

Easy Steps to CHINESE



Yamin Ma
Xinying Li

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1

TEXTBOOK

轻松学中文

*SIMPLIFIED
CHARACTERS
VERSION*



 北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS


QT Education
学而优

Easy **1** TEXTBOOK *Steps to* **CHINESE**

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- And finally, members of our families who have always given us generous support.

INTRODUCTION

- *Easy Steps to Chinese* includes 8 books and has three stages: Stage 1—Books 1 and 2; Stage 2—Books 3, 4, 5 and 6; and Stage 3—Books 7 and 8. The primary goal of this series *Easy Steps to Chinese* is to help the students establish a solid foundation of vocabulary, knowledge of Chinese and communication skills through the natural and gradual integration of language, content and cultural elements. This series adopts a holistic approach, and is designed to emphasize the development of communication skills in listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- *Easy Steps to Chinese* comprises 8 colour textbooks, each of which is supplemented by a workbook (starting from Book 6, the textbook and workbook are combined into one book) and a teacher's book with unit tests. Books 1–3 are also accompanied by picture flashcards, word cards and posters.

简介

- 《轻松学中文》共八册，分为三个阶段。第一阶段为第一、二册；第二阶段为第三、四、五、六册；第三阶段为第七、八册。此套教材旨在帮助汉语为非母语的中、小学生奠定扎实的汉语学习基础。此目标是通过语言、话题和文化的自然结合，从词汇、汉语知识的学习及语言交流技能的培养两个方面来达到的。此套教材把汉语作为一个整体来教授，在教学过程中十分注重听、说、读、写四项交际技能的培养。
- 《轻松学中文》每册包括一本彩色课本，一本练习册(第六、七、八册课本与练习册合并成一册)，一本教师用书(附单元测验试卷)。1–3册还配有词语卡片、图卡和教学挂图。

COURSE DESIGN

The design of this series has achieved:

- **A balance between authentic and modified language**
All the oral and written materials have been modified and carefully selected to suit the students' level, so that a gradual development of the target language can be achieved.
- **A balance of focus on language and culture**
This series provides ample opportunities for the students to experience the language and its culture in order to develop intercultural awareness and enrich their personal experience.
- **A balance between language knowledge and communication skills**
Explicit knowledge of the target language is necessary and important for the students to achieve accuracy, fluency and overall communication skills. This series is designed to ensure that knowledge-based language learning is placed within a communicative context, resulting in the improvement of both linguistic knowledge and performance.
- **A balance between a broad and controlled course**
This series serves as a core while offering a broad range of vocabulary, topics and various text types to meet the different needs of the students.

课程设计

本套教材的课程设计力图达到：

- **地道语言与调整语言的平衡**
为了使学生的汉语程度能循序渐进地提高，本套教材中的口语及书面语都经过严谨的选择，并作过适当的调整。
- **语言与文化的平衡**
为了培养学生的多元文化意识，丰富他们的经历，本套教材为学生接触汉语及中国文化提供了各种各样的机会。
- **语言知识与交际能力的平衡**
为了能在听、说、读、写四项技能方面准确并流利地运用汉语，学生对语言知识的掌握不仅是重要的，而且也是必要的。本套教材把语言知识的学习与语言技能的培养巧妙地结合在一起，力求使学生在增加汉语知识的同时提高运用语言的能力。
- **扩展与控制的平衡**
本套教材不仅可以作为汉语教学的



● **A balance between the “oral speech” and the “written form”**

This series aims to balance the importance of both oral and written communication skills. The development of writing skills is embedded in the course, while oral communication skills are being developed from the outset.

This series covers:

- Pinyin is introduced to the students from the very beginning. The pinyin above the Chinese characters is gradually removed to ensure a smooth transition.
- Chinese characters are taught according to the character formation system. Once the students have a good grasp of radicals and simple characters, they will be able to analyze most of the compound characters they encounter, and to memorize new characters in a logical way.
- Grammar and sentence structures are explained in note form. The students are expected to use correct grammar and compound sentence structures in both oral and written forms to communicate when their overall level of Chinese has steadily improved over the years.
- Dictionary skills are taught once they have learned radicals and simple characters. The students are encouraged to use dictionaries whenever appropriate in order to become independent learners.
- Typing skills are taught when the students have learned some basic knowledge of Chinese.
- Listening practice is designed to help the students develop their ability to infer meanings of unfamiliar words and content.
- Speaking practice involves students using Chinese to communicate their thoughts spontaneously in real-life situations with accuracy and fluency.
- Reading skills are developed through regular reading of simple passages to suit the students' level. Gradually, they will develop skills and confidence when reading articles in newspapers, magazines or on the Internet in order to expand their vocabulary and knowledge of modern China, and to get in touch with the current issues emerging within China and around the world.
- Writing skills are gradually developed through a process of guided writing on topics familiar to the students. Writing tasks will become easier, as the students learn to organize their thoughts coherently and logically, and develop the skills to select appropriate vocabulary, sentence structures and genres to construct an effective written piece with accuracy and fluency.

线”，而且所提供的大量词汇、话题及各式各样的文体还可满足不同水平学生的需要。

● “语”与“文”的平衡

本套教材力图使学生在口语及书面语两个方面同时提高。写作能力及口头交际能力的培养贯穿始终。

本套教材所包括的内容有：

- 拼音是初级阶段教学重点之一。附在汉字上面的拼音将逐渐取消以确保平稳过渡。
- 汉字是根据汉字的结构来教授的。学生一旦掌握了一定数量的偏旁部首和独体字，他们就有能力分析遇到的大部分合体字，并能有条理地记忆生字。
- 语法及句型是以注解的方式来解释的。经过几年有条不紊的学习，学生可望在口头及书面交流时运用正确的语法及复合句型。
- 查字典、词典的技能是在学生学会了部分偏旁部首及独体字后才开始培养的。为了培养学生的独立学习能力，教师要经常鼓励学生自己查字典、词典来完成某项功课。
- 打字技能的培养是在学生已经掌握了一些汉语基本知识后才开始的。
- 听力练习力图培养学生猜生词的意思及文章内容的能力。
- 口语练习设计旨在培养学生用准确、流利的汉语在现实生活中跟人即兴沟通、交流。
- 阅读练习旨在鼓励学生养成每天阅读简短篇章的习惯，从而帮助学生提高阅读能力，树立阅读信心。高年级阶段，学生可望读懂报纸、杂志及因特网上的简短文章，以便扩大词汇量，增加对现代中国的了解。
- 写作能力的培养需要一个长期的过程。学生先在教师的指导下写他们所熟悉的话题，直到能够运用适当的词汇、语句、体裁，有条理地、准确地、恰当地、有效地交流思想。



The focus of each stage:

- Stage 1 (Books 1 and 2): ♦ *pinyin* ♦ strokes and stroke order ♦ the structures of Chinese characters ♦ tracing of characters ♦ radicals and simple characters ♦ dictionary skills ♦ typing skills ♦ listening skills ♦ speaking skills ♦ reading skills ♦ writing skills: guided writing assignments around 100 characters
- Stage 2 (Books 3, 4, 5 and 6): ♦ radicals and simple characters ♦ formation of phrases ♦ expansion of vocabulary ♦ simple grammar and sentence structures ♦ dictionary skills ♦ typing skills ♦ classroom instruction in Chinese ♦ listening skills ♦ speaking skills ♦ reading skills ♦ writing skills: guided writing assignments between 100–300 characters ♦ exposure to modern China and Chinese culture
- Stage 3 (Books 7 and 8): ♦ classroom instruction in Chinese ♦ expansion of vocabulary ♦ grammar and sentence structures ♦ dictionary skills ♦ typing skills ♦ listening and speaking skills through spontaneous interaction ♦ reading practice on a daily basis ♦ writing skills: independent writing assignments between 300–500 characters ♦ contemporary topics: current issues around the world

每个阶段的教学重点:

- 第一阶段（第一、二册）：♦ 拼音 ♦ 笔画和笔顺 ♦ 字形结构 ♦ 描红 ♦ 偏旁部首和独体字 ♦ 查字典、词典 ♦ 打字 ♦ 听力 ♦ 口语 ♦ 阅读 ♦ 写作（100个字左右）
- 第二阶段（第三、四、五、六册）：♦ 偏旁部首和独体字 ♦ 词语构成 ♦ 词汇扩展 ♦ 语法及句型结构 ♦ 查字典、词典 ♦ 打字 ♦ 课堂用语 ♦ 听力 ♦ 口语 ♦ 阅读 ♦ 写作（100–300字）♦ 接触现代中国和中国文化
- 第三阶段（第七、八册）：♦ 课堂用语 ♦ 词汇扩展 ♦ 语法及句型结构 ♦ 查字典、词典 ♦ 打字 ♦ 听力 ♦ 口语 ♦ 阅读 ♦ 独立写作（300–500字）♦ 时事

COURSE LENGTH

- This series is designed for non-Chinese background students at both primary and secondary levels. Book 1 starts with basic knowledge of Chinese. Primary school students in Grade 5 or 6, or secondary school students in Grade 1 can start with Book 1.
- With three periods, of approximately three hours per week, most students will be able to complete one book within one academic year. Fast learners can spend less than a year completing one book. As the 8 books of this series are continuous and ongoing, each book can be taught within any time span.

课程进度

- 本套教材为非华裔中、小学生编写。因为第一册从最基本的汉语知识教起，所以学生不需要有任何汉语知识背景。学生可以从小学五、六年级开始使用第一册，也可以从中学一年级开始使用第一册。
- 如果每星期上三节课，每节课在一小时左右，大部分学生可在一年之内学完一册。如果有些学生学得比较快，他们可以加快速度，不到一年就学完一册书。由于本套教材是连贯的，老师可以在任何时段内根据学生的水平来决定教学进度。



HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Here are a few suggestions on how to use this book:

The teacher should:

- Go over with the students the phonetic exercises in the textbook. At a later stage, the students should be encouraged to pronounce new pinyin on their own.
- Emphasize the importance of learning the basic strokes and the stroke order of characters.
- Guide the students to analyze new characters and encourage them to use their imagination to aid memorization.
- Expect the students to memorize all the radicals and simple characters they have learned. The students should be encouraged to memorize as many characters as possible in each lesson.
- Create opportunities for the students to practise their dictionary and typing skills.
- Provide every opportunity for the students to develop their listening and speaking skills during class time. A variety of speaking exercises included in the textbook can be modified according to the students' ability.
- Skip, modify or extend some exercises according to the students' levels. A wide variety of exercises in both textbook and workbook can be used for class work or homework.

The users can scan the QR code on the front cover of the book to get the audio files of the texts, listening exercises and phonetic exercises.

Yamin Ma
July 2006, Hong Kong

怎样使用本册教材

以下是使用本册教材的一些教学建议，
仅供教师参考。建议教师：

- 领着学生做课本里的语音练习，通过一段时间的练习，教师应尽量鼓励学生独立地发那些没有教过的拼音。
- 注重教汉字的基本笔画和笔顺。
- 带领学生分析生字，并鼓励学生用想象力帮助记汉字。
- 要求学生记住学过的所有偏旁部首和独体字。教师也应该鼓励学生尽量多记合体字。
- 为学生创造各种实践机会，提高他们打字及查字典的技能。
- 在课堂上尽量创造机会培养并提高学生的听、说能力。课本里不同类型的口语练习，可以根据学生的汉语水平作适当改动。
- 根据学生的能力及水平挑选、修改或扩展某些练习。课本及练习册里的练习可以在课堂上做，也可以让学生带回家做。

课文、听力及语音练习的录音可扫描封面正面二维码下载。

马亚敏
2006年7月于香港



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Unit 1

Lesson 1 Pinyin, Basic Strokes 拼音、基本笔画

Text 1



1 Vowels:

a o e i u ü

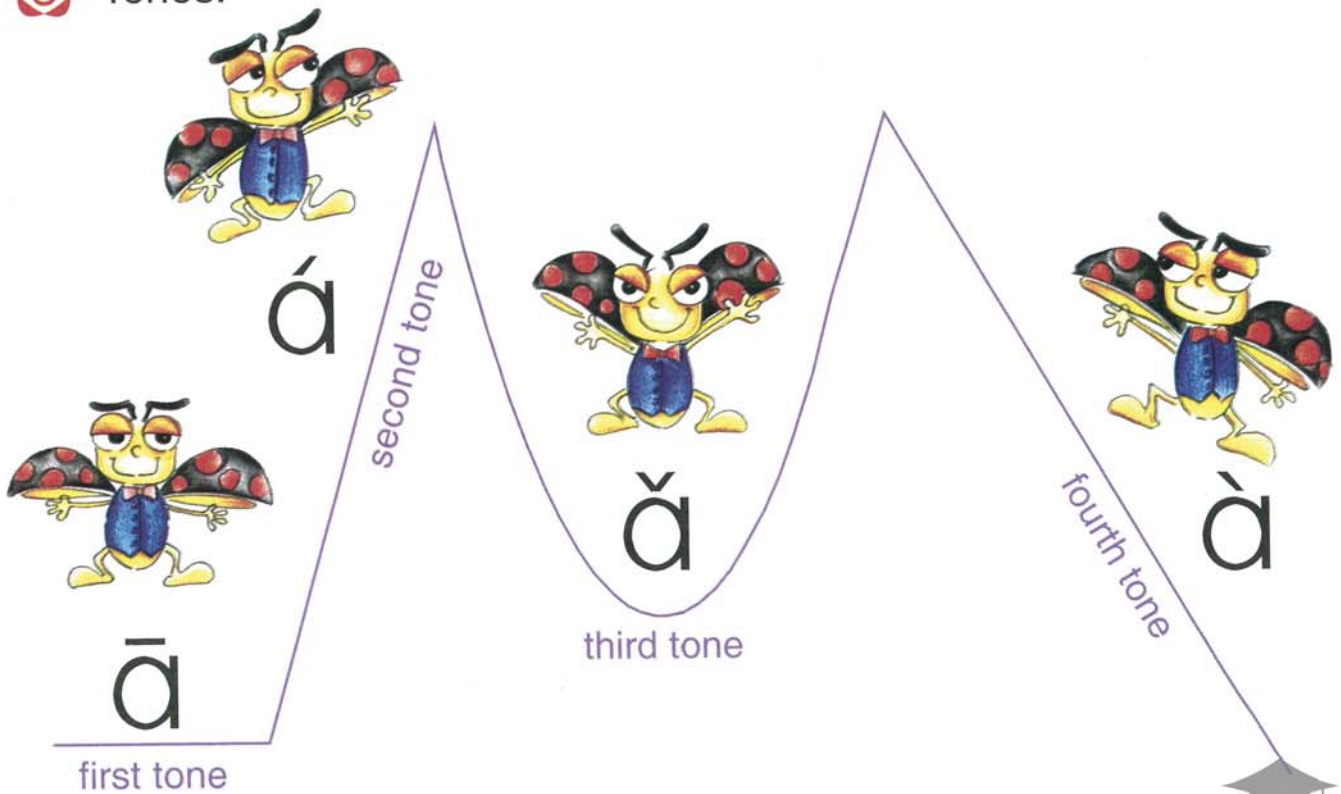


2 Consonants:

b	p	m	f
d	t	n	l
g	k	h	
j	q	x	
zh	ch	sh	r
z	c	s	y w



3 Tones:



1 Read aloud.

1 ā á ǎ à

2 ō ó ǒ ò

3 ē é ě è

4 ī í ĭ ì

5 ū ú ǔ ù

6 ū ú ǔ ù



2 Listen and circle the correct pinyin.

1 ā à

5 é è

2 ó ǒ

6 ù ú

3 ī í

7 ī ū

4 ǔ ù

8 ó é



3 Group work. Try to pronounce them correctly.

1 bā bá bǎ bà

2 pō pó pǒ pò

3 mī mí mǐ mì

4 fū fú fǔ fù

Practice Focus

b p m f



Text 2

Basic Strokes



1.



diǎn

2.



héng

3.



shù

4.



piě

5.



nà

6.



tí

7.



zhé

8.



gōu

4 Name the highlighted stroke of each character.

1.

主

diǎn

2.

巾

3.

少

4.

大

5.

口

6.

八

7.

水

8.

天

9.

小

10.

习

3



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5 Listen and circle the correct pinyin.



1 pī pí

2 mǔ mú

3 fǎ fà

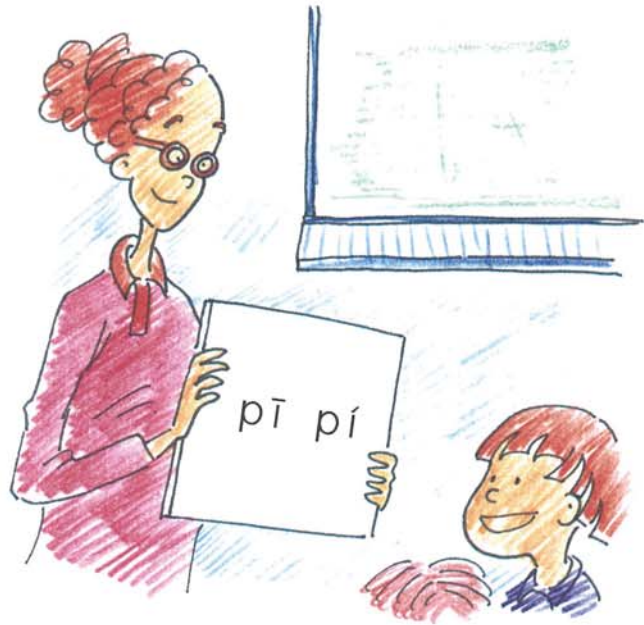
4 bǐ bì

5 pó pò

6 bù pù

7 mī mí

8 bà bǎ



9 mā mà

10 fù fú

6 Group work. Try to pronounce them correctly.

1. bàba

7. shāzi

2. yéye

8. lǐzi

3. māma

9. gūgu

4. dìdi

10. bízi

5. shūshu

11. dízi

6. lǎba

12. shīzi

NOTE

1. The tonal marks are placed on the vowels, e.g.

bà mǔ

2. Some words have neutral tones, so no tonal marks are needed, e.g.

bàba māma



7 Listen and add a tonal mark to the pinyin.



- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. bà | 2. bu | 3. bi |
| 4. pi | 5. pa | 6. mu |
| 7. mo | 8. mi | 9. pu |
| 10. fa | 11. fu | 12. bo |

8 Name each stroke.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. 
héng | 2.  | 3.  | 4.  |
| 5.  | 6.  | 7.  | 8.  |

9 Listen and write down the pinyin with tonal marks.



- | | | |
|-------|----|----|
| 1. pī | 2. | 3. |
| 4. | 5. | 6. |
| 7. | 8. | 9. |

5



Unit 1

Lesson 2 Pinyin, Numbers 拼音、数字

Text 1



1 ai ei ui

2 ao ou iu

3 ie üe er

4 an en in un ün

5 ang eng ing ong

1 Group work. Try to pronounce them correctly.

1 dī dí dǐ dì

2 tā tǎ tà

3 nū nú nǚ nù

4 lī lí lǐ lì

Practice Focus

d t n l

5 nǚ nǚ lǚ lǚ

6 lǜ lù lǔ lú

7 bā pá mǎ pà

8 dā tā nā lā

2 Listen and tick if true, cross if false.



1. dì



2. mǔ



3. nǚ



4. lí



5. bū



6. pù



7. mò



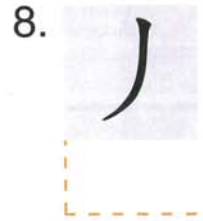
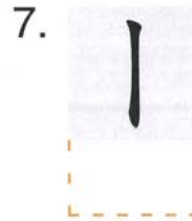
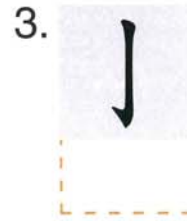
8. fó



6



3 Name each stroke.



4 Listen and circle the correct pinyin.



1. dà dá

2. là là

3. tǐ dǐ

4. nù nú

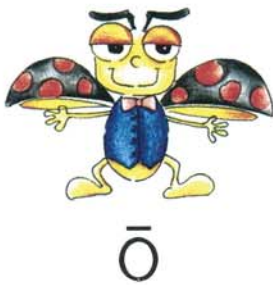
5. mǐ nǐ

6. lǚ lǔ

7. nǚ nǔ

8. dā tā

9. dé tè



7



Text 2



yī

一



èr

二



sān

三



sì

四



wǔ

五



liù

六



qī

七



bā

八



jiǔ

九



shí

十

New Words

1. yī one

4. sì four

7. qī seven

9. jiǔ nine

2. èr two

5. wǔ five

8. bā eight

10. shí ten

3. sān three

6. liù six



5 Learn the rules of writing characters.

Rule 1:

First write a horizontal stroke, then a vertical one.

Rule 2:

Write strokes from top to bottom.

Rule 3:

First write the strokes on the left and then those on the right.

Rule 4:

First write the strokes in the middle and then those on both sides.

Rule 5:

Write the strokes from outside to inside before completing the character.

6 Number the strokes in order of sequence.

1. dà 2. zhǔ 3. hàn

4. huí 5. shuǐ



7 Say the Chinese numbers.

1



yī

一

2



èr

二

3



sān

三

4



sì

四

5



wǔ

五

6



liù

六

7



qī

七

8



bā

八

9



jiǔ

九

10



shí

十

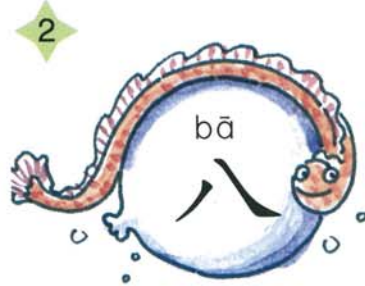
10



8 Count the strokes of each character.



(4)



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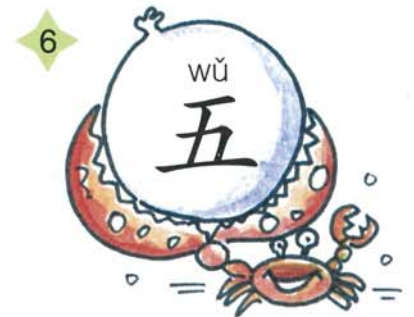
()



()



()



()

9 Write the pinyin for each number.

1. 二 èr 2. 四 3. 七

4. 三 5. 六 6. 九 7. 五

8. 一 9. 十 10. 八



10 Activity.

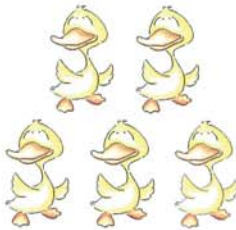
INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher says a number in English, and the students are expected to say it in Chinese.

Example

Teacher: Five

Students: 五 ^{wǔ}



Extra Words

- a) 十一 ^{shí yī} eleven
- b) 十九 ^{shí jiǔ} nineteen
- c) 二十 ^{èr shí} twenty
- d) 二十五 ^{èr shí wǔ} twenty-five
- e) 九十九 ^{jiǔ shí jiǔ} ninety-nine

11 Listen and write down the vowels with tonal marks.



1 nā

2 l

3 n

4 p

5 l

6 t

7 l

8 d

9 b

10 m

11 f

12 m



12 Group work. Try to pronounce them correctly.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. bái | 6. liú |
| 2. péi | 7. liě |
| 3. tuí | 8. nǚè |
| 4. dǎo | 9. ěr |
| 5. móu | 10. pán |

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 11. mèn | 16. mìng |
| 12. mín | 17. nóng |
| 13. lún | 18. jiǔ |
| 14. bāng | 19. duì |
| 15. péng | 20. qíng |

NOTE

The position of tonal marks

- The tonal mark is placed on the vowel, e.g.
bà jūn mín lěng
- When there are two vowels, the tonal mark is placed on the earlier vowel in the sequence of: a o e i u ü, e.g.
duō lái hòu xiě
- When i u appear together, the tonal mark is placed on the last vowel, e.g.
zhuì liú



13 Listen and add a tonal mark to the pinyin.



1 mǔ

2 nǚ

3 lu

4 ni

5 le

6 la

7 lǔ

8 lǔ

9 pa



13



Unit 1

Lesson 3 Greetings 问候

Text 1



①

nín hǎo

您好!

nǐ hǎo

你好!



②

zài jiàn

再见!

zài jiàn

再见!



New Words

1. 您 ^{nín} you (respectfully)
2. 好 ^{hǎo} good; well
3. 您好 ^{nín hǎo} hello
4. 你 ^{nǐ} you
5. 再 ^{zài} again
6. 见(見) ^{jiàn} see
7. 再见 ^{zài jiàn} good-bye



1 Group work. Try to pronounce them correctly.

1. gē gé gě gè
2. kū kǔ kù
3. hā há hǎ hà
4. gāi gěi guì gǎo

Practice Focus

g k h

5. kǒu kǎn kěn kūn
6. hūn háng héng hǒng
7. gōng nóng máng píng
8. lǜè niú miè lóu

2 Say the Chinese numbers.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. ^{wǔ}

 | 2. ^{bā}

 | 3. ^{liù}

 | 4. ^{sān}

 |
| 5. ^{shí}

 | 6. ^{sì}

 | 7. ^{qī}

 | 8. ^{jiǔ}

 |

15

3 Make a dialogue according to the pictures.

nǐ hǎo 你好!  1	zài jiàn 再见!  2
 3	 4
zài jiàn 再见!  5	nǐ hǎo 你好! 

4 Count the strokes of each character.

1. ^{jiǔ} 九	2. ^{sì} 四	3. ^{nǐ} 你	4. ^{hǎo} 好
5. ^{zài} 再	6. ^{wǔ} 五	7. ^{jiàn} 见	8. ^{nín} 您

5 Listen and circle the correct pinyin.



- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1 | duì | diū |
| 2 | gěi | gāi |
| 3 | gòu | kòu |
| 4 | rì | rè |
| 5 | qì | chì |
| 6 | lǎo | rào |
| 7 | shé | sè |



- | | | |
|----|------|------|
| 8 | yáng | yǒng |
| 9 | níng | néng |
| 10 | léi | lái |

6 Activity.

Example

Teacher: ^{tián} 田

Student 1: ^{wǔ} 五

Student 2: ^{liù} 六

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into two groups.
- 2 The teacher shows a particular character, and one member of each group counts the strokes.
- 3 The first person to shout out the correct answer gains one point.



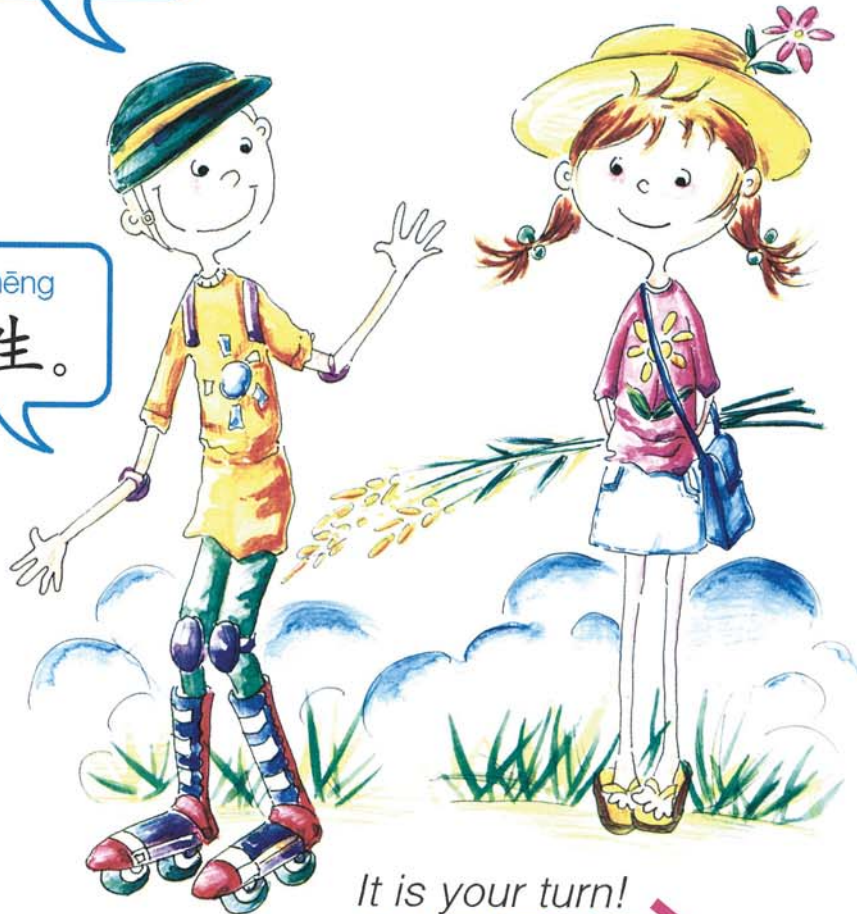
Text 2



nǐ jiào shén me míng zi
你叫什么名字?

wǒ jiào xiǎo yuè
我叫小月。

wǒ jiào dà shēng
我叫大生。



It is your turn!

Make similar dialogues with
your classmates.

New Words

jiào
1. 叫 call

shén me
2. 什么(麼) what

míng
3. 名 name

zì
4. 字 character; word

míng zi
名字 name

wǒ
5. 我 I; me

xiǎo
6. 小 small

yuè
7. 月 moon; month

dà
8. 大 big

shēng
9. 生 be born; student



7 Number the strokes in order of sequence and count the strokes.

1. ^{dà} 大 3

2. ^{nǐ} 你

3. ^{míng} 名

4. ^{zì} 字

5. ^{wǒ} 我

6. ^{yuè} 月

7. ^{shēng} 生

8. ^{jiào} 叫

8 Listen and tick the correct answers.



1	a) 你好!
	b) 您好!
2	a) 再见!
	b) 你好!
3	a) 我叫小月。
	b) 你叫小月。



9 Listen and write down the vowels with tonal marks.



1 gē	2 k	3 h	4 t
5 n	6 m	7 f	8 l
9 b	10 p	11 d	12 h



10 Make a dialogue according to the pictures.

Example

tā jiào shén me míng zì
A: 他叫什么名字?

tā jiào dà míng
B: 他叫大明。

dà míng
大明



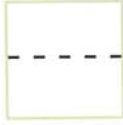
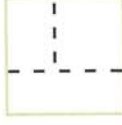
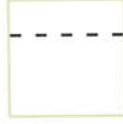
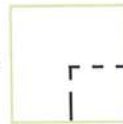
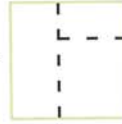
Extra Words

tā
a) 他 he; him

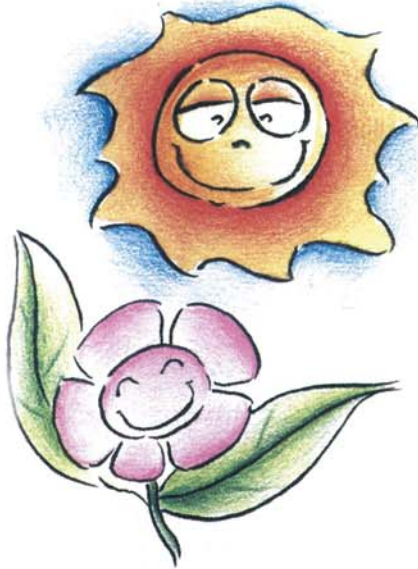
tā
b) 她 she; her



11 Learn the structures of the characters.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. ^{nǐ} 你 →  | 2. ^{xiāng} 香 →  | 3. ^{nín} 您 →  |
| 4. ^{xiè} 谢 →  | 5. ^{zì} 字 →  | 6. ^{hēi} 黑 →  |
| 7. ^{hái} 还 →  | 8. ^{lǎo} 老 →  | 9. ^{shī} 师 →  |

It is your turn! →



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ^{míng} 名 →  | 2. ^{jiào} 叫 →  |
| 3. ^{jiā} 家 →  | 4. ^{nǎ} 哪 →  |
| 5. ^{lián} 连 →  | 6. ^{tā} 他 →  |

12 Group work. Try to pronounce them correctly.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. bà dī gē | 5. tā kè lè |
| 2. hé nǚ lǜ | 6. hòng tóng qíng |
| 3. mǔ fà pó | 7. bó mā nǐ |
| 4. fáng lěng pīng | 8. tún miè lái |



2



xīng qī yī
星期一



xīng qī èr
星期二



xīng qī sān
星期三



xīng qī sì
星期四



xīng qī wǔ
星期五



xīng qī liù
星期六

New Words

yī yuè
1. 一月 January

xīng
2. 星 star

qī
3. 期 a period of time

xīng qī
星期 week

xīng qī yī
星期一 Monday

tiān
4. 天 the sky; day

rì
5. 日 sun; day

xīng qī tiān rì
星期天/日 Sunday



xīng qī tiān rì
星期天(日)

1 Count the strokes of each character.

1. ^{xīng} 星 <u>9</u>	2. ^{qī} 期 <u> </u>	3. ^{tiān} 天 <u> </u>	4. ^{rì} 日 <u> </u>
5. ^{yuè} 月 <u> </u>	6. ^{dà} 大 <u> </u>	7. ^{wǒ} 我 <u> </u>	8. ^{nǐ} 你 <u> </u>

2 Say the Chinese numbers.

1. ^{jiǔ} 九	2. ^{shí bā} 十八	3. ^{sān shí sì} 三十四
4. ^{bā shí èr} 八十二	5. ^{jiǔ shí qī} 九十七	6. ^{wǔ shí yī} 五十一

3 Activity.

Example

Teacher: January

Student 1: ^{yī yuè} 一月

Student 2: ^{èr yuè} 二月

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into two groups.
- 2 The teacher says the month in English, and one member from each group is expected to say it correctly in Chinese.
- 3 The person who is the first to shout out the correct answer gains one point.





4 Listen and tick if true, cross if false.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 jī ☐ | 7 kù ☐ |
| 2 qú ☐ | 8 gǔ ☐ |
| 3 xī ☐ | 9 jù ☐ |
| 4 qí ☐ | 10 gǔ ☐ |
| 5 gē ☐ | 11 xū ☐ |
| 6 hù ☐ | 12 yún ☐ |

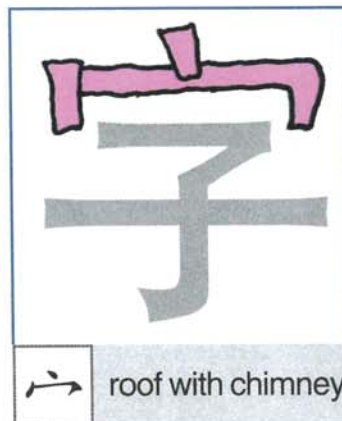
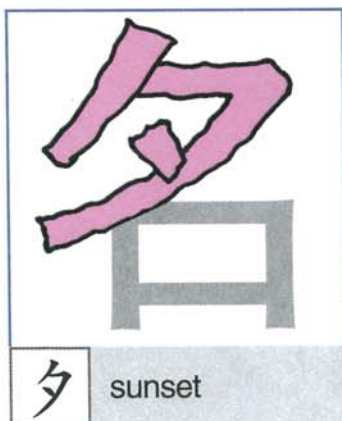
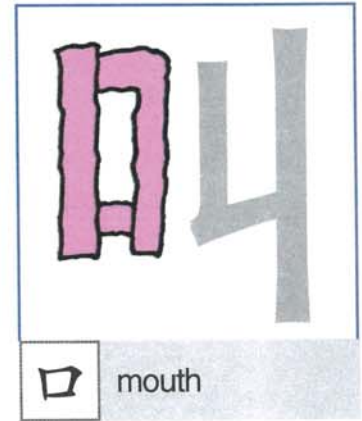
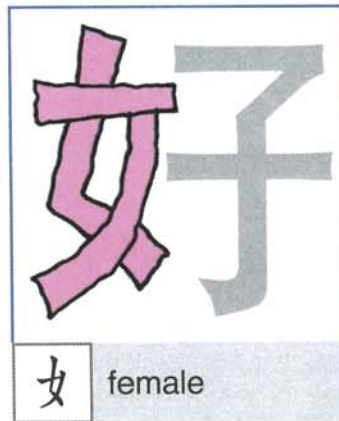
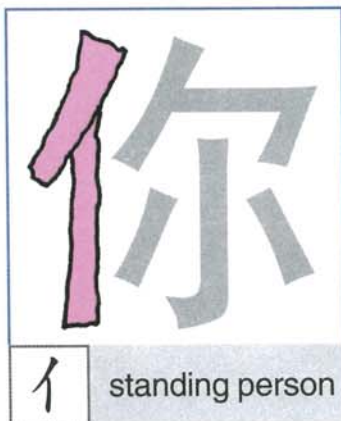
Practice Focus

j q x

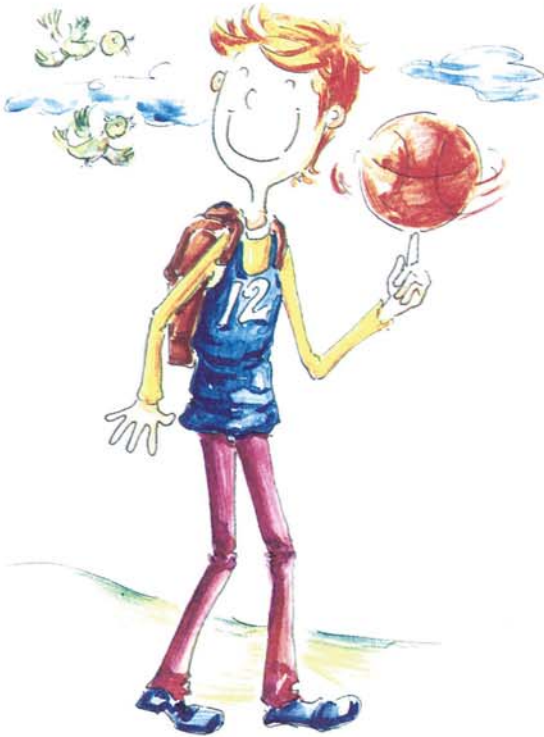
NOTE

j q x or y never occurs with ü. When j q x or y occurs with ü, the two dots are omitted, e.g.
ju qu xu yu

5 Learn the radicals.



Text 2



①

jīn nián shì èr líng líng liù nián
今年是二〇〇六年。

jīn tiān èr yuè liù hào rì
今天二月六号(日)。

jīn tiān xīng qī yī
今天星期一。

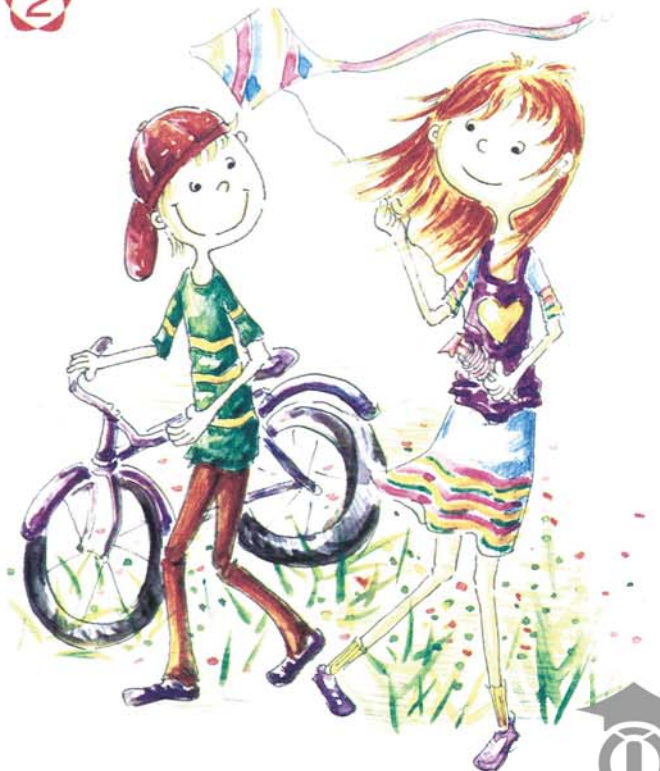
zuó tiān xīng qī jǐ
昨天星期几?

xīng qī sān
星期三。

míng tiān jǐ hào
明天几号?

shí wǔ hào
十五号。

②



New Words

1. 今 ^{jīn} now; today

今天 ^{jīn tiān} today

2. 年 ^{nián} year

今年 ^{jīn nián} this year

3. 是 ^{shì} be

4. 号(號) ^{hào} number

5. 昨 ^{zuó} yesterday

昨天 ^{zuó tiān} yesterday

6. 几(幾) ^{jǐ} how many

7. 明 ^{míng} bright; next

明天 ^{míng tiān} tomorrow

6 Say a few sentences according to the pictures.



January 1
Sunday
2006

Example

jīn nián shì èr líng líng liù nián

今年是二〇〇六年。

jīn tiān yī yuè yī hào

今天一月一号。

jīn tiān xīng qī rì

今天星期日。

NOTE

〇 is pronounced as líng, e.g.

二〇〇六年



1
August 18
Thursday
2005



2
December 25
Monday
2000



3
March 7
Friday
1997



4
June 10
Sunday
2007



QT Education

学而优

7 Name each stroke.

1. 

diǎn

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 

8 Activity.

Example

Teacher: Students: 

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher says a number, and the students are expected to show it with the proper sign.

9 Listen and circle the correct pinyin.

20

1 jī qī

7 dà là

2 qù xù

8 nǚ jǔ

3 xī tī

9 jiě qiě

4 jì dì

10 què qiè

5 bó pó

11 xiǎo jiǎo

6 mǎ nǎ

12 xiū qiū



10 Make a dialogue according to the pictures.



Example

jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ

A: 今天星期几?

xīng qī èr

B: 星期二。

zuó tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào

A: 昨天几月几号?

sān yuè wǔ hào

B: 三月五号。



1



2



3



4

Unit 2

Lesson 5 Age 年龄

Text 1



wǒ zài yī jiǔ jiǔ èr nián
我(在)一九九二年

chū shēng wǒ de shēng rì
出生。我的生日

shì sān yuè shí hào
是三月十号。

New Words

- zài
1. 在 in; on
- chū
2. 出 go or come out
- chū shēng
出生 be born
- de
3. 的 of; 's
- shēng rì
4. 生日 birthday

1 Answer the following questions.

nǐ jiào shén me míng zì
1. 你叫什么名字?

nǐ de shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào
2. 你的生日是几月几号?

jīn tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào
3. 今天几月几号?

jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ
4. 今天星期几?

zuó tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào
5. 昨天几月几号?

míng tiān xīng qī jǐ
6. 明天星期几?



2 Speaking practice.

Example

jīn tiān shì èr líng líng liù nián
今天 是 二〇〇六年

wǔ yuè yī hào xīng qī yī
五月 一 号, 星期 一。

Monday
May 1, 2006

1 Tuesday
June 5, 1990

2 Sunday
July 16, 2000

3 Wednesday
January 4, 2006

4 Friday
August 17, 2007

5 Thursday
February 5, 1998

6 Saturday
November 16, 2002

3 Listen and tick if true, cross if false.

1 zhì ☐

2 chū ☐

3 shū ☐

4 rù ☐

5 jǐ ☐

6 qū ☐

7 xǐ ☐

8 lǚ ☐

9 zhuī ☐

10 chuō ☐

11 shuí ☐

12 ròu ☐

Practice Focus

zh ch sh r



4 Answer the following questions according to the calendar.

二〇〇六年						九月
星期日	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六
					1	2 今天
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1. jīn tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ
今天几月几号? 今天星期几?
2. zuó tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào zuó tiān xīng qī jǐ
昨天几月几号? 昨天星期几?
3. míng tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào míng tiān xīng qī jǐ
明天几月几号? 明天星期几?

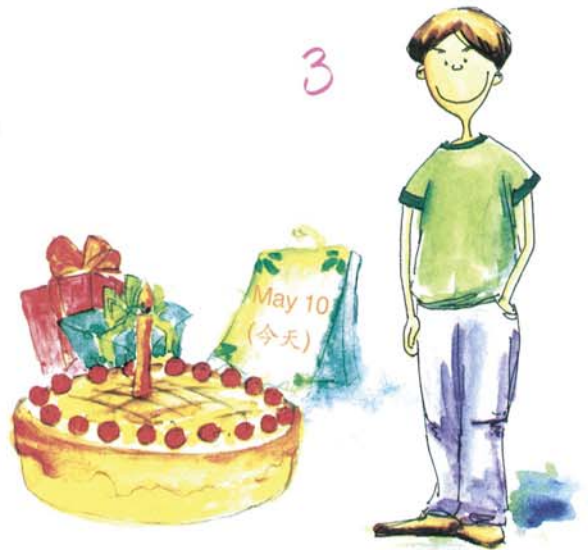
5 Number the strokes in order of sequence.

1. zài 再 (stroke order: 1. top left, 2. top right, 3. middle left, 4. middle right, 5. bottom left, 6. bottom right)
2. jiàn 见 (stroke order: 1. top left, 2. top right, 3. middle left, 4. middle right, 5. bottom left, 6. bottom right)
3. zì 字 (stroke order: 1. top left, 2. top right, 3. middle left, 4. middle right, 5. bottom left, 6. bottom right)
4. xīng 星 (stroke order: 1. top left, 2. top right, 3. middle left, 4. middle right, 5. bottom left, 6. bottom right)
5. nián 年 (stroke order: 1. top left, 2. top right, 3. middle left, 4. middle right, 5. bottom left, 6. bottom right)
6. wǒ 我 (stroke order: 1. top left, 2. top right, 3. middle left, 4. middle right, 5. bottom left, 6. bottom right)
7. zài 在 (stroke order: 1. top left, 2. top right, 3. middle left, 4. middle right, 5. bottom left, 6. bottom right)
8. de 的 (stroke order: 1. top left, 2. top right, 3. middle left, 4. middle right, 5. bottom left, 6. bottom right)

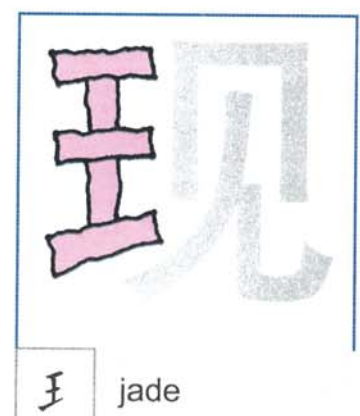
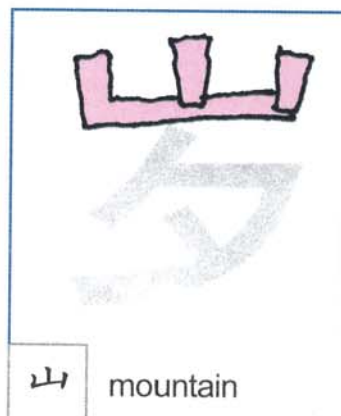
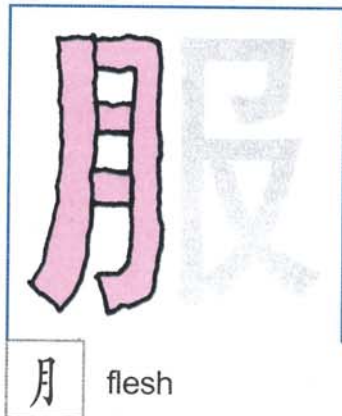
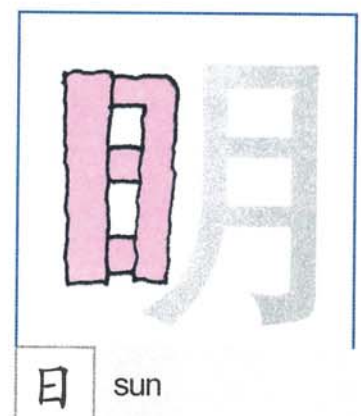
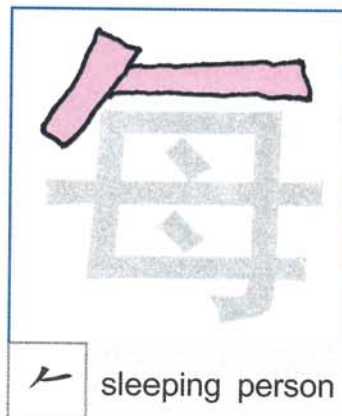
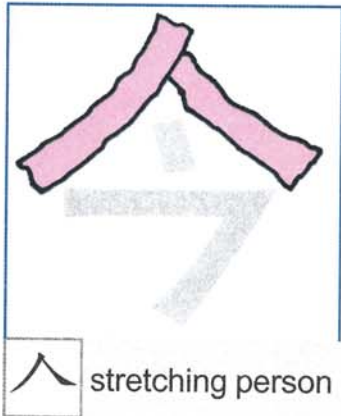
6 Speaking practice.

Example

jīn tiān xīng qī sì
今天星期四。



7 Learn the radicals.



8 Listen and write down the vowels with tonal marks.



1 zhā

2 ch

3 sh

4 r

5 g

6 k

7 j

8 q

9 zh

10 ch

11 sh

12 r

Text 2

24



wáng xīng duō dà le

王星多大了?

tā shí sān suì le

他十三岁了。

xiǎo wén jǐ suì le

小文几岁了?

tā jiǔ suì le

她九岁了。

New Words

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 王 ^{wáng} king; a surname | 3. 了 ^{le} particle | 6. 岁(歲) ^{suì} year (of age) |
| 2. 多 ^{duō} many; much | 4. 他 ^{tā} he; him | 7. 几岁 ^{jǐ suì} how old |
| 多大 ^{duō dà} how old | 5. 文 ^{wén} culture; civilization | 7. 她 ^{tā} she; her |



9 Make a dialogue according to the pictures.



Example

tā jǐ suì le
A: 他几岁了?
tā wǔ suì le
B: 他五岁了。

NOTE

1. 多大 is often used to ask the age of a young person who is over 10 .
2. 几岁 is often used to ask a person who is under 10 .



10 Listen and fill in the blanks with relevant information.

25



_____ 出生

生日 _____

今年 _____



_____ 出生

生日 _____

今年 _____



_____ 出生

生日 _____

今年 _____

11 Listen and add a tonal mark to the pinyin.

26

1 zhā

2 shi

3 chi

4 ru

5 jiu

6 qi

7 xu

8 ge

9 cui

10 wen

11 duo

12 you

12 Complete the sentences according to the calendar.

二〇〇六年

二月十三日
星期一

今

二月十四日
星期二二月十五日
星期三jīn tiān
1. 今天 _____zuó tiān
2. 昨天 _____míng tiān
3. 明天 _____

37

QT Education
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Unit 2

Lesson 6 Telephone Numbers 电话号码

Text 1

nǐ jiā de diàn huà hào
你家的电话号
mǎ shì duō shao
码是多少?

èr liù sān bā
二六三八
yāo jiǔ líng qī
一九〇七。



New Words

jiā
1. 家 family; home

diàn
2. 电(電) electricity

huà
3. 话(話) word; talk

diàn huà
电话 telephone

mǎ
4. 码(碼) number

hào mǎ
号码 number

shǎo
5. 少 few; little

duō shao
多少 how many;
how much



1 Speaking practice.

Example

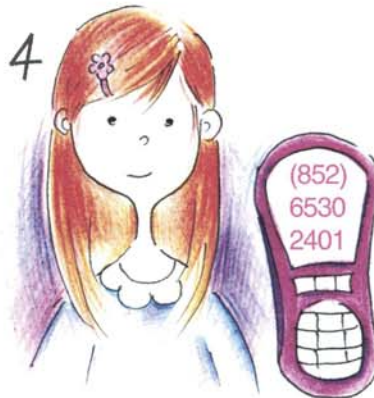
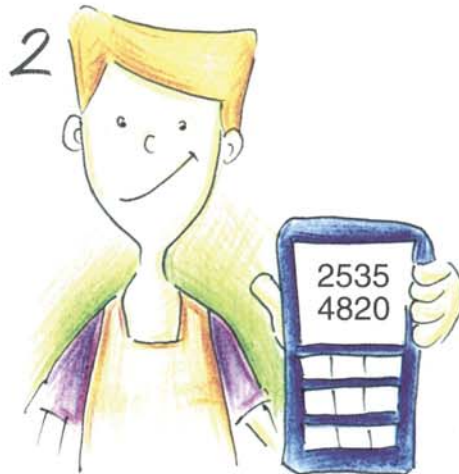


tā de diàn huà hào mǎ shì
他的电话号码是
sān líng qī liù liù wǔ sì sān
三〇七六六五四三。

NOTE

1 is read as yāo in telephone numbers, e.g.

二六一三〇七九〇



2 Listen and circle the correct pinyin.



1 zǐ zì

2 cū cù

3 sū sù

4 zhī zī

5 cí chí

6 shǐ sǐ

7 cè kè

8 chǐ qǐ

9 suì cuì

Practice Focus

Z C S

3 Speaking practice.

nǐ hǎo

你好!

nǐ hǎo

你好!

nǐ jiào shén me míng zì

你叫什么名字?

wáng xiǎo tiān

王小天。

nǐ duō dà le

你多大了?

shí yī suì

十一岁。

nǐ jiā de diàn huà hào mǎ shì duō shao

你家的电话号码是多少?

2554 6031。



It is your turn!

Make a similar dialogue
with your partner.

QT Education

学而优

4 Activity.

Example

Teacher: New Year's Day

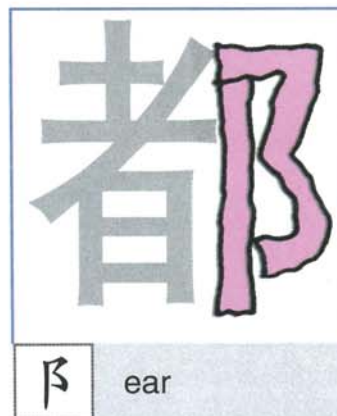
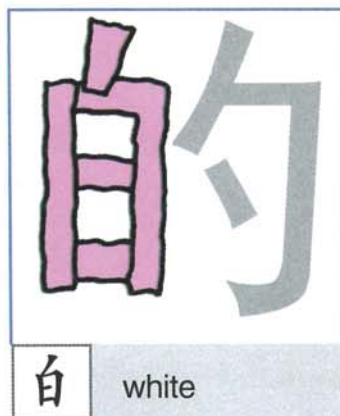
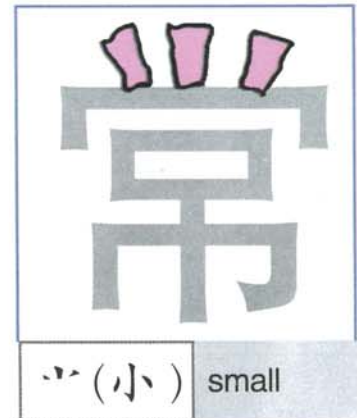
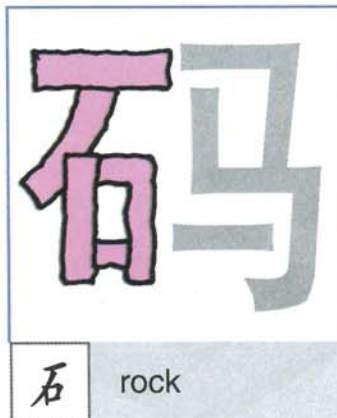
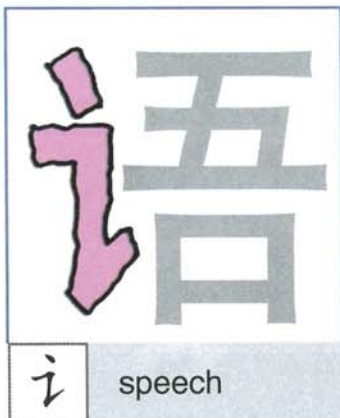
Students: yī yuè yī hào 一月一号

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher says a special day of the year in English, and then the students say the date in Chinese.



5 Learn the radicals.



Text 2



nǐ zhù zài nǎr
你住在哪儿？



wǒ zhù zài běi jīng
我住在北京。



New Words

1. 住 zhù live
2. 哪 nǎ which; what
3. 儿(兒) ér suffix
- 哪儿 nǎr where
4. 北京 běi jīng Beijing



6 Speaking practice.



Example

tā jiào wáng zhōng hé

她叫王中和。

tā jīn nián shí sān suì

她今年十三岁。

tā jiā de diàn huà hào

她家的电话号码

mǎ shì wǔ èr qī líng

码是五二七〇

jiǔ yāo bā sān

九一八三。

It is your turn!

Introduce three of your classmates.

7 Listen and write down the vowels with tonal marks.

30

1 zé 2 c 3 s 4 r

5 j 6 q 7 g 8 c

8 Say the Chinese numbers according to the patterns.

1 yī sān wǔ sì shí jiǔ
一、三、五.....四十九

2 èr sì liù wǔ shí
二、四、六.....五十

43

9 Make a dialogue according to the pictures.

北京



Example

tā zhù zài nǎr

A: 他住在哪儿?

tā zhù zài běi jīng

B: 他住在北京。

1... 纽约



2... 巴黎



3... 伦敦



4... 上海



5... 东京



6... 香港



Extra Words

shàng hǎi

a) 上海 Shanghai

lún dūn

b) 伦敦 London

dōng jīng

c) 东京 Tokyo

niǔ yuē

d) 纽约 New York

bā lí

e) 巴黎 Paris

xiāng gǎng

f) 香港 Hong Kong

10 Listen and tick if true, cross if false.



11 Draw the structure of each character.

1. ^{nín} 您 →

2. ^{shī} 师 →

3. ^{zì} 字 →

4. ^{lǎo} 老 →

5. ^{hái} 还 →

6. ^{xiè} 谢 →

Unit 3

Lesson 7 Family Members 家庭成员

Text 1

32



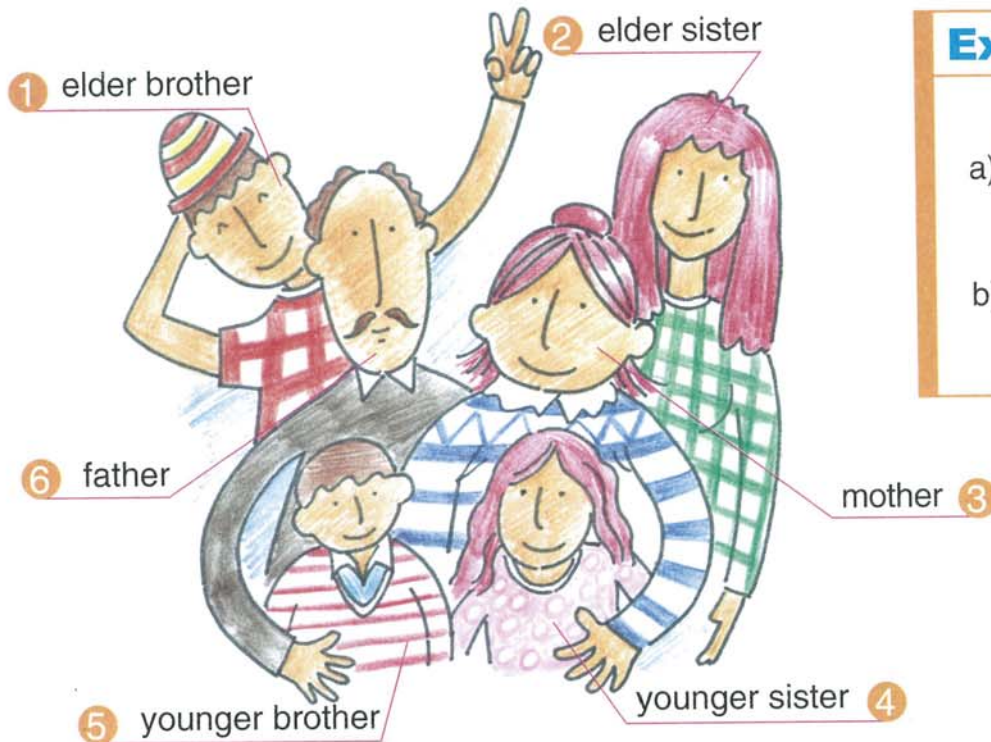
wǒ jiào wáng xīng
 我 叫 王 星。
 wǒ jīn nián shí èr
 我 今 年 十 二
 suì wǒ jiā yǒu
 岁。 我 家 有
 wǔ kǒu rén bà
 五 口 人： 爸
 ba mā ma
 爸、 妈 妈、
 gē ge jiě jie
 哥 哥、 姐 姐
 hé wǒ
 和 我。

New Words

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 有 yǒu have; there be | 爸爸 bà ba dad; father | 哥哥 gē ge elder brother |
| 2. 口 kǒu mouth; measure word | 5. 妈 (媽) mā mum; mother | 7. 姐 jiě elder sister |
| 3. 人 rén person | 妈妈 mā ma mum; mother | 姐姐 jiě jie elder sister |
| 4. 爸 bà dad; father | 6. 哥 gē elder brother | 8. 和 hé and |



1 Say the following in Chinese.



Extra Words

- mèi mei
a) 妹妹 younger sister
- dì dì
b) 弟弟 younger brother

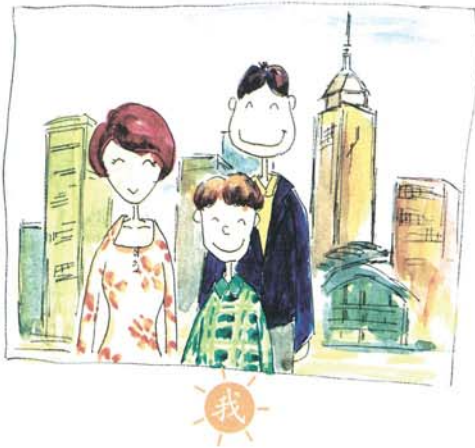
2 Listen and tick if true, cross if false.



2574 0018



3 Speaking practice.



Example

wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu
我家有三口
rén : bà ba mā
人：爸爸、妈
ma hé wǒ wǒ jiā
妈和我。我家
zhù zài xiāng gǎng
住在香港。

NOTE

1. 口 is a measure word, e.g.
我家有三口人。
2. The punctuation “、” is used in Chinese to list a string of nouns, etc., e.g.
爸爸、妈妈和我。



4 Dictionary skills.

It is your turn!

Look up the characters below in a Chinese dictionary, and write down their meanings.

1 ^{shuí} 谁

4 ^{nà} 那

2 ^{zhè} 这

5 ^{xiōng} 兄

3 ^{xué} 学

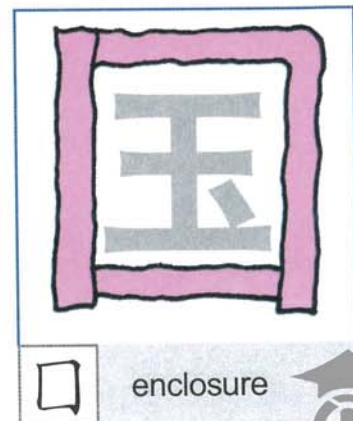
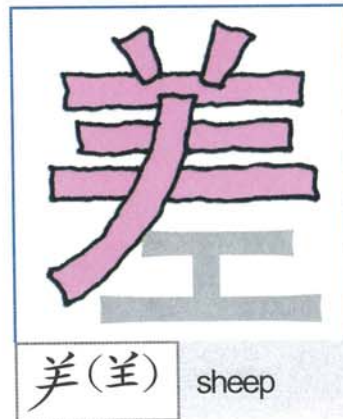
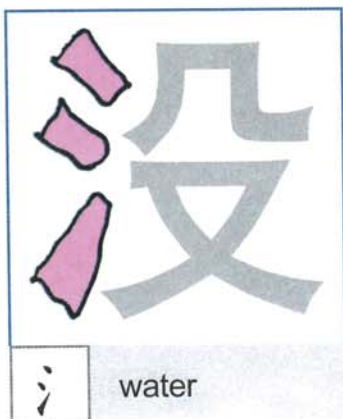
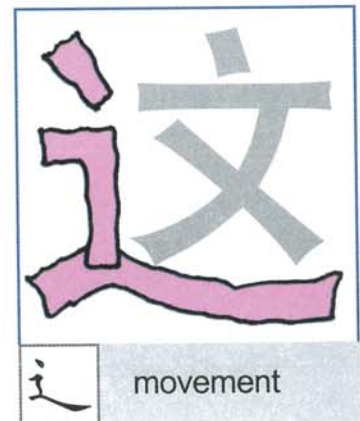
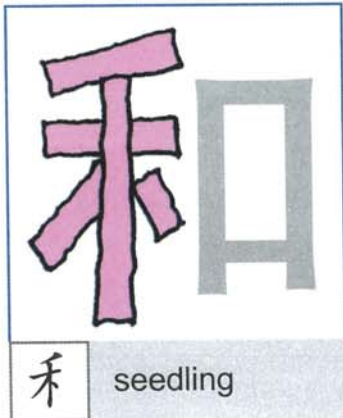
6 ^{jí} 级

NOTE

Look up a character with pinyin in a Chinese dictionary.

1. You look up a character using pinyin in a Chinese dictionary in a similar way that you would look up an English word in an English dictionary.
2. The only difference is that Chinese characters have four tones (some have neutral tones). The order of the tones is first, second, third, fourth and neutral.
3. If you want to look up 我(wǒ), turn to the page with wo, find the third tone wǒ, and you will see the character 我(wǒ), which means "I; me".

5 Learn the radicals.



Text 2

34



nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén
你家里有几口人?

wǔ kǒu rén
五口人。

nǐ jiā yǒu shuí
你家里有谁?

bà ba mā ma dì dì
爸爸、妈妈、弟弟、
mèi mei hé wǒ
妹妹和我。

zhè ge rén shì shuí
这个人是谁?

wǒ mèi mei
我妹妹。

nà ge rén shì shuí
那个人是谁?

wǒ dì dì
我弟弟。

New Words

1. shuí 谁(誰) who
2. dì 弟 younger brother
dì dì 弟弟 younger brother
3. mèi 妹 younger sister
mèi mei 妹妹 younger sister
4. zhè 这(這) this
5. gè 个(個) measure word
6. nà 那 that



6 Continue to carry out the dialogue.

zhè ge rén shì shuí
这个人是谁?

nà ge rén shì shuí
那个人是谁?

tā jiào wáng tiān yī
她叫王天一。

Example



wáng tiān yī
王天一

1



jiā wén
家文

2



máo mao
毛毛

3



dà lì
大力

4



dà míng
大明

5



nián nián
年年

6



fāng fāng
方方



7 Listen and add a tonal mark to the pinyin.

- | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|
| 1 ya | 2 wo | 3 yi |
| 4 wu | 5 yong | 6 wen |
| 7 wai | 8 yue | 9 you |

Practice Focus

y w

8 Group work. Try to pronounce them correctly.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 yù wǔ | 2 zī chī |
| 3 chī cì | 4 gè cè |
| 5 dì tì | 6 nǚ lǚ |
| 7 guì kuì | 8 léi lái |
| 9 zhé zé | 10 piě tiě |

9 Number the strokes in order of sequence.

- | |
|----|
| 1. |
|----|

10 Make a dialogue according to the pictures.



Example

tā shì shuí
A: 她是谁?
tā jiào wáng tiān yī
B: 她叫王天一。
tā jīn nián shí yī suì
她今年十一岁。



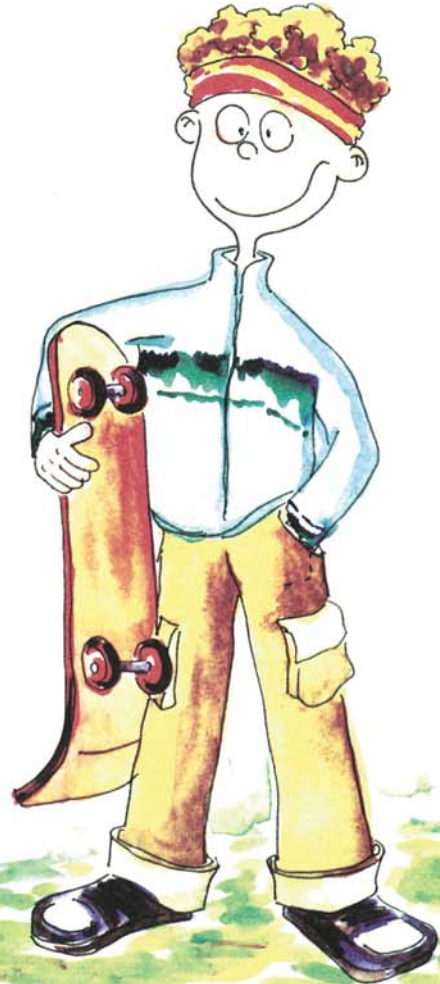
Unit 3

Lesson 8 Self-introduction 自我介绍

Text 1



wǒ jiào wáng xiǎo míng jīn nián
 我叫王小明，今年
 shí sān suì wǒ méi yǒu xiōng
 十三岁。我没有兄
 dì jiě mèi wǒ zài yī jiǔ
 弟姐妹。我(在)一九
 jiǔ sān nián chū shēng wǒ de
 九三年出生。我的
 shēng rì shì shí èr yuè bā
 生日是十二月八
 rì wǒ shì zhōng xué shēng
 日。我是中学生。
 wǒ shàng qī nián jí wǒ zhù
 我上七年级。我住
 zài xiāng gǎng
 在香港。



New Words

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. 没 <small>méi</small> no | 3. 中 <small>zhōng</small> middle | 5. 上 <small>shàng</small> up; go to; get on |
| 没有 <small>méi yǒu</small> not have; there is not | 4. 学(學) <small>xué</small> study | 6. 级(級) <small>jí</small> grade |
| 2. 兄 <small>xiōng</small> elder brother | 学生 <small>xué shēng</small> student | 年级 <small>nián jí</small> grade |
| 兄弟姐妹 <small>xiōng dì jiě mèi</small> brothers and sisters | 中学生 <small>zhōng xué shēng</small> secondary school student | 7. 香港 <small>xiāng gǎng</small> Hong Kong |



1 Speaking practice.



Example

wǒ jiào dōng dōng jīn
我叫东东, 今
nián shí suì wǒ shì
年十岁。我是
xiǎo xué shēng shàng wǔ
小学生, 上五
nián jí wǒ jiā yǒu
年级。我家有
sān kǒu rén bà ba
三口人: 爸爸、
mā ma hé wǒ
妈妈和我。



It is your turn!

Introduce yourself and your family.



2 Listen and circle the correct pinyin.



1 wǎi wāi

2 lái lài

3 cuì cuǐ

4 shuí shuì

5 sāi shāi

6 léi lēi

7 duī tuī

8 zài zhài

9 hēi gěi

Practice Focus

ai ei ui

3 Dictionary skills.

It is your turn!

Look up the characters below in a Chinese dictionary and then write down their meanings.

1 万

2 州

3 么

4 远

5 吃

6 汗

7 说

8 玩

NOTE

Look up a character with no pinyin in a Chinese dictionary.

1. First of all, you need to find out what type of radical the character contains.
2. There are three types of radicals: a stroke type of radical, such as 丶, 一, 丨, 丿, ㇏, etc.; radicals which are not simple characters, such as 辶, 冫, etc.; and simple characters, such as 大, 火, 木, etc..
3. To look up a character with no pinyin in a Chinese dictionary, we must take the following five steps:
 - a) Find out the radical.
 - b) Count its strokes, turn to the radical page and find the radical.
 - c) According to the page number indicated by the radical, turn to that page.
 - d) Count the strokes of the rest of the character, and locate the character in its group, which is organized by number of strokes with a page number alongside.
 - e) Turn to the page and find the character you want.



4 Speaking practice.

Example

wǒ jiào duō duō

我叫多多，

jīn nián bā suì

今年八岁。

wǒ jiā yǒu sì

我家有四

kǒu rén

口人：爸

ba

爸、妈妈、

yí ge dì dì

一个弟弟

hé wǒ

和我。我是小学生，上三

nián jí

年级。我弟弟今年六岁，

shàng yī nián jí

上一年级。



It is your turn!

Make a similar introduction of your family.

5 Activity.

Example

diàn huà hào mǎ

1. 电话号码

wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén

2. 我家有三口人：

bà ba mā ma hé wǒ

爸爸、妈妈和我。

INSTRUCTIONS

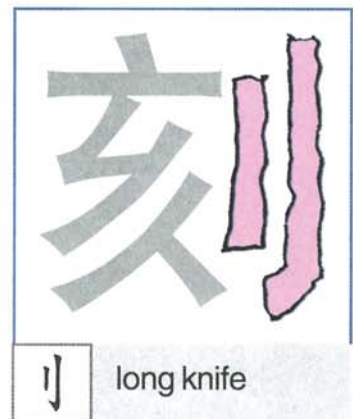
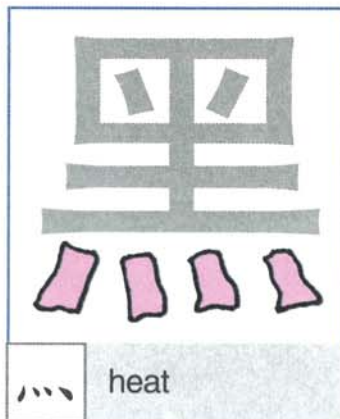
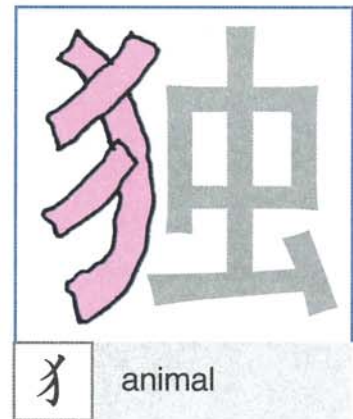
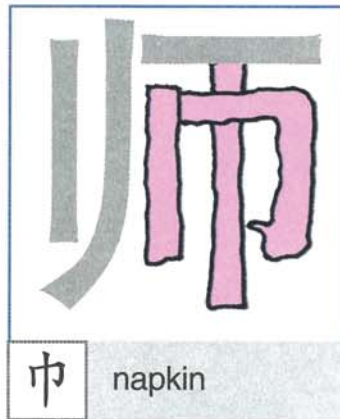
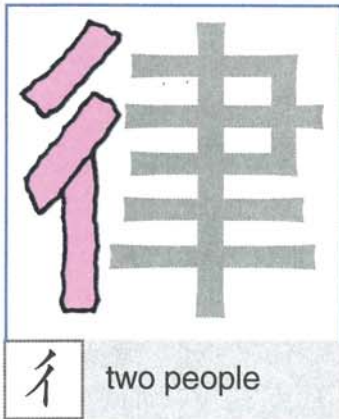
- 1 The class is divided into small groups.
- 2 The teacher whispers a phrase/sentence to one member of a group. The phrase/sentence is whispered along to the last student of the group.
- 3 If the last student can repeat the phrase/sentence exactly as what the teacher whispered, the group gains one point.



QT Education

学而优

6 Learn the radicals.



7 Activity.

Example

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 空调
kōng tiáo | 6. 下雨
xià yǔ |
| 2. 故宫
gù gōng | 7. 打雷
dǎ léi |
| 3. 长城
cháng chéng | 8. 沙发
shā fā |
| 4. 刮风
guā fēng | 9. 汽车
qì chē |
| 5. 冰箱
bīng xiāng | 10. 滑雪
huá xuě |

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into groups of 3 or 4 students.
- 2 The teacher prepares a few new words/phrases with pinyin.
- 3 The groups look up the words/phrases in a Chinese dictionary. The group which finds the most correct meanings within a set period of time wins the activity.



Text 2

38



New Words

1. 吗(ma) question particle

2. 不(bù) not; no

3. 小学生(xiǎo xué shēng) primary school student

4. 呢(ne) question particle

5. 半(bàn) half

一半(yí bàn) one half

6. 国(guó) country

中国(zhōng guó) China

7. 中国人(zhōng guó rén) Chinese (people)

美国(měi guó) America

美国人(měi guó rén) American (people)



8 Make a dialogue with your partner.

« Sample questions:

1. 你叫什么名字?
nǐ jiào shén me míng zì
2. 你今年多大了?
nǐ jīn nián duō dà le
3. 你上几年级?
nǐ shàng jǐ nián jí
4. 你家有几口人?
nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén
有谁?
yǒu shuí
5. 你是哪国人?
nǐ shì nǎ guó rén
6. 你住在哪儿?
nǐ zhù zài nǎr
7. 今天几月几号?
jīn tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào
8. 今天星期几?
jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ
9. 你家的电话号
nǐ jiā de diàn huà hào
码是多少?
mǎ shì duō shao

Extra Words

- a) 英国 / 英国人
yīng guó / yīng guó rén
U.K. / British
- b) 加拿大 / 加拿大人
jiā ná dà / jiā ná dà rén
Canada / Canadian (people)
- c) 德国 / 德国人
dé guó / dé guó rén
Germany / German (people)
- d) 法国 / 法国人
fǎ guó / fǎ guó rén
France / French (people)
- e) 韩国 / 韩国人
hán guó / hán guó rén
Republic of Korea / Korean (people)
- f) 日本 / 日本人
rì běn / rì běn rén
Japan / Japanese (people)
- g) 澳大利亚 / 澳大利亚人
ào dà lì yà / ào dà lì yà rén
Australia / Australian (people)

9 Activity.

Example

Teacher:



zhōng guó

Students: 中国

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher prepares some national flags. When a flag is raised, the students should say the name of the country in Chinese.



10 Speaking practice.

Example

nǐ hǎo wǒ jiào wáng xiǎomíng
你好！我叫王小明。
wǒ jīn nián shí sān suì shàng qī
我今年十三岁，上七
nián jí wǒ yī jiǔ jiǔ sān nián
年级。我一九九三年
chū shēng wǒ de shēng rì shì shí
出生。我的生日是十
èr yuè bā hào
二月八号。
wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén bà ba
我家有三口人：爸爸、
mā ma hé wǒ wǒ méi yǒu xiōng dì jiě mèi wǒ zhù zài xiāng
妈妈和我。我没有兄弟姐妹。我住在香
gǎng wǒ jiā de diàn huà hào mǎ shì èr wǔ wǔ liù qī yāo líng
港。我家的电话号码是二五五六七一〇
jiǔ zài jiàn
九。再见！



It is your turn!

Make a similar video clip and send it to your net-pal.

11 Listen and tick the correct answers.

①

a) 中学生 ☐

b) 小学生 ☐

②

a) 四年级 ☐

b) 五年级 ☐

③

a) 中国人 ☐

b) 美国人 ☐

④

a) 姐姐 ☐

b) 哥哥 ☐

⑤

a) 十月三十日 ☐

b) 一月十三日 ☐

⑥

a) 住在北京 ☐

b) 住在东京 ☐

Unit 3

Lesson 9 Occupation 职业

Text 1

40



wǒ jiào dà shēng zhè shì wǒ de yì
 我叫大生。这是我的一
 jiā wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén bà
 家。我家有四口人：爸
 ba mā ma jiě jie hé
 爸、妈妈、姐姐和
 wǒ wǒ bà ba gōng zuò
 我。我爸爸工作，
 wǒ mā ma yě gōng zuò
 我妈妈也工作。
 wǒ bà ba shì lǚ shī
 我爸爸是律师，
 wǒ mā ma shì lǎo shī
 我妈妈是老师。
 wǒ men yì jiā rén zhù zài
 我们一家人住在
 shàng hǎi
 上海。

New Words

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. 工 <small>gōng</small> work | 5. 师(師) <small>shī</small> teacher; master | 我们 <small>wǒ men</small> we; us |
| 2. 作 <small>zuò</small> do; make | 6. 律师 <small>lǚ shī</small> lawyer | 一家人 <small>yì jiā rén</small> members of a family |
| 3. 也 <small>yě</small> also | 7. 老 <small>lǎo</small> old; experienced | 上海 <small>shàng hǎi</small> Shanghai |
| 4. 律 <small>lǜ</small> law | 8. 老师 <small>lǎo shī</small> teacher | |
| | 9. 们(們) <small>men</small> plural suffix | |



1 Ask your classmates the following questions.

Questions	是	不是
1. 你爸爸是律师吗? nǐ bà ba shì lǚ shī ma	正	
2. 你妈妈是老师吗? nǐ mā ma shì lǎo shī ma		
3. 你爸爸是商人吗? nǐ bà ba shì shāng rén ma		
4. 你妈妈是护士吗? nǐ mā ma shì hù shì ma		
5. 你爸爸是医生吗? nǐ bà ba shì yī shēng ma		
6. 你妈妈是秘书吗? nǐ mā ma shì mì shū ma		
7. 你爸爸是司机吗? nǐ bà ba shì sī jī ma		
8. 你妈妈是经理吗? nǐ mā ma shì jīng lǐ ma		

Extra Words

shāng rén

a) 商人
businessman

hù shì

b) 护士
nurse

yī shēng

c) 医生
doctor

mì shū

d) 秘书
secretary

jīng lǐ

e) 经理
manager

sī jī

f) 司机
driver

2 Activity.

Example

中学	没有	中国
年级	那	电话
星期	昨天	今年
哪儿	多少	这

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into two groups.
- 2 The teacher puts up 10-15 words/phrases cards on the board. The students are given 2-3 minutes to memorize them.
- 3 Then the teacher secretly takes off one word/phrase card and asks the students to say the missing word/phrase.



3 Make a telephone conversation with your partner.

《Sample questions:》

1 你叫什么名字?
nǐ jiào shén me míng zì

2 你多大了?
nǐ duō dà le

3 你上几年级?
nǐ shàng jǐ nián jí

4 你的生日是几月几号?
nǐ de shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào

5 你家有几口人? 有谁?
nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén yǒu shuí

6 你是哪国人?
nǐ shì nǎ guó rén

7 你爸爸工作吗?
nǐ bà ba gōng zuò ma

8 你妈妈工作吗?
nǐ mā ma gōng zuò ma

9 你家住在哪儿?
nǐ jiā zhù zài nǎr

10 你家的电话号码是多少?
nǐ jiā de diàn huà hào mǎ shì duō shao



4 Listen and add a tonal mark to the pinyin.

41

1 shui

2 jiu

3 zou

4 tao

5 shou

6 gao

7 xiu

8 lou

9 qiu

10 rou

11 yao

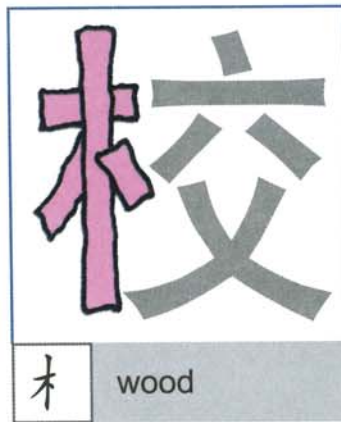
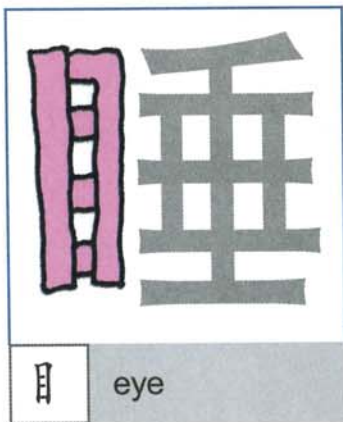
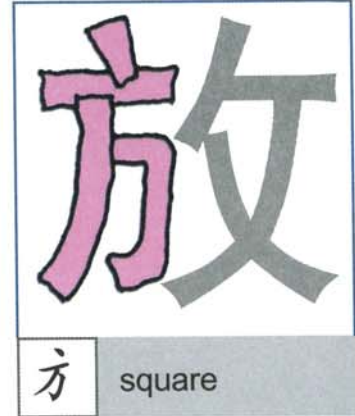
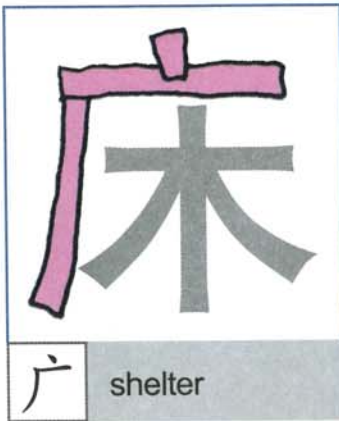
12 liu

Practice Focus

ao ou iu



5 Learn the radicals.



6 Activity.

Example

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 零 | 5 红 |
| 2 刻 | 6 黑 |
| 3 饭 | 7 橙 |
| 4 睡 | 8 嘴 |

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into pairs.
- 2 The teacher prepares 8-10 characters with no pinyin and asks each pair to find the meanings in the dictionary.
- 3 The pair who gets the correct meaning of every given character within the shortest period of time wins the activity.



Text 2



nǐ yǒu xiāng dì jiě mèi ma
你有兄弟姐妹吗？

méi yǒu wǒ shì dú shēng nǚ
没有。我是独生女。

wǒ shì dú shēng zǐ nǐ mā
我是独生子。你妈
ma gōng zuò ma
妈工作吗？

gōng zuò nǐ mā ma ne
工作。你妈妈呢？

tā yě gōng zuò tā shì shāng rén
她也工作。她是商人。
nǐ mā ma zuò shén me gōng zuò
你妈妈做什么工作？

tā shì mì shū
她是秘书。



New Words

dú
1. 独(獨) single; only

nǚ
2. 女 female; daughter

dú shēng nǚ
独生女 only daughter

zǐ
3. 子 son; child

dú shēng zǐ
独生子 only son

shāng
4. 商 business

shāng rén
商人 businessman

zuò
5. 做 make; do

mì
6. 秘 secret

shū
7. 书(書) book

mì shū
秘书 secretary

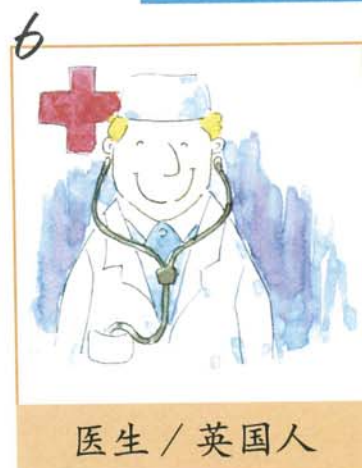
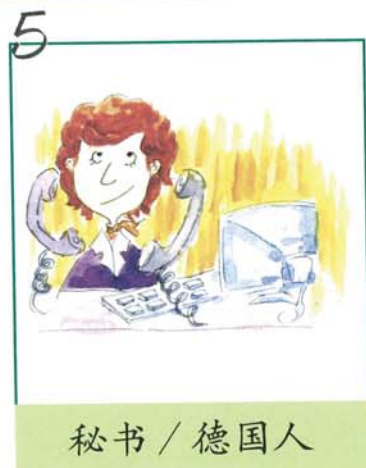
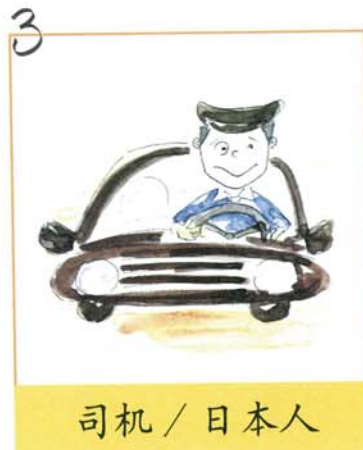


7 Speaking practice.



Example

tā shì lǎo shī
她是老师。
tā shì zhōng guó rén
她是中国人。



8 Make a question with each question word/particle.

1 shén me
什么: _____

4 nǎr
哪儿: _____

2 jǐ
几: _____

5 ma
吗: _____

3 nǎ guó rén
哪国人: _____

6 shuí
谁: _____



9

Listen and tick the correct answers.

43

- a) 她是独生女。 ☐
- b) 她没有兄弟姐妹。 ☐
- c) 她有一个哥哥。 ☐

- a) 我上七年级。 ☐
- b) 我上六年级。 ☐
- c) 我上八年级。 ☐

- a) 我家住在纽约。 ☐
- b) 我家住在香港。 ☐
- c) 我家住在北京。 ☐

- a) 十月五号。 ☐
- b) 星期五。 ☐
- c) 五月十号。 ☐

- a) 我爸爸不工作。 ☐
- b) 我爸爸工作。 ☐
- c) 我妈妈工作。 ☐

- a) 我妈妈是律师。 ☐
- b) 我妈妈是老师。 ☐
- c) 我妈妈不工作。 ☐

10

Draw the structure of each character.

1. 想 (xiǎng) → 2. 进 (jìn) → 3. 腿 (tuǐ) → 4. 裤 (kù) → 5. 起 (qǐ) → 6. 颜 (yán) → 

11 Speaking practice.

Example

nǐ yǒu xiōng dì jiě mèi ma
你有兄弟姐妹吗？

méi yǒu wǒ shì dú shēng nǚ nǐ ne
没有。我是独生女。你呢？

wǒ yǒu yí ge dì dì
我有一个弟弟。

nǐ dì dì jǐ suì le
你弟弟几岁了？

wǔ suì nǐ bà ba gōng zuò ma
五岁。你爸爸工作吗？

gōng zuò tā shì lǜ shī nǐ bà ba ne
工作。他是律师。你爸爸呢？

tā shì lǎo shī
他是老师。

It is your turn!

Make a similar dialogue
with your partner.

12 Listen and answer the questions in Chinese.

44

1 她家有几口人？

2 她爸爸做什么工作？

3 她哥哥多大了？

4 她哥哥今年上几年级？

5 她妹妹今年几岁了？

6 她妹妹是中学生吗？

69



Unit 4

Lesson 10 Time 时间

Text 1



1
shí diǎn
十点

2
liù diǎn líng wǔ fēn
六点零五分

3
qī diǎn shí fēn
七点十分

4
jiǔ diǎn yí kè
九点一刻

5
liǎng diǎn bàn
两点半

6
shí yī diǎn sān kè
十一点三刻

New Words

1. 点(點) o'clock

十点 ten o'clock

2. 零 zero

3. 分 minute

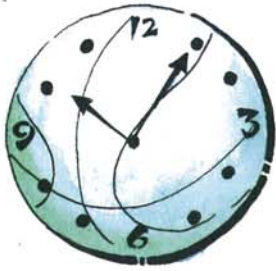
五分 five minutes

4. 刻 quarter (of an hour)

5. 两(兩) two

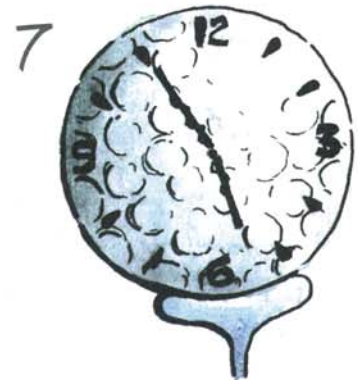
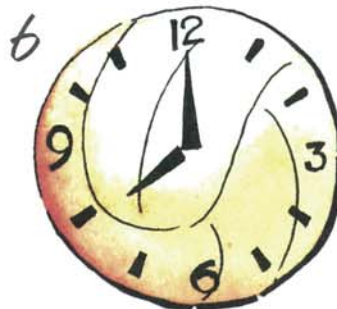
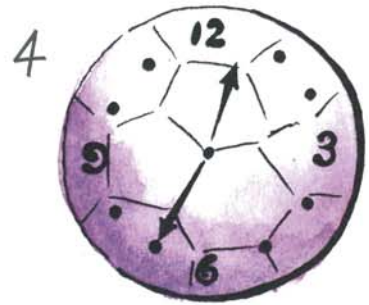
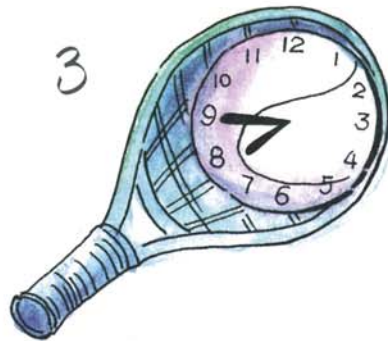
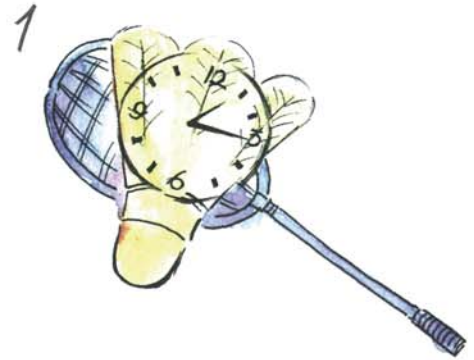


1 Speaking practice.



Example

shí diǎn líng wǔ fēn
十点零五分



2 Listen and write down the vowels with tonal marks.

46

1 _____ 2 x _____ 3 b _____

4 j _____ 5 l _____ 6 q _____

7 x _____ 8 n _____ 9 _____

10 y _____ 11 t _____ 12 p _____

Practice Focus

ie üe er



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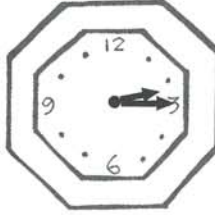
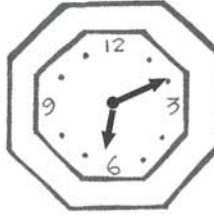
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3 Group work. Try to complete the following questions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 你叫 <u> </u> ? | 6 你是 <u> </u> ? |
| 2 你家有 <u> </u> ? | 7 你的生日是 <u> </u> ? |
| 3 你有几个 <u> </u> ? | 8 你住在 <u> </u> ? |
| 4 你今年 <u> </u> 了? | 9 你爸爸做 <u> </u> ? |
| 5 你上 <u> </u> ? | 10 你家的电话号码 <u> </u> ? |

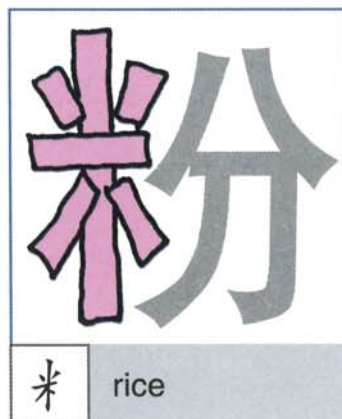
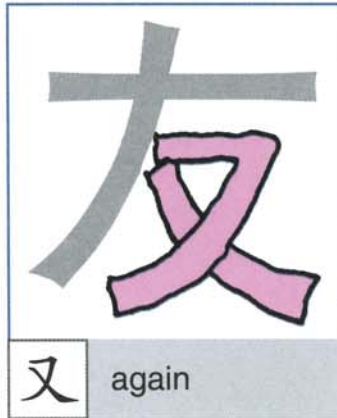
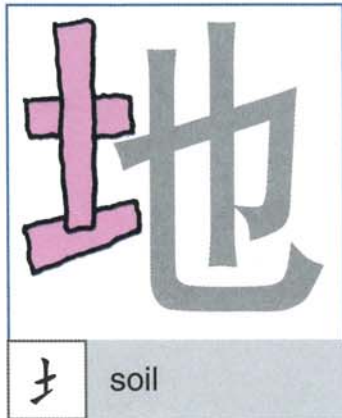
4 Listen and tick the correct answers.



1 a) 14:15 ☐ b) 14:30 ☐	2  
3 a) 九点零三分 ☐ b) 九点三十分 ☐	4 a) 07:55 ☐ b) 08:05 ☐
5   	6 a) 十二点零五分 ☐ b) 十点二十五分 ☐



5 Learn the radicals.



6 Activity.

Example

Teacher: 八点一刻 (bā diǎn yí kè)

Student:



INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into two groups.
- 2 The teacher gives a time in Chinese, and one student from each group correctly positions the two clock hands on the clock face.



Text 2

48

xiàn zài jǐ diǎn
现在几点?

1

liǎng diǎn sān kè

两点三刻。



nǐ de biǎo jǐ diǎn le
你的表几点了?

2

chà shí fēn qī diǎn

差十分七点。

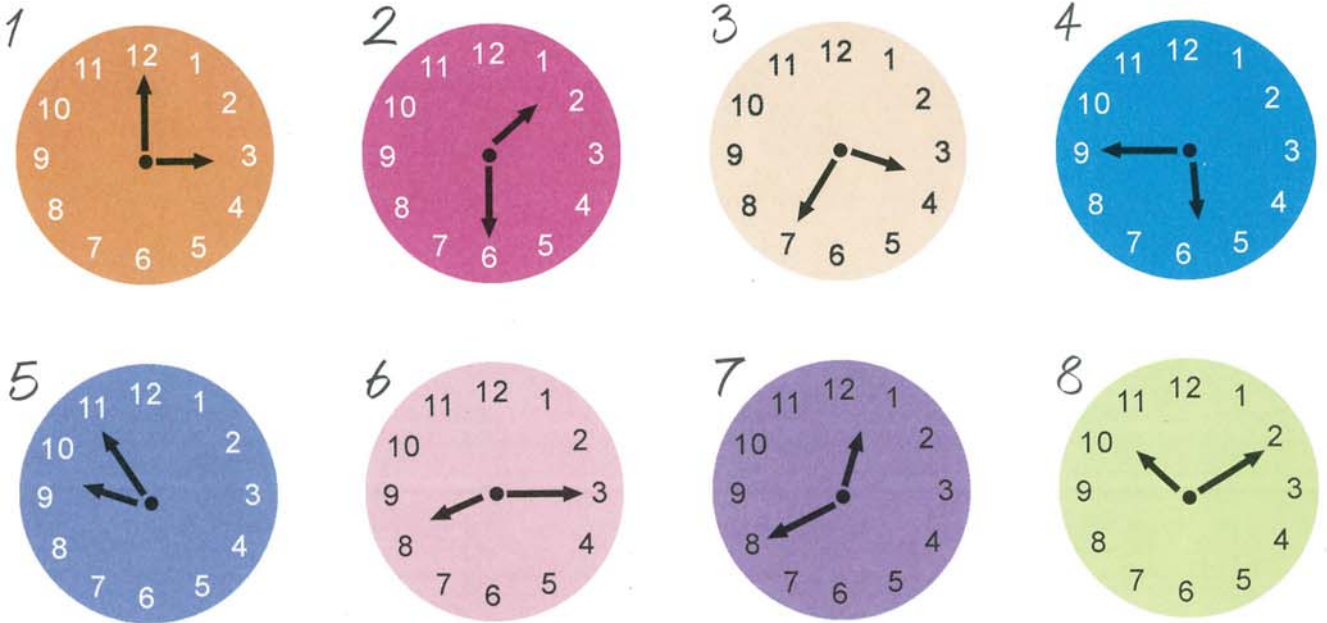


New Words

1. 现(現) xiàn present
- 现在 xiàn zài now
2. 表(錶) biǎo watch
3. 差 chà fall short of



7 Speaking practice.



8 Add missing words to form phrases.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ^{míng}
名 | 2. ^{duō}
多 | 3. ^{mì}
秘 | 4. ^{hào}
号 |
| 5. ^{shén}
什 | 6. ^{nǎ}
哪 | 7. ^{xiàn}
现 | 8. ^{nián}
年 |
| 9. ^{xīng}
星 | 10. ^{méi}
没 | 11. ^{lǎo}
老 | 12. ^{shēng}
生 |
| 13. ^{chū}
出 | 14. ^{dú}
独 | 15. ^{gōng}
工 | 16. ^{míng}
明 |
| 17. ^{diàn}
电 | 18. ^{shāng}
商 | 19. ^{xué}
学 | 20. ^{yī}
一 |

9 Activity.

Example

Teacher: 7×9

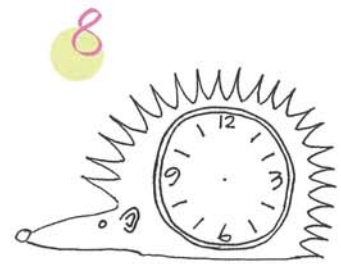
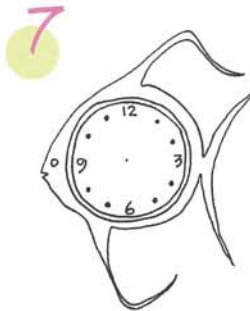
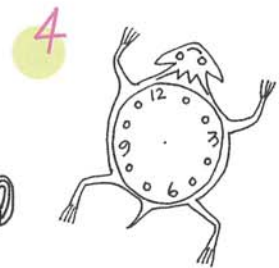
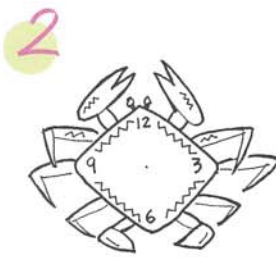
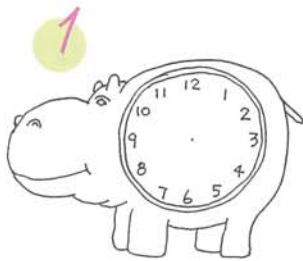
Student: 六 十 三
^{liù} ^{shí} ^{sān}

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into two groups.
- 2 The teacher says two single digit numbers, and the students say the product in Chinese.



10 Listen and put hands on the clocks.



11 Activity.

Example

3:45

9:20

7:05

12:30

九点二十分

三点三刻

十二点半

七点零五分

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher prepares one set of cards with the time written in characters, and another set of cards with the time written in numbers.
- 3 Each student is given a card and walks around the room to find out the matching pair.



12 Make a dialogue according to the pictures.



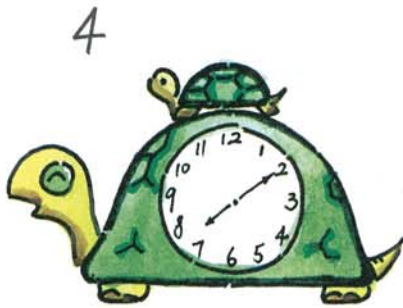
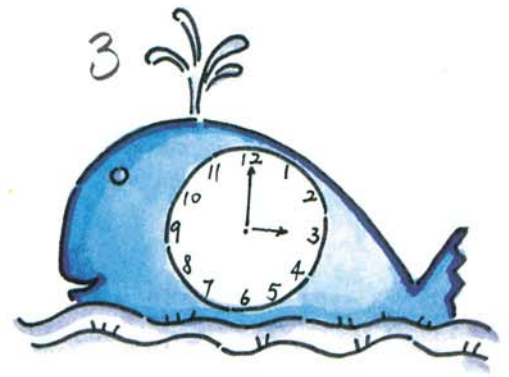
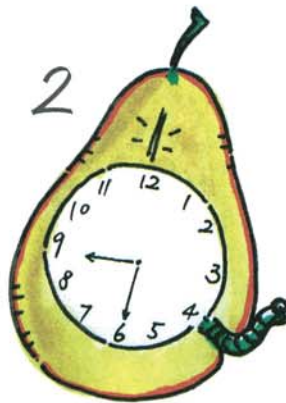
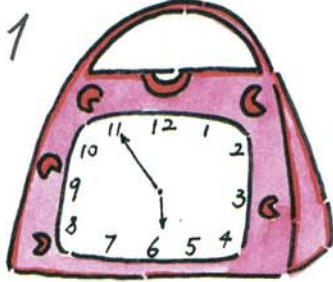
Example

xiàn zài jǐ diǎn

A: 现在几点?

chà shí fēn jiǔ diǎn

B: 差十分九点。



13 Circle the correct pinyin.

1 什 shén sén

2 你 nín nǐ

3 妹 méi mèi

4 期 chī qī

5 哥 zhé gē

6 再 zhài zài

7 号 hào hòu

8 半 bàn bàng

9 国 gǒu guó



QT Education

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Unit 4

Lesson 11 Daily Routine 日常起居

Text 1



1



5:00-8:00

12:00

18:00-24:00

zǎo shang

shàng wǔ

zhōng wǔ

xià wǔ

wǎn shang

早上

上午

中午

下午

晚上

2



zǎo shang qī diǎn

早上七点

2



shàng wǔ shí diǎn

上午十点

3



zhōng wǔ shí èr diǎn

中午十二点

4



xià wǔ sì diǎn

下午四点

5



wǎn shang bā diǎn

晚上八点

New Words

1. 早 ^{zǎo} early; morning

早上 ^{zǎo shàng} (early) morning

2. 午 ^{wǔ} noon

上午 ^{shàng wǔ} before noon;
morning

中午 ^{zhōng wǔ} noon

3. 下 ^{xià} down; get off

下午 ^{xià wǔ} afternoon

4. 晚 ^{wǎn} evening; late

晚上 ^{wǎn shàng} (in the) evening

1 Make a dialogue according to the pictures.



2 Activity.

Example

1 校车 ^{xiào chē}

2 火车 ^{huǒ chē}

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into small groups.
- 2 The teacher prepares some new phrases with pinyin. Each group looks the phrases up in a Chinese dictionary.
- 3 The group who gets the correct meanings of all the phrases within the shortest period of time wins the activity.



3 Speaking practice.

16:45

Example

xià wǔ sì diǎn sān kè

下午四点三刻

1. 23:00		5. 16:45	
2. 07:30		6. 20:05	
3. 12:30		7. 10:55	
4. 07:05		8. 05:35	



4 Activity.

Example

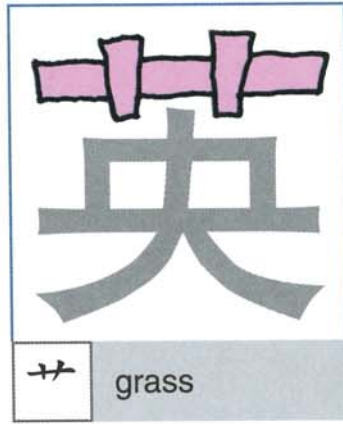
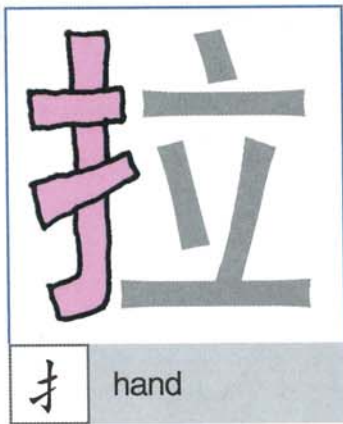
么 她 班
中 住 香
生 明 做
期 儿 零

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into small groups.
- 2 The teacher prepares a set of twelve words with stroke numbers ranging from 2-13. The words are jumbled up. The groups compete to arrange them in order.
- 3 The group, who correctly completes the task within the shortest period of time, wins the activity.



5 Learn the radicals.



6 Listen and add a tonal mark to the pinyin.



1 san

7 chun

2 ren

8 ban

3 qin

9 cen

4 sun

10 han

5 yun

11 gun

6 jin

12 dun

Practice Focus

an en in un ün



Text 2

52



wǒ zǎo shang
我早上
liù diǎn bàn
六点半
qǐ chuáng
起床。



wǒ liù diǎn
我六点
sān kè chī
三刻吃
zǎo fàn
早饭。



wǒ qī diǎn
我七点
yí kè qù
一刻去
shàng xué
上学。



wǒ men bā
我们八
diǎn shàng kè
点上课。



wǒ men xià
我们下
wǔ sān diǎn
午三点
bàn fàng xué
半放学。



wǒ wǎn shang
我晚上
jiǔ diǎn bàn
九点半
shuì jiào
睡觉。

New Words

qǐ
1. 起 get up

chuáng
2. 床 bed

qǐ chuáng
起床 get up

chī
3. 吃 eat

fàn
4. 饭(飯) cooked rice; meal

zǎo fàn
早饭 breakfast

qù
5. 去 go

shàng xué
6. 上学 go to school; attend school

kè
7. 课(課) class; period

shàng kè
上课 attend class

fàng
8. 放 let go; release

fàng xué
放学 school is over

shuì
9. 睡 sleep

jiào
10. 觉(覺) sleep

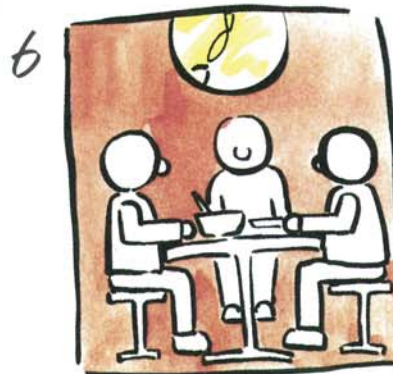
shuì jiào
睡觉 sleep



7 Speaking practice.

Example

tā zǎo shàng qī diǎn qǐ chuáng
他早上七点起床。



8 Listen and tick the correct answers.



1 a) 6:30 pm ☐
b) 6:30 am ☐

2 a) 4:40 am ☐
b) 4:40 pm ☐

3 a) 12:15 pm ☐
b) 2:15 pm ☐

4 a) 9:05 am ☐
b) 9:05 pm ☐

5 a) 11:10 am ☐
b) 11:01 am ☐

6 a) 10:45 pm ☐
b) 10:45 am ☐



9 Ask your partner the following questions.

nǐ zǎo shang jǐ diǎn qǐ chuáng 1. 你早上几点起床?	七点
nǐ jǐ diǎn chī zǎo fàn 2. 你几点吃早饭?	
nǐ jǐ diǎn qù shàng xué 3. 你几点去上学?	
nǐ men jǐ diǎn shàng kè 4. 你们几点上课?	
nǐ zhōng wǔ jǐ diǎn chī wǔ fàn 5. 你中午几点吃午饭?	
nǐ men xià wǔ jǐ diǎn fàng xué 6. 你们下午几点放学?	
nǐ men jiā jǐ diǎn chī wǎn fàn 7. 你们家几点吃晚饭?	
nǐ jǐ diǎn shuì jiào 8. 你几点睡觉?	

Report to the class: tā zǎo shang liù diǎn bàn 他早上六点半 . . .

10 Listen and tick the correct answers.



1 a) 早上七点半 ☐ b) 早上七点 ☐	2 a) 8:00 am ☐ b) 8:00 pm ☐	3  ☐
4 a) 九点三刻 ☐ b) 八点三刻 ☐	5 a) 吃午饭 ☐ b) 吃早饭 ☐	 ☐
6 a) 上学 ☐ b) 放学 ☐	7 a) 6:00 pm ☐ b) 7:00 pm ☐	8 a) 晚上十点 ☐ b) 早上十点 ☐

11 Make a dialogue with your partner.

《 Sample questions:》

- 1 nǐ jiào shén me míng zi nǐ shàng jǐ nián jí
你叫什么名字？ 你上几年级？
- 2 nǐ jīn nián duō dà le nǐ de shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào
你今年多大了？ 你的生日是几月几号？
- 3 nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén yǒu shuí nǐ zhù zài nǎr
你家有几口人？ 有谁？ 你住在哪儿？
- 4 nǐ bà ba gōng zuò ma nǐ mā ma gōng zuò ma
你爸爸工作吗？ 你妈妈工作吗？
- 5 nǐ men zǎo shàng jǐ diǎn shàng kè
你们早上几点上课？
- 6 nǐ men zhōng wǔ jǐ diǎn chī wǔ fàn
你们中午几点吃午饭？
- 7 nǐ men xià wǔ jǐ diǎn fàng xué
你们下午几点放学？
- 8 nǐ jiā de diàn huà hào mǎ shì duō shao
你家的电话号码是多少？

12 Activity.

Example

Teacher: bà ba 爸爸

Student 1: mā ma 妈妈

Student 2: dì dì 弟弟

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher says one word of a category, and then the students are asked to add one or two words to the same category.



Unit 4

Lesson 12 Means of Transport 交通工具

Text 1



2

wǒ mā ma zǒu lù
我妈妈走路
shàng bān
上班。



1

wǒ bà ba kāi chē
我爸爸开车
shàng bān
上班。



3

wǒ měi tiān zuò xiào chē
我每天坐校车
shàng xué
上学。

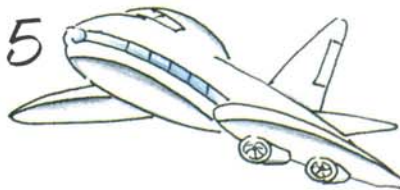
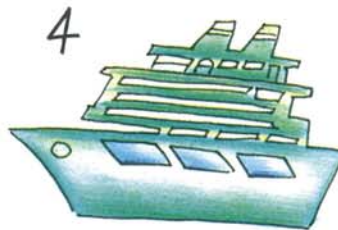
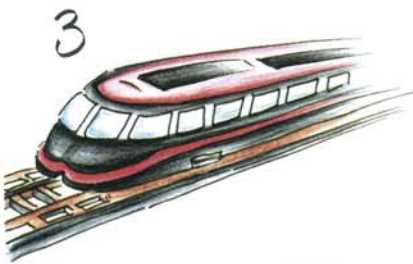


New Words

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 开(開) <small>kāi</small> open; drive | 4. 走 <small>zǒu</small> walk | 7. 坐 <small>zuò</small> sit; travel by (bus, train, etc.) |
| 2. 车(車) <small>chē</small> vehicle | 5. 路 <small>lù</small> road | 8. 校 <small>xiào</small> school |
| 开车 <small>kāi chē</small> drive a car | 走路 <small>zǒu lù</small> walk | 校车 <small>xiào chē</small> school bus |
| 3. 班 <small>bān</small> shift | 6. 每 <small>měi</small> every | |
| 上班 <small>shàng bān</small> go to work | 每天 <small>měi tiān</small> everyday | |



1 Say the following in Chinese.



Extra Words

- huǒ chē
a) 火车
train
- diàn chē
b) 电车
tram
- fēi jī
c) 飞机
plane
- dù chuán
d) 渡船
ferry
- chū zū chē
e) 出租车
taxi
- gōng gòng qì chē
f) 公共汽车
public bus

《 Answer the following questions:

- nǐ měi tiān zuò xiǎo chē shàng xué ma
1. 你每天坐校车上学吗?
- nǐ bà ba měi tiān kāi chē shàng bān ma
2. 你爸爸每天开车上班吗?
- nǐ mā ma měi tiān zǒu lù shàng bān ma
3. 你妈妈每天走路上班吗?



2 Match the picture with the answer.

1 ... ☐2 ... ☐3 ... ☐4 ... ☐5 ... ☐6 ... ☐7 ... ☐8 ... ☐

Answer

a) ^{shàng kè} 上课
attend class

b) ^{xià kè} 下课
finish class

c) ^{shàng xué} 上学
go to school;
attend school

d) ^{fàng xué} 放学
school is over

e) ^{shàng bān} 上班
go to work

f) ^{xià bān} 下班
finish work

g) ^{shàng chē} 上车
get on the car

h) ^{xià chē} 下车
get off the car

3 Circle the correct pinyin.

1 作 zuò zòu

2 分 fēn fān

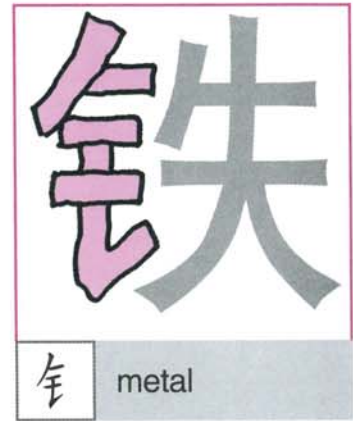
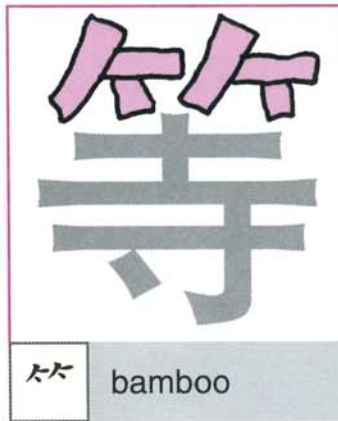
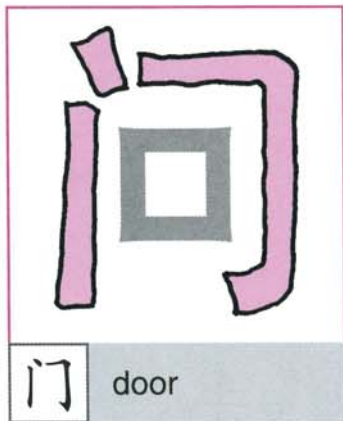
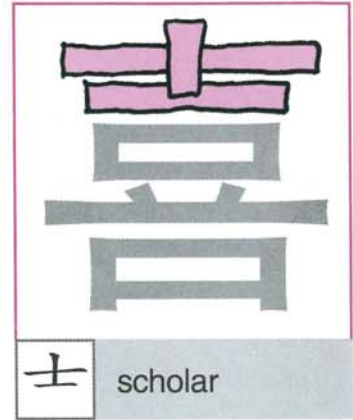
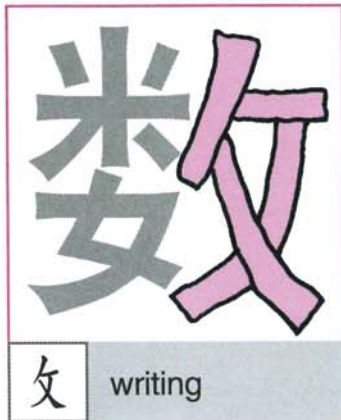
3 谁 suí shuí

4 点 dǎn diǎn

5 住 zhù jù

6 年 nián nán

4 Learn the radicals.



5 Listen and write down the pinyin with tonal marks.



1

2

Practice Focus

ang eng ing ong

3

4

5

6

7

8



Text 2

57

nǐ bà ba zěn me shàng bān

你爸爸怎么上班?

zuò huǒ chē

坐火车。

nǐ mā ma ne

你妈妈呢?

zuò chū zū chē

坐出租车。

nǐ gē ge zěn me shàng xué

你哥哥怎么上学?

zuò gōng gòng qì chē

坐公共汽车。

nǐ zěn me shàng xué

你怎么上学?

zuò dì tiě

坐地铁。

New Words

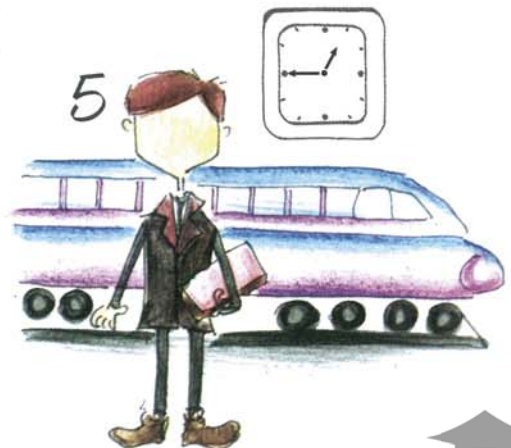
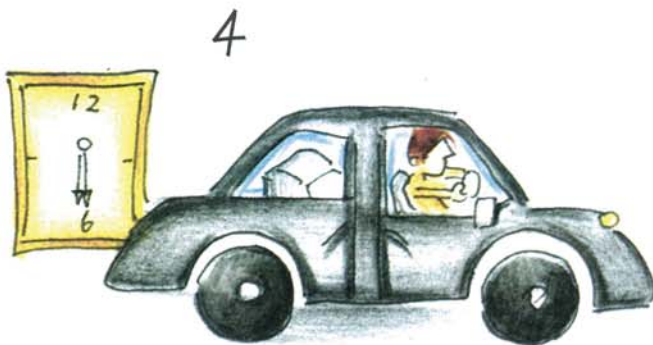
zěn
1. 怎 howzěn me
怎么(麼) howhuǒ
2. 火 firehuǒ chē
火车 trainzū chū zū
3. 租 rent 出租 rentchū zū chē
出租车 taxigōng
4. 公 publicgòng
5. 共 public; commongōng gòng
公共 publicqì
6. 汽 gas; steamqì chē
汽车 cargōng gòng qì chē
公共汽车 public busdì
7. 地 groundtiě
8. 铁(鐵) irondì tiě
地铁 subway

6 Speaking practice.



Example

tā men měi tiān zǎo shàng bā diǎn shàng xué
他们每天早上八点上学。
tā men zuò xiào chē shàng xué
他们坐校车上学。



7 Listen and tick the correct answers.

1 a)  ☐ b)  ☐	2 a)  ☐ b)  ☐	3 a)  ☐ b)  ☐
4 a)  ☐ b)  ☐	5 a)  ☐ b)  ☐	6 a)  ☐ b)  ☐

8 Introduce one of your friends.

《 Sample questions:》

1. 他叫什么名字?
tā jiào shén me míng zì
2. 他哪年出生?
tā nǎ nián chū shēng
3. 他的生日是几月几号?
tā de shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào
4. 他多大了?
tā duō dà le
5. 他上几年级?
tā shàng jǐ nián jí
6. 他是哪国人?
tā shì nǎ guó rén

7. 他每天几点起床?
tā měi tiān jǐ diǎn qǐ chuáng
8. 他几点上学?
tā jǐ diǎn shàng xué
9. 他怎么上学?
tā zěn me shàng xué
10. 他几点放学?
tā jǐ diǎn fàng xué
11. 他几点吃晚饭?
tā jǐ diǎn chī wǎn fàn
12. 他几点睡觉?
tā jǐ diǎn shuì jiào



9 Introduce one of your classmates' father.

《 Sample questions: 》

- 1 nǐ bà ba jiào shén me míng zì
你爸爸叫什么名字?
- 2 tā de shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào
他的生日是几月几号?
- 3 tā shì nǎ guó rén
他是哪国人?
- 4 tā gōng zuò ma zuò shén me gōng zuò
他工作吗? 做什么工作?
- 5 tā zǎo shang jǐ diǎn qǐ chuáng
他早上几点起床?
- 6 tā měi tiān jǐ diǎn shàng bān
他每天几点上班?
- 7 tā zěn me shàng bān
他怎么上班?
- 8 tā měi tiān jǐ diǎn xià bān
他每天几点下班?
- 9 tā zěn me xià bān
他怎么下班?
- 10 tā wǎn shang jǐ diǎn shuì jiào
他晚上几点睡觉?



10 Listen and tick the correct answers.

1

a) 7:20



b) 7:12



2

a) 走路



b) 坐火车



3

a) 老师



b) 律师



4

a) 开车



b) 坐地铁



5

a) 工作



b) 不工作



6

a) 坐电车



b) 坐公共汽车



11 Match two parts of the sentence.

1 我的生日是

2 我早上七点

3 我爸爸

4 你的表

5 妈妈开车

6 你晚上几点

a) 上学。

b) 几点了?

c) 睡觉?

d) 十月二十九日。

e) 是商人。

f) 上班。

12 Activity.

Example



INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into groups of 3 or 4.
- 2 The teacher gives out two sets of cards, radicals in one, and incomplete characters in the other. The students are asked to match the radicals with incomplete characters to form complete and correct characters. The first group to finish the task is the winner.



13 Ask questions.

1. wǒ shì zhōng guó rén 我是中国人。 nǐ shì nǎ guó rén 你是哪国人? _____
2. xiàn zài shí èr diǎn bàn 现在十二点半。 _____
3. wǒ men zǒu lù shàng xué 我们走路上学。 _____
4. wǒ mā ma bù gōng zuò 我妈妈不工作。 _____
5. wǒ bà ba kāi chē shàng bān 我爸爸开车上班。 _____
6. wǒ měi tiān zǎo shàng liù diǎn qǐ chuáng 我每天早上六点起床。 _____

14 Speaking practice.

1. tā bà ba 他爸爸

7:30



shàng bān
上班。

2. gē ge 哥哥

7:00



qǐ chuáng
起床。

3. mā ma 妈妈

Sunday



qù shàng hǎi
去上海。

4. wǒ 我

13:00



chī wǔ fàn
吃午饭。

5. wǒ hé dì dì 我和弟弟

7:40



shàng xué
上学。



Unit 5

Lesson 13 Colours 颜色

Text 1



① 我爸爸喜欢
黑色和白色。

② 我妈妈
喜欢黄色。

③ 我哥哥
喜欢蓝色。

④ 我姐姐
喜欢红色。

⑤ 我喜欢
粉红色。



New Words

1. 喜 happy; like

2. 欢(歡) happy

喜欢 like

3. 黑 black

4. 色 colour

黑色 black

5. 白 white

白色 white

6. 黄 yellow

黄色 yellow

7. 蓝(藍) blue

蓝色 blue

8. 红(紅) red

红色 red

9. 粉 powder; pink

粉红色 pink

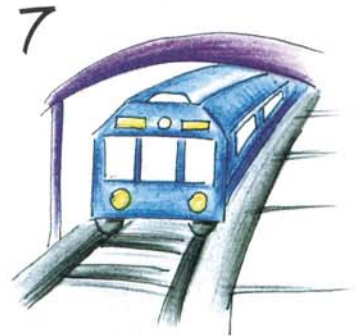
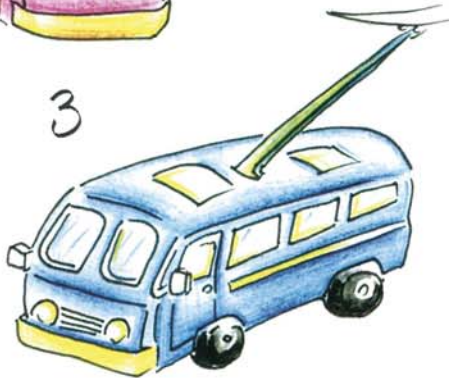
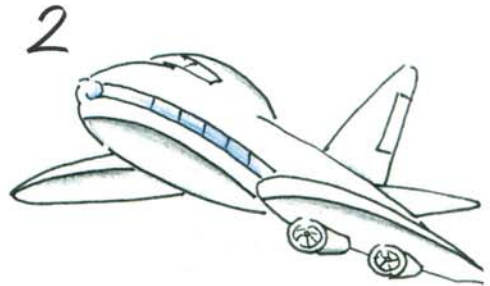
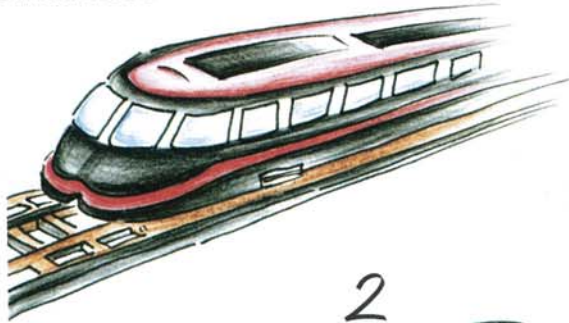


1 Say the following in Chinese.

Example

hēi sè de huǒ chē

黑色的火车



2 Listen and add a tonal mark to the pinyin.



1 fāndiān

2 jīngchāng

3 shòushāng

4 xuèshēng

5 shìtóu

6 jiāngběi

7 jīnyú

8 yúncái

9 piāoliàng



3 Say the following in Chinese.

 Example hēi sè 黑色		1 
2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 
8 	9 	10 

Extra Words

chéng sè
a) 橙色
orange colour

zōng sè
b) 棕色
brown

zǐ sè
c) 紫色
purple

lǜ sè
d) 绿色
green

huī sè
e) 灰色
grey

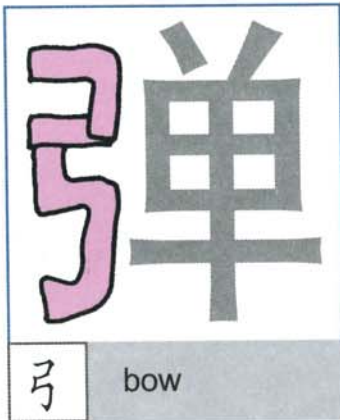
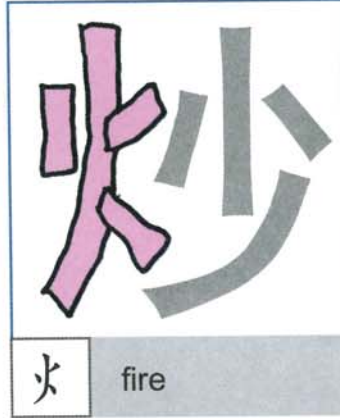
4 Listen and choose the right colours.

A) 	D) 
B) 	E) 
C) 	F) 

1. bà ba 爸爸	4. jiě jie 姐姐
2. mā ma 妈妈	5. mèi mei 妹妹
3. gē ge 哥哥	6. wǒ 我



5 Learn the radicals.



6 Activity.

Example

火车	汽车	上学	现在
中午	商人	学生	放学
秘书	地铁	晚上	早饭
起床	睡觉	下班	每天

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 Each student is given a piece of paper with 16 squares. The teacher writes 16 words/phrases on the board and the students are asked to copy them onto their paper in whatever order they like.
- 3 The students are asked to tick off the word/phrase the teacher says. Anyone who ticks off four words/phrases in a line in any direction shouts "Bingo".



Text 2



nǐ xǐ huan shén me yán sè
你喜欢什么颜色?

wǒ xǐ huan chéng sè zǐ sè
我喜欢橙色、紫色、
zōng sè hé lǜ sè
棕色和绿色。

nǐ xǐ huan huī sè ma
你喜欢灰色吗?

bù xǐ huan
不喜欢。

wǒ yě bù xǐ huan
我也不喜欢。



New Words

yán
1. 颜(顏) colour

yán sè
颜色 colour

chéng
2. 橙 orange

chéng sè
橙色 orange colour

zǐ
3. 紫 purple

zǐ sè
紫色 purple

zōng
4. 棕 brown

zōng sè
棕色 brown

lǜ
5. 绿(綠) green

lǜ sè
绿色 green

huī
6. 灰 grey

huī sè
灰色 grey



7 Ask your classmates the following questions.

Questions	Tally
nǐ xǐ huan hēi sè ma 1. 你喜欢黑色吗?	正
nǐ xǐ huan bái sè ma 2. 你喜欢白色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan huáng sè ma 3. 你喜欢黄色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan lán sè ma 4. 你喜欢蓝色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan hóng sè ma 5. 你喜欢红色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan fěn hóng sè ma 6. 你喜欢粉红色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan chéng sè ma 7. 你喜欢橙色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan zǐ sè ma 8. 你喜欢紫色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan zōng sè ma 9. 你喜欢棕色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan lǜ sè ma 10. 你喜欢绿色吗?	
nǐ xǐ huan huī sè ma 11. 你喜欢灰色吗?	

Report to the class:

wǔ ge rén xǐ huan hēi sè
五个人喜欢黑色。 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■



8 Say the new colours in Chinese.

1. 红色  + 黄色  = 橙色
2. 白色  + 黑色  =
3. 蓝色  + 黄色  =
4. 白色  + 蓝色  =
5. 紫色  + 黄色  =
6. 红色  + 蓝色  =
7. 白色  + 红色  =
8. 红  + 黄  + 蓝  =

Answers

- fēn hóng sè
a) 粉红色
- lǜ sè
b) 绿色
- huī sè
c) 灰色
- chéng sè
d) 橙色
- zǐ sè
e) 紫色
- tiān lán sè
f) 天蓝色
- hēi sè
g) 黑色
- zōng sè
h) 棕色

9 Activity.

Example

Teacher: panda

hēi sè

Student 1: 黑色

bái sè

Student 2: 白色

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 Each time the teacher says an object in English, one of the students chosen says its colour(s) in Chinese.



10

Listen and tick the right colours.



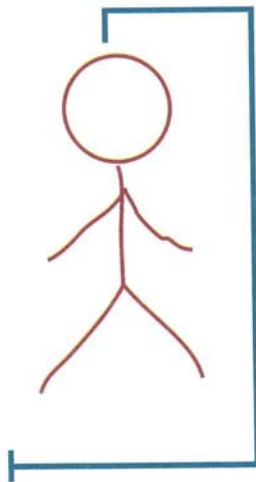
1	大生 喜欢		2	小文 喜欢	
3	小月 喜欢		4	京京 喜欢	
5	王星 喜欢		6	王小明 喜欢	

11

Activity.

Example

h o n g / s e
x i / h u a n
f a n g / x u e



INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 One member of the class comes to the board and chooses a word or phrase.
- 3 He draws several short lines on the board and one at a time the class members say a letter.
- 4 If the letter is correct, it is written in the space on the board. If the letter does not appear in the word/phrase, the first line of the hangman is drawn on the board until the word/phrase is complete, or until the man is hung!



QT Education

学而优

Unit 5

Lesson 14 Clothing 穿着

Text 1



①

zhè shì wǒ bà ba tā xǐ huān chuān chèn

这是我爸爸。他喜欢穿衬

shān hé niú zǎi kù

衫和牛仔裤。



②

zhè shì wǒ mā ma

这是我妈妈。

tā xǐ huān chuān qún zi

她喜欢穿裙子。

New Words

chuān

1. 穿 wear

chèn

2. 衬(襖) lining

shān

3. 衫 unlined upper garment

chèn shān

衬衫 shirt

niú

4. 牛 ox; cattle

zǎi

5. 仔 son

kù

6. 裤(褲) trousers

niú zǎi kù

牛仔裤 jeans

qún

7. 裙 skirt

qún zi

裙子 skirt

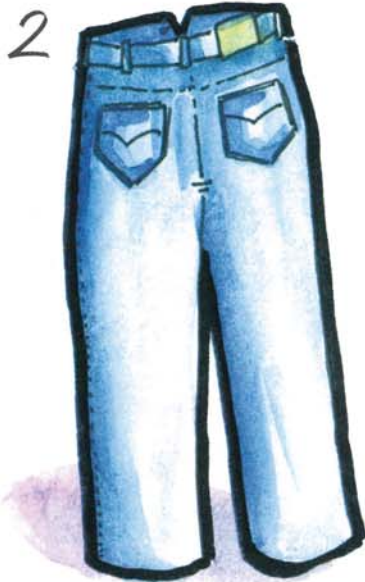


1 Say the following in Chinese.



Example

tiān lán sè de chèn shān
天蓝色的衬衫



2 Listen and add a tonal mark to the pinyin.



1 gongniu

2 kunnan

3 duanku

4 chuantong

5 tiaozhi

6 taozhuang

7 duanlian

8 youqing

9 lüse



3 Say the following in Chinese.



Example

fēn hóng sè de qún zi
粉红色的裙子



Extra Words

xiào fú
a) 校服
school uniform

hàn shān
b) 汗衫
T-shirt

cháng kù
c) 长裤
pants

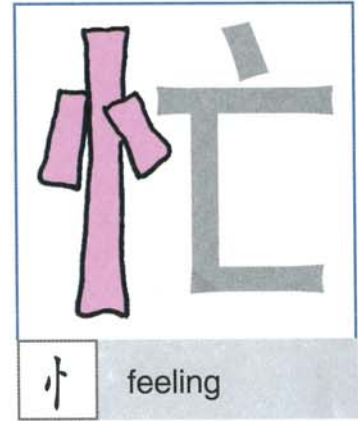
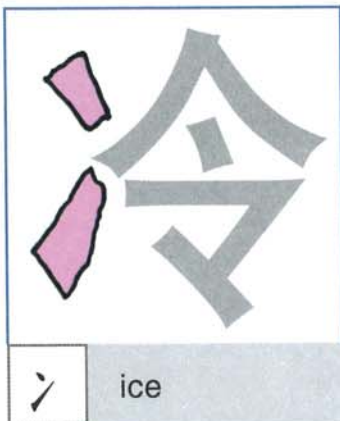
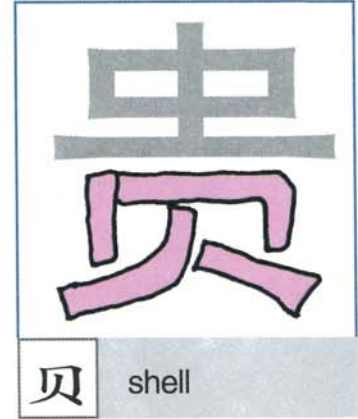
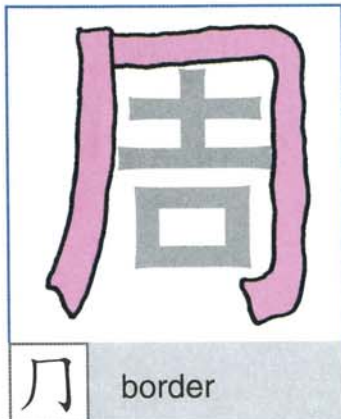
duǎn kù
d) 短裤
shorts

máo yī
e) 毛衣
sweater

wài tào
f) 外套
coat



4 Learn the radicals.



5 Activity.

Example



INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class is divided into small groups.
- 2 The teacher prepares 10-15 cards with phrases written on each of them. One member of the group chosen picks up the card when the teacher shouts out the phrase. The group gains one point each time he picks up the right card.



Text 2

67



nǐ xǐ huan chuān shén

你喜欢穿什

me yī fu

么衣服？

wǒ xǐ huan chuān hàn

我喜欢穿汗

shān hé duǎn kù

衫和短裤。

nǐ shàng xué chuān xiào

你上学穿校

fú ma

服吗？

chuān wǒ chuān chèn shān

máo yī

穿。我穿衬衫、毛衣、

wài tào hé cháng kù

外套和长裤。

New Words

1. 衣 clothes

2. 服 clothes

yī fu
衣服 clothingxiào fú
校服 school uniform

3. 汗 sweat

hàn shān
汗衫 T-shirt

4. 短 short (in length)

duǎn kù
短裤 shorts

5. 毛 wool

máo yī
毛衣 sweater

6. 外 outer

7. 套 cover

wài tào
外套 coat

8. 长(長) long

cháng kù
长裤 trousers

6 Speaking practice.



Example

tā chuān bái sè de hàn shān
他穿白色的汗衫
hé chéng sè de duǎn kù
和橙色的短裤。



7 Listen and choose the right colours.



1. 衬衫	2. 牛仔裤	3. 裙子
4. 出租车	5. 校车	6. 电车

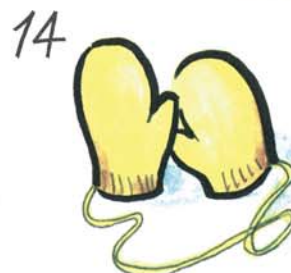
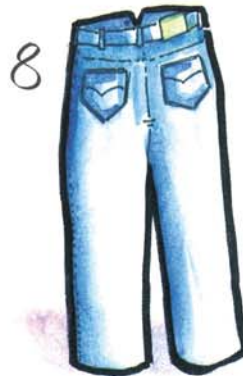
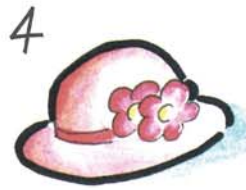
8 Say the following in Chinese.



Example

hóng sè de chèn shān

红色的衬衫



Extra Words

mào zi
a) 帽子
hat

shǒu tào
b) 手套
gloves

wéi jīn
c) 围巾
scarf

pí xié
d) 皮鞋
leather shoes

yùn dòng xié
e) 运动鞋
sneakers

wà zi
f) 袜子
socks

xī zhuāng
g) 西装
suit

lǐng dài
h) 领带
tie

9 Listen and tick if true, cross if false.



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☐


2

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10 Activity.

Example

tā chuān huáng sè de
她穿黄色的
chèn shān hé zǐ sè
衬衫和紫色
de cháng qún
的长裙。



INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher prepares a few pictures with people dressed in different clothes and some Chinese descriptions of these people. The students are asked to match each of the pictures with the description.



11

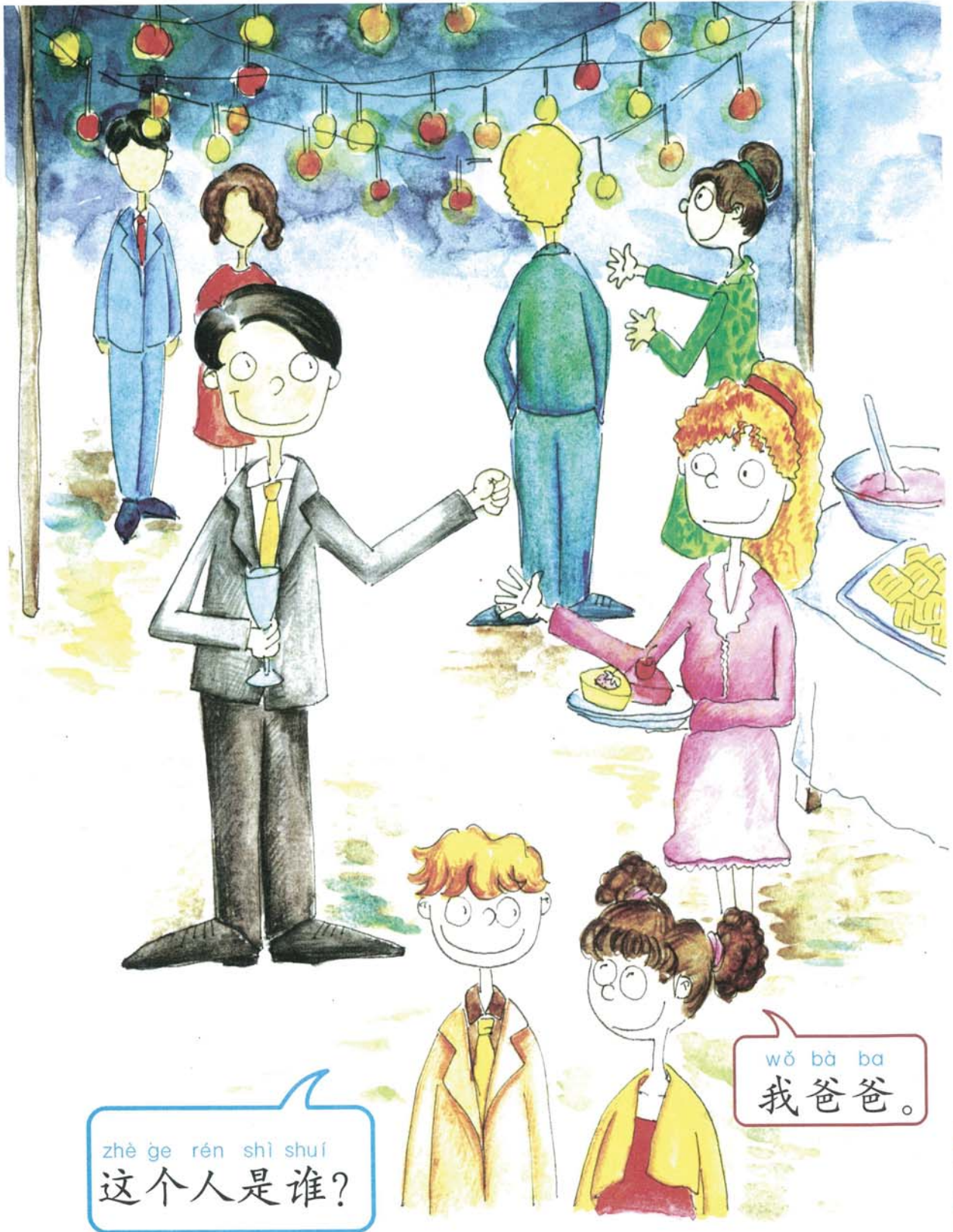
Ask your classmates the following questions.

Questions	Notes
nǐ jiào shén me míng zì 1. 你叫什么名字?	
nǐ nǎ nián chū shēng 2. 你哪年出生?	
nǐ de shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào 3. 你的生日是几月几号?	
nǐ jīn nián duō dà le 4. 你今年多大了?	
nǐ shàng jǐ nián jí 5. 你上几年级?	
nǐ shì nǎ guó rén 6. 你是哪国人?	
nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén yǒu shuí 7. 你家有几口人? 有谁?	
nǐ bà ba gōng zuò ma nǐ mā ma ne 8. 你爸爸工作吗? 你妈妈呢?	
nǐ men jǐ diǎn shàng kè 9. 你们几点上课?	
nǐ men jǐ diǎn fàng xué 10. 你们几点放学?	
nǐ měi tiān zěn me shàng xué 11. 你每天怎么上学?	
nǐ xǐ huan shén me yán sè 12. 你喜欢什么颜色?	
nǐ xǐ huan chuān shén me yī fu 13. 你喜欢穿什么衣服?	
nǐ jīn tiān chuān shén me yī fu 14. 你今天穿什么衣服?	

Report to the class: 他叫 . . .



12 Prepare a profile for each of the people below.



Unit 5

Lesson 15 Parts of the Body 人体部位

Text 1



New Words

yǎn
1. 眼 eye

jīng
2. 睛 eyeball

yǎn jīng
眼睛 eye

ěr
3. 耳 ear

duò
4. 朵 clouds;
measure word

ěr duo
耳朵 ear

bí
5. 鼻 nose

bí zi
鼻子 nose

zuǐ
6. 嘴 mouth

bā
7. 巴 cheek

zuǐ ba
嘴巴 mouth

shǒu
8. 手 hand

jiǎo
9. 脚(腳) foot

tuǐ
10. 腿 leg

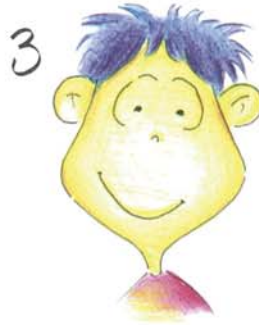


1 Say the following in Chinese.



Example

dà yǎn jīng
大眼睛



2 Activity.

Example

chèn shān

Teacher: 衬衫

Student 1: chènshān

Student 2: cènshān

INSTRUCTIONS

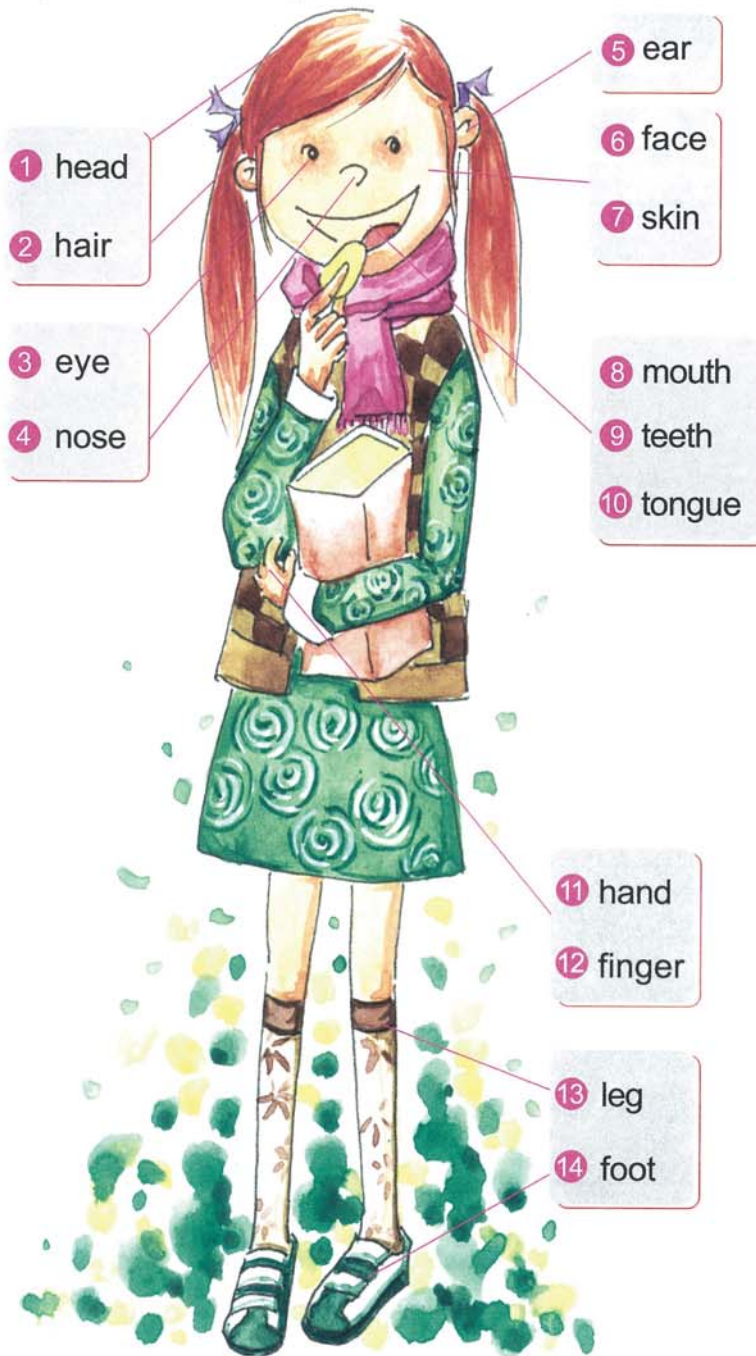
- 1 The class is divided into pairs.
- 2 The teacher says a phrase and each pair writes down the pinyin with the correct tonal mark.
- 3 The pair who writes the most correct pinyin with correct tonal marks wins the activity.



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3 Say the following in Chinese.



Extra Words

- liǎn
a) 脸
face
- yá chǐ
b) 牙齿
teeth
- shé tou
c) 舌头
tongue
- pí fū
d) 皮肤
skin
- shǒu zhǐ tou
e) 手指头
finger
- tóu
f) 头
head
- tóu fa
g) 头发
hair

4 Listen and write down the pinyin with tonal marks.



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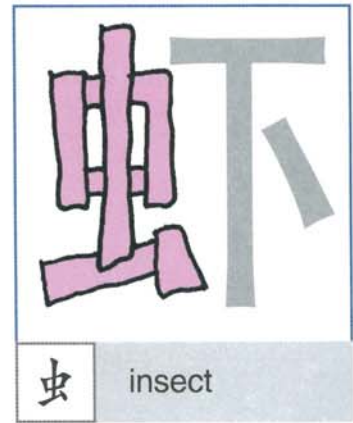
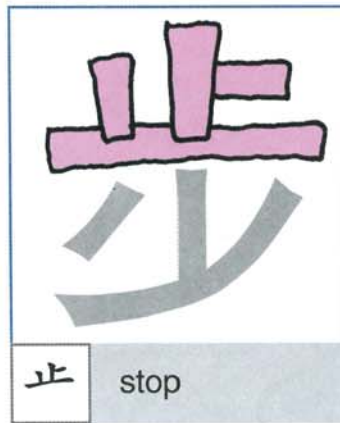
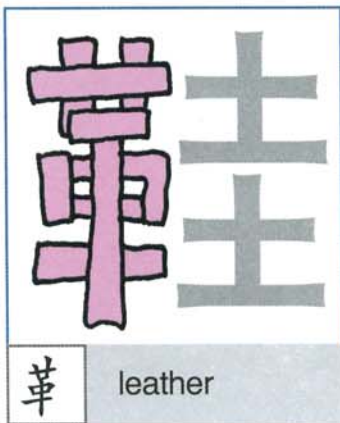
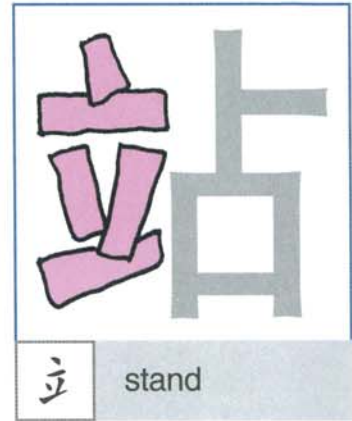
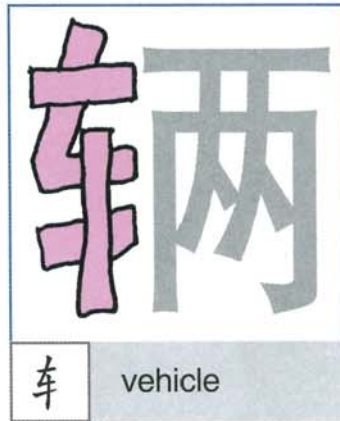
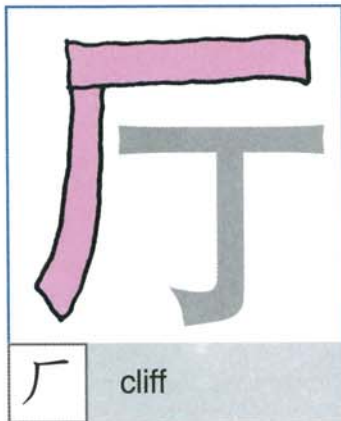
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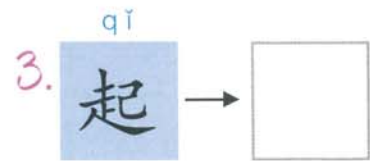
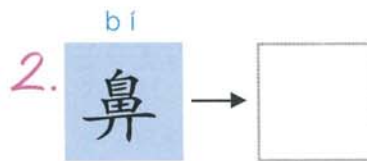
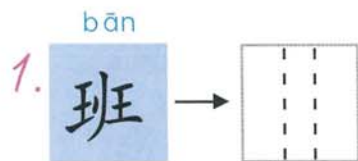
9



5 Learn the radicals.



6 Draw the structure of each character.



Text 2

72



tā zhǎng de āi āi de tā yǒu
她长得矮矮的。她有
dà dà de yǎn jīng gāo gāo de
大大的眼睛、高高的
bí zi hé xiǎo xiǎo de zuǐ ba
鼻子和小小的嘴巴。
tā de tóu fa bù cháng yě bù
她的头发不长也不
duǎn nǐ zhǎng shén me yàng
短。你长什么样？

It is your turn!

Describe your appearance.

New Words

- * 1. 长(長) ^{zhǎng} grow
- 2. 得 ^{de} particle
- 3. 矮 ^{ǎi} short (in height)
- 4. 高 ^{gāo} tall
- 5. 头(頭) ^{tóu} head
- 6. 发(髮) ^{fà} hair
头发 ^{tóu fa} hair
- 7. 样(樣) ^{yàng} appearance



7 Speaking practice.



Example

tā yǒu dà dà de yǎn jīng

他有大大的眼睛。

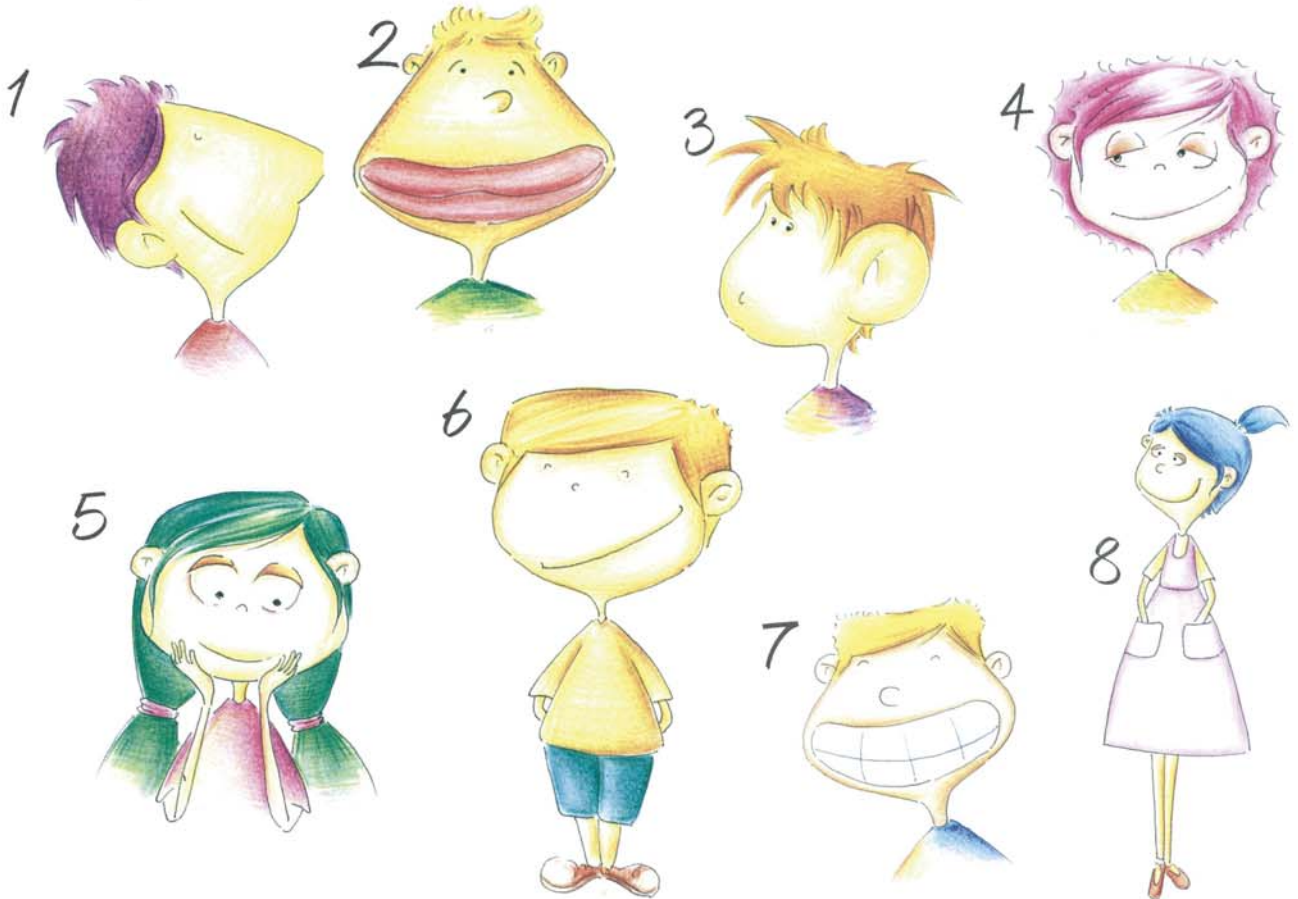
tā de yǎn jīng dà dà de

or: 他的眼睛大大的。

NOTE

Some adjectives can be repeated for emphasis, e.g.

黑黑的头发



8 Activity.

Example

眼睛

鼻子

脚

头发

耳朵

手

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The class is divided into two teams.
- 2 The team members line up on both sides of the classroom. One member from each team stands near the board.
- 3 The teacher puts up 10-15 cards with characters on the board. The teacher says one of the words, and the first person to touch the card gains one point.

9

Make a dialogue according to the pictures.

Example

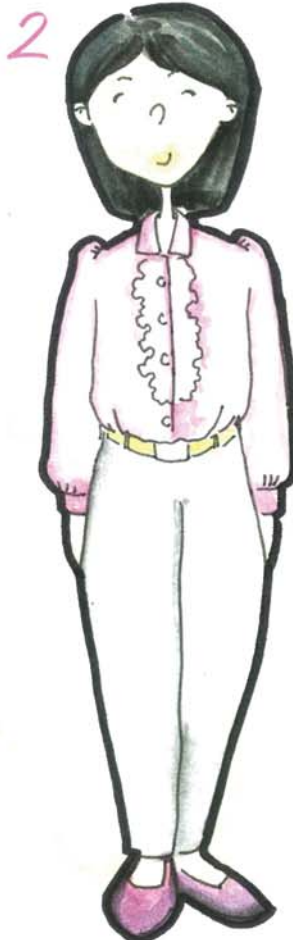


tā zhǎng shén me yàng
A: 她长什么样?

tā zhǎng de bù gāo tā yǒu dà dà de yǎn jīng
B: 她长得不高。她有大大的眼睛、
gāo gāo de bí zi hé xiǎo xiǎo de zuǐ ba
高高的鼻子和小小的嘴巴。

It is your turn!

Describe your favourite actor or actress, singer, sportsman, etc. and let your classmates guess who he / she is. Give some hints.



10

Activity.

Example

yǎn jīng

Teacher: 眼睛

Student:



INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher says a part of the body, and the students point to it.
- 3 Those who point to the wrong part are out.

11

Listen and tick if true, cross if false.



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12 Introduce one of your classmates' mother.

Questions	Notes
nǐ mā ma jiào shén me míng zi 1. 你妈妈叫什么名字?	
nǐ mā ma zài nǎr chū shēng 2. 你妈妈在哪儿出生?	
tā shì nǎ guó rén 3. 她是哪国人?	
tā yǒu xiōng dì jiě mèi ma yǒu jǐ ge 4. 她有兄弟姐妹吗? 有几个?	
tā gōng zuò ma tā zuò shén me gōng zuò 5. 她工作吗? 她做什么工作?	
tā měi tiān jǐ diǎn shàng bān 6. 她每天几点上班?	
tā měi tiān jǐ diǎn xià bān 7. 她每天几点下班?	
tā xīng qī liù xīng qī tiān yě qù shàng bān ma 8. 她星期六、星期天也去上班吗?	
tā měi tiān zěn me shàng bān 9. 她每天怎么上班?	
tā xǐ huan shén me yán sè 10. 她喜欢什么颜色?	
tā xǐ huan chuān shén me yī fu 11. 她喜欢穿什么衣服?	
tā zhǎng shén me yàng 12. 她长什么样?	

Report to the class:

tā mā ma
他妈妈 ■ ■ ■



13

Activity.

Example

Teacher: tā zhǎng de gāo gāo de
他长得高高的。
tā yǒu hēi sè de duǎn fà
他有黑色的短发。
tā shì zhōng guó rén
他是中国人。

Student: wáng lǎo shī
王老师。

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 The whole class may join the activity.
- 2 The teacher or a student describes a member of the class or a teacher. The rest of the class guesses who the person is.

14

Listen and tick if true, cross if false.



- 1 小英今年七岁。
- 2 她上小学六年级。
- 3 她长得矮矮的。
- 4 她有大眼睛。
- 5 她的嘴巴小小的。
- 6 她的头发是黑色的。
- 7 她的头发短短的。
- 8 她穿衬衫和牛仔裤。



Listening Scripts 听力录音稿

Unit 1 Lesson 1

P2 2

- 1) ā 2) ǒ 3) í 4) ù
5) è 6) ǔ 7) ī 8) ó

P4 3

- 1) pí 2) mǔ 3) fà 4) bǐ 5) pó
6) bù 7) mí 8) bǎ 9) mà 10) fú

P5 4

- 1) bà 2) bǔ 3) bí 4) pǐ 5) pà 6) mú
7) mō 8) mǐ 9) pǔ 10) fà 11) fú 12) bō

P5 5

- 1) pī 2) mà 3) dǎ 4) bí 5) bǔ
6) mǔ 7) pó 8) bàba 9) dìdi

Unit 1 Lesson 2

P6 7

- 1) tì 2) mù 3) nǚ 4) ní
5) bǔ 6) bù 7) mó 8) fó

P7 8

- 1) dà 2) là 3) tǐ 4) nù 5) nǐ
6) lǔ 7) nǚ 8) tā 9) dé

P12 10

- 1) nā 2) lú 3) nù 4) pó 5) lè 6) tí
7) lǚ 8) dì 9) bá 10) mǐ 11) fǎ 12) mō

P13 11

- 1) mǔ 2) nǚ 3) lù 4) ní 5) lè
6) lā 7) lǚ 8) lù 9) pá

Unit 1 Lesson 3

P17 13

- 1) duì 2) gāi 3) gòu 4) rè 5) qì
6) lǎo 7) sè 8) yǒng 9) néng 10) lái

P19 15

- 1) 你好! 2) 再见! 3) 我叫小月。

P19 16

- 1) gē 2) kǔ 3) hé 4) tā
5) nǐ 6) mò 7) fù 8) lú
9) bá i 10) péi 11) dūn 12) hǎo

Unit 2 Lesson 4

P25 18

- 1) jǐ 2) qù 3) xī 4) jī 5) kē
6) hù 7) kǔ 8) gǔ 9) jǔ 10) gù
11) xú 12) yuè

P28 20

- 1) jī 2) qù 3) tī 4) dì 5) pó
6) mǎ 7) là 8) nǚ 9) qiě 10) què
11) jiǎo 12) xiū

Unit 2 Lesson 5

P31 22

- 1) jì 2) chū 3) shǔ 4) lù
5) jǐ 6) xī 7) xǐ 8) lú
9) zhuì 10) chōu 11) shuǐ 12) ròu



P34



- 1) zhā 2) chá 3) shì 4) rè
5) gǔ 6) kù 7) jī 8) qǐ
9) zhuì 10) chǒu 11) shuō 12) ruò

P37



- 1) 爸爸在1962年出生。他的生日是2月25日。他今年44岁。
2) 妈妈在1964年出生。她的生日是4月9日。她今年42岁。
3) 我在1993年出生。我的生日是8月30日。我今年13岁。

P37



- 1) zhā 2) shì 3) chǐ 4) rù 5) jiù
6) qí 7) xú 8) gě 9) cuī 10) wén
11) duō 12) yǒu

Unit 2 Lesson 6

P40



- 1) zǐ 2) cù 3) sū 4) zī 5) cí
6) sǐ 7) cè 8) qǐ 9) cuì

P43



- 1) zé 2) cā 3) sǎ 4) rì 5) jǐ
6) qiě 7) gǒu 8) cǎi

P45



- 1) A: 他多大了?
B: 他十二岁。
2) A: 她叫什么名字?
B: 她叫小月。
3) A: 今天几月几号?
B: 今天九月十号。
4) A: 你家的电话号码是多少?
B: 2565 0189。

5) A: 他住在哪儿?

B: 他住在北京。

6) A: 今天星期几?

B: 星期四。

Unit 3 Lesson 7

P47



- 1) 我今年十岁。今天是我的生日。
2) 我家有四口人: 爸爸、妈妈、姐姐和我。
3) 我们一家人住在北京。
4) 我家的电话号码是2574 1083。

P52



- 1) yá 2) wǒ 3) yī 4) wǔ 5) yǒng
6) wén 7) wāi 8) yuè 9) yǒu

Unit 3 Lesson 8

P56



- 1) wāi 2) lái 3) cuì 4) shuì
5) sāi 6) lēi 7) tuī 8) zài
9) hēi

P61



- 1) A: 你是中学生吗?
B: 不是, 我是小学生。
2) A: 你上几年级?
B: 我上四年级。
3) A: 你是哪国人?
B: 我是中国人。
4) A: 你有兄弟姐妹吗?
B: 有。我有一个姐姐。
5) A: 你的生日是几月几号?
B: 一月十三号。
6) A: 你住在哪儿?
B: 我住在北京。



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Unit 3 Lesson 9

P64

41

- 1) shuí 2) jiǔ 3) zǒu 4) tāo
 5) shǒu 6) gāo 7) xiù 8) lǒu
 9) qiú 10) ròu 11) yáo 12) liū

P68

43

- 1) A: 她是独生女吗?
 B: 不是。她有一个哥哥。
 2) A: 你今年上几年级?
 B: 我上六年级。
 3) A: 你家住在哪儿?
 B: 我家住在北京。
 4) A: 今天几月几号?
 B: 五月十号。
 5) A: 你爸爸工作吗?
 B: 他工作。
 6) A: 你妈妈做什么工作?
 B: 她是老师。

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- A: 你家有几口人?
 B: 五口人: 爸爸、妈妈、哥哥、妹妹和我。
 A: 你爸爸工作吗?
 B: 我爸爸工作。他是商人。
 A: 你妈妈工作吗?
 B: 她不工作。
 A: 你哥哥今年多大了?
 B: 他今年十六岁, 上十一年级。
 A: 你妹妹几岁了?
 B: 她六岁, 上小学一年级。

Unit 4 Lesson 10

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- 1) ér 2) xiě 3) biē 4) jué
 5) lǜè 6) quē 7) xuě 8) niè
 9) ěr 10) yuē 11) tiē 12) piě

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- 1) 现在两点半。
 2) 现在十二点三刻。
 3) 现在九点零三分。
 4) 现在八点零五分。
 5) 现在两点一刻。
 6) 现在十点二十五分。

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- 1) 现在八点零五分。
 2) 现在九点十分。
 3) 现在四点一刻。
 4) 现在七点三刻。
 5) 现在十二点半。
 6) 现在十点五十五分。
 7) 现在差五分六点。
 8) 现在一点二十五分。

Unit 4 Lesson 11

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- 1) sān 2) rén 3) qīn 4) sǔn
 5) yùn 6) jǐn 7) chún 8) bàn
 9) cēn 10) hán 11) gǔn 12) dùn



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- 1) A: 现在北京几点?
B: 早上六点半。
- 2) A: 香港现在几点?
B: 下午四点四十分。
- 3) A: 现在纽约几点?
B: 中午十二点一刻。
- 4) A: 伦敦现在几点?
B: 晚上九点零五分。
- 5) A: 东京现在几点?
B: 上午十一点十分。
- 6) A: 巴黎现在几点?
B: 晚上十点三刻。

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- 1) 我早上七点半起床。
- 2) 我八点吃早饭。
- 3) 我八点一刻去上学。
- 4) 我们八点三刻上课。
- 5) 我中午十二点一刻吃午饭。
- 6) 我们三点二十五分放学。
- 7) 我们家晚上七点吃晚饭。
- 8) 我晚上十点睡觉。

Unit 4 Lesson 12

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- 1) sāng 2) chéng 3) xíng 4) sòng
- 5) páng 6) gēng 7) dǐng 8) yòng

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- 1) 我是小学生。
- 2) 我坐校车上学。
- 3) 我爸爸是律师。
- 4) 我爸爸每天开车上班。
- 5) 我妈妈是秘书。
- 6) 她每天坐地铁上班。

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- 1) A: 你早上几点上学?
B: 七点二十分。
- 2) A: 你怎么上学?
B: 我走路上学。
- 3) A: 你爸爸工作吗?
B: 工作。他是老师。
- 4) A: 你爸爸怎么上班?
B: 他开车上班。
- 5) A: 你妈妈也是老师吗?
B: 不是。她是秘书。
- 6) A: 你妈妈每天怎么上班?
B: 她坐公共汽车上班。

Unit 5 Lesson 13

P97

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- 1) fàndiàn 2) jīngcháng 3) shòushāng
- 4) xuésheng 5) shítou 6) jiǎngbēi
- 7) jīnyú 8) yúncái 9) piàoliang

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- 1) 爸爸喜欢蓝色。
- 2) 妈妈喜欢红色。
- 3) 哥哥喜欢黑色。
- 4) 姐姐喜欢黄色。
- 5) 妹妹喜欢粉红色。
- 6) 我喜欢橙色。



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- 1) A: 大生喜欢什么颜色?
B: 他喜欢绿色。
- 2) A: 小文喜欢什么颜色?
B: 她喜欢粉红色。
- 3) A: 小月喜欢什么颜色?
B: 她喜欢黄色。
- 4) A: 京京喜欢黑色吗?
B: 喜欢。
- 5) A: 王星喜欢灰色吗?
B: 不喜欢。他喜欢棕色。
- 6) A: 王小明喜欢红色吗?
B: 喜欢。他也喜欢蓝色。

Unit 5 Lesson 14

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- 1) gōngniú 2) kùnnan 3) duǎnkù
- 4) chuántǒng 5) tiáozi 6) tàozhuāng
- 7) duànliàn 8) yǒuqíng 9) lǜsè

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- 1) 爸爸穿白色的衬衫。
- 2) 哥哥穿蓝色的牛仔裤。
- 3) 姐姐穿棕色的裙子。
- 4) 我喜欢红色的出租车。
- 5) 弟弟坐黄色的校车上学。
- 6) 妈妈坐紫色的电车上上班。

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- 1) 大生穿白汗衫、蓝短裤。
- 2) 小文穿粉红色的衬衫、紫色的裙子。
- 3) 小月穿红色的毛衣、棕色的裙子。
- 4) 京京穿绿色的外套、黑色的长裤。
- 5) 王星穿灰色的汗衫、黑色的牛仔裤。
- 6) 王小明穿橙色的衬衫、黑色的长裤。

Unit 5 Lesson 15

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- 1) shénme 2) kāishǐ 3) yīnyuè
- 4) xǐhuan 5) liúxíng 6) yáogǔn
- 7) xuéxiào 8) xiōngdì 9) lǚxíng

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- 1) A: 你爸爸长什么样?
B: 他长得高高的。
- 2) A: 你妈妈长什么样?
B: 她长得不高也不矮。
- 3) A: 你哥哥长什么样?
B: 他有大眼睛, 头发短短的。
- 4) A: 你妹妹长什么样?
B: 她有小小的眼睛和小小的嘴巴。
- 5) A: 你弟弟长什么样?
B: 他有大大的眼睛和小小的嘴巴。
- 6) A: 你姐姐长什么样?
B: 她长得矮矮的, 头发长长的。

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小英今年十一岁, 上小学五年级。她长得高高的。她有大大的眼睛、高高的鼻子和大大的嘴巴。她有黑色的长发。她穿衬衫和裙子。

