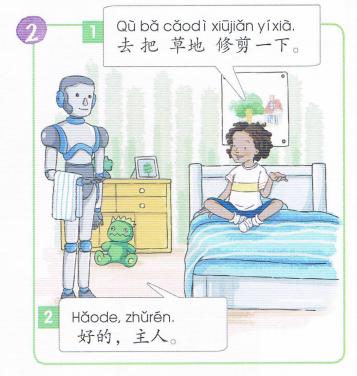




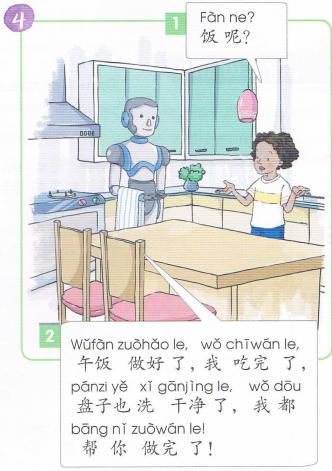


Wǒ dōu bāng nǐ zuòwán le 我 都 帮 你 做完了









Read the story and act it out.



1 Listening: choose the correct answers. 04-05



1.	A B C	4.	A B C
2.		5.	
	A B C		A B C
3.		6.	
	A B C		A B C



Reading: choose the correct answers.

- A 我希望能帮助那些生病的人,让他们健康地生活。
- B 不, 我不喜欢打针, 还是吃药吧。
- C 哥哥说他也很饱, 一杯牛奶就够了。
- D 外面天气冷, 你加一件衣服再出去。
- E 非常好,已经习惯了。

1.	我到楼下买几斤苹果,马上就回来。	()
2.	将来你想做一个医生?为什么?	()
3.	你在中国生活得怎么样?	()
4.	你病得很厉害,去医院打一针吧?	()
5	我中午吃了面条, 还吃了几个羊肉饺子, 不能再吃东西了。	()

S Writing: compose sentences with the following words.

- 1. 照顾 朋友 要 互相
- 2. 一只 小兔子 草地上 有
- 3. 很干净 到处 都 这儿
- 4. 把 我 打扫干净 了 房间
- 5. 认识 互相 一下 你们 吧

Lesson

你太马虎了!

You are so careless!

Key Sentences

Jùzi xiěcuò le.

- 句子写错了。 I wrote the wrong sentence.
 - Māma shēngqì de shuō: "Nǐ tài mǎhu le!"
- 妈妈 生气 地说:"你太马虎了!" My mom said angrily, "You are so careless!"





000	
biǎoyáng	praise
*表扬	老师表扬学生
jùzi	sentence
白子	一个句子
yǒu yìsi	interesting
有意思	真有意思,有意思的事
cóng	from
从	从家到学校,从9点到10点
mǎhu	Careless
马虎	太马虎了,马虎的人
cái	just
オ	他十点才起床。
xiǎng qǐlái	remember
想起来	想起来了,没想起来
wàng (jì)	forget
忘 (记)	忘了,没忘
de 地	(a grammar word used to indicate an adverb) 生气地说,高兴地唱歌



Relay game. Each student holds a word card. One student says "马虎,马虎, 钥匙", and then the student who is holding the "钥匙" card continues the game.











Jīntiān lǎoshī biǎoyáng wǒ le. 今天老师 表扬 我了。



Biǎoyáng nǐ shénme? 表扬你什么?



Lăoshī shuō wŏ xiě de jùzi hěn yŏu yìsi. 老师说我写的句子很有意思。



Nǐ xiěle shénme? 你写了什么?



Dàxiàng cóng jiàoshì li zǒu chūlái. 大象从教室里走出来。



Shénme? Dàxiàng cóng jiàoshì li zǒu chūlái? 什么? 大象 从 教室里走 出来?



Wở xiảng xiế "dàjiā", kěshì xiếcuò le. 我想写"大家",可是写错了。



Nǐ zhēn măhu! 你真马虎!

Question:他写错了什么?

What mistakes have you made in writing Chinese characters?







Zuótiān, wǒ hé bàba māma qù páshān le. Huílái de shíhou, 昨天,我和爸爸妈妈去爬山了。回来的时候,wǒmen yòu lèi yòu è yòu kě, xiǎng mǎshàng xiūxi. Dànshì diàntī tíng le. 我们又累又饿又渴,想马上休息。但是电梯停了。Wǒmen jiā zhù zài shí céng, wǒmen pāle shí fēnzhōng cái dào. Kāimén de 我们家住在10层,我们爬了10分钟才到。开门的shíhou, bàba cái xiǎng qǐlāi, yàoshi wàng zài qìchē li le. Māma时候,爸爸才想起来,钥匙忘在汽车里了。妈妈shēngqì de shuō: "Nǐ tài mǎhu le!"生气地说:"你太马虎了!"

Question:妈妈为什么生气?

Imagine what the family will do next and act it out in groups of three.





the characters in the following sentences.

Wŏ de míngzi jiào Xiǎomíng. 1. 我的 名子叫 小明。

Wǒ qí zìxíngchē qí de hǎojíle. 4. 我骑 自行车骑得好及了。

Find and correct the mistakes with

Xiǎo niǎo zhèngzài chànggē. 2. 小鸟 正在 唱哥。

Nǐ dăsăo yíxià fángjiān hào ma? 5. 你 打扫一下 方间 好 吗?

Mèimei chuanzhe bái qunzi. 3. 妹妹 穿着 百 裙子。

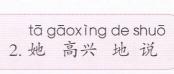
Nǐ zhēnshi tài măhu le! 6. 你 真是 太 妈虎 了!



Let's match



tā shēngaì de shuō 1. 她 生气 地 说





păo de hěn kuài 3. 跑得很快



pá de hěn màn 4. 爬得很慢



zŏu chūlái 5. 走 出来



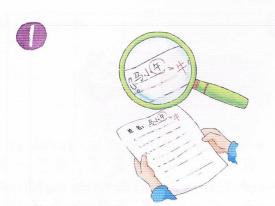
păojinqù 6. 跑 进去

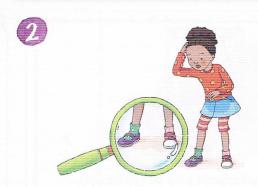




Let's decide

What careless mistakes have they made? Who do you think is the most careless?



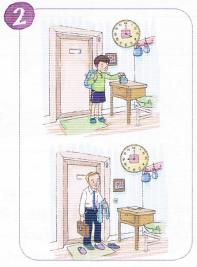






Let's compare







Describe the father and son's daily routines using "才" and "就".







"Măhu" de gùshi "马虎" 的故事



Zhōngguó gǔdài yǒu yí ge huàjiā, 中国 古代 有一个 画家, tā hěn ài hējiǔ. 他很爱喝酒。

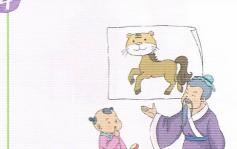


Yǒu yì tiān, tā hēduō le, huàle yì fú 有一天,他喝多了,画了一幅 huà, huà shang shì làohǔ de tóu hé mà de 画,画 上是老虎的头和马的 shēnzi.

身子。



Tā duì dà érzi shuō: "Zhè shì lǎohǔ." 他对 大儿子说:"这是老虎。



Tā duì xiǎo érzi shuō: "Zhè shì mǎ." 他对小儿子说:"这是马。



Dà érzi wàichū shí, bă biérén de mă 大儿子 外出时,把别人的马 dàng làohù shèsì le.

当 老虎 射死了。



Xiǎo érzi pèngshang lǎohǔ, yǐwéi shì mǎ, 小儿子 碰上 老虎,以为是马, xiǎng qù qí, jiéguǒ bèi lǎohǔ yǎoshāng le. 想 去骑,结果被老虎

Have you ever been careless? Tell your partner about it.



1 Listening: choose the correct answers. 05-05



1.		4.	
neki Liji	A B C		A B C
2.		5.	
	A B C	8 7	A B C
3.		6.	
	А В С		А В С



2	Re	ading: choose the corr	ect answ	ers.		
	1.	昨天的考试不难, 但是我	太马虎了,	所以还是做错	了很多题。	
		★ 他做错了很多题,是因	为:			
		A 考试太难了	B 太平	虎了	C 上课迟到了	
	2.	刚才的电影很有意思,他	大声地笑了	起来。		
		★ 他笑是因为:				
		A 他声音大	B 他喜	京欢笑	C 电影有意思	
	3.	从她家到学校很远,她周	末才回家。			
		★ 她周末才回家,是因为	J:			
		A 她家很远	B 她不	·想回家	C她工作很忙	
	4.	很多人在生病的时候,才	会想起来要	E 锻炼身体。		
		★ 很多人什么时候才会想	見起来要锻炼	东身体?		
		A 锻炼时	B 生痘	司时	C 累的时候	
	5.	从北京到上海,坐火车要	五个小时,	坐飞机两个小	时就到了,我们还是坐飞村	几吧。
		★ 说话人打算:				
		A 坐公共汽车	B坐了	 约	C 坐火车	
3	Wı	riting: compose senter	nces with	the followir	ng words.	
	1.	想起来 没 我	怎么读	那个字		
	2.	钥匙 了 车里	把 我	忘在		
			-th			
	3.	今天早上 起床 才	我	9点		
	4.	写汉字 在 同学们	地	认真		
	5.	写错 电话号码 把	. 弟弟	了		

Lesson

你表演什么?

What role did you play?

Key Sentences

Dàjiā dōu shuō wŏ hěn piàoliang, yīnggāi dāng yănyuán.

- 大家都 说 我 很 漂亮, 应该 当 Everyone says that I am beautiful, and I should be an actress.
 - Dàjiā yí kànjiàn wǒ jiù jiào wǒ "diàndēng".
- 大家一看见我就叫我"电灯"。 Everyone calls me "lamp" whenever they see me.



Let's learn 0006-01





jǐngchá

警察 policeman, policewoman

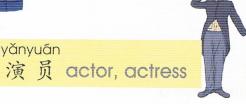


shòupiàoyuán 售票员 ticket-seller



记者 reporter, journalist





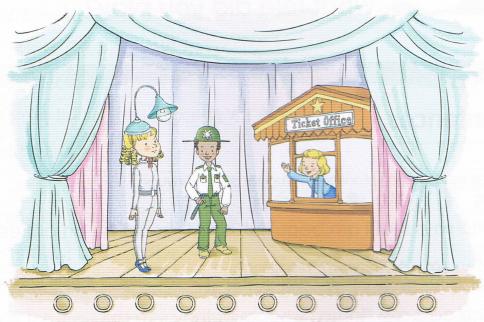
Pair work. Close your books and try to recall as many new words as you can.

biǎoyǎn	to perform; performance
表演	表演得很好; 参加表演
jiémù	show, programme
节目	表演节目
shòu huānyíng 受欢迎 cāi	be well liked, popular 很受欢迎
持	guess 你猜,猜错了
电灯	electric lamp 电灯坏了
dāng	become
* 当	当老师
zhòngyào	important
重要	很重要
xīnwén	news
新闻	一条新闻
yīnggāi	should, ought to
应该	应该互相帮助
yī jiù 一·····就······	as soon as; whenever 一回家就睡觉; 一看见蛋糕就想吃
kànjiàn	SOO
*看见	没看见











Zuótiān wŏmen biǎoyǎn de jiémù hěn shòu huānyíng. 昨天我们 表演 的节目很 受 欢迎。



Shénme jiémù? 什么节目?



"Jǐngchá hé shòupiàoyuán". 《警察和售票员》。



Nǐ biǎoyǎn shénme? 你表演 什么?



Nǐ cāi. 你猜。



Jǐngchá? 警察?



Bú shì. 不是。



Shoupiaoyuán? 售票员?



Yě bú shì. Wǒ biǎoyǎn chēzhàn de diàndēng. 也不是。我表演 车站的 电灯。

Question: 艾孩表演什么?

Have you ever acted in a play? What role did you play?







Lǎoshī wèn wǒmen jiānglái xiǎng zuò shénme, Jiékè xiǎng dāng 老师问我们将来想做什么,杰克想当jìzhě. Tā xiànzài shì xiàoyuán jìzhě, měitiān gàosu wǒmen xuéxiào li记者。他现在是校园记者,每天告诉我们学校里de zhòngyào xīnwén.

Wǒ xiǎng dāng yǎnyuán, yīnwèi wǒ xǐhuan biǎoyǎn. Lìngwài, dàjiā 我想当演员,因为我喜欢表演。另外,大家dōu shuō wǒ hěn piàoliang, yīnggāi dāng yǎnyuán. Wǒ yǐqián biǎoyǎnguo都说我很漂亮,应该当演员。我以前表演过yí ge diàndēng, xiànzài dàjiā yí kànjiàn wǒ jiù jiào wǒ "diàndēng".
一个电灯,现在大家一看见我就叫我"电灯"。

Question:大家叫她什么?

What do you want to be when you grow up?



Let's say











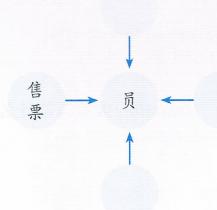


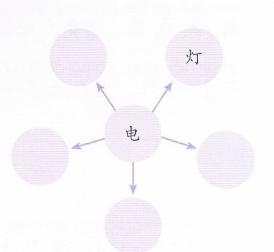




Pair work. One student points to one of the pictures, and the other says the name of the job in Chinese.

Let's make





Make words with the characters given.



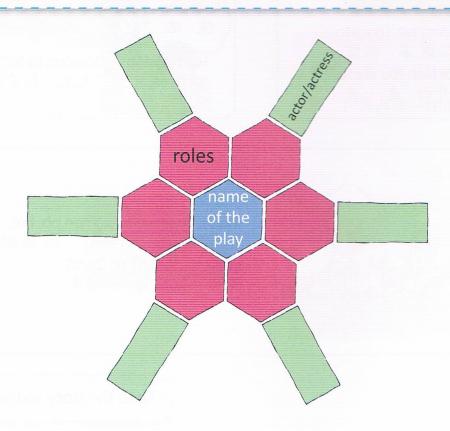
yáténg gāoxìng chī jiǎozi zuò zuòyè A 牙疼 B 高兴 C 吃 饺子 D 做 作业

Wŏ	měitiān	yí	dàojiā	jiù

- 1. 我每天一到家就____。
 - Tā jiā yí dào zhōumò jiù
- 2. 他家一到 周末就____。
 - Jiějie shuō tā yì chī bīngjīlíng jiù
- 3. 姐姐 说 她一 吃 冰激凌 就
 - Yéye yì lái wǒ jiā, wǒ jiù tèbié
- 4. 爷爷一来我家,我就特别。

Let's discuss

Group work. Discuss what play to act out, and then decide who will play each role. When you've finished, report to the class.

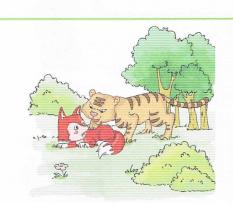








Hújiǎhǔwēi 狐假虎威



Lǎohǔ kànjiàn yì zhī húli, xiǎng chī tā. 老虎 看见一只狐狸,想 吃它。



Húli shuō: "Wǒ shì zhèli de dàwáng, 狐狸说: "我是这里的大王, nǐ bù néng chī wǒ." 你不能吃我。"



Húli shuō: "Rúguǒ nǐ bù xiāngxìn, 狐狸说: "如果你不相信, jiù gēn wǒ qù wàimian zǒu yi zǒu." 就跟我去 外面 走一走。



Húli hǎndào: "Dàwáng lái le!" 狐狸喊道: "大王 来了!"





Lǎohǔ yǐwēi dòngwùmen pà húli, 老虎 以为 动物们 怕狐狸, qíshí tāmen shì pà lǎohǔ. 其实 它们 是 怕老虎。

Read the story and act it out.

Test

1 Listening: choose the correct answers. 606-05



- 1. A 警察
- 2. A 红色
- 3. A 关灯
- 4. A 坐飞机
- 5. A 看电视

- B 医生
- B黄色
- B 关电视
- B 坐火车
- B 打电话

- C 服务员
- C蓝色
- C 关空调
- C坐公共汽车
- C 洗盘子
- Reading: choose the correct sentences.



- A 他怎么没来参加表演?
- B 您上班累了, 我打扫房间吧。
- C妈妈在沙发上坐着休息。

2.



- A 这张画是你画的吗?
- B 服务员,来一杯果汁和一杯茶。
- C 你来, 我告诉你一件重要的事。



- A 他一玩手机就高兴。
- B 旁边那个盘子是最贵的。
- C大家都很喜欢看足球比赛。



4.



- A 那家超市卖的水果都特别便宜。
- B 欢迎您下次再来, 再见。
- C 孩子, 七点半了, 该起床了。

5.



- A 这个题爸爸一讲我就明白了。
- B 这条裤子太短了, 再买一条新的吧。
- C 今天天气好极了!
- Writing: write Chinese characters according to the Pinyin.

yuán

1. 售票()已经下班了吗?

diàn

2. 那家没有人,但是家里的()灯没关。

yào

3. 这个考试对他特别重()。

mù

4. 明天你打算给大家表演一个什么节()呢?

yīng

5. 我们以前学过这个汉字,你()该还记得吧?

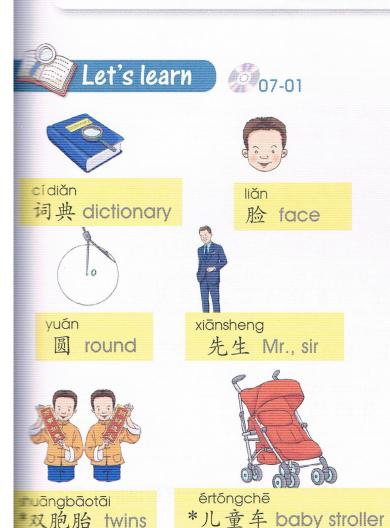
Lesson

他们不是双胞胎。

They are not twins.

Key Sentences

- Tāmen liǎ suīrán bú shì shuāngbāotāi, dànshì hěn xiàng.
- 他们俩虽然不是 双胞胎, 但是 很 像。 Although they are not twins, they look very much alike.
 - Wèile ràng dàjiā zhīdào tāmen bú shì shuāngbāotāi, Zhāng xiānsheng guàle yí ge páizi.
- 为了让大家知道 他们不是 双胞胎, 张 先生 挂了一个牌子。 To let people know that they are not twins, Mr. Zhang hung a sign.



之 漢 科	
huán	return
还	还书,还钱
jiè	borrow; lend
借	借词典;借给她钱
yè	page
页	第一页,多少页
liǎ	two
俩	你们俩
xiàng	be like
像	很像
suīrán 虽然······ dànshì 但是·····	although(but) 他们虽然不是双胞胎, 但是很像。
wèile	in order to
为了	为了学功夫,他去了中国。
páizi	sign, board
*牌子	一个牌子,牌子上

The teacher spreads some word cards out on a table, with students standing around the table. When the teacher says a word, students grab the corresponding word card as quickly as possible. The student who has the most word cards at the end wins.











Nǐ hǎo, huán nǐ cídiǎn. 你好,还你词典。



Shénme cídiǎn? 什么词典?



Nǐ zuótiān jiè gěi wǒ de. 你昨天借给我的。



Wǒ méi jiè gèi nǐ cídiǎn. 我没借给你词典。



Nǐ wàng le? Nǐ kàn, dì yī yè shang xiězhe nǐ de míngzi: Zhāng Dàlì. 你 忘了? 你看,第一页 上 写着你的名字: 张大力。



Zhāng Dàlì shì wǒ gēge, wǒ shì Zhāng Xiǎolì. 张 大力是我哥哥, 我是 张 小力。



Duìbuqǐ, wǒ yǐwéi nǐ shì Dàlì. Nǐmen lià tài xiàng le! 对不起, 我以为你是大力。你们俩太像了!



Bú xiàng, gēge de liǎn bǐ wǒ yuán. 不像, 哥哥的脸比我圆。

Question:这是谁的词典?

Borrow something from your partner using the following pattern.

A: 借给我一本词典, 可以吗?

B: 给你。







Zhāng xiānsheng jiā yǒu liǎng ge érzi, yí ge yí suì, yí ge liǎng suì. 张 先生 家有 两 个儿子,一个一岁,一个 两 岁。

Tāmen liǎ suīrán bú shì shuāngbāotāi, dànshì hěn xiàng. Jīngcháng yǒu rén 他们俩虽然不是双胞胎,但是很像。 经常有人

yǐwéi tāmen shì shuāngbāotāi. Wèile ràng dàjiā zhīdào tāmen bú shì 以为他们是 双胞胎。为了让大家知道 他们不是

shuāngbāotāi, Zhāng xiānsheng zài tāmen de értóngchē shang guàle yí 双胞胎,张 先生 在他们的儿童车 上 挂了一

ge páizi, páizi shàngbian xiězhe: bú shì shuāngbāotāi. 个牌子, 牌子 上边写着:不是 双胞胎。

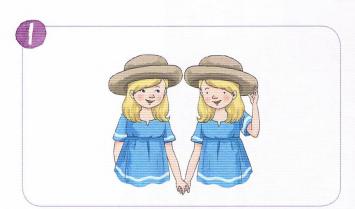
Question:他们是双胞胎吗?

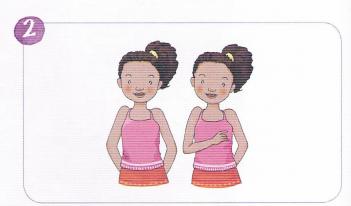
- Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- 2. In what ways (if any) do you look alike?



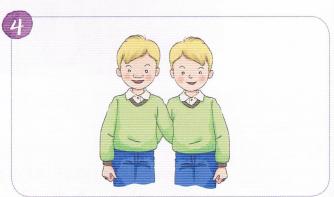


Describe the pictures and discuss which two look most alike and why.











Let's match

- Suīrán páshān hěn yǒuyìsi, . 虽然 爬山 很有意思,
- Suīrán xué Hànyǔ bù róngyì,
- 2. 虽然 学 汉语 不 容易,
- Suīrán Sìchuān Cài yŏudiănr là,
- 3. 虽然 四川 菜 有点儿辣,
 - Suīrán tāmen liă hěn xiàng,
- 4. 虽然 他们俩很像,
- Suīrán xiàyǔ le,
- 5. 虽然 下雨 了,

- dànshì hěn hǎochī.
 - ▲. 但是 很 好吃。
 - dàn bú shì shuāngbāotāi.
 - ₿. 但不是 双胞胎。
 - dànshì tài lèi le.
 - C. 但是 太累了。
 - dànshì wŏ yĕ yào qù păobù.
 - D. 但是我也要去跑步。
 - dànshì hěn yǒu yìsi.
 - €. 但是 很有意思。

Let's play

Jiè gěi wǒ shí kuài qián , kěyǐ ma? A: 借给我十块钱,可以吗?

Méi wèntí, gěi ní.

B: 没问题,给你。

Huán nǐ qián , xièxie! A: 还 你 钱,谢谢!

Bú kèqi.

B: 不客气。



Borrow something from your partner, and then return it to him/her.



Let's choose

shì shuāngbāotāi. Tāmen 他们 是 双胞胎。

liă

liăng

A 俩

B两

C =

Lǎoshī, wǒ lái zhè běn shū.

2. 老师, 我来 这本书。

bù

huán

A不

B 还

gěi C给

xuếhăo Hànyǔ, wǒ mǎile yì běn cídiǎn. 学好 汉语, 我买了一本 词典。 3.

Yīnwèi

Wèile

Suŏvĭ

A因为

B为了

C所以

Suīrán tā bú shì Zhōngguórén, tā Hànyǔ shuō de hěn hǎo. 虽然 他不是 中国人, 他汉语 说得很好。

yìbiān A一边

háishi B还是

dànshì C但是

Xiǎomíng zhǎng de jì bú bàba, yòu bú māma.

5. 小明 长 得既不 爸爸,又不 妈妈。

xiàng, xiàng

A 像, 像

xiàng, xiàng B象, 象

shì, shì C是,是







Yuányuan hé Fāngfang 圆圆 和 方方



Yí duì shuāngbāotāi, yí ge jiào Yuányuan, 一对 双胞胎,一个叫 圆圆, yí ge jiào Fāngfang. 一个叫 方方。



Māma gěi Yuányuan xǐzǎo, Yuányuan 妈妈给 圆圆 洗澡, 圆圆 xĭ gānjìng le. 洗干净了。



Xǐwán Yuányuan xǐ Fāngfang, Dànshì 洗完 圆圆 洗 方方。 但是 xícuò le, xí de háishi Yuányuan. 洗错了, 洗的还是 圆圆。



Yuányuan xǐle liǎng biàn, Fāngfang 圆圆 洗了两 遍。 méi xǐ. 没洗。

Read the story and act it out.

Test

Listening: choose the correct answers. 07-05



1. A 买衣服

B 买水果

B 没看过这本书

C 买词典

2. A 买了一本书

C这本书还没看完

3. A 哭了

B 发烧了

C 走了

4. A 很头疼

B 很舒服

C 很冷

5. A 在洗脸

B 在睡觉

C 在刷牙

Reading: choose the correct sentences.

1.



- A 今天晚上的月亮真圆。
- B 阿姨, 这件衣服怎么卖?
- C 我没看懂这个句子的意思。

2.



- A 睡醒了?喝杯牛奶吧。
- B 我写出来, 你们俩就明白了。
- C 生日快乐! 这是我们送你的蛋糕。

3.



- A 你大点儿声好吗?
- B 她们俩不是双胞胎。
- C 这条裤子太短了, 有长点儿的吗?



4.



- A 把这张照片挂那边,怎么样?
- B 服务员,请问洗手间在哪儿?
- C 就我们俩知道,别告诉其他人。

5.



- A 姐姐的脸比我的圆。
- B 第一页上写着你的名字。
- C他们俩都爱喝这个饮料。
- 3 Writing: compose sentences with the following words.
 - 1. 我们 去 一起 俩 爬山 明天
 - 2. 孙子 王先生 是 小明 的
 - 3. 词典 一万多个词 本 有 这
 - 4. 像 爸爸 我 和 特别
 - 5. 第10页 这 书 看到 本 了 我

Lesson

小鱼被小猫吃了。

The little fish was eaten by the kitten.

Key Sentences

Xiǎoyú bèi xiǎomāo chī le.

- 小鱼被 小猫 吃了。 The little fish was eaten by the kitten. Wǒ jīntiān yòu bèi lǎoshī pīpíng le.
- 我今天又被老师批评了。Today I was scolded by the teacher again.



Let's learn 0008-01



(an auxiliary word for passive voice) 被借走了
again 又迟到了
fishbowl 一个鱼缸
kind, type (a measure word) 一种冰激凌
recently 爸爸最近在北京。
game 玩游戏
not that good 那个节目不怎么样。
scold 批评学生
decide 还没决定
begin 开始上课



破 broken



nánguò 难过 sad

Pair work. One student reads a phrase from the list, and the other repeats the new word in the phrase.











Nǐ zhǎo shénme? 你找什么?



Zhǎo xiǎomāo. Tā qù nǎr le? 找 小猫。它去哪儿了?



Bèi māma guān zài fángjiān li le. 被妈妈关在房间里了。



Yòu bèi guān le? Wèi shénme? 又被关了?为什么?



Xīn mǎi de yúgāng bèi tā dǎpò le. 新 买的鱼缸 被它打破了。



Yú ne? 鱼呢?



Bèi tā chī le. 被它吃了。



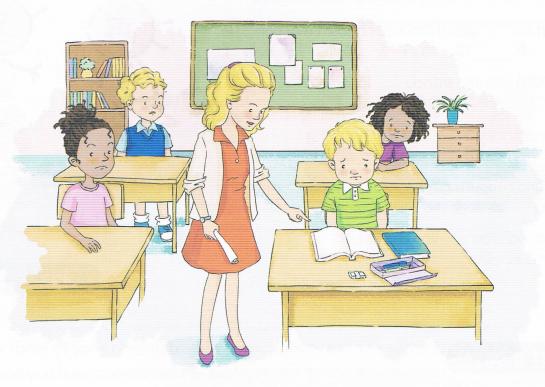
Tā ài chī nà zhǒng yú? Wǒ zài qù mǎi jǐ tiáo! 它爱吃那种鱼?我再去买几条!

Question:小猫怎么了? 为什么?

Have you or your family ever broken anything in your house? How did you deal with it?







Zuìjìn, wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan wán yǒuxì, xuéxí bù zěnmeyàng, 最近,我非常喜欢玩游戏,学习不怎么样,它hángcháng bèi lǎoshī pīpíng. Zuótiān wǒ yìzhí zài wán yóuxì, wàngjì常常被老师批评。昨天我一直在玩游戏,忘记xiě zuòyè le. Jīntiān yòu bèi lǎoshī pīpíng le. Wǒ hěn nánguò. Wǒ写作业了。今天又被老师批评了。我很难过。我juédìng cóng jīntiān kāishǐ, xiān xiěwán zuòyè zài wán yóuxì. 决定从今天开始,先写完作业再玩游戏。

Question:他今天为什么被老师批评了?

Have you ever been scolded by your teacher or your parents? Why?





Let's choose

Zuốtiān wǒ gēn māma qù chāoshì mǎi dōngxi le. 跟 妈妈 去 超市 买 东西了。 1. 昨天

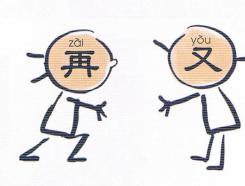
Nǐ dǎsuàn shénme shíhou lái dǎqiú? 2. 你 打算 什么 时候____来 打球?

Yì pán gòu bu gòu, yào yì pán ma? 3. 一盘 够不够, ____要一盘吗?

Zhè zhǒng bīngjīlíng jì hǎochī piányi, nǐ chángchang! 4. 这 种 冰激凌 既 好吃 便宜, 你 尝尝!

Xiān chīwán fàn kàn diànshì.

5. 先 吃完饭 看 电视。





Let's say

Nǐ yīngāi xiān 你应该 先 zài 再 Which of these activities should you do first respectively?













Describe the following pictures with"被".











Let's ask

Ask three of your classmates how good they are at the activities in the table below. When you have completed the table, report to the whole class.

	说汉语	踢足球	唱歌
同学1:			
同学2:			
同学3:			

Nĭ zúqiú tī de zěnmeyàng?

A: 你足球踢得 怎么样?

Wŏ zúqiú tī de hǎojí le.

B: 我足球踢得好极了。



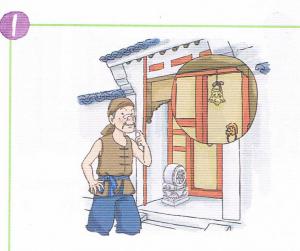




Mini story 08-04



Yăn'ěr dàolíng 掩耳 盗铃



Yǒu yí ge xiǎotōu xiǎng tōu biérén jiā de 有一个小偷 想 偷别人家的 lingdang. 铃铛。



Tā pà língdang xiǎng, jiù wǔzhùle ěrduo. 响,就 捂住了耳朵。 他怕 铃铛





Tā yǐ wéi tā tīngbujiàn língdang de 他以为他 听不见 铃铛 shēngyīn, biérén yě tīngbujiàn. 声音, 别人也 听不见。



Língdang xiǎng le, tā bèi zhuāzhù le. 他被 抓住了。 铃铛 响了,

What do you think the moral of this story is?



1	Lis	tening: true or false	2. 08-05		
	1.	Tā xiǎng jiè péngyou ★ 他 想 借 朋友			
	2.	Tāmen zhèngzài kàn ★ 他们 正在 看			
	3.	Tā dǎsuàn míngtiān ★ 他 打算 明天			
	4.	Zuìjìn tā měitiān zài ★ 最近 他 每天 在			
	5.	Tā de xiǎomāo bú jià ★ 他 的 小猫 不 见			
2	Re	ading: choose the c	orrect answers.		
	1.	真奇怪,我的电脑又不	下能上网了, 你再帮我看	看看哪儿出问题了。	
		★ 他的电脑:			
		A 太旧了	B 不能上网	C 开机很慢	
2	2.	他给孙子买了两只小鸟	3,一只红色的,一只	黄色的。开始的时候, 孙子高兴极	了。
		但是小鸟从早到晚一直	[叫,孙子就有点儿不喜	喜欢它们了。	
		★ 小鸟怎么样?			
		A 喜欢叫	B 颜色不好看	C 很高兴	
3	3.	生气或者难过的时候,	去找朋友聊聊天、唱叫	昌歌都是很好的选择, 你的心情会	很快
		变好。			
		★ 怎么让心情变好?			
		A 在家休息	B 自己看书	C 找朋友玩儿	
۷	1.	你们去踢足球?等我—	下好吗?我也想去。再	再有5分钟我的作业就写完了。	
		★ 他的作业:			
		A 还没写完	B 已经写完了	C 还没开始写	



- 5. 邻居刘阿姨年轻时在南方读大学,毕业后,她决定回北方工作。因为她特别不喜欢南方的冬天和夏天。
 - ★ 刘阿姨回北方工作,是因为:

A 男朋友在北方

B 希望照顾家人

C 不习惯南方的天气

- 3 Writing: compose sentences with the following words.
 - 1. 决定 他们 去 旅游 上海
 - 2. 苹果 被 我的 吃 谁 了
 - 3. 一定要 先 你 做完 作业 玩儿 再
 - 4. 什么时候 你 学汉语 是 开始 的
 - 5. 又 我 打电话 忘了 给你

Lesson 9

他家搬到动物园附近了。

He moved house, near the zoo.

Key Sentences

Wŏ zhǎo de dào.

- 我找得到。 I can find it.
 - Rúguŏ zhǎo bu dào, wŏmen gĕi tā dǎ diànhuà.
- 如果 找 不 到, 我们 给他打 电话。If I can't find it, we can call him.



Let's learn





túshūguǎn 图书馆 library



bàozhǐ 报纸 newspaper



zázhì 杂志 magazine



chāorén *超人 superman

"Plus one" game. The teacher says a word several times. Students then have to say the word one more time than the teacher.

bānjiā	move house
搬家	搬家了
fùjìn	near
附近	动物园附近
dìzhǐ	address
地址	学校的地址
diànzǐ yóujiàr 电子邮件	
mílù	get lost
迷路	迷路了
chūfā	set out
出发	8点出发
jiànmiàn	meet
见面	在地铁站见面,和朋友见面
xíng	OK
行	行吗?不行
gùshi	story
故事	讲故事,听故事
lìqi	strength
*力气	力气特别大
lǎo	Old
老	老了,老人











Xiǎolì bānjiā le, qǐng wǒmen míngtiān qù tā jiā wán. 小力搬家了,请我们明天去他家玩。



Tā jiā bāndào nǎr le? 他家搬到哪儿了?



Bāndào dòngwùyuán fùjìn le. 搬到 动物园 附近了。



Nǐ zhīdào dìzhǐ ma? 你知道地址吗?



Zhīdào, tā gěi wǒ fā diànzǐ yóujiàn le. 知道,他给我发电子邮件了。



Nǐ néng zhǎodào ma? Bié mílù a. 你能找到吗?别迷路啊。



Wǒ zhǎo de dào. Rúguǒ zhǎo bu dào, wǒmen gěi tā dǎ diànhuà. 我 找 得 到。如果 找 不 到, 我们 给他打 电话。



Wǒmen zǎo yì diǎn r chūfā, bā diǎn bàn zài dì tiězhàn jiàn miàn, xí ng ma? 我们 早一点儿出发,8点半在地铁站见面,行吗?



Xíng! 行!

What would you do if you couldn't find a place you were looking for?

Question:他们怎么去小力家?







Wǒ jiā fùjìn yǒu yí ge xiǎo túshūguǎn, nàlǐ yǒu hěn duō shū, 我家附近有一个小图书馆,那里有很多书、 bàozhí hé zázhì. 报纸和杂志。

Wǒ zuì xǐ huan kàn chāorén de gùshi, tā fēi de bǐ fēijī hái kuài, 我最喜欢看 超人的故事,他飞得比飞机还快, lìqi tèbié dà, hái xǐhuan bāngzhù biérén. 力气特别大,还喜欢帮助别人。

Wǒ hé chāorén yíyàng, xǐhuan chuān lánsè de yīfu, yě xǐhuan 我和 超人一样,喜欢 穿 蓝色的衣服,也喜欢 bāngzhù biérén. Suīrán wŏ méiyŏu tā lìqi dà, yĕ bú huì fēi, dànshì 帮助别人。虽然我没有他力气大,也不会飞,但是 wǒ xī wàng xiàng tā yí yàng yǒnggǎn, érqiě yìzhí bú biàn lǎo. 我希望像他一样勇敢,而且一直不变老。

Question:你喜欢哪位英雄 (yīngxióng, hero)? 为什么?

Charades. One student pretends to be a superhero and the other students guess who they are.





Decide if the following sentences are right or wrong according to the "Short speech".

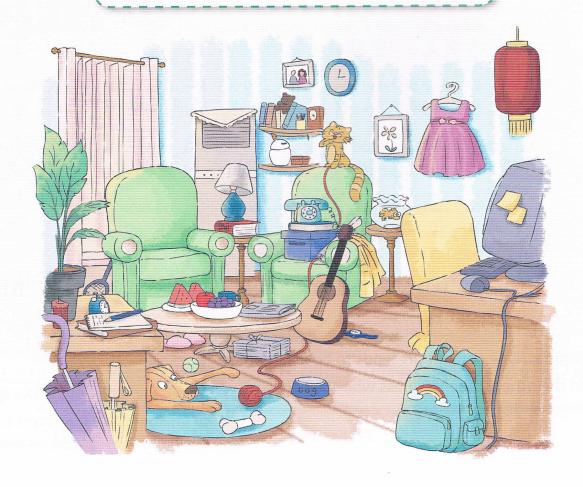
1.	Chāorén chuānzhe lánsè de yīfu. 超人 穿着 蓝色的衣服。	()
2.	Chāorén huì shuō Hànyǔ. 超人 会 说 汉语。	()
3.	Chāorén xǐhuan bāngzhù biérén. 超人 喜欢 帮助 别人。	()
4.	Chāorén de lìqi bú dà. 超人 的力气不 大。	()
5	Chāorén huì fēi. 超人 今で	()



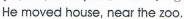
Let's find

Nǐ zhǎo de dào shūbāo ma? A: 你 找 得到 书包 吗?

Wǒ zhǎo de dào, zài zhèr. / Wǒ zhǎo bu dào. B: 我 找 得到,在这儿。/ 我 找 不 到。

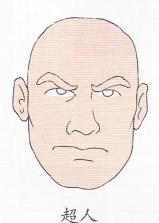








Beijing opera performers wear facial makeup intended to represent the character's personality and special abilities. If you were to play the following roles, how would you paint your face? Make you own designs for the characters below.



Superman

Let's paint

《白雪公主》中的皇后 The queen in Snow White

脸谱的颜色及意义 The colors and meanings of facial makeup



red brave



black upright



blue crafty



white overly suspicious



purple calm



green powerful



gold and silvery immortal

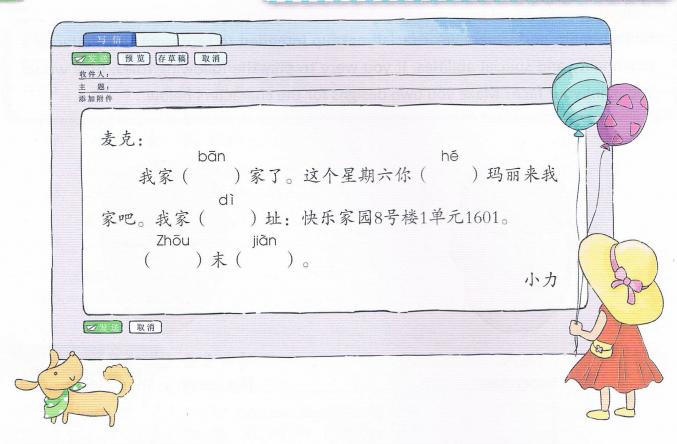


yellow hot-tempered





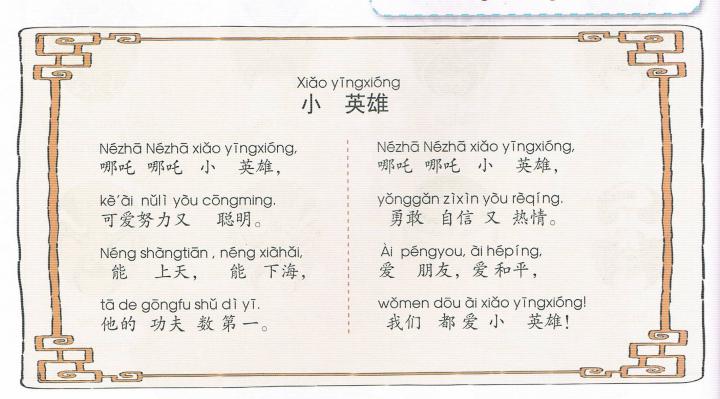
Fill in the Chinese characters according to the Pinyin.







Learn all about Ne Zha and his weapons, and then sing the song below.







1 Listening: choose the correct answers. 09-05



1.	A B C	4.	A B C
2.	A B C	5.	A R C
3.	A B C	6.	A B C



Rea	ading: choose the cor	rect answers.	
1.	图书馆在三层,不大,但	是有很多书。每到周末	都有很多人去那儿读书。
	★ 图书馆大吗?		
	A 很大	B 不大	C 不大也不小
2.	这是我那个同学北京的电	话号码和联系地址, 你	去中国后可以联系她。
	★ 那个同学在哪里?		
	A 中国	B 美国	C日本
3.	我经常给朋友们打电话,	在电话里聊天儿,但很	少写电子邮件。
	★ 他常和朋友们做什么?		
	A 上网	B 写邮件	C 打电话
4.	以前的房子虽然也很好,	但我们上个月还是搬家	了,从新家到儿子的学校很近。
	★ 从他们的新家到学校:		
	A 很近	B 很远	C 不知道
5		:那儿买东西很方便,我	战的书包和自行车都是在那儿买的。
٥.	★ 学校附近有什么?		
	A 书包	B 超市	C 自行车
	11 10 6		
Wı	riting: compose sente	nces with the follow	ving words.
1.	电子邮件 这 地址	是 我的	
2.	地铁站 见面 吧	8点半 我们	在
3.	小图书馆 附近 有	一个 我家	
4.	汉语书 找得到 那	『本 吗 你	
5	希望 我 不	变老 一直	

Lesson

月亮离我们多远?

How far is the moon from us?

Key Sentences

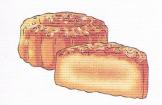
Yuèliang lí wŏmen duō yuǎn?

- 月亮离我们 多 远? How far is the moon from us? Shàngbian shénme dōu méiyŏu.
- 上边 什么都没有。There is nothing on it.



et's learn





yuèbing *月饼 moon cake



dàhǎi 大海 sea



căoyuán *草原 grassland



yún 云 cloud



qímă 骑马 ride a horse



xīngxing 星星 stars



Sānyà

*三亚 Sanya (a city in Southern China)

离	from 月亮离我们很远。
dàgài	about
大概	大概10分钟
gōnglǐ	kilometer
公里	30公里
cáng qǐlái	hide
*藏起来	小猫藏起来了。
guójiā	Country
国家	我们国家

The teacher randomly raises up a word card and the students read them aloud together.







Jīntiān de yuèliang zhēn yuán! 今天的月亮 真 圆!



Yuèbǐng zhēn hǎochī! 月饼 真 好吃!



Bàba, yuèliang lí wŏmen duō yuǎn? 爸爸, 月亮 离我们 多 远?



Dàgài sānshí duō wàn gōnglǐ. 大概 30 多万 公里。



Bàba, yuèliang shang zhēnde yŏu nǔháir hé tùzi ma? 爸爸, 月亮 上 真的有女孩儿和兔子吗?



Dāngrán méiyŏu. 当然 没有。



Nǐ zěnme zhīdào? 你怎么知道?



Wǒ kànguo yuèliang de zhàopiàn. Shàngbian shénme dōu méiyǒu. 我看过 月亮 的 照片。上边 什么都没有。

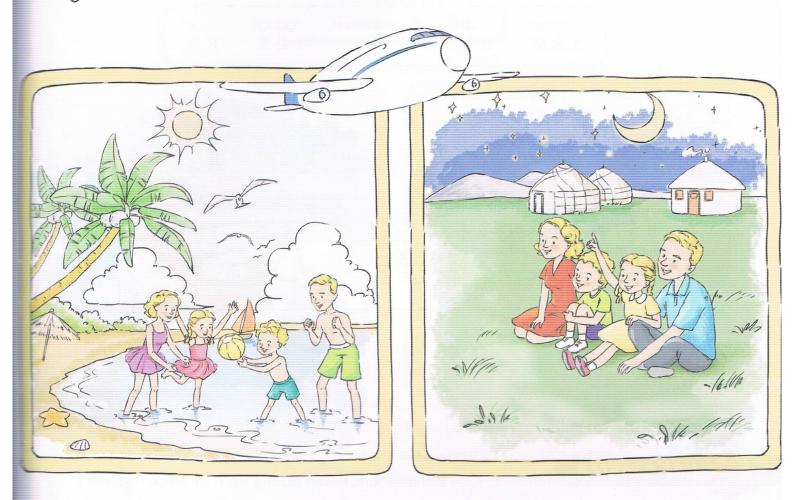


Kěnéng tāmen cáng qǐlái le! 可能 他们 藏起来了!

On which festival do Chinese people eat moon cakes? Question:月亮离我们多远? Have you ever tried a moon cake?







Wǒmen yì jiā rén dōu hěn xǐ huan lǚyōu, qùguo hěn duō guójiā, yě qùguo Zhōngguó. 我们一家人都很喜欢旅游,去过很多国家,也去过中国。
Zài Zhōngguó, wǒmen qùguo Sānyà, nàr yǒu piàoliang de dàhǎi hé gāogāo de shù. 在中国,我们去过三亚,那儿有漂亮的大海和高高的树。
Wǒmen hāi qùguo cǎoyuán, nàr yǒu lùlù de cǎodì hé báibái de yún. Báitiān wǒmen 我们还去过草原,那儿有绿绿的草地和白白的云。白天我们 这古这首 cǎoyuán shang qímǎ, wǎnshang zuò zài wàimian kàn xīngxing. 在草原上骑马,晚上坐在外面看星星。

Question:他们去过中国的哪些地方?

- 1. Where have you been traveling to?
- What did you do there?





Let's choose

shénme gōnglǐ lí C什么 D公里 E离 dàgài qǐlái A大概 B起来

Xuéxiào nǐ jiā duō yuǎn? 1. A: 学校 _____你家多远?

Kāichē shíwǔ fēnzhōng.

B: 开车 15 分钟。

Shūbāo li yǒu shénme?

2. A: 书包 里有 什么?

yě méiyŏu.

B: 也没有。

Gēge, wŏ de yóuxìjī ne?

3. A: 哥哥, 我的游戏机呢?

Bèi māma cáng le.

B:被 妈妈 藏

Bàba, nín shénme shíhou huílái?

4. A: 爸爸, 您 什么 时候 回来?

bā diǎn zhōng ba.

8点钟吧。

Yì shì duōshao mǐ? 5. A: 1____是 多少 米?

Yìqiān mǐ.

B: 1000 米。



Let's match

What food is eaten during each of these festivals?



Chūnjié

A 春节 Spring Festival



Duānwŭjié

B 端午节 Dragon Boat Festival



Yuánxiāojié

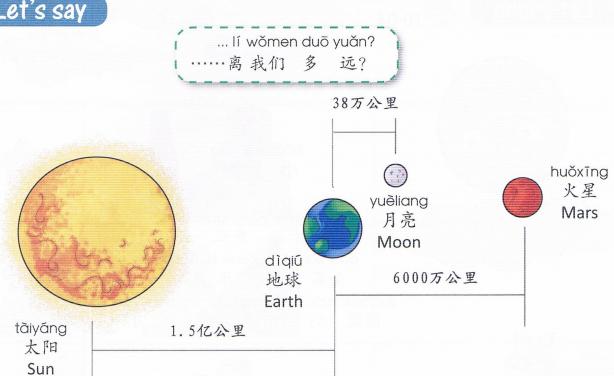
C 元宵节 Lantern Festival



Zhōngqiūjié

D 中秋节 Mid-autumn Festival

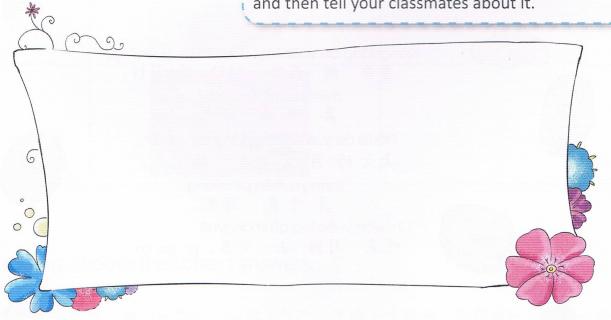






Let's draw

Where have you been traveling to? Stick a photo or draw a picture of your trip in the frame below, and then tell your classmates about it.



Wŏ qùgu)
wo qugu	
我去讨	
The Att	

nàr yǒu 那儿有 Báitiān wǒ 白天 我 ,

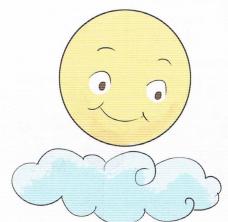
wänst	nang	WŎ	
nh	1.	-1-	

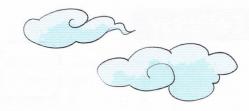
晚上 我_____。











Xiǎo yuèbǐng 小 月饼



Bā yuè shí wǔ Zhōngqiū dào, 八月十五中秋到, quánjiā tuányuán lè táotáo, 全家团圆乐淘淘, yuányuán de yuèbǐng, yuányuán de yuè. 圆圆的月饼,圆圆的月。

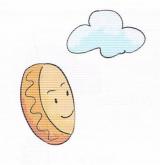




Wǒ bǎ yuèbǐng sònggěi nǐ, 我把月饼送给你, wǒ bǎ yuèliang sònggěi nǐ, 我把月亮送给你, wǒ bǎ kuàilè sònggěi dàjiā. 我把快乐送给大家。

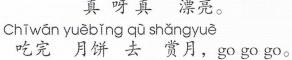






Xiāngxiāng de yuèbǐng, tiántián de yuèbǐng, 香香 的 月饼, 甜甜 的 月饼, zhēn ya zhēn hǎochī. 真 呀 真 好吃。 Dàdà de yuè'ér, liàngliàng de yuè'ér, 大大的 月儿,亮亮 的 月儿,

的 月几,完完 的 月 zhēn ya zhēn piàoliang. 真 呀 真 漂亮。











Listening: true or false. \$\infty\$10-05



1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

- Reading: choose the correct answers.
 - 1. 今年寒假我去海边旅游了,虽然天气冷,不能下水游泳,但能看见大海我还是很 高兴。
 - ★ 见到大海, 他:

A 很难过

B 很紧张

C 很快乐



CÍ	·标 Sta	A准教程 andard Course		
	2.	今天天气特别好, 雨停了	,太阳出来了,也不刮	风了, 蓝蓝的天, 白白的云, 小鸟
		在快乐地唱歌, 他的心情		
		★ 今天, 他:		
		A 很高兴	B 很马虎	C 很勇敢
	3.	以前,我每天坐公共汽车	车去学校,但新学校离复	家很远,有十几公里,坐车也不方
		便, 所以我决定住校, 居]末回家。	
		★ 他为什么要住校?		
		A 快考试了	B 不想回家	C 学校离家很远
	4.	从我家到体育馆不太远,	走路大概15分钟就到了	7,如果骑自行车就更快了。
		★ 怎么去体育馆更快?		
		A 走路	B 骑自行车	C 坐地铁
	5.	他在这次的乒乓球比赛	中得了第一名,这个体	育馆里第一次响起了他们国家的
		国歌。		
		★ 关于他,可以知道:		
		A 爱跳舞	B 不会打网球	C 比赛成绩很好
3	Wı	riting: write Chinese cl	naracters according	to the <i>Pinyin</i> .
	1.	yuè 你看,今天的()亮	多么圆啊!	
	2.	从学校到超市()概	要走三十分钟。	
	3.	快看,天上的()像	不像一只老虎?	
	4.	暑假爸爸要带我去北方旅		mă) 。
	5.	从我家到附近的中国饭馆	gōng 有5()里。	

Lesson 11

我用帽子换你的盘子。

Let me swap my hat for your plate.

Key Sentences

Duō piányi a!

• 多便宜啊! It's really cheap!

Wŏ huāle liǎng ge xiǎoshí jiù xuéhuì le.

• 我花了两个小时就学会了。 I learned it in two hours.



Let's learn



yuán 元	yuan (the currency of China) 一元钱		
guì	expensive		
贵	太贵了		
huā	spend, cost		
花	花了30元		
màozi	cap, hat		
帽子	我的帽子		
huàn	swap; change		
换	用帽子换盘子; 换衣服		
jiù	old, worn		
旧	旧帽子		
shì	try		
试	试一下		

héshì	fit, appropriate
合适	很合适
liàng 辆	(a measure word for bicycles, cars, etc.) 一辆自行车
wèi	for
为	为妈妈准备礼物
jǐnzhāng	nervous
紧张	紧张极了
gǎn	dare
敢	不敢
hàipà	fear, be afraid of
害怕	不要害怕

Bingo. Circle the words you hear the teacher say on the bingo card you are given. Shout "Bingo" as soon as you get 3 in a row.









Nàge pánzi duōshao qián? 那个盘子 多少钱?



Shí yuán yí ge. 十元一个。



Gòu guì de! 够贵的!



Duō piányi a! Wǒ mǎi de shíhou, huāle sānshí yuán! 多便宜啊! 我买的时候, 花了 30 元!



Wǒ yòng zhège màozi huàn nǐ de pánzi, kèyǐ ma? 我用 这个帽子换你的盘子,可以吗?



Zhège màozi yǒudiǎnr jiù. 这个帽子有点儿旧。



Bú jiù, shì qùnián mǎi de. 不旧,是去年买的。



Wǒ shì yíxià. 我试一下。



Hěn héshì! Hěn piàoliang! 很合适! 很 漂亮!

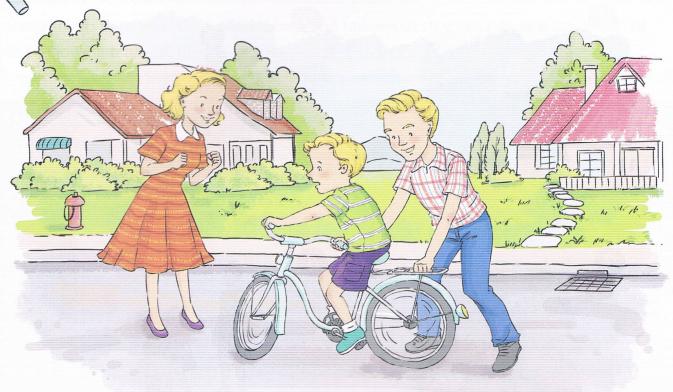


Shì ma? Dànshì duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù xiǎng huàn. 是吗? 但是对不起, 我不 想 换。

What will happen next? Work in pairs and act **Question**:他用盘子换帽子了吗? out the conversation.

Short speech





Wǒ jiā yǒu yí liàng jiù zìxíngchē, nà shì wǒ liù suì shēngrì de shíhou, bàba māma 我家有一辆旧自行车,那是我6岁生日的时候,爸爸妈妈

wèi wǒ mǎi de lǐwù. 为我买的礼物。

Bàba jiāo wǒ qí chē, kāishǐ de shí hou wǒ hěn jǐ nzhāng, bù gǎn qí. Bàba ràng 爸爸教我骑车,开始的时候我很紧张,不敢骑。爸爸让

wǒ bú yào hàipà, yǒnggǎn diǎnr. Wǒ huāle liǎng ge xiǎoshí jiù xuéhuì le! 我不要害怕,勇敢 点儿。我花了两个小时就学会了!

Wǒ ài wǒ de zìxíngchē, wǒ ài bàba māma! 我爱我的自行车,我爱爸爸妈妈!

Question:他的6岁生日礼物是什么?

- 1. What's the best birthday gift you've ever been given?
- 2. How old were you when you received it?
- 3. Who gave it to you?





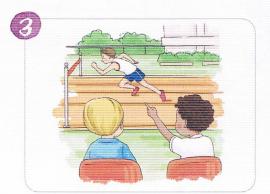
Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



Xīngxing duō a! 星星 多___啊!



Xióngmāo duō a! 熊猫 多____啊!



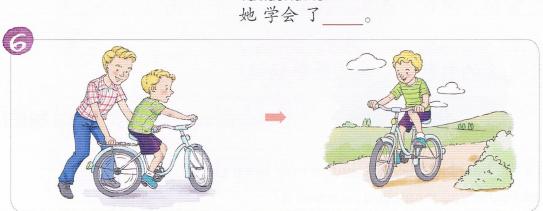
Tā pǎo de duō a! 他 跑得 多 啊!



Tā zhǎng de duō a! 他长得多___啊!



Tā xuéhuì le 她 学会 了



Tā xuéhuì le 他学会了____。



Let's swap

Swap things with your classmates. Show and talk about them to the class according to the following table. 我用……换了……,这个……元。

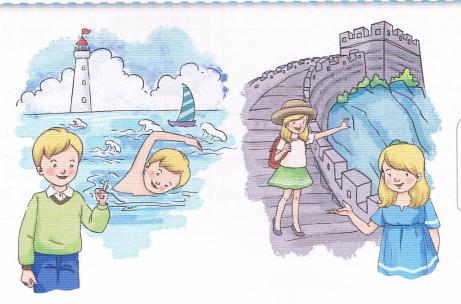
	wŏ de dōngxi 我的东西	huànlái de dōngxi 换来的东西	duōshao qián 多少 钱
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			



Let's say

Everyone shares the bravest thing he or she has ever done. After everyone has shared their story, the whole class votes on who is the "bravest" person.

Wǒ gǎn zài dàhǎi 我敢在大海 li yōuyǒng. 里游泳。



Wǒ gǎn yí ge rén 我 敢一个人 qù lǔxíng. 去旅行。







What do you think the moral of this story is?

Huàshé tiānzú 画蛇添足



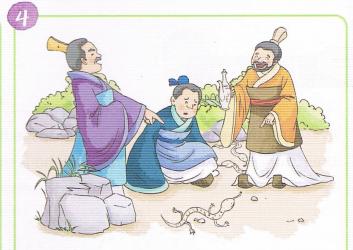
Cóngqián, jǐ ge rén bǐsài huàshé, shéi 从前, 几个人比赛 画蛇, 谁 xiān huàhǎo, jiù kěyǐ hē zhè hú jiù. 先 画好, 就可以喝这 壶酒。



Yǒu yí ge rén huà de hěn kuài, dì yī ge 有一个人画得很快,第一个 huàwán le. 画完 了。



Tā xiǎng: wǒ bǐ tāmen dōu kuài, zài gěi 他想: 我比他们都快, 再给 shé huà jǐ zhī jiǎo ba. Tā gěi shé huà 蛇画几只脚吧。他给蛇画 jiǎo de shíhou, lìng yí ge rén huàwán le. 脚的时候,另一个人 画完 了。



Nàge rén shuō: "Shé méiyǒu jiǎo, suǒyǐ nǐ 那个人说:"蛇没有脚,所以你 huà de bú shì shé, wǒ cái shì dì yī míng!" 画的不是蛇,我才是第一名! Shuōwán, nàge rén jiù bǎ jiǔ hē le. 说完, 那个人就把酒喝了。



1 Listening: true or false. 11-05



1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Reading: choose the correct answers.

1. 女:我的猫一出去,邻居就叫它"大胖猫"。

男:哈哈,那没办法,它是()胖的。

A真

B极了

C够



2	2.	男:这条裤子太短了,穿	着不舒服。	
		女:那我给你换一条长的	()一下。	
		A尝	B试	C 洗
3	3.	男: 你是第一次骑马? 害	怕吗?	
		女:有点儿(),我的	手里都出汗了。	
		A生气	B着急	C紧张
4	1.	男: 西瓜真(), 20块	一斤。	
		女:现在还不是吃西瓜的	季节,等到夏天就便宜了	0
		A大	В圆	C贵
4	5.	男:都两个多小时了,怎	么还没买?	
		女:这儿衣服是不少,但	是没有一件()的。	
		A 准时	B认真	C合适
		TY THE T	D 以共	し日旭
		TA (JEP)	D 队兵	CHE
	Wr	iting: write Chinese ch		
			aracters according to	
	1.	iting: write Chinese ch jiù 这辆自行车太()了, huā 你今天买面包()了彡	aracters according to 我想买辆新的。 多少钱?	
	1.	iting: write Chinese ch jiù 这辆自行车太()了, huā 你今天买面包()了多 这些东西一共两百二十(aracters according to 我想买辆新的。	
	1. 2.	iting: write Chinese ch ijiù 这辆自行车太()了, huā 你今天买面包()了纟	aracters according to 我想买辆新的。 多少钱? uán)。	
	1. 2. 3.	iting: write Chinese ch 这辆自行车太()了, huā 你今天买面包()了多 这些东西一共两百二十(wèi	aracters according to 我想买辆新的。 多少钱? uán)。 我们准备好吃的晚饭。	

Lesson 12

以后要注意。

Be more careful in the future.

Key Sentences

Wŏ jìzhù le.

- 我记住了。I'll keep it in mind.
 - Bú yào cóng gão de dìfang xiàngxià tiào.
- · 不要从高的地方向下跳。Don't jump down from high places.



Let's learn

12-0



zhùyì	pay attention; be careful
注意	注意安全
jìzhù	remember; memorize
记住	记住汉字
shēn	(a measure word for clothes)
身	一身衣服
bĭrú	such as, for example 很多东西他都不能吃,比如葡萄。
*比如	很多东西他都不能也, 九人
lĭmào	polite
礼貌	有礼貌
bìxū	must
必须	必须做作业
xiǎoxīr	be careful
11.13	, to to
difang	place
地方	什么地方,那个地方

Pair work. One partner points at a word and the other reads it as quickly as possible without looking at the *Pinyin*.



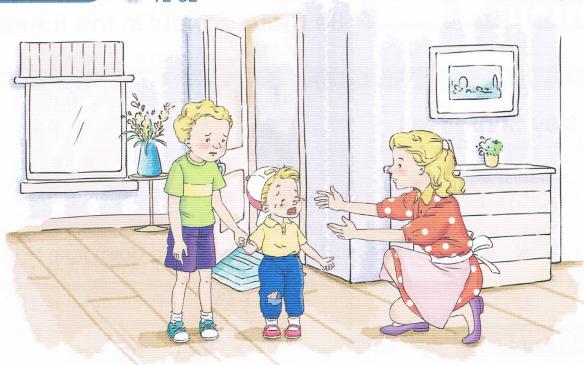
zhōngjiān 中间 middle













Māma, dìdi de tuǐ pò le. 妈妈,弟弟的腿破了。



Zěnme pò de? 怎么破的?



Wǒmen bǐsài páshù le. 我们比赛爬树了。



Dì di tài xiǎo, páshù tài wēixiǎn le. 弟弟太小,爬树太危险了。



Duìbuqǐ. 对不起。



Yǐhòu yào zhùyì a. 以后 要注意啊。



Hǎode. Wǒ jìzhù le. 好的。我记住了。

Have you ever hurt yourself? What happened?



Nǐ bāng dìdi tuō yíxià yīfu, zài qù ná yì shēn gānjìng de yīfu, hǎo ma? 你帮弟弟脱一下衣服,再去拿一身 干净 的衣服,好吗?



Hǎo! 好!

Question:以后要注意什么?







Shēnghuó zhōng, yǒu hěn duō yīnggāi zhùyì de shìqing. Bǐrú, yào yǒu lǐmào; 中,有很多应该注意的事情。比如,要有礼貌; zuò dìtiě shí, yào páiduì shàngchē; dōngxi bìxū xǐ gānjìng zài chī; zuò yóuxì de shíhou 坐地铁时,要排队 上车;东西必须洗干净再吃;做游戏的时候 yào xiǎoxīn, zhùyì ānquán, bú yào cóng gão de dìfang xiàngxià tiào, yě bú yào pǎodào 要 小心, 注意安全, 不要 从 高的 地方 向下 跳, 也不要 跑到

lù zhōngjiān. Dàjiā dōu jìzhù le ma? 路中间。大家都记住了吗?

What else do we have to be careful of?

Question:生活中要注意哪些事情?





Tā bǎ

他把

Make sentences by matching the words in the boxes, and then read them out loud.

bēizi 杯子

> shēngcí 生词

> > guǒzhī 果汁

zúqiú 足球

yǐzi 椅子 bānzǒu 搬走 dǎpò 打破 tīfēi 踢飞 hēwān 喝完 jìzhù 记住



•					
				shēngbìng	
A记住	B进来	C认识	D知道	E生病	

Zhè jiàn shì qing nǐ zěnme de? : 1. A: 这件事情你怎么_____的?

Péngyou gàosu wŏ de.

B: 朋友 告诉 我的。

Nĭmen shì zěnme

de?

2. A: 你们 是 怎么_____的?

Wŏmen yĭqián yìqĭ cānjiāguo lánqiú bǐsài.

B: 我们 以前 一起参加过 篮球 比赛

Nà zhī niǎo shì zěnme de?

3. A: 那 只鸟 是怎么_____的?

Gāngcái chuānghu kāizhe.

B: 刚才 窗户 开着。

Nǐ shì zěnme

de?

4. A: 你是怎么_____的?

Wŏ zuótiān chuān de tài shǎo le.

B: 我昨天穿得太少了。

Zhème duō Hànzì, nǐ shì zěnme 5. A: 这么 多 汉字, 你是 怎么

的?

de?

Wŏ xiěle liăng ge duō xiăoshí a!

B: 我写了两 个多 小时啊!



Describe each picture with one sentence, and then decide whether the action is appropriate or not.





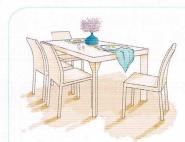
Let's discuss



1._____

2.

3._____



1.

2.____

3._____



1._____

2.____

3.____

Discuss which kinds of behavior are impolite in these places.







What would you do if you were Kong Rong?

Kŏng Róng ràng lí 孔融 让梨





Hěn jiǔ yǐqián, Zhōngguó yǒu yí ge 有一个 很久以前, 中国 xiǎohái jiǎo Kǒng Róng. 小孩 叫 孔融。





Yì tiān, bàba gěi Kǒng Róng sān ge lí, 一天,爸爸给孔融三个梨, ràng Kŏng Róng fēngěi gēge hé dìdi. 孔 融 分给 哥哥和弟弟。





Sān ge lí zhōng yǒu liǎng ge dà de, yí ge xiǎo de. Tā bǎ dà de gěile gēge hé dìdi, 三个梨中有两个大的,一个小的。他把大的给了哥哥和弟弟, gěi zìjí de lí shì zuì xiǎo de. 给自己的梨是最 小 的。





Bàba wèn: "Nǐ wèi shénme zhème fēn?" 爸爸问:"你为什么 这么分?"





Kǒng Róng shuō: "Gēge bǐ wǒ dà, yīnggāi chī dà 孔 融 说:"哥哥比我大,应该吃大 de. Dídi bí wŏ xiǎo, yīnggāi zhàogù dìdi." 的。弟弟比我 小, 应该 照顾 弟弟。"

Test

Listening:	true	or fa	lse



1.	*	Wǒmen zhǔnshí dào le. 我们 准时 到 了。	()
2.	*	Yéye bìxū dàizhe yǎnjìng kàn bàozhǐ. 爷爷必须 戴着 眼镜 看 报纸。	()
3.	*	Năinai shēngbìng le. 奶奶 生病 了。	()
4.	*	Bàba mǎile ge dàngāo. 爸爸 买了 个 蛋糕。	()
5.	*	Māma bú ràng wǒ xué qí mǎ. 妈妈不让我学骑马。	()

Reading: choose the correct sentences.

1.



- A加上我,一共有五个人在排队。
- B 这是你给谁准备的礼物?
- C 你网球打得真不错!

2.



- A 那个女孩儿在他们俩中间站着。
- B 你们小心点儿,别着急。
- C 我看清楚了, 你的个子比他矮一些。

3.



- A 我今天是坐公共汽车来学校的。
- B 我的腿破了, 疼得特别厉害。
- C 他有点儿发烧, 在家休息呢。



4.



- A 安静, 孩子们都还没起床呢。
- B 你走得太快了,慢一点儿。
- C 楼梯上很凉, 你怎么把鞋脱了?

5.



- A 给你,路上注意安全。
- B用眼睛看,用耳朵听,记住这个句子。
- C 妈妈, 我们以前来过这个地方吗?
- Writing: compose sentences with the following words.
 - 1. 安全 大家 要 注意 一定
 - 2. 没 我 记住 汉字 那些
 - 3. 从 别 跳 那儿 向下
 - 4. 东西 要 买 的时候 排队
 - 5. 非常 这儿 的 都 有礼貌 警察

Lesson

我爱吃辣的。

I like spicy food.

Key Sentences

Wǒ ài chī là de, yuè là yuè hǎo.

- 我爱吃辣的,越辣越好。 I like spicy food. The spicier, the better.
 - Rúguð bù chī qiǎokèlì, wǒ kěnéng shòubuliǎo.
- 如果不吃巧克力, 我可能 受不了。 I can't bear to be without chocolate.



Let's learn 13-01



	00000000
là	spicy
辣	很辣,越辣越好
tián	sweet
甜	很甜,越甜越好
chībuliǎo	can't eat (sth.)
吃不了	我吃不了辣的。
jiānchí	persevere
坚持	坚持运动
hé	box (a measure word)
盒	一盒巧克力
shòubuliǎo	can't bear (sth.)
受不了	真受不了
tóngyì	agree
同意	你同意吗?
tǎolùn	discuss
讨论	大家讨论一下吧。

Pair work. List 10 kinds of food in Chinese and say which ones are sweet and which ones are spicy.





táng 糖 sugar, candy



瘦 thin, lean

mápó dòufu *麻婆豆腐 Mapo Tofu



xīhóngshì chǎo jīdàn *西红柿 炒鸡蛋 scrambled egg with tomato











Māma, wǒ kě le. 妈妈,我渴了。



Bīngxiāng li yǒu guǒzhī. 冰箱 里有果汁。



Māma, wǒèle. 妈妈,我饿了。



Bīngxiāng li yǒu dàngāo. 冰箱 里有 蛋糕。



Jīntiān chī shénme cài? 今天 吃什么菜?



Mápó dòufu hé xīhóngshì chǎo jīdàn. 麻婆豆腐和西红柿 炒鸡蛋。



Yí là yì tián, hǎojíle! 一辣一甜, 好极了!



Wǒ ài chī là de, yuè là yuè hǎo. 我爱吃辣的,越辣越好。



Wǒ chībuliǎo là de, wǒ ài chī tián de. 我吃不了辣的,我爱吃甜的。



Là de, tián de wǒ dōu ài chī! 辣的、甜的我都爱吃!

- . What Chinese dishes have you tried?
- 2. What kinds of flavors were they?

Question:哪个菜是辣的?哪个菜是甜的?







Wǒ jiějie hěn piàoliang, dànshì tā xiǎng gèng shòu yì diǎnr, tā mǎile yì 我姐姐很漂亮,但是她想更瘦一点儿,她买了一shuāng yùndòngxié, tiāntiān jiānchí yùndòng, bù chī táng. 双运动鞋,天天坚持运动,不吃糖。

Wǒ ài chī tián de, wǒ de zhuōzi shang jīngcháng fàngzhe yì hé qiǎokèlì. 我爱吃甜的, 我的桌子上 经常 放着一盒巧克力。

Rúguǒ bù chī dàngāo, bù chī qiǎokèlì, wǒ kěnéng shòubuliǎo.如果不吃蛋糕,不吃巧克力,我可能受不了。

Wǒ xiǎng bu míngbai, wèi shénme jiějie xiǎng gèng shòu yìdiǎnr. Nǐ tóngyì 我 想不 明白,为什么姐姐 想 更 瘦一点儿。你同意 shòu yìdiǎnr gèng piàoliang ma? Dàjiā tǎolùn yíxià ba. 瘦一点儿更 漂亮 吗? 大家讨论一下吧。

Question: 姐姐为什么天天坚持运动?

Does being thinner make a person more beautiful?





Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



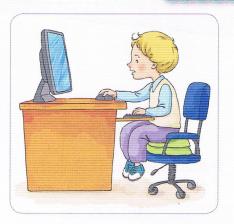
Tā yuè zhǎng yuè 4. 她越 长 越



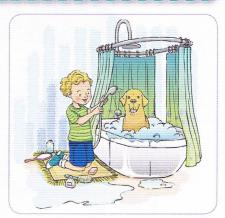
Which of the following things would you find hardest to bear?



bù chīqiǎokèlì 不吃巧克力



bù wán yóuxì 不 玩 游戏



měitiān gěi xiǎo gǒu xǐzǎo 每天 给 小 狗 洗澡



měitiān wǔ diǎn qǐchuáng 每天 5 点 起床



每天 打扫 房间



měitiān dăsăo fángjiān chángcháng bèi māma pīpíng 常常 被 妈妈 批评



Let's write

jīn yè qián liàng hé A斤 B页 C钱 D 辆 E盒

Nà tiáo kùzi duōshao

1. 那条 裤子 多少 ?

Zhè zhǒng píngguǒ duōshao qián yì

2. 这 种 苹果 多少 钱一

Wǒ yào yì qiǎokèlì.

3. 我要一_____ 巧克力。

Bă míngzi xiě zài dì yī

4. 把 名字写在 第一 上。

Zhè zìxíngchē shì gēge sòng gĕi wŏ de.

5. 这_____ 自行车 是哥哥 送 给我的。









Test

Listening: choose the correct answers. 23-05



1. A 西瓜

B 香蕉

C 苹果

2. A 睡觉

B 刷牙

C吃糖

3. A 贵

B 甜

C 辣

4. A 没放糖

B 辣极了

C有点儿甜

5. A 桌子上

B 冰箱里

C 盘子里

2 Reading: choose the correct answers.

- 1. 这个菜太辣了,我有点儿受不了,快给我杯水。
 - ★ 他为什么想喝水?

A 天太热

B 菜太辣

A 刚洗完澡

- 2. 大家如果还有其他问题,一会儿再讨论,我们先休息半个小时。
 - ★ 他们准备做什么?

A 看新闻 B 吃面包 C 休息一会儿

- 3. 我又胖了,去年买的衣服今年就不能穿了。怎样才能让我瘦一点儿呢?
 - ★ 她希望自己:

A 头发更长 B 变瘦点儿

C 个子高一点儿

- 4. 王先生每天坚持走路上下班,他觉得这个习惯能让自己更健康。
 - ★ 王先牛坚持:

A 每天跑步 B 走路上班 C 坐公共汽车

- 5. 如果你真的对学钢琴不感兴趣,就告诉妈妈吧,她应该会同意的。
 - ★ 妈妈希望他:

A 学习钢琴 B 参加比赛

C别太马虎



Writing: compose sentences with the following words.

- 1. 非常 盒 糖 甜 那
- 2. 越 作业 少 好 越
- 3. 照顾 他 帮我 同意 小猫
- 4. 我 每天 坚持 跑步 去公园
- 5. 大家 讨论 问题 一起 一下 这个 吧

Lesson 1

有的熊猫一直睡觉。

Some pandas slept all the time.

Key Sentences

- Wǒ duì zhèr yě bú tài shúxi.
- 我对这儿也不太熟悉。I am not very familiar with this part of town. Yǒude xióngmāo yìzhí shuìjiào.
- 有的 熊猫 一直 睡觉。 Some pandas slept all the time.



Let's learn



dǎrǎo	excuse me, bother
打扰	打扰一下
cānguān	visit
参观	参观熊猫馆
shūxi	be familiar with
熟悉	对这儿很熟悉
wăng	to, towards
* 往	往东走
zhuǎn	turn
* 转	向右转
yǒude… yǒude…	somesome
有的·····有的·····	有的睡觉,有的吃竹子
kàn qǐlái	it looks
*看起来	看起来很好吃
guānyú	about
关于	关于熊猫的知识
zhīshi	knowledge
知识	学习知识
qīngchu	clear
清楚	很清楚,不清楚



Pair work. Close the book and take turns trying to recall the new words.
Whoever remembers the most words wins.











Duìbuqì, xiǎojiě, dǎrǎo yíxià. 对不起,小姐,打扰一下。



Shéme shì? 什么事?



Wǒ xiǎng cānguān xióngmāoguǎn, zài nǎr mǎi piào? 我想参观 熊猫馆,在哪儿买票?



Duìbuqǐ, wǒ duì zhèr yě bú tài shúxi. 对不起,我对这儿也不太熟悉。



Cóng zhèr wăng dōng zǒu, ránhòu xiàng yòu zhuǎn. 从 这儿往 东走, 然后 向 右 转。



Hăo. Xièxie! 好。谢谢!



Bú kèqi, zàijiàn! 不客气, 再见!



Zàijiàn! Duǐbuqǐ, zài dǎrǎo yíxià. 再见! 对不起, 再打扰一下。



Shénme? 什么?



Wǒ bù zhīdao năr shì dōng, năr shì xī. 我不知道哪儿是东,哪儿是西。

Question:他们要去哪儿? | Point to the east, south, west and north of your classroom.







Zuótiān wǒ hé māma qù dòngwùyuán kàn xióngmāo le, yǒude xióngmāo 昨天我和妈妈去 动物园 看 熊猫 了,有的 熊猫 yìzhí shuìjiào, yǒude zǒu lái zǒu qù, hái yǒude yìzhí chī zhúzi, kàn qǐ lái tāmen 一直睡觉,有的走来走去,还有的一直吃什子,看起来它们 hěn xǐhuan zhúzi. Wǒ hěn xǐhuan xióngmāo, zhīdào hěn duō guānyú xióngmāo de 很喜欢什子。我很喜欢熊猫,知道很多关于熊猫的 zhīshi. Jīntiān, wǒ gěi māma jièshàole yíxià, māma shuō, wǒ jiǎng de yòu 知识。今天,我给妈妈介绍了一下,妈妈说,我讲得又 qīngchu yòu yǒu yìsil 清楚又有意思!

Question:熊猫们都在做什么?

What do you know about pandas? Share your knowledge with your classmates.





Let's match

dippens .



Niǎo fēi lái fēi qù.

• A 鸟 飞来飞去。

2



Yú zài yúgāng li yóu lái yóu qù.

● ▶ 鱼在 鱼缸里游来 游去。

3.



Háizimen zài căodì shang păo lái păo qù.

● 【孩子们在草地上跑来跑去。

Let's say

What do you want to do in the future? Everyone shares their ideas first, and then one student gives a summary using the phrase "some...some...".



lǎoshī 老师



yīshēng 医生



hùshi 护士



jǐngchá 警察



fúwùyuán 服务员



shòupiàoyuán 售票员



chúshī 厨师



yǎnyuán 演员



jìzhě 记者



yùndòngyuán 运动员





Dice game. Work in pairs and take it in turns to throw a dice onto the textbook. If the dice lands on one of the directions (e.g. "东"), walk the same number of steps shown on the dice in that direction.



Let's write



大家好!

dà pá 我是____熊猫,我喜欢吃竹子,喜欢____

树,还喜欢睡觉,大家都很喜欢我。如果你

jiàn dōng yòu 想____到我,请往___走,然后向___转,

我在熊猫馆等你。



你们的好朋友 大熊猫









Bìyè liúyán 毕业留言

Zhù nǐ yuè zhǎng yuè piàoliang.

祝你越长越 漂亮。

Bú yào wàngjì wǒ o! 不要忘记我哦!

> Yuèyuè —— 月月



2

Suīrán bìyè le, dànshì wǒmen hái 虽然毕业了,但是我们还

shì hǎo péngyou. Qǐng jīngcháng hé 是好朋友。请经常和

wŏ liánxì.

我联系.

Xiǎohǎi ——小海



3



Xīwàng nǐ yǐhòu bú yào rèncuò rén, 希望你以后不安认错人,

wǒ shì gēge Zhāng Dàlì. 我是哥哥张大力。

> Zhāng Dàlì — 张大力



"Diàndēng", nǐ hǎo! Xīwàng shí nián hòu, "电灯", 你好! 希望 10年 后, wǒ néng zài diànyǐng li kàndào nǐ.

我能在电影里看到你。







It's nearly graduation time! Write some graduation messages for your classmates.

)

C将来



A 选择

	Lis	tening: true or false. 214-05	
	1.	Tiān shang yǒu yì zhī hóuzi hé yì zhī xiǎogǒu. ★ 天 上 有一只猴子和一只小狗。	
	2.	Xióngmāo tèbié ài chī yú. ★ 熊猫 特别爱吃鱼。	(
	3.	Tāmen xiànzài zài fēijī shang. ★ 他们 现在 在飞机 上。	(
	4.	Māma jīngcháng shàngwǎng kàn xīnwén. ★ 妈妈 经常 上网 看 新闻。	(
	5.	Cǎodì li yǒu chóngzi. ★ 草地 里 有 虫子。	(
2	Rea	ading: choose the correct answers.	
	1.	女:喂,喂,能听见我说话吗?	
		男:不是很(),你大点儿声。	
		A 清楚 B 明白	C 聪明
	2.	女: 你好, 欢迎你来()我们学校。	
		男:谢谢,你们的校园真的漂亮极了!	
		A 参加 B 见面	C 参观
	3.	女: 张先生很厉害, 他的汉语说得非常好。	
		男:他在我们这儿很有名,我们对他都很()。	
		A 熟悉 B 安全	C 难过
	4.	女:周末去你家会不会()叔叔阿姨休息?	
		男:不会,他们非常欢迎你们来玩儿。	
		A 帮助 B 打扰	C 方便
	5.	女: 你们家的书真多,像个图书馆一样。	
		男:我们都有读书的习惯,读书能教给我们很多() 。

B知识



Writing: write Chinese characters according to the Pinyin.

lái

1. 你爸爸看起()真年轻。

2. 他知道很多关()汉字的知识。

qù 3. 很多小鱼在水里游来游()。

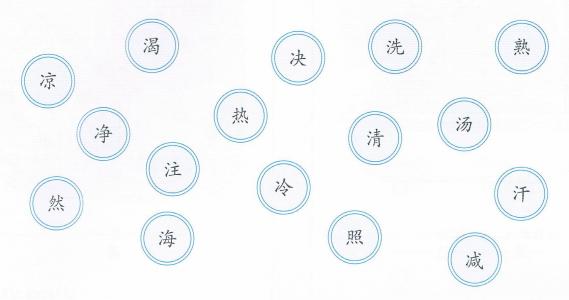
4. 你看地图, 我们在中国的()边。

zhí

5. 她昨天发烧了,虽然吃了药,但是没有出汗,一()很不舒服。

Lesson 15 复习 Review

1 Pair work. Color in all the Chinese characters with the same radical using one color, and then read them out loud.



 $oxed{2}$ Complete the sentences below with the words given.

zhèngzài de bèi zhe yòu yíxià A 正在 B 地 C 被 D 着 E 又 F 一下

Zhuōzi shang fàngyí ge shūbāo.1. 桌子上放一个书包。

Xuéshengmen jiàoshì li shàngkè.

 xuesnengmen
 jidoshi ii shangke.

 2. 学生们______教室 里 上课。

Děng , wǒ mǎshàng jiù lái. 3. 等 , 我 马上 就来。

Měitiān wănshang wǒ dōu rènzhēn

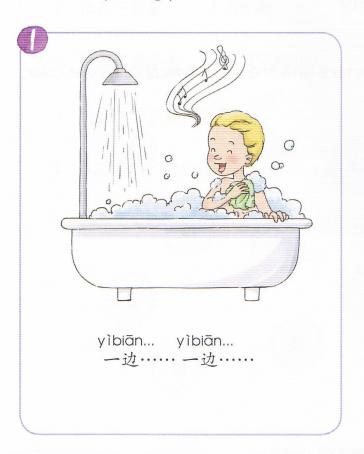
Měitiān wǎnshang wǒ dōu rènzhēn fùxí Hànyǔ. 4. 每天 晚上 我都 认真_____复习汉语。

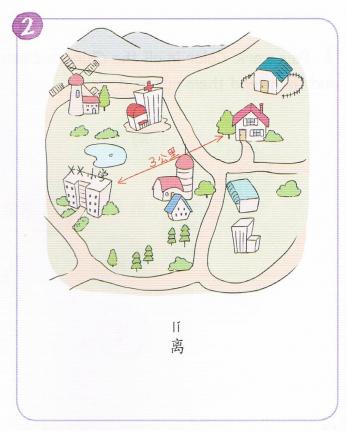
Wǒ de zìxíngchē dìdi qí huài le. 5. 我的 自行车 弟弟骑 坏了。

Zuótiān de pútao hěn hǎochī, māma jīntiānmǎile yìxiē.6. 昨天 的 葡萄 很 好吃,妈妈 今天______买了一些。

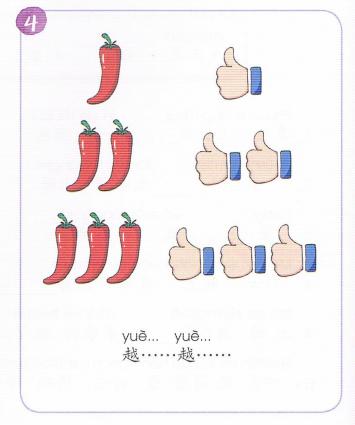


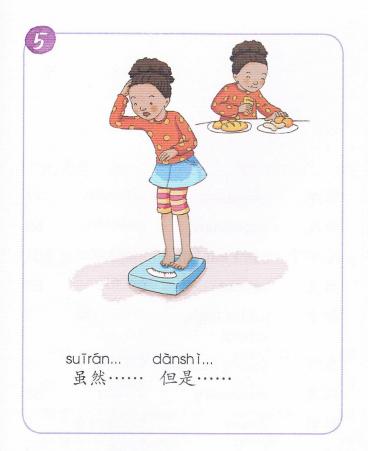
3 Pair work. Ask each other questions about the pictures below, making sure to use the corresponding phrases in their answers.

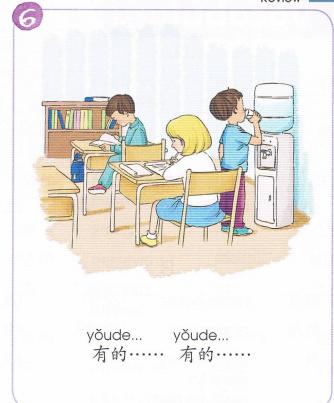












4 Let's match.

Mén hòu guàzhe shéme?

1. 门后挂着什么?

Zhè zhǒng shuǐguǒ hǎochī ma?

2. 这种水果好吃吗?

Yíwàn jiā sānqiān jiǎn sìbǎi shì duōshao?

3.一万加三千减四百是多少?

Xiànzài jǐ diǎn le?

4. 现在几点了?

Nǐ zhèngzài zuò shénme?

5. 你 正在 做 什么?

Wŏ de jiăozi ne?

6. 我的饺子呢?

Wŏ de yănjìng zhǎo bu dào le.

7. 我的 眼镜 找 不到了。

Yuèliang lí wŏmen duō yuăn?

8.月亮 离 我们 多 远?

Shì yí wàn liǎngqiān liùbǎi.

A是一万 两千 六百。

Wǒ zhèngzài yìbiān chī dōngxi yìbiān shàngwǎng.

B我 正在一边 吃 东西一边 上网。

Bèi dìdi chī le.

C被弟弟吃了。

Dàgài sānshí duō wàn gōnglǐ.

D大概 30 多 万 公里。

Zài nì de bízi shang ne.

E在你的鼻子上呢。

Mén hòu guà zhe dìdi de kùzi.

F 门 后 挂着 弟弟的裤子。

Bā diǎn yí kè le.

G八点一刻了。

Hăochī jíle.

H好吃 极了。

词语表 Vocabulary

				14		· -	
	Α			草原	grassland	căoyuán	77
安静	quiet	ānjìng	21	*超人	superman	chāorén	69
				吃不了	can't eat (sth.)	chībuliăo	101
	В			出发	set out	chūfā	69
搬家	move house	bānjiā	69	初中	junior high school	chūzhōng	5
报纸	newspaper	bàozhĭ	69	春节	Spring Festival	Chūnjié	5
被	(an auxiliary word for	bèi	61	词典	dictionary	cídiăn	53
	passive voice)			聪明	clever	cōngming	5
比如	such as, for	bĭrú	93	从	from	cóng	37
	example	I_ Y - 5.:	4.0	错	wrong	cuò	37
比赛	competition; to compete	bĭsài	13				
必须	must	bìxū	93		D		
毕业	graduate	bìyè	5	打扰	excuse me, bother	dărăo	109
表演	to perform; performance	biăoyăn	45	打扫	clean, sweep	dăsăo	29
*表扬	praise	biăoyáng	37	大概	about	dàgài	77
冰箱	refrigerator	bīngxiāng	101	大海	sea	dàhǎi	77
不怎	not that good	bù zěnme-	61	*当	become	dāng	45
么样	С	yàng		地	(a grammar word used to indicate an	de	37
بلان		- =:	4.5	and the second	adverb)	1- 1	
猜	guess	cāi	45	*灯笼	lantern	dēnglong	5
才	just	cái	37	地方	place	dìfang	93
参观	visit	cānguān	109	地址	address	dìzhĭ	69
参加	take part in	cānjiā	13	电灯	electric lamp	diàndēng	45
藏起来	hide	cáng qǐlái	77	电子	email	diànzĭ	69
草地	lawn, meadow	căodì	29	邮件		yóujiàn	

东	east	dōng	109		J		
	_			极了	really, very, extremely	jíle	13
*儿童车	E baby stroller	értóngchē	53	*记者	reporter, journalist	jìzhě	45
	F			记住	remember; memorize	jìzhù	93
附近	near	fùjìn	69	加	add (plus)	jiā	13
	Treat		05	坚持	persevere	jiānchí	101
	G			减	subtract (minus)	jiăn	13
干净	clean	gānjìng	29	见面	meet	jiànmiàn	69
敢	dare	găn	85	讲	explain, tell	jiǎng	13
刚才	just now	gāngcái	13	接	pick (someone)	jiē	29
公里	kilometer	gōnglĭ	77		up		
够	enough	gòu	29	节目	show,	jiémù	45
故事	story	gùshi	69	+ 1	programme	115.27	_
挂	hang	guà	5	节日	festival	jiérì 	5
关于	about	guānyú	109	借	borrow; lend	jiè	53
贵	expensive	guì	85	斤	half kilogram	jīn	29
国家	country	guójiā	77	紧张	nervous	jĭnzhāng	85
	70) 77 (a			警察	policeman, policewoman	jĭngchá	45
	Н			旧	old, worn	jiù	85
害怕	fear, be afraid	hàipà	85	句子	sentence	jùzi	37
合适	of fit, appropriate	héshì	85	决定	decide	juédìng	61
盒	box (a measure	hé	101				
-iii	word)		101		K		
猴子	monkey	hóuzi	5	开会	have a meeting	kāihuì	21
互相	each other	hùxiāng	29	开始	begin	kāishĭ	61
花	spend, cost	huā	85	*看见	see	kànjiàn	45
还	return	huán	53	*看起来	it looks	kàn qǐlái	109
换	swap; change	huàn	85	渴	thirsty	kě	37
			1	刻	quarter	kè	21



練得及 have enough time (to do sth.) láideljí time (to do sth.) láideljí time (to do sth.) 21 破 broken pô mája grape pō pútao 老 old lào 69	61 61 29 13 77 21 109
## Provided Research (a measure word for bicycles, cars, etc.) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	29 13 77 21 109
sth.) 老 old lǎo 69 离 from lí 77 礼貌 polite lǐmào 93 *力气 strength lìqi 69 病 two liǎ 53 脸 face liǎn 53 病 (a measure word for bicycles, cars, etc.) 另外 besides lìngwài 5	13 77 21 109
R from IÍ 77 以	77 21 109
対象 polite lǐmào 93 騎 ride qí *力气 strength lìqi 69 騎马 ride a horse qímǎ	77 21 109
*力气 strength lìql 69	77 21 109
# 所と	21
横 two lid 53 清楚 clear qīngchu	109
横 (a measure word for bicycles, cars, etc.) 另外 besides lingwãi 5 M *麻婆 Mapo Tofu mápó doufu 马虎 careless mǎhu 37 信子 cap, hat mǎozi 85 读路 get lost mílū 69 **面(粉) flour miàn (fěn) 29 生活 life; to live shēnghuố shēngyīn	
word for bicycles, cars, etc.) 另外 besides lìngwài 5 M *麻婆 Mapo Tofu māpō dōufu 马虎 careless mǎhu 37 帽子 cap, hat màozi 85 迷路 get lost mílū 69 *面(粉) flour miàn (fěn) 29 生活 life; to live shēnghuō shēngyīn werd for easy róngyì * 字易 easy róngyì * 本語 Sanya (a city in Southern China) 上班 go to work shàngbān shēn yer go to work shēnghuō shēngqì gi (a measure word for clothes) * 世子 War Boto work shāngbān yer go to work shēnghuō shēnghuō shēngqì gi (a measure word for clothes) * 如付 flour miàn (fěn) 29 生活 life; to live shēnghuō shēngqì clear sound shēngyīn	13
bicycles, cars, etc.) 另外 besides lìngwài 5 M *麻婆 Mapo Tofu mǎpó dòufu 马虎 careless mǎhu 37 保子 cap, hat màozi 85 迷路 get lost mílù 69 *面(粉) flour miàn (fěn) 29 生活 life; to live shēnghuó shēngyīn	13
etc.) 另外 besides lìngwài 5 M *麻婆 Mapo Tofu mápó dòufu 马虎 careless mǎhu 37 帽子 cap, hat mǎozi 85 word for clothes) *面(粉) flour miàn (fěn) 29 生活 life; to live shēnghuǒ shēngyīn easy rongy! S * 三亚 Sanya (a city in Southern China) 上班 go to work shàngbān \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$\$ \$\$\$	13
M *麻婆 Mapo Tofu mápó dòufu 马虎 careless mǎhu 37 相子 cap, hat mǎozi 迷路 get lost mílù 69 *面(粉) flour miǎn (fěn) 29 生活 life; to live shēnghuǒ shēngyīn	
*無婆 Mapo Tofu mápó dòufu	
*麻婆 Mapo Tofu mápó dòufu 马虎 careless mǎhu 37 帽子 cap, hat màozi 85 迷路 get lost mílù 69 *面(粉) flour miàn (fěn) 29 生活 life; to live shēnghuó shēngqì clear 声音 sound shēngyīn	
*麻婆 豆腐Mapo Tofu dòufumápó dòufu101 上班China) 上班 go to workshàngbān马虎 帽子 迷路 等面(粉) 明白 understand; clearmǎnu máozi shēn37 y shēn上班 y (a measure word for clothes)*面(粉) 明白 understand; clearmíngbai míngbai29 y 13 13 25 26 27 27 28 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 28 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 	77
马虎 careless măhu 37	
帽子 cap, hat màozi 85	21
迷路get lostmílù69clothes)*面(粉)flourmiàn (fěn)29生活life; to liveshēnghuó明白understand; clearmíngbai13生气angryshēngqì声音soundshēngyīn	93
*面(粉) flour miàn (fěn) 29 生活 life; to live shēnghuó 明白 understand; míngbai 13 生气 angry shēngqì shēngyīn	
明白 understand; míngbai 13 生气 angry shēngqì shēngyīn	20
clear shēngyīn	29
) Journal of the state of the s	37
1 11	21
试 try shì	85
N *收到 receive shōudào	5
难过 sad nánguò 61 瘦 thin, lean shòu	101
*闹钟 alarm clock nàozhōng 21 受不了 can't bear (sth.) shòubuliǎo	101
受欢迎 be well liked, shòu huān- popular yíng	45
排队 line up páiduì 93 售票员 ticket-seller shòupiào- yuán	45

熟悉	be familiar with	shúxi	109	西红柿	scrambled egg	xīhóngshì	101
*属	be born in the	shŭ	5	炒鸡蛋	with tomato	chǎo jīdàn xīwàng	12
LzL.	year of	shù	21		hope; to hope		13
树	tree		21	先生	Mr., sir	xiānsheng	53
*数学	math	shùxué	13	响	ring	xiăng	21
*双胞胎	twins	shuāngbāo- tāi	53	想起来	remember	xiăng qǐlái	37
睡着	fall asleep	shuìzháo	29	像	be like	xiàng	53
	although	suīrán	53	小姐	Miss	xiǎojiě	109
但是	0	dànshì	33	小心	be careful	xiăoxīn	93
				校园	campus	xiàoyuán	21
	Т			新闻	news	xīnwén	45
糖	sugar, candy	táng	101	信封	envelope	xìnfēng	5
讨论	discuss	tăolùn	101	星星	stars	xīngxing	77
甜	sweet	tián	101	行	OK	xíng	69
停	stop	tíng	37	醒	wake up	xĭng	21
同意	agree	tóngyì	101	*修剪	mow (the lawn)	xiūjiǎn	29
图书馆	library	túshūguǎn	69				
腿	leg	tuĭ	93		Υ		
			1	演员	actor, actress	yănyuán	45
脱	take (sth.) off	tuō	93	钥匙	key	yàoshi	37
	14/			页	page	yè	53
	W				as soon as;	yījiù	45
万	ten thousand	wàn	13	就	whenever	,,	73
*往	to, towards	wăng	109	一下	a moment	yíxià	29
忘(记)	forget	wàng(jì)	37	以为	think, assume	yĭwéi	21
危险	dangerous	wēixiǎn	93	一边	doing sth. and	yìbiān	21
为	for	wèi	85		sth. else (at the	yìbiān	
为了	in order to	wèile	53	2 11	same time)		
				应该	should, ought to	yīnggāi	45
	X			勇敢	brave	yŏnggăn	5
西	west	ΧĪ	109	游戏	game	yóuxì	61
西红柿	tomato	xīhóngshì	101	441 >>/	8.1116		01



			1				
	somesome	yŏude	109	着急	worry	zháojí	21
有的		yŏude		照顾	take care of	zhàogù	29
有意思	interesting	yŏu y isi	37	正(在)	in the process	zhèng(zài)	21
又	again	yòu	61		of (doing sth.)		
又	bothand	yòuyòu	5	知识	knowledge	zhīshi	109
又		ramon & S		中间	middle	zhōngjiān	93
*鱼缸	fishbowl	yúgāng	61	种	kind, type (a	zhŏng	61
元	yuan (the	yuán	85		measure word)		
	currency of China)			重要	important	zhòngyào	45
圆	round	yuán	53	* 行子	bamboo	zhúzi	109
*月饼	moon cake	yuèbĭng	77	注意	pay attention, be careful	zhùyì	93
云	cloud	yún	77	祝贺	congratulate	zhùhè	5
				*转	turn	zhuăn	109
	Z			自行车	bike	zìxíngchē	13
杂志	magazine	zázhì	69	最近	recently	zuìjìn	61

课文和小故事翻译 Text and Mini Story Translation

Lesson 1 Let's read

Girl: What kind of animals do you like?

Boy: I like tigers.

Girl: Why?

Boy: Tigers are both brave and beautiful.

Girl: I like monkeys.

Boy: Why?

Girl: Monkeys are both clever and cute. Besides,

I was born in the year of the monkey.

Boy: I was born in the year of the tiger!

Lesson 1 Short speech

My elder sister received a letter from her Chinese friend today. Her friend congratulated her on graduating from primary school and being about to go to junior high school. Inside the envelope there was also a photo taken at her friend's house during Spring Festival in the year of the monkey. There were red lanterns hanging on the door, and my elder sister was holding the gift her friend had given her for the festival – a little toy monkey!

Lesson 2 Let's read

Girl: Let me give you a test.

Boy: A test on what?

Girl: What's ten thousand plus two thousand

minus three hundred?

Boy: That is so easy. It is eleven thousand seven

hundred.

Girl: You are so clever! I'm going to tell the

teacher.

Boy: Tell the teacher?

Girl: The teacher didn't know the answer. She

asked us just now.

Boy: The teacher didn't know the answer?!

Lesson 2 Short speech

I have an elder brother who is really good at math. He can do all the difficult sums that I can't do, and he can explain them clearly. He often takes part in math competitions.

I don't like math. I like sports. I'm really good at riding bicycles. I hope I can take part in cycling competitions one day.

Lesson 3 Let's read

Mom: Wake up! It's time to get up and have breakfast.

Dad: What time is it?

Mom: Quarter past eight.

Dad: Quarter past eight? Why didn't my alarm clock ring?

Mom: Why, what's the matter?

Dad: I have a meeting at 9 o'clock.

Mom: Don't worry, enough time. Why do you need to go to work on Sunday?

Dad: Today is Sunday? I thought it was Monday.

Lesson 3 Short speech

It is ten o'clock in the morning. The students are in their classrooms having class, and the campus is really quiet. What's that sound coming from the tree? There are two little birds singing. There are three rabbits under the tree, eating while listening to the little birds singing.

Lesson 3 Mini story

Waiting for a Windfall

- 1. Once upon a time, a man was working in a field.
- 2. He felt tired and sat under a tree for a rest.
- 3. Suddenly, a rabbit ran really fast straight into the tree.
- 4. "Catching rabbits is so easy."
- 5. The next day, the man sat down under the



tree again, resting and waiting for another rabbit.

6. But no more rabbits ran into the tree.

Lesson 4 Let's read

(Xiaoming's grandparents are coming over for dinner today.)

Dad: What's for dinner today?

Mom: We're having dumplings. Can you go and buy some flour, and then pick up your mom and dad up?

Dad: OK. How much flour? Is half a kilogram enough?

Mom: Yes. Buy some grapes too.

Mom: Xiaoming, can you clean the room please?

Xiaoming: But it's already really clean.

Mom: If you don't want to clean the room, you can help me wash the dishes.

Xiaoming: I would rather clean the room.

Lesson 4 Short speech

Today is Sunday and our whole family has breakfast together. Mom's cooking is delicious!

After breakfast, my elder sister washes the dishes, mom cleans the room, dad mows the lawn, and I take care of my little brother.

The dishes are washed up, the room is clean and tidy, the lawn has been mowed, and my little brother is asleep. Our family help each other out, and we're really happy!

Lesson 4 Mini story

I Have Finished Everything for You

1. Child: Go and clean the room.

Robot: OK, master.

2. Child: Go and mow the lawn.

Robot: OK, master.

3. Child: Go and make some food. I want to eat lunch in a minute.

Robot: OK, master.

4. Child: Where is my lunch?

Robot: I made your lunch, ate it, and then

washed the dishes. I have finished everything for you!

Lesson 5 Let's read

Boy: Our teacher praised me today.

Girl: Praised you for what?

Boy: The teacher said my sentence was very interesting.

Girl: What did you write?

Boy: An elephant walks out from the classroom.

Girl: What? An elephant walks out from the classroom?

Boy: I meant to write "everyone", but I wrote it wrong.

Girl: You are so careless!

Lesson 5 Short speech

Yesterday, my parents and I went climbing in the mountains. When we got home, we were tired, hungry and thirsty, and we all needed a good rest, but there was something wrong with the elevator in our building. Our home is on the 10th floor, and it took us ten minutes to climb the stairs. When my dad went to open the door, he realized that he'd left the key in the car. My mom said angrily, "You are so careless!"

Lesson 5 Mini story

The Story of the Chinese Character "Careless" (Horse and Tiger)

- 1. In ancient China there was a painter, who was very fond of drinking alcohol.
- 2. One day, after drinking too much, he painted a picture of a tiger's head and a horse's body.
- 3. He told his eldest son, "This is a tiger."
- 4. He told his youngest son, "This is a horse."
- 5. On a trip out one day, his eldest son mistook somebody's horse for a tiger and shot it dead with an arrow.
- When the youngest son came across a tiger, he thought it was a horse and went to ride it. He ended up being bitten and badly injured by the tiger.

课文和小故事翻译 Text and Mini Story Translation

Lesson 6 Let's read

Girl: The play we performed yesterday was really popular.

Mom: What play?

Girl: "The Policewoman and the Ticket-seller".

Mom: What role did you play?

Girl: Guess.

Mom: The policewoman?

Girl: Wrong.

Mom: The ticket-seller?

Girl: No, wrong again. I played the role of the station lamp.

Lesson 6 Short speech

Our teacher asked us what we would like to be when we grow up. Jack wants to be a journalist. He's our school reporter, and reports on all the important news happening around the school every day.

I would like to be an actress, because I enjoy acting. Besides, everyone says that I am beautiful, and I should be an actress. I once played the role of a lamp in a school play and now everyone calls me "lamp" whenever they see me.

Lesson 6 Mini story

The Fox Tricks the Tiger

- 1. A tiger saw a fox and wanted to eat him.
- The fox said, "I am the king here; you can't eat me!"
- 3. "If you don't believe me, follow me and you'll see", the fox insisted.
- 4. The fox shouted, "The king is here!"
- 5. When the animals ran away, the tiger thought they were afraid of the fox, but, in fact, they were all afraid of the tiger.

Lesson 7 Let's read

Girl: Hi! Here is your dictionary.

Boy: What dictionary?

Girl: The one that you lent me yesterday.

Boy: I didn't lend you my dictionary.

Girl: Have you forgotten? Look, there is your name on the first page, Zhang Dali.

Boy: Zhang Dali is my elder brother. I'm Zhang Xiaoli.

Girl: Oh sorry! I thought you were Zhang Dali. You two look so much alike!

Boy: No, we don't. My brother has a rounder face than me.

Lesson 7 Short speech

Mr. Zhang has two sons: one is one year old, and the other is two. Although they are not twins, they look very much alike and are often mistaken for twins. To let people know that they are not twins, Mr. Zhang hung a sign on their stroller with the words: "They are not twins".

Lesson 7 Mini story

Yuanyuan and Fangfang

- 1. There was a pair of twins with the names Yuanyuan and Fangfang.
- 2. Mom gave Yuanyuan a bath, so she was nice and clean.
- 3. Then it was Fangfang's turn to take a bath, but mom made a mistake and gave Yuanyuan another bath, thinking she was Fangfang.
- 4. Yuanyuan ended up having two baths, while Fangfang didn't have one.

Lesson 8 Let's read

Sister: What are you looking for?

Brother: I'm looking for the kitten. Where is it?

Sister: It was shut inside by mom.

Brother: Shut inside again? Why?

Sister: It broke the new fishbowl.

Brother: What about the fish?

Sister: Eaten by the kitten.

Brother: Does it like that type of fish? I'll go and buy some more then!

Lesson 8 Short speech

I've been playing games a lot recently and my grades haven't been very good; I keep



getting scolded by our teacher as a result.
Yesterday I was playing games all evening and forgot to do my homework. Today I was scolded by the teacher again. I was really upset and I've decided that from now on I won't play games until I've finished my homework.

Lesson 8 Mini story

The Bell Thief Who Covered His Ears

- 1. Once upon a time, a man wanted to steal somebody's bell.
- 2. He was afraid of the bell ringing, so he covered his own ears.
- 3. He thought that if he couldn't hear the bell ring, neither could anyone else.
- 4. As soon as the thief took the bell it started to ring, and he was quickly caught.

Lesson 9 Let's Read

Boy: Xiaoli moved house and he invited us to go and play at his new house.

Girl: Where did he move to?

Boy: Near the zoo.

Girl: Do you know the address?

Boy: Yes, he sent me it in an email.

Girl: Can you find it? We don't want to get lost!

Boy: Yes, I can find it. If I can't find it, we can call him.

Girl: We should start out early if we can. Shall we meet at 8:30 at the railway station?

Boy: OK!

Lesson 9 Short speech

There is a small library near my home. In the library there are lots of books, newspapers and magazines.

My favorite story is "Superman". Superman can fly faster than a plane, is super strong, and always helps other people.

Like Superman, I like wearing blue clothes and helping others. Although I'm not as strong as Superman and can't fly, I hope I can be as brave as him and never get old.

Lesson 10 Let's read

Dad: The moon is so round today!

Daughter: The moon cakes are really tasty!

Son: Dad, how far is the moon from us?

Dad: About 300,000 kilometers.

Daughter: Dad, is there a girl and a rabbit on the

moon?

Son: Of course not.

Daughter: How do you know?

Son: I've seen photos of the moon. There

is nothing on it.

Daughter: Maybe they're all hiding!

Lesson 10 Short speech

My family really loves traveling and we've been to many countries, including China. In China, we've been to Sanya where we saw the beautiful sea and tall trees. We have also been to the grasslands and seen the green, grassy plains and white clouds. During the daytime we rode horses on the grasslands, and at night we sat outside to gaze at the stars.

Lesson 11 Let's read

Girl: How much is the plate?

Boy: Ten yuan for one.

Girl: That's expensive!

Boy: No way. It's really cheap! It cost me 30 yuan when I bought it!

Girl: How about I swap my hat for your plate?

Boy: This hat is a little old and worn.

Girl: No, I just bought it last year.

Boy: Let me try it on.

Girl: It fits really well! It looks really good on you!

Boy: Really? Sorry I'm not interested in swapping.

Lesson 11 Short speech

We have an old bike at my house. It was a birthday gift from my parents for my 6th birthday.

My dad taught me to ride the bike. At first I was really nervous and didn't dare ride it. My

dad taught me to be brave and not to be afraid.

I learned how to ride the bike in two hours!

I love my bike, and I love my parents!

Lesson 11 Mini story

Painting Feet on a Snake

- Once upon a time, several people were competing to draw a picture of a snake. Whoever was first to finish painting won a bottle of wine.
- 2. One man was very quick at painting and was first to finish his picture.
- 3. He thought to himself, "I can paint faster than everyone else. Why don't I add some feet to the snake?" While he was adding some feet to his snake, another man finished painting his own picture.
- 4. The second man said, "Snakes don't have feet. What you've painted isn't a snake. I was the first to finish a painting of a snake!" Then he drank the bottle of wine.

Lesson 12 Let's read

Boy: Mom, my brother has hurt his leg.

Mom: How did it happen?

Boy: We were racing to climb a tree.

Mom: Your brother is too young to climb trees.

Boy: I'm sorry!

Mom: Be more careful in the future.

Boy: OK, I will.

Mom: Can you help me take your brother's clothes off please, and then go and get him a clean set of clothes?

Boy: OK!

Lesson 12 Short speech

There are many things that we should pay attention to in life. For example, we should be polite, we should wait in line for the subway and we should make sure our food is washed clean before we eat it. When we are playing games we should be careful not to jump down from high places, or run into the middle of the

street. Can you remember all of those?

Lesson 12 Mini story

Kong Rong Shares Pears

- 1. One upon a time, there was a Chinese boy named Kong Rong.
- 2. One day, Kong Rong's dad gave him three pears and asked him to share the pears with his elder brother and younger brother.
- 3. There were two big pears and one small pear. Kong Rong gave the two big ones to his brothers and left the small one for himself.
- 4. Dad asked him, "Why did you share the pears out like that?"
- 5. Kong Rong said, "My elder brother is older than me, so he should have the big one. My younger brother is younger than me, so I should take care of him."

Lesson 13 Let's read

Boy: Mom, I am thirsty.

Mom: There is fruit juice in the refrigerator.

Girl: Mom, I am hungry.

Mom: There are cakes in the refrigerator.

Dad: What's on the menu today?

Mom: Mapo Tofu and scrambled egg with tomato.

Dad: Great! One spicy and one sweet dish!

Boy: I like spicy food. The spicier, the better.

Girl: I can't eat spicy food. I like sweet food.

Dad: I like both spicy and sweet food!

Lesson 13 Short speech

My elder sister is really pretty, but she wants to be thinner. She bought a pair of sneakers so she can exercise every day, and she never eats candy.

I like sweet food. There is always a box of chocolates on my table. I can't bear to be without cake or chocolate.

I have no idea why my sister wants to be even thinner. Do you agree that being thinner is more beautiful? Let's discuss it together.



Lesson 14 Let's read

Mom: Excuse me, Miss.

Passer-by 1: Can I help you?

Mom: I'd like to visit the panda house.

Where can I buy a ticket?

Passer-by 1: I am not very familiar with this

part of town, sorry.

Passer-by 2: Walk to the east, and then turn

right.

Mom: OK. Thank you!

Passer-by 2: You're welcome. Bye!

Mom: Bye! Oh wait, sorry, one more thing.

Passer-by 2: Yes, what is it?

Mom: I have no idea which way is east

and which is west.

Lesson 14 Short speech

Yesterday mom and I went to see the pandas at the zoo. Some pandas slept all the

time, some walked to and fro, and some were eating bamboo all the time. It looked like they really like eating bamboo. I love pandas and I know a lot about them too. I explained to mom all I know about pandas today and she said it was really clear and interesting.

Lesson 14 Mini story

Graduation Messages

- I hope you get more and more beautiful.
 Don't forget me! Yueyue
- 2. Even though we've graduated, we are still good friends. Stay in touch. ——Xiaohai
- I hope you don't mistake me for my younger brother in future! I'm the elder brother, Zhang Dali. — Zhang Dali
- Hello "lamp"! Hope to see you in a movie in ten years time. — Jack