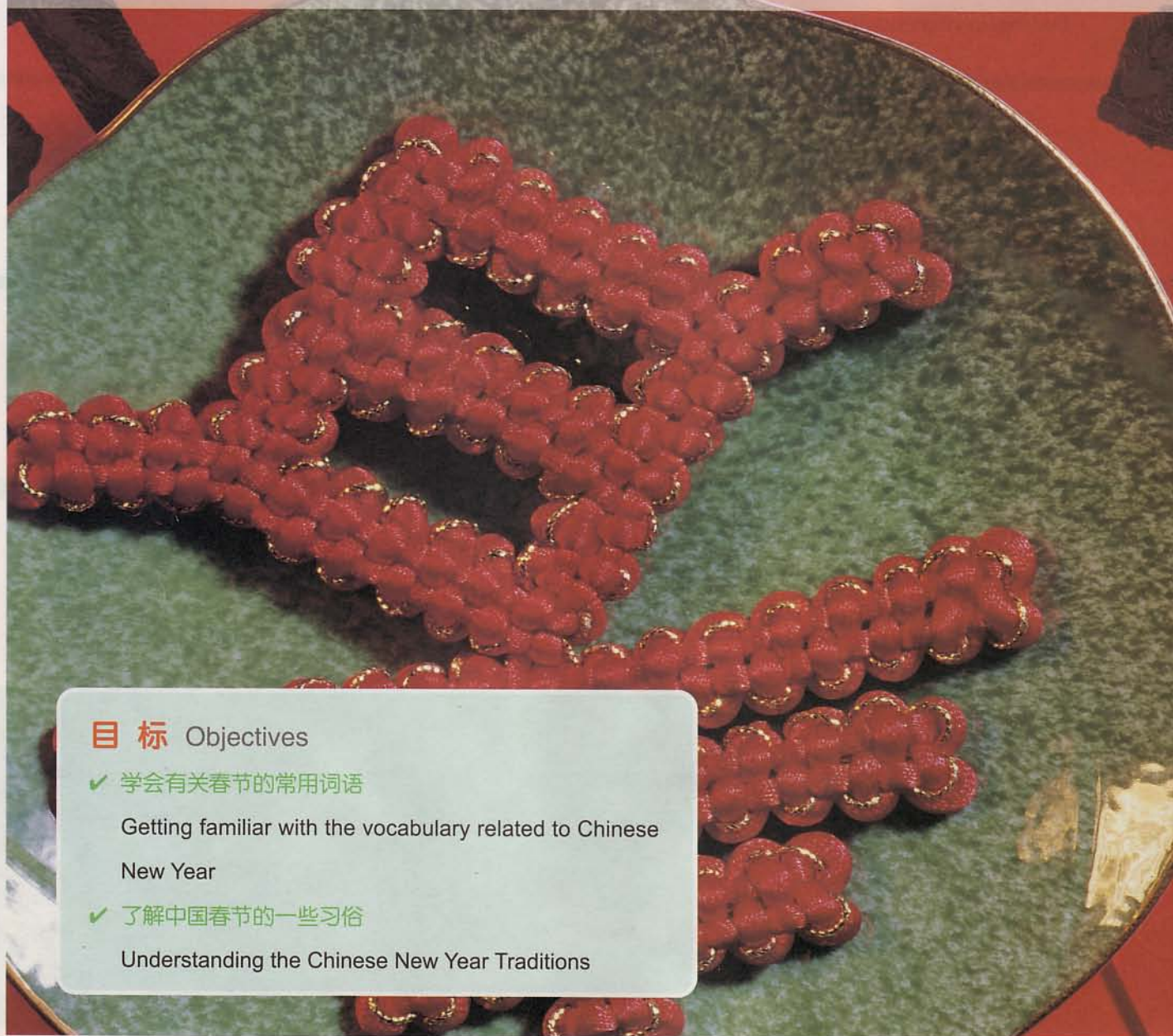


01

Paying a New Year Call to a Friend!

第一课 给您拜年!

dì yī kè gěi nín bǎinián



目标 Objectives

- ✓ 学会有关春节的常用词语

Getting familiar with the vocabulary related to Chinese New Year

- ✓ 了解中国春节的一些习俗

Understanding the Chinese New Year Traditions

热身 Warm-Up



春联
chūnlián
New Year Couplets



鞭炮
biānpào
firecrackers



烟花
yānhuā
fireworks



年夜饭
niányèfàn
dinner on New Year's Eve



春节 晚会
Chūnjié wǎnhuì
New Year's Eve Celebra-
tions



第一部分

Part 1 生词与短语 Words & Phrases



新年 xīnnián	New Year	鞭炮 biānpào	firecrackers
拜年 bàinián	pay a New Year call	真 热闹 zhēn rē'nao	noisy and exciting
贴 春联 tiē chūnlián	paste New Year couplets (on the doorway)	到处 dǎochù	everywhere
春节 Chūnjié	Chinese New Year, Spring Festival	福 fú	luck, auspiciousness, fortune
读音 dúyīn	pronunciation	客气 kèqi	polite

关键句 Key Sentences

给 您 拜 年!

Gěi nín bàinián!

Wishing you a happy New Year!

您 家 门 上 贴 的 是 什 么?

Nín jiā ménshang tiē de shì shénme?

What are those that you pasted on the door?

每 年 春 节 都 要 贴 春 联。

Měinián Chūnjié dōu yào tiē chūnlián.

We paste New Year couplets on the door each year on the Spring Festival.

“到” 和 “倒” 读 音 一 样。

“Dào” hé “dǎo” dúyīn yīyàng.

The word “倒” (upside down) sounds similar to the word “到” (coming).

实景对话 Dialogue

(今天 是 春节, 学生 马克 到 刘老师 家去 拜年)
(Jīntiān shì Chūnjié, xuéshēng Mǎkè dào Liú lǎoshī jiā qù bàinián)

马克: 刘老师, 新年好! 给您 拜年!

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, xīnniánhǎo! Gěi nín bàinián!

刘老师: 谢谢, 新年 好!

Liú lǎoshī: Xièxie, xīnnián hǎo!

马克: 刘老师, 您 家 门上 贴的是 什么?

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, nín jiā ménshang tiē de shì shénme?

刘老师: 是 春联。每 年 春节 都要 贴 春联。

Liú lǎoshī: Shì chūnlián. Měi nián Chūnjié dōu yào tiē chūnlián.

马克: 这是“福”字吧, 为什么 贴 倒了?

Mǎkè: Zhè shì “fú” zì ba, wèishénme tiē dǎo le?

刘老师: 意思是“福”到了, “到”和“倒”读音 一样。

Liú lǎoshī: Yìsi shì “fú” dào le, “dào” hé “dǎo” dúyīn yīyàng.

马克: 中国 春节 真 热闹! 到处 都 在 放 鞭炮。

Mǎkè: Zhōngguó Chūnjié zhēn rè'nao! Dàochù dōu zài fàng biānpào.

刘老师: 是啊, 晚上 还要 放 烟花, 很好看。来 我家 吃

Liú lǎoshī: Shì a, wǎnshang hái yào fàng yānhuā, hěn hǎokàn. Lái wǒ jiā chī

年夜饭 吧。

niányèfàn ba.

马克: 太好了, 谢谢!

Mǎkè: Tài hǎo le, xièxie.

语言注释

在: Indicating an action in progress



Mark: Professor Liu, Happy New Year!

Teacher Liu: Thank you. Happy New Year!

Mark: Professor Liu, What are pasted on the door?

Teacher Liu: They are Spring Festival couplets. We will have them on the door every year at the Spring Festival.

Mark: This must be the word of "fortune". Why is it upside down?

Teacher Liu: It symbolizes the good fortune is coming. The word "upside down" sounds similar to the word "coming" in Chinese.

Mark: Chinese Spring Festival is lots of fun. The firecrackers are everywhere.

Teacher Liu: It is indeed! This evening, there will be fireworks. It will be splendid. Welcome to my home and have New Year's Eve dinner with us.

Mark: Thanks!

活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak



给您拜年
gěi nín bāinián



贴春联
tiē chūnlián



福到了
fú dào le



放鞭炮
fàng biānpào

Step 2 连线搭配 Match



春联
chūnlián

“福”字
fú zì

热闹
rè'nao

鞭炮
biānpào

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

给……拜年 gěi bāinián	给 您 拜年。 Gěi nín bāinián.
	老师 lǎoshī ……
门上贴的是…… mēnshang tiē de shì	门上贴的是 春联 。 Mēnshang tiē de shì chūnlián.
	一幅画 yī fú huà ……
每年春节都要…… mèinián Chūnjié dōu yào	每年春节都要 贴春联 。 Mèinián Chūnjié dōu yào tiē chūnlián.
	包饺子 bāo jiǎo zǐ 去看父母 qù kàn fùmǔ
……和……一样 hé yīyàng	“ 到 ”和“ 倒 ” 读音 一样。 “Dào” hé “dào” dūyīn yīyàng.
	这本书 那本书 价钱 zhèběnshū nàběnshū jiàqián ……



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

录音中提到的活动有

贴春联

吃月饼

放烟花

拜年

回家

看花灯



Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

在中国，_____ 是一年中最重要的节日。
A. 中秋节 B. 春节 C. 元宵节



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

老师和学生 Teacher and Student

任务 Assignment

过年了，学生玛丽去老师家拜年，学生和老师互相介绍本国的重要节日和风俗习惯。

Mary goes to the teacher's house to pay a New Year call. She and her teacher talk about the important festivals and customs in their countries.

Step 2 ▶ 交际体验 Communication Practice

玛丽是加拿大留学生，今年她在中国朋友家里过春节。春节后玛丽给她爸爸妈妈打电话。

题目：中国春节真热闹！

Mary is a university student from Canada. This year she is spending Chinese New Year at a Chinese friend's house. After Spring Festival celebrations, Mary makes a telephone call to her parents in Canada.

Topic: Spring Festival is really exciting!



第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



欢迎 welcome

huānyíng

担心 worry, be afraid

dānxīn

叫 call

jiào

团圆 reunion

tuányuán

重要 important

zhōngyào

顿 (a measure word

dūn for a meal)

全家人 the whole family

quānjiārén

一起 together

yīqǐ

晚会 evening celebration

wǎnhuì

时候 time (when some-

shíhou thing is taking place)

安全 safety

ānquǎn

小心 be careful

xiǎoxīn

关键句 Key Sentences

我担心你不来。

Wǒ dānxīn nǐ bùlái.

I was afraid you weren't coming.

什么时候放烟花?

Shénme shíhou fàng yānhuā?

When will you set off fireworks?

放鞭炮和烟花多热闹!

Fàng biānpào hé yānhuā duō rè'nao!

Setting off fireworks is really fun!

吃完饭就放。

Chī wán fàn jiù fàng.

Right after dinner we'll set them off.

今年春节热闹多了。

Jīnnián Chūnjié rè'nao duō le.

This year's Spring Festival is more exciting than ever.



实景对话 Dialogue

(晚上, 马克来到刘老师家)

(Wǎnshàng, Mǎkè lái dào Liú lǎoshī jiā)

刘老师: 欢迎, 欢迎! 我还担心你不来。

Liú lǎoshī: Huānyíng, huān yíng! Wǒ hái dānxīn nǐ búlái.

马克: 有这么多好吃的东西, 当然要来啦! 为什么

Mǎkè: Yǒu zhème duō hǎochī de dōngxi, dāngrán yào lái la! Wèishénme

叫 年夜饭?

jiào niányèfàn?

刘老师: 年夜饭又叫“团圆饭”, 是中国人一年

Liú lǎoshī: Niányèfàn yòu jiào “tuányuánfàn”, shì Zhōngguó rén yī nián

中 最 重要 的一顿饭。

zhōng zuì zhōngyào de yīdùn fàn.

马克: 听说北方人 **还** 要吃饺子?

Mǎkè: Tīng shuō běifāng rén hái yào chī jiǎozi?

刘老师: 是的。全家人在一起吃饺子, 还要看春节晚会。

Liú lǎoshī: Shìde. Quānjiārén zài yīqǐ chī jiǎozi, hái yào kàn Chūnjié wǎnhuì.

马克: 什么时候放烟花?

Mǎkè: Shénme shíhou fàng yānhuā?

刘老师: 吃完饭就放。前几年北京不能放鞭炮和

Liú lǎoshī: Chī wán fàn jiù fàng. Qián jǐ nián Běijīng bùnéng fàng biānpào hé

烟花。

yānhuā.

马克: 听说 今年 可以 放了。

Mǎkè: Tīngshuō jīnnián kěyǐ fàng le.

刘老师: 是的, 所以今年春节热闹多了。

Liú lǎoshī: Shìde, suǒyǐ jīnnián Chūnjié rè'nao duō le.

马克: 放鞭炮和烟花多热闹啊!

Mǎkè: Fàng biānpào hé yānhuā duō rè'nao a!

刘老师: 可是很多人说不安全。

Liú lǎoshī: Kěshì hěnduō rén shuō bù ānquán.

马克: 小心就可以了。

Mǎkè: Xiǎoxīn jiù kěyǐ le.

刘老师: 我们吃吧, 菜要凉了。

Liú lǎoshī: Wǒmen chība, cài yào liáng le.

马克: 好。

Mǎkè: Hǎo.

语言注释

还: still more, also, in addition.

Teacher Liu: Welcome, Welcome! I was afraid you weren't coming.

Mark: There are so many delicious foods, of course I will come. Why do you call it "New Year's Eve dinner"?

Teacher Liu: The "New Year's Eve dinner" is also called "reunion dinner". This is the most important dinner of a year.

Mark: I've heard that people of North will eat dumplings.

Teacher Liu: Yes, the whole family eats dumplings together. We will also watch Spring Festival celebration programs.

Mark: When will you set off fireworks?

Teacher Liu: It will be after dinner. During the past few years, it was not allowed to set off firecrackers.

Mark: But it is resumed from this year.

Teacher Liu: Yes, that is why it is even more noisy and excited this year!

Mark: Setting off fireworks is really noisy and excited!

Teacher Liu: However some people say it is unsafe.

Mark: We should be very careful.

Teacher Liu: Let's have our dinner. The dishes are getting cold.

Mark: OK.



活动 Activities



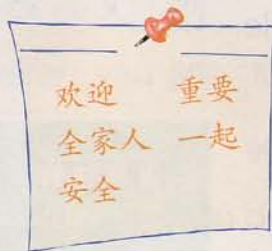
口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match

吃 chī	看 kàn	放 fàng	担心 dān xīn
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不来 bù lái	饺子 jiǎozi	春节 Chūnjié	晚会 wǎnhuì	烟花 yānhuā
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Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks



- ◆ _____ 来中国。
- ◆ 学汉语很 _____。
- ◆ _____ 都喜欢游泳。
- ◆ 我们 _____ 去旅游吧。
- ◆ _____ 第一。

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

什么 时候 ……? Shénme shíhòu ……?	什么 时候 放 鞭炮? Shénme shíhòu fàng piānpào?	吃 完 饭 就 放。 Chīwánfàn jiù fàng
	回 国 huíguó	考 试 回 国 kǎo shì huíguó
我 担 心 …… wǒ dānxīn	我 担 心 你 不 来。 Wǒ dānxīn nǐ bù lái.	
	妈 妈 生 病 māma shēngbìng	
…… 多 …… duō	放 烟 花 多 好 看。 Fàng yānhuā duō hǎokàn.	
	学 汉 语 有 意 思 xué hànyǔ yǒu yìsi	
…… 多 了 duō le	今 年 春 节 热 闹 多 了。 Jīnnián Chūnjié rè nao duō le.	
	那 本 书 简 单 nà běn shū jiǎndān	



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 先听一遍录音, 然后选择。Listen and then make a choice.

马克在 _____ 过的春节。

- A. 林华家 B. 玛丽家 C. 自己家

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音, 然后选择。Listen again and then make a choice.

_____ 在包饺子。

- A. 玛丽和林华 B. 马克和林华的妈妈 C. 玛丽和林华的妈妈



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

两个国别不同的学生

Two foreign students from different countries

任务 Assignment

谈论在中国过春节的所见所闻。

They discuss their experiences of spending the Spring Festival in China.

Step 2 ▶ 交际体验 Communication Practice

卡 尔和安娜都是外国留学生。今年他们一起在中国朋友张明家里过春节。

题目: 我在中国过春节。



Carl and Anna are foreign students. This year they are both going to their Chinese friend Zhang Ming's home for Spring Festival.

Topic: I am spending Spring Festival in China.





中国的传统节日

China's Traditional Festivals



元宵节在农历^①正月十五日。元宵节有赏灯和吃元宵等习惯。到了晚上，人们要走出家门，欣赏彩灯、猜灯谜、放焰火、放鞭炮等。很多地方还有耍龙灯、耍狮子、扭秧歌^②等习俗。



端午节在农历五月初五。相传端午节是为了纪念爱国诗人屈原而产生的，已经有2000多年的历史了。在端午节这天，人们都要吃粽子^③。在南方，许多地方还要赛龙舟。



中秋节在农历八月十五日。像春节一样，中秋节也是家人团聚的日子。这天晚上月亮最圆，所以人们一边吃月饼^④，一边赏月。

A The Lantern Festival is held on the 15th of the first lunar month.

People make paper lanterns and eat sweet dumplings made with glutinous rice flour. At night people go outside, display their lanterns, and set off fireworks. In many places, there are lion and dragon dances.

B The Dragon Boat Festival is on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month. The festival is held to commemorate Chinese patriot and poet Qu Yuan, who lived more than two thousand years ago. On this day everyone eats Zongzi. In southern China many places have Dragon Boat races.

C Mid-Autumn Festival is on the 15th of the 8th lunar month. It is much like Chinese New Year in that it's also a family holiday. On this night the moon is at its fullest. People eat moon cakes and admire the moon.

注释

^① The lunar calendar is the traditional way by which Chinese mark time. January 1st of the lunar calendar is Chinese New Year. ^② In the countryside of north China during the Lantern Festival there is a kind of folk dancing and singing which has been passed down through generations. ^③ Zongzi is sticky rice wrapped in bamboo leaves and steamed. Zongzi is always eaten on Dragon Boat Festival Day. ^④ Moon cake is the special food for Mid-Autumn Festival.



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



老鼠看书 —— 咬文嚼字
lǎoshǔ kàn shū yǎowēnjiǎozì

[pay excessive attention to wording (oft. in finding fault with the usage of words rather than understanding the essence of the matter.)]

学汉字 Word Formation

人
rén



human, 像一个人的侧面。

The character looks like the profile of a human.

休
xiū



rest, 像一个人靠在一棵树上的样子。

The character looks like a person leaning against a tree.

休息 xiūxi, have (or take) a rest; 退休 tuìxiū, retire.

停
tíng



stop, cease, halt, “停”是这个字的声旁。

The “停” is the sound element of the word.

停止 tíngzhǐ、停顿 tíngdùn, both mean to stop or halt.

02

I Stand Treat Today

第二课 今天我请客

dì èr kè jīn tiān wǒ qǐng kè

目标 Objectives

✓ 了解常见菜名

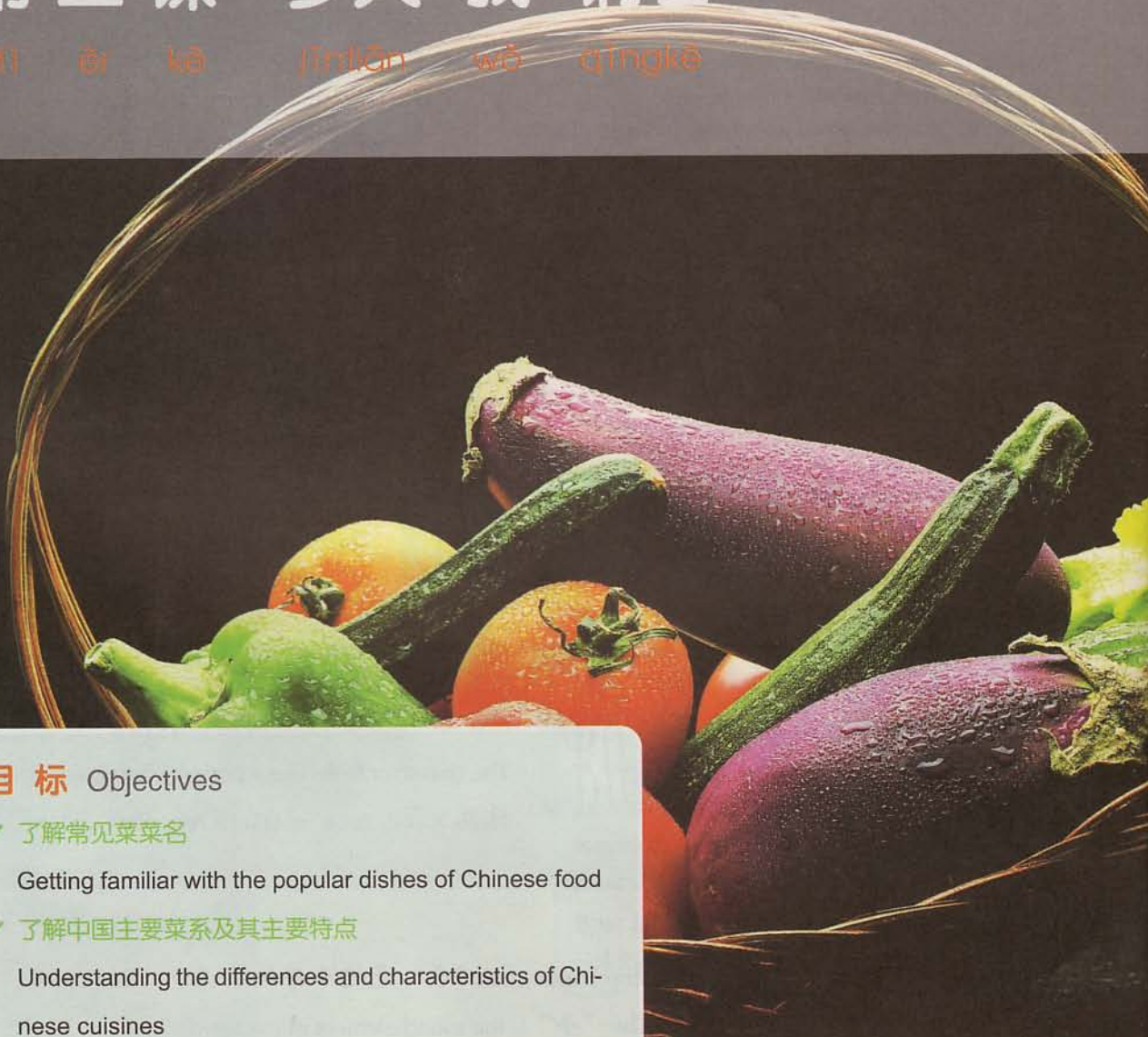
Getting familiar with the popular dishes of Chinese food

✓ 了解中国主要菜系及其主要特点

Understanding the differences and characteristics of Chinese cuisines

✓ 学会点菜

Learn how to order dishes



热身 Warm-Up



热菜

rècǎi
hot dish



凉菜

liángcǎi
cold dish



饮料

yǐnliào
drinks



主食

zhǔshí
stable food



八大菜系的代表菜之一

bā dà cǎixì de dàibiǎocǎi zhīyī
one of the representative dishes of eight different cuisines



第一部分

Part 1 生词与短语 Words & Phrases



饭馆 restaurant

fànguǎn

服务员 waiter(waitress)

fūwūyuǎn

欢迎 光临 welcome

huānyíng guānglín

菜单 menu

cāidān

点菜 order dishes

diǎncài

热菜 hot dish

rècài

汤 soup

tāng

辣 spicy

là

凉菜 cold dish

liángcài

饮料 drink, beverage

yǐnliào

壶 pot

hú

主食 staple food

zhǔshí

两 a unite of weight

liǎng (=50 grams)

稍等 wait a moment

shāoděng

关键句 Key Sentences

我要一个麻婆豆腐, 再要一个酸辣汤。

Wǒ yào yīgè mápódōufu, zài yào yīgè suānlātāng.

Give me spicy bean curd, and spicy and sour soup.

你们有什么饮料?

Nǐmen yǒu shēnme yǐnliào?

What drinks do you have?

有可乐、果汁、啤酒, 还有茶。

Yǒu kělè, guǒzhī, píjiǔ, hái yǒu chá.

We have coke, juices, beer and tea.

实景对话 Dialogue

(下课了, 马克和林华去一家饭馆吃饭)
(Xiàkè le, Mǎkè hé Lín Huā qù yījiā fànguǎn chīfàn)

服务员: 欢迎 光临! 请问 几位?

Fúwùyuán: Huānyíng guānglín! Qǐngwèn jǐwèi?

林华: 两位。

Lín Huā: Liǎngwèi.

服务员: 请坐。这是 菜单。

Fúwùyuán: Qǐngzuò. Zhè shì càidān.

林华(问马克): 你想吃什么?

Lín Huā(wèn Mǎkè): Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?

马克: 来一个辣子鸡吧。你呢?

Mǎkè: Lái yīgè làzǐjī ba. Nǐ ne?

林华: 我要一个麻婆豆腐, 再要一个酸辣汤。

Lín Huā: Wǒ yào yīgè mápódòufu, zài yào yīgè suānlàtāng.

服务员: 要凉菜吗?

Fúwùyuán: Yào liángcài ma?

林华: 不要。你们有什么饮料?

Lín Huā: Bù yào. Nǐmen yǒu shénme yǐnliào?

服务员: 有可乐、果汁、啤酒, 还有茶。

Fúwùyuán: Yǒu kělè, guǒzhī, píjiǔ, hái yǒu chá.

马克: 来一壶茶吧。

Mǎkè: Lái yīhú chá ba.

服务员: 好。请问 主食要什么?

Fúwùyuán: Hǎo. Qǐngwèn zhǔshí yào shénme?



马克: 我要三两饺子。

Mǎkè: Wǒ yào sānliǎng jiǎozi.

林华: 我要一碗米饭。

Lín Huá: Wǒ yào yīwǎn mǐfàn.

服务员: 好。请稍等。

Fúwùyuán: Hǎo. Qǐng shāoděng.

Waitress: Welcome! How many people do you have?

Lin Hua: Two.

Waitress: Sit down please. Here is the menu.

Lin Hua: What would you like to eat?

Mark: Spicy chicken. What about You?

Lin Hua: I like spicy bean curd and spicy and sour soup.

Waitress: Would you like to have some cold dishes?

Lin Hua: No. Thanks. What drinks do you have?

Waitress: We have coke, juices, beer and tea.

Mark: Give us a pot of tea please.

Waitress: OK. What kind of stable food would you like?

Mark: Give me 3 *liang* dumplings please.

Lin Hua: Give me one bowl of rice please.

Waitress: OK. Please wait a moment.

活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak



要 三两 饺子
yào sānliǎng jiǎozi



要 一个 辣子鸡
yào yīgè làzǐjī



我要一个麻婆豆腐
wǒ yào yīgè mápōdòufu



要果汁吗
yào guǒzhī ma



再要一个酸辣汤
zài yào yīgè suānlàtāng

Step 2 连线搭配 Match(答案不是唯一的)

饮料 茶 可乐 啤酒 菜 米饭 饺子 汤
yǐnliào chá kělè píjiǔ cài mǐfàn jiǎozi tāng



Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

你们有什么……?
Nǐmen yǒu shénme

你们有什么饮料?
Nǐmen yǒu shénme yǐnliào?

我们这儿有可乐、啤酒。
wǒmen zhèr yǒu kělè, píjiǔ.

特色菜
tèsè cài

狮子头、古老肉
shīzitōu, gǔlǎoròu

热菜
rècài

辣子鸡、麻婆豆腐
làzǐjī, mápōdòufu

凉菜
liāngcài

水果沙拉
shuǐguǒshālā

主食
zhǔshí

米饭、饺子
mǐfàn, jiǎozi

汤
tāng

酸辣汤、番茄鸡蛋汤
suānlàtāng, fānqiéjīdàntāng



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 先听一遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

马克点了 _____。

- A. 热菜 B. 凉菜 C. 可乐

马克 _____ 酸辣汤。

- A. 喜欢 B. 不喜欢 C. 没喝过

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

这儿的 _____ 不错。

- A. 鱼香肉丝 B. 麻婆豆腐 C. 烤鸭

马克点了 _____ 瓶可乐。

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

马克和卡尔 Mark and Carl

任务 Assignment

下课了，马克和卡尔去学校的饭馆吃饭。

After class, Mark and Carl went to a restaurant to have lunch.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice

讲讲你来中国以后去饭馆吃饭的过程。



Tell us your experience of eating in a restaurant in China.



第二部分

Part 2 生词与短语 Words & Phrases



好吃 delicious

hǎochī

菜系 cuisine, food

cāixì

比如 for example

bǐrú

比较 comparatively,
relatively

bǐjiào

清淡 light (food)

qīngdān

甜 sweet

tián

有点儿 a little bit

yǒudiǎnr

饮食 food and drink

yǐnshí

油腻 greasy

yóunì

更 more, even more

gēng

最 most

zuì

请客 stand treat

qǐngkè

结账 pay a bill

jiézhàng

关键句 Key Sentences

好吃 是 好吃, 不过 有点儿 辣。

Hǎochī shì hǎochī, būguò yǒudiǎnr là.

It is delicious, but it's a little bit spicy.



淮扬菜比较清淡，广东菜有点儿甜。

Huāiyāng cài bǐjiào qīngdàn, Guǎngdōng cài yǒudiǎnr tián.

Huaiyang cuisine tastes light, Guangdong cuisine tastes sweet.

南方菜更清淡。

Nánfāng cài gèng qīngdàn.

Southern food tastes light.

我最喜欢吃广东菜。

Wǒ zuì xǐhuan chī Guǎngdōng cài.

I like Guangdong food the most.

实景对话 Dialogue

(饭馆里，马克和林华在吃饭)

(Fānguǎn lǐ, Mǎkè hé Lín Huā zài chīfàn)

林华：你觉得今天的菜好吃吗？

Lín Huā: Nǐ jué de jīntiān de cài hǎochī ma?

马克：好吃是好吃，不过有点儿辣。

Mǎkè: Hǎochī shì hǎochī, bùguò yǒudiǎnr là.

林华：这里是一家川菜馆，四川菜都 有点儿辣。

Lín Huā: Zhèlǐ shì yījiā chuāncài guǎn, Sìchuān cài dōu yǒudiǎnr là.

马克：四川菜？

Mǎkè: Sìchuān cài?

林华：中国有**八大菜系**，每个菜系都有自己的特点。

Lín Huā: Zhōngguó yǒu bādàcāixì, měi gè cāixì dōu yǒu zìjǐ de tèdiǎn.

比如，淮扬菜比较清淡，广东菜有点儿甜。

Bǐ rú, Huāiyāng cài bǐjiào qīngdàn, Guǎngdōng cài yǒudiǎnr tián,

马克：我知道，四川菜 有点儿辣。

Mǎkè: Wǒ zhīdào, Sìchuān cài yǒudiǎnr là.

林华: 对! 中国人有一句话叫“民以食为天”。中国

Lín Huā: Duì! Zhōngguó rén yǒu yī jù huà jiào “mín yǐ shí wéi tiān”. Zhōngguó

的饮食文化很有特点: 北方菜有点儿油腻,

de yǐnshí wénhuà hěn yǒu tèdiǎn: běifāng cài yǒudiǎnr yóunì,

南方菜更清淡。

nānfāng cài gèng qīngdǎn.

马克: 南方菜更合我口味。你喜欢吃什么菜?

Mǎkè: Nānfāng cài gèng hé wǒ kǒuwèi. Nǐ xǐhuan chī shénme cài?

林华: 我最喜欢吃广东菜。

Lín Huā: Wǒ zuì xǐhuan chī Guǎngdōng cài.

马克: 好, 下次我请你吃广东菜。

Mǎkè: Hǎo, xiàcì wǒ qǐng nǐ chī Guǎngdōng cài.

林华: 好。今天我请客。服务员, 结账!

Lín Huā: Hǎo. Jīntiān wǒ qǐngkè. Fúwùyuǎn, jiézhàng!

语言注释

八大菜系: Eight cuisines include, Shandong food, Guangdong food, Sichuan food, Zhejiang food, Jiangsu food, Fujian food, Hunan food and Anhui food.

Lin Hua: Is today's food delicious?

Mark: Yes, it is, but it is a little bit spicy.

Lin Hua: This is a Sichuan food restaurant. Sichuan food tastes spicy.

Mark: What do you mean Sichuan food?

Lin Hua: We have eight different styles of foods in China, and each style food has its own flavor. For example, Huaiyang food tastes light, Guangdong food tastes sweat.

Mark: I see. Sichuan food tastes spicy.

Lin Hua: Right, in China, people often say "Hunger breeds discontentment". Chinese food culture is very unique: northern Chinese food tastes greasy and southern Chinese food tastes light.

Mark: Southern Chinese food is more suitable to me. What food do you like?

Lin Hua: I like Guangdong food the most.

Mark: Next time, I will invite you to have Guangdong food.

Lin Hua: I will stand treat today. Waiter, bring me the bill.



活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match

四川 菜

Sìchuān cài

湖南 菜

Húnán cài

广东 菜

Guǎngdōng cài

淮扬 菜

Huáiyāng cài

辣

là

甜

tián

清淡

qīngdàn

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks

- ◆ 今天他 _____。
- ◆ 在超市,先买东西,再 _____。
- ◆ 我们到饭馆的时候,服务员说:“_____”。
- ◆ 妈妈做的饭菜最 _____。
- ◆ 他们两个,马克 _____ 高。
- ◆ 八大菜系里,玛丽 _____ 喜欢四川菜。

好吃、比较、
最、欢迎光临、
结账、请客

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

adj. + 是 + adj., 不过……

shì būguò

菜 好吃 是 好吃, 不过 有点 辣。

Cài hǎochī shì hǎochī, būguò yǒudiǎn là.

衣服 好看 好看 有点 贵

yīfu hǎokàn hǎokàn yǒudiǎn guì

作业 好做 好做 有点 多

zuòyè hǎozuō hǎozuō yǒudiǎn duō

	她	漂亮	漂亮	有点	瘦
	tā	piàoliang	piàoliang	yǒudiǎn	shòu
……比……	淮扬	菜	比	四川	菜
	Huáiyáng	cài	bǐ	Sīchuān	cài
				清淡。	
				清淡。	
	热菜	凉菜	好吃		
	rècài	liángcài	hǎochī		
	衣服	鞋	便宜		
	yīfu	xié	piányi		
	骑车	走路	快		
	qíchē	zǒulù	kuài		



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

今天 请客。

- A. 马克 B. 林华 C. 一个朋友

林华喜欢 。

- A. 广东菜 B. 淮扬菜 C. 四川菜

Step 2 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

他们最后决定吃 。

- A. 广东菜 B. 山东菜 C. 四川菜

他们准备 去吃饭。

- A. 骑车 B. 走路 C. 坐车



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

全班分组

Group discussion

任务 Assignment

互相询问小组成员吃过哪些菜系的中国菜,自己的喜好。

Ask each other the food they have tried. Ask each other which food they like the most.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



把 会话练习 1 中你们小组的情况介绍给全班同学。

题目: 我们喜欢 _____。

Tell the whole class what you have discussed in group discussion.

Topic: We like _____.





中国的饮食文化

China's Food Culture



中国人一天一般吃三顿饭:早饭、午饭、晚饭。

中国人的早饭比较简单。在北方,人们经常吃粥、豆浆、油条、牛奶、馒头、鸡蛋等食物。在南方,人们还经常吃一些面条。

中国人认为,早饭要吃得有点儿好,午饭要吃多点,晚饭要少吃点。这就是俗话说的:早吃好,午吃饱,晚吃好。



在中国的饭馆吃饭,上菜的顺序一般是先上凉菜,再上饮料、热菜、主食和汤。

有的饭馆会先给客人一壶茶水。这壶茶是不要钱的。有的饭馆的茶水比较好,品种也比较多,这样的茶水是要付钱的。

中国人很喜欢在吃饭的时候喝茶。茶可以在吃饭以前喝,也可以在饭后喝。

中国的饮食文化在全世界都非常出名,在中国菜里,“满汉全席”又非常出名。

“满汉全席”里的菜有汉族的名菜也有满族的名菜。“满汉全席”先上点心,再上三道茶,然后才正式开始上菜。上菜的顺序是冷菜、头菜、炒菜、饭菜、甜菜、点心和水果等。它最少有一百零八种菜,一般分三天吃完。



A In China, we eat 3 meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

The breakfast is simple. In northern China, we often eat congee, soybean milk, *youtiao* (deep-fried twisted dough sticks), milk, steamed bread, and egg. In southern China, people like to eat noodles.

In China, we hold that breakfast should be good, the lunch should be enough, the dinner should be small. People often say: a fine breakfast, a full lunch, and a small dinner.

B In a Chinese restaurant, the order of serving dishes is as follows: cold dishes, drinks, hot dishes, staple food and soup. In some restaurants, tea is served first and it is free. Some restaurants offer different kinds of tea, which are very good. However, you have to pay for it. We like to drink tea over a meal. We drink tea either before or after a meal.

C Chinese food is very famous in the world, and *Manhan Quanshi* is very famous in China.

Manhan Quanshi (complete feast of the *Man* and the *Han* nationalities) includes many famous dishes of both the *Man* and the *Han* nationalities. The serving order of *Manhan Quanshi* is as follows: dimsum first, then three courses of tea, then regular dishes. The regular dishes include cold dishes, beginning dishes, fried dishes, staple food, sweets, dimsum, and fruits. *Manhan Quanshi* have at least 108 dishes. It usually takes three days to finish the meal.



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



对牛弹琴

duì niú tán qín

(Play the lute to a cow. Address the wrong audience, talk over sb's head.)

学汉字 Word Formation

鱼

yú



fish, 像一条鱼的样子。

The character looks like a fish.

鲜

xiān



fresh, delicious, “鱼”和“羊”都表示这个字的意思。

The “鱼” and “羊” together indicate the meaning of the word.

新鲜 xīnxiān, fresh; 鲜艳 xiānyàn, bright-coloured; gaily-coloured.

鲤

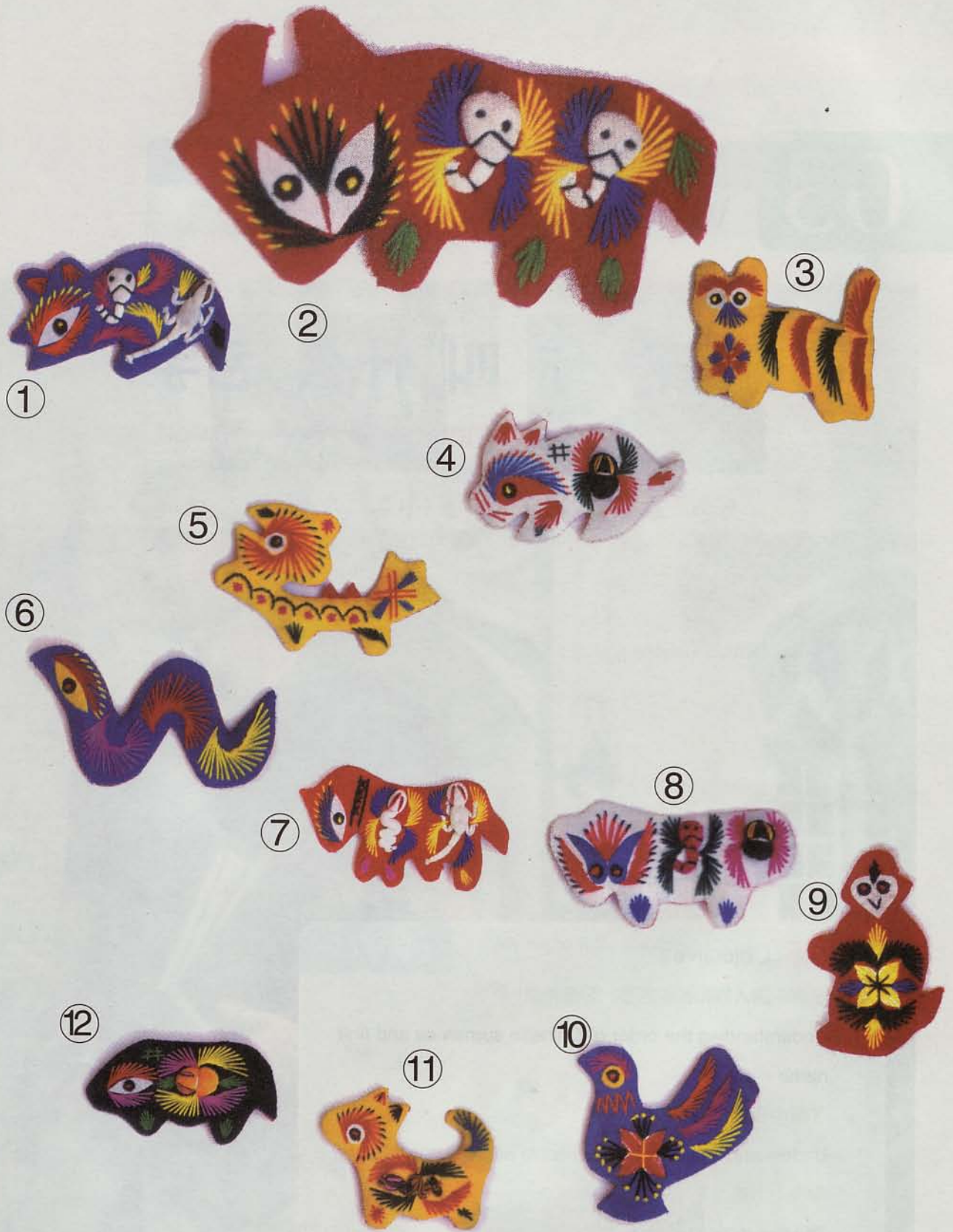
lǐ



carp, “里”是这个字的声旁。

The “里” is the sound element of the word.

鲤鱼 lǐ yú, carp.



①鼠 ②牛 ③虎 ④兔 ⑤龙 ⑥蛇
 ⑦马 ⑧羊 ⑨猴 ⑩鸡 ⑪狗 ⑫猪

03

What's Your Name?

第三课 你叫什么名字?

dī sān kè nǐ jiào shénme míngzi

目标 Objectives

✓ 了解中国人姓和名的顺序、习惯特点

Understanding the order of Chinese surnames and first name

✓ 了解中国人的互称

Understanding how Chinese people address one another

✓ 中国五大姓

The five most common Chinese surnames

✓ 中国人名的特点

Characteristics of Chinese names



热身 Warm-Up



你叫什么名字?
Nǐ jiào shénme míng zì?
What is your name?



我正跟学生
Wǒ zhèng gēn xuēsheng
谈话呢。
tánhuà ne.
I am talking with my student.



我叫刘小明。
Wǒ jiào Liú Xiǎomíng.
My name is liu xiaoming.

老李和老张
Lǎo lǐ hé lǎo zhāng
old Liu and old Zhang





第一部分

Part 1

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



美国 America
měiguó

妻子 wife
qīzi

然后 after
ránhòu

结婚 marry, get married
jiéhūn

变 change
biàn

文化 culture
wēnhuà

习惯 custom
xíguàn

该 should, ought to
gāi

认识 to know (a person)
rènshi

关键句 Key Sentences

你叫什么名字?

Nǐ jiào shēnme míngzi?

What is your name?

在中国, 我们先说姓, 然后说名。

Zài Zhōngguó, wǒmen xiān shuō xìng, ránhòu shuō míng.

In China we say our surname first, followed by our personal name.

怎么您的姓跟他们的不一样呢?

Zěnmē nín de xìng gēn tāmen de bù yí yàng ne?

Why is your surname different from theirs'?

实景对话 Dialogue

玛丽: 你们好!

Mǎlì: Nǐmen hǎo!

刘老师: 你好! 你叫什么名字?

Liú lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo! Nǐ jiào shēnme míngzi?

玛丽: 我叫 玛丽·赫本。

Mǎlì: Wǒ jiào Mǎlì · hēběn.

刘老师: 这 **位** 是我的妻子。这是 我的孩子。

Liú lǎoshī: Zhè wèi shì wǒ de qīzi. Zhè shì wǒde háizi.

刘小明: 你好! 我叫 刘小明。在 中国, 我们先说 姓,

Liú Xiǎomíng: Nǐhǎo! wǒ jiào Liú xiǎomíng. Zài Zhōngguó, wǒmen xiān shuō xìng,
然后 说 名。

ránhòu shuō míng.

李平: 你好, 玛丽。

Lǐ Píng: Nǐhǎo, Mǎlì.

玛丽: 您好!

Mǎlì: Nínhǎo!

李平: 我 姓 李, 叫 李平。

Lǐ Píng: Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Píng.

玛丽: 怎么 您的 姓 跟 他们的 不一样 呢?

Mǎlì: Zěnmē nín de xìng gēn tāmen de bù yīyàng ne?

李平: 是的。我 姓 的是 我 爸爸的 姓, 在 中国, 女人

Lǐ Píng: Shì de. Wǒ xìng de shì wǒ bàba de xìng, zài Zhōngguó, nǚrén
结婚 后 姓 不变。

jiéhūn hòu xìng bù biàn.

玛丽: 是 吗? 真 有意思! 我 觉得 这个 习俗 比较 好。

Mǎlì: Shì ma? Zhēn yǒu yìsi! Wǒ juéde zhège xí sú bǐjiào hǎo.

李平: 我们 也 觉得 很好。

Lǐ Píng: Wǒmen yě juéde hěn hǎo.



玛丽: 好了, 我该去上课了。很高兴认识你们。

Mǎlì: Hǎo le, wǒ gāi qù shàngkè le. Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐmen.

刘老师: 我们也很高兴。再见!

Liú lǎoshī: Wǒmen yě hěn gāoxìng. Zàijiàn!

玛丽: 再见!

Mǎlì: Zàijiàn!

语言注释

位: classifier, used before people.

Mary: How do you do!

Teacher Liu: How do you do! What's your name?

Mary: My name is Mary Heben.

Teacher Liu: This is my wife, and this is my child.

Liu Xiaoming: How do you do! I am Liu Xiaoming. My surname is Liu, and my first name is Xiaoming. In China, we say our surname first, and then our first name.

Li Ping: How do you do! Mary.

Mary: How do you do!

Li Ping: My surname is Li, and I am Li Ping.

Mary: Why do you not have the same surname?

Li Ping: No, I follow my father's surname. In China, women keep their maiden name even after marriage.

Mary: Is that true? It's interesting. I like this custom.

Li Ping: We like this custom too.

Mary: OK. It is time to go to class. I am very glad to meet you.

Teacher Liu: We are very glad to meet you too. Good bye!

Mary: Good bye!

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak

你叫什么名字?

Nǐ jiào shēnme míngzì?





这是我爸爸和我妈妈。
Zhè shì wǒ bàba hé wǒ māma.



认识你我很高兴。
Rènshi nǐ wǒ hěn gāoxìng.

Step 2 连线搭配 Match

她叫
tājiào

他姓
tāxìng

一位
yīwèi

老李
lǎolǐ

王
wáng

小花
xiǎohuā

觉得挺好
juéde tǐnghǎo

教师
jiàoshī

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

我姓……, 叫……。我是……
Wǒ xìng……, jiào……。Wǒ shì……

我姓王, 叫王小花。我是学生。
Wǒ xìng Wáng, jiào Wáng Xiǎo huā. Wǒ shì xuésheng.

李 李明 老师
Lǐ Lǐmíng lǎoshī

张 张林 医生
Zhāng Zhānglín yīshēng

……跟……不一样
gēn bùyīyàng.

我的姓跟他的姓不一样。
Wǒde xìng gēn tāde xìng bùyīyàng.

他的衣服 我的衣服
tāde yīfu wǒde yīfu

要去图书馆。

A. 马克和林华

B. 马克和约翰

C. 林华和约翰



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

一个中国学生跟一个外国学生

A Chinese student and a foreign student

任务 Assignment

这两个学生第一次见面。他们互相介绍姓、名、国籍等。

The two students are meeting for the first time. They introduce each other's surnames, first names and nationalities.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



马克的新朋友约翰刚到中国，马克告诉他，在中国，姓在名的前边。而且，中国女人结婚后不改姓。

题目：中国人的姓在前边！

Mark's friend Jone has just arrived in China. Mark tells him surnames are first in China. Mark also tells him that women in China keep their maiden name even after marriage.

Topic: Chinese surnames go first!





第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



因为 because

yīnwēi

年轻 young

niánqīng

所以 therefore

suǒyǐ

最近 recently

zuìjìn

教授 professor

jiāoshòu

各位 everyone

gèwèi

关键句 Key Sentences

你姓林还是名字叫小林?

Nǐ xìng Lín háishì míngzì jiào xiǎolín?

Is your surname Lin or your first name Lin?

我姓林, 因为年轻, 所以刘老师叫我小林。

Wǒ xìng Lín, yīnwēi niánqīng, suǒyǐ Liú lǎoshī jiào wǒ xiǎo Lín.

My surname is Lin, because of my age, Teacher Liu calls me "little" Lin.

我正跟学生谈话呢。

Wǒ zhèng gēn xuēsheng tánhuà ne.

I am talking with my students.

实景对话 Dialogue

(刘老师 跟林华、马克在路边交谈)

(Liú lǎoshī gēn Lín Huā, Mǎkè zài lùbiān jiāotán)

刘老师: 小林啊, 在看外语书吗?

Liú lǎoshī: XiǎoLín a, zài kàn wàiyǔ shū ma?

语言注释

刘老师: Liu is the teacher's surname. In Chinese surnames are put before a person's occupation. For example, 李医生.

小: a prefix used when addressing younger people. It demonstrates kindness and caring.

林华：是的，刘老师。

Lín Huá: Shì de, Liú lǎoshī.

马克：你姓林还是名字叫小林?

Mǎkè: Nǐ xìng Lín háishi míngzi jiào xiǎolín?

林华：我姓林，因为年轻，所以刘老师叫我小林。

Lín Huá: Wǒ xìng Lín, yīnwèi niánqīng, suǒyǐ Liú lǎoshī jiào wǒ xiǎoLín.

(这时，一位王教授走过来了)

(Zhèshí, yīwèi Wáng jiàoshòu zǒu guò lái le)

王教授：嗨，老刘啊，你最近好吗?

Wáng jiàoshòu: Hāi, lǎoLiú a, nǐ zuìjìn hǎoma?

刘老师：啊，是老王，我很好。我正跟学生谈话

Liú lǎoshī: Á, shì lǎoWáng, wǒ hěnhǎo. Wǒ zhèng gēn xuésheng tánhuà
呢。

ne.

马克：老王好!

Mǎkè: Lǎowáng hǎo!

林华：王教授好!

Lín Huá: Wáng jiàoshòu hǎo!

刘老师：哈哈! 马克，你不能叫他老王，如果你也六十岁，

Liú lǎoshī: Hāhā! Mǎkè, nǐ bùnéng jiào tā lǎoWáng, rúguǒ nǐ yě liùshísuì,
你可以那么叫。你该叫他王教授。

nǐ kěyǐ nàme jiào. Nǐ gāi jiào tā Wáng jiàoshòu.

马克：真对不起，王教授。

Mǎkè: Zhēn duìbùqǐ, Wáng jiàoshòu.

语言注释

老: a prefix used to address older people which also demonstrates kindness and respect.



王教授：没关系。好了，各位，我还有事，先走了，再见！

Wáng jiàoshòu: Méiguānxi. Hǎo le, gè wèi, wǒ hái yǒu shì, xiān zǒu le, zài jiàn!

刘老师、林华、马克：好，再见！

Liú lǎoshī, Lín Huā, Mǎkè: Hǎo, zài jiàn!

Teacher Liu: Xiao Lin, are you reading a foreign language book?

Lin Hua: Yes, I am, Professor Liu.

Mark: Is your family name Lin or your first name Xiao Lin?

Lin Hua: My family name is Lin. Since I am younger than Professor Liu, he calls me Xiaolin.

Professor Wang: Hello, Lao Liu, how are you doing?

Teacher Liu: Hello, Lao Wang, I am fine. I am talking to my students.

Mark: Hello, Lao Wang.

Lin Hua: Hello, Professor Wang.

Teacher Liu: Ha-ha, Mark, you should not call him Lao Wang except you are over sixty's. You should call him Professor Wang.

Mark: I am sorry, Professor Wang.

Professor Wang: Never mind. OK, I have to go. Goodbye.

Teacher Liu, Lin Hua, Mark: Goodbye.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match

看

kàn

谈

tān

吃

chī

认识

rènshi

老师

lǎoshī

包子

bāozi

书

shū

电影

diànyǐng

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks



- ◆ 我不 _____ 他, 请你介绍一下儿。
- ◆ 我的 _____ 是早起床, 早睡觉。
- ◆ 已经七点五十分了, _____ 去学校上课了。
- ◆ 你弟弟 _____ 什么名字?
- ◆ 我们的文化 _____ 他们的不一样。
- ◆ _____ 我爷爷身体不很好。

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

你好! 这是…… Nǐ hǎo! Zhè shì	你好! 这是 我 朋友 老王。 Nǐ hǎo! Zhè shì wǒ péngyou LǎoWǎng.
	我 女 朋友 王兰 wǒ nǚ péngyou WángLán
你该叫他…… Nǐ gāi jiào tā	你该叫他 王教授。 Nǐ gāi jiào tā Wáng jiào shòu.
	张 叔叔 Zhāng shūshu
…… 最近 …… zùijìn	你 妈妈 最近 好 吗? Nǐ māma zùijìn hǎo ma?
	刘老师 忙 Liulǎoshī mǎng



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

一个老教授和一个学生

An old professor and a student

任务 Assignment

他们在街上见面了, 互相打招呼。注意一老一小如何互相打招呼。

The professor and student run into one another on the street and say hello. Pay attention to the example of the older and younger person greeting one another.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



一名中国学生和他的外国朋友去王教授家, 并向教授介绍他的外国朋友。教授向他们介绍自己的家人, 然后他们一起喝茶、听音乐。

题目: 见到你很高兴。

A Chinese student and his foreign friend go to visit the home of Professor Wang. Professor Wang introduces them his family. They drink tea together, talk and listen to music.

Topic: It's nice to meet you.





文化窗口 Culture Window

A

中国人一般姓父亲的姓,也有极少数的人姓母亲的姓。女人结婚之后,仍然保留自己的姓。

B



中国人的姓有单姓与复姓之分。张、王、李、赵、刘是最多见的单姓。诸葛、欧阳、端木、公孙是最常见的复姓。

A Most Chinese people take their father's surname, a small minority take their mother's name. After marriage women keep their maiden name.

B Chinese have single and compound surnames. The most common single surnames are Zhang, Wang, Li, Zhao and Liu. The most common compound are Zhuge, Ouyang, Duanmu and Gongsun.

C First names are also one or two characters. For examples: Wang Ping, Li Ming, Zhang Hua, Li Xiaoshan and Zhao Pingping.

C

中国人的名字一般由两个汉字或者一个汉字组成。如:王平,李明,李小山,赵平等。



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



不入虎穴 —— 焉得虎子
bù rù hǔ xué yān dé hǔ zǐ

How can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair? fig. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

学汉字 Word Formation

女

nǚ



woman, female, 像一个女人的样子。

The character looks like the shape of a woman.

姓

xìng



surname, “生”是这个字的声旁。

The “生” is the sound element of the word.

姓名 xìngmíng, name; 贵姓 guìxìng, honorable surname.

嫁

jià



get married, “家”是这个字的声旁。

The “家” is the sound element of the word.

婚嫁 hūnjià, marriage; 出嫁 chūjià, get married

04

May You Remain Happily Married to a Ripe Old Age

第四课 祝你们白头偕老!

dì sì kè zhù nǐmen bāitóuxiélǎo

目标 Objectives

✓ 了解颜色的文化特点

Understanding the significance of color in Chinese culture

✓ 婚礼上的祝福语

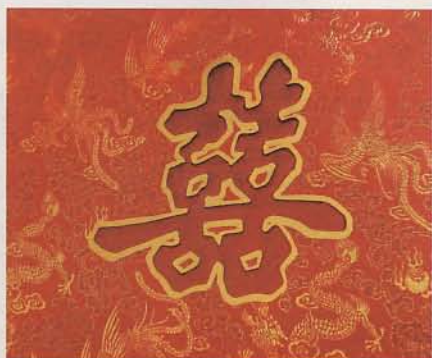
Auspicious words for Chinese wedding ceremonies

✓ 中国人从恋爱到婚姻

From falling in love to getting married

✓ 婚礼的置办

What needs to be bought for a wedding



红双喜
hōngshuāngxǐ
double happiness

(着古装的) 新郎 新娘
xīnlǎng xīnniáng
bride and groom



新房
xīnfāng
bridal chamber



第一部分

Part 1

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



试衣服

Try on clothes

shì yīfu

参加 婚礼

Attend a wedding

cānjiā hūnlǐ

可是

but, yet, however

kěshì

蓝色

blue

lānsè

黑色

black

hēisè

颜色

colour

yánsè

喜庆

happy celebration

xǐqìng

新娘

bride

xīnniáng

新郎

groom

xīnlǎng

婚纱

wedding gown

hūnshā

葬礼

funeral

zānglǐ

新房

bridal chamber

xīnfáng

关键句 Key Sentences

参加 (一个) 婚礼。

Cānjiā (yīgè) hūnlǐ.

attend a wedding.

因为 今天 我要 去 参加 婚礼。

Yīnwèi jīntiān wǒ yào qù cānjiā hūnlǐ.

Because I have to attend a wedding today.

我们 穿 什么 颜色的 都可以。

Wǒmen chuān shénme yánsè de dōu kěyǐ.

We can wear any color we want.

实景对话 Dialogue

玛丽: 张梅, 你在忙什么呢?

Mǎlì: Zhāng Méi, nǐ zài máng shénme ne?

张梅: 我在试衣服呢。你看看我穿这件衣服怎么样?

Zhāng Méi: Wǒ zài shì yīfu ne. Nǐ kànkan wǒ chuān zhè jiàn yīfu zěnmeyàng?

玛丽: 太红了! 我觉得旁边那件浅蓝色和黑色的

Mǎlì: Tài hóng le! Wǒ juéde pāngbiān nà jiàn qiǎn lǎnsè hé hēisè de

都不错。你为什么不去试试呢?

dōu búcuò. Nǐ wèishénme bú shìshi ne?

张梅: 我不太喜欢蓝色。黑色的可不能穿, 因为今天

Zhāng Méi: Wǒ bú tài xǐhuan lǎnsè. Hēisè de kě bùnéng chuān, yīnwèi jīntiān

我要去参加婚礼。

wǒ yào qù cānjiā hūnlǐ.

玛丽: 为什么? 在我们国家, 穿什么颜色的都可

Mǎlì: Wèishénme? Zài wǒmen guójiā, chuān shénme yánsè de dōu kě

以, 漂亮就行。

yǐ. piàoliang jiù xíng.

张梅: 在中国, 新娘要穿白色婚纱和红色旗袍。

Zhāng Méi: Zài Zhōngguó, xīnniáng yào chuān báisè hūnshā hé hóngsè qípào.

参加婚礼的人一般要穿喜庆的颜色, 不穿

Cānjiā hūnlǐ de rén yībān yào chuān xǐqìng de yánsè, bù chuān

黑色, 白色也很少。因为在很多地方, 参加葬礼

hēisè, báisè yě hěn shǎo. Yīnwèi zài hěnduō dìfang, cānjiā zànglǐ

时, 人们才穿白色和黑色。

shí, rénmen cái chuān báisè hé hēisè.



玛丽：是嘛！

Mǎlì: Shì ma!

张梅：在中国，结婚时红色是最重要的颜色。

Zhāng Méi: Zài Zhōngguó, jiéhūn shí hóngsè shì zuì zhòngyào de yánsè.

玛丽：真有意思，我能跟你去参加那个婚礼吗？

Mǎlì: Zhēn yǒu yìsi, wǒ néng gēn nǐ qù cānjiā nàge hūnlǐ ma?

张梅：没问题，新娘和新郎是我的好朋友，我还可以

Zhāng Méi: Méiwèntí, xīnniáng hé xīnlǎng shì wǒ de hǎopéngyou, Wǒ hái kě

以带你去参观新房。

yǐ dài nǐ qù cānguān xīnfāng.

玛丽：太好了！**那**我也要穿一件漂亮衣服。

Mǎlì: Tài hǎo le! Nà wǒ yě yào chuān yījiàn piàoliang yīfu.

语言注释

怎么样: at the end of sentences mean "what do you think?" or "is it okay?"

"那" and "那么" express "in that case" or "in that way".

Mary: Zhang Mei, what are you busy with?

Zhang Mei: I am trying to find a new dress. I am going to attend a wedding. How do I look by wearing this dress?

Mary: The color is too bright. The blue one is much better. Try it on. The black one is also beautiful.

Zhang Mei: I don't like the color of blue. The color of black is not suitable, because this is a wedding.

Mary: Why? In our country, we can wear any color we want, such as white, black, green, purple, and yellow.

Zhang Mei: In China, the bride often wears white wedding gown or red cheong-sam. In a wedding, we often use the color of happy. But we never wear black. White is also infrequent. White and black are the color of funeral in some places.

Mary: Really?

Zhang Mei: In China, the main color of wedding is red.

Mary: It's interesting. Can I attend your friends' wedding?

Zhang Mei: No problem. The bride and the groom are good friends of me. I can show you their bridal chamber.

Mary: That's great! I will wear a pretty dress too.

活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak

我要去参加婚礼
wǒ yào qù cānjiā hūnlǐ



参观 新房
cānguān xīnfáng

新娘 和 新郎 是我的好朋友
xīnniáng hé xīnláng shì wǒ de hǎopéngyou

Step 2 连线搭配 Match



客人
kèrén

工作
gōngzuò

衣服
yīfu

婚礼
hūnlǐ

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

v. v. (单音节动词重叠)	我要 试试 这件衣服。 Wǒ yào shìshì zhèjiàn yīfu.
	听听 这首歌 tīngtīng zhè shǒu gē
什么……行 shénme xíng	穿 什么 颜色 都 行。 Chuān shénme yánsè dōu xíng.
	听 音乐 可以 shēnme yīnyuè kěyǐ



……得……才行 děi cǎixíng	这孩子得好好学习才行。 Zhè hái zǐ děi hǎohǎo xuéxí cǎixíng.
	每天 好好 上课 měitiān hǎohǎo shàngkè
今天 要…… jīntiān yào	妈妈 今天 要 参加 朋友 的 婚礼。 Māma jīntiān yào cānjiā péngyou de hūnlǐ.
	妹妹 参加 汉语 考试 mèimei cānjiā hànyǔ kǎoshì



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 先听一遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

李萍今天很累因为 []。

- A. 她工作很忙 B. 她出去买衣服了 C. 她参加了朋友的婚礼

婚礼进行了 []。

- A. 大约6个小时 B. 大约一天 C. 大约12个小时

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

他们今天没有 []。

- A. 看电影 B. 唱歌 C. 聊天 D. 吃饭

新郎是李萍的 []。

- A. 男朋友 B. 大学同学 C. 以前的男朋友



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

两个国别不同的学生 Two students from different country

任务 Assignment

谈论他们对颜色的不同喜好。

Discuss their preferences for different colors.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice

安娜是美国留学生。她要去参加一个中国朋友的婚礼。路上，她遇上一个朋友，朋友告诉她不能穿黑色的衣服参加婚礼。

题目：穿黑衣服怎么不行啊？



Anna is an American student who is going to attend a Chinese friend's wedding. On the way, another friend sees her and informs her black is unacceptable to wear on a Chinese wedding.

Topic: Why can't I wear black?

第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



新人 xīnrén	Newlywed
祝 zhù	wish someone something (as in "good luck")
永远 yǒngyuǎn	forever
美满 měimǎn	happy, perfectly satisfactory
早生贵子 zǎoshēngguìzǐ	have a baby soon

白头偕(到)老 báitóu xié (dào) lǎo	live to a ripe old age in conjugal bliss (a couple falling in love and grow old together)
浪漫 lǎngmǎn	romantic
相信 xiāngxìn	to believe, have confidence in
举行 jǔxíng	to host an event

关键句 Key Sentences

祝你们永远幸福!

Zhù nǐmen yǒngyuǎn xìngfú!

Wish you will always be happy and healthy!



我们 打算 去 拉萨 旅行 结婚。

Wǒmen dǎsuan qù Lāsà lǚxíng jiéhūn.

We are planning to go to Lhasa to have a traveling wedding.

实景对话 Dialogue

(在 婚礼 现场)

(Zài hūnlǐ xiǎnchǎng)

新娘: 张梅, 你来了! 哦, 还有你的朋友, 欢迎 欢迎!

Xīnniáng: Zhāng Méi, nǐ lái le! Ò, hái yǒu nǐ de péngyou, huānyíng huānyíng!

张梅: 祝 你们 新婚美满, 白头偕老! 早生贵子!

Zhāng Méi: Zhù nǐmen xīnhūnměimǎn, báitóuxiélǎo! Zǎoshēngguìzǐ!

玛丽: 祝 你们 永远幸福!

Mǎlì: Zhù nǐmen yǒngyuǎnxìngfú!

新娘: 谢谢, 谢谢你们!

Xīnniáng: Xièxie, xièxie nǐmen!

玛丽: 张梅, 你们 相信 白头到老吗?

Mǎlì: Zhāng Méi, nǐmen xiāngxìn báitóu dào lǎo ma?

张梅: 是的, 我们 相信 爱情。我们 每个人都 希望

Zhāng Méi: Shì de, wǒmen xiāngxìn àiqíng. Wǒmen měigèrén dōu xīwǎng

能 和自己的爱人白头到老。

néng hé zìjǐ de àiren báitóu dào lǎo.

玛丽: 好 浪漫。

Mǎlì: Hǎo làngmǎn.

新娘: 张梅, 你 什么 时候 结婚 啊?

Xīnniáng: Zhāng Méi, nǐ shénme shíhou jiéhūn a?

张梅: 一个月以后吧。我们 打算 去 拉萨 旅行 结婚, 那样

Zhāng Méi: Yí gè yuè yǐ hòu ba. Wǒmen dǎsuan qù lāsà lǚxíng jiéhūn, nà yàng

简单一些。

jiǎndān yī xiē.

新娘: 太好了! 让我们干一杯!

Xīnniáng: Tàihǎo le! Ràng wǒmen gān yībēi!

Bride: Zhang Mei, Thanks for coming. Is this your friend? Welcome!

Zhang Mei: I wish you happy, live to old age in conjugal bliss and have a baby soon.

Mary: I wish you happy forever.

Bride: Thank you, thank you.

Mary: Zhang Mei, do you believe a couple can live to old age in conjugal bliss?

Zhang Mei: Yes, I do. We believe in love. And every couple has the hope of living to old age in conjugal bliss.

Mary: How romantic is it!

Bride: Zhang Mei, when will you get married?

Zhang Mei: One month later. We are not going to hold a wedding ceremony. We plan to go to Lhasa to have a traveling wedding. We want it be simple.

Bride: It's wonderful! Cheers!

语言注释

拉萨: Lhasa, the capital of Tibetan Autonomous Region, located in western China.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match



干杯
gānbēi

美满
měimǎn

大家
dàjiā

婚礼
hūnlǐ

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks

- ◆ 你们新婚快乐!
- ◆ 我会 记住你。
- ◆ 他们的生活很 。
- ◆ 今天晚上我们要 一个晚会。
- ◆ 那是个非常 的婚礼。
- ◆ 我不 他的话。




Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

祝 你们 …… Zhù nǐmen	祝 你们 白头偕老 Zhù nǐmen bāitóuxiélǎo
	一生平安 yīshēngpíng'ān
为 …… 干杯 wéi gānbēi	来, 为 我们的 友谊, 干杯! Lái, wéi wǒmen de yǒuyì, gānbēi!
	我们 的 前程 wǒmen de qiānchéng
	我们 的 健康 wǒmen de jiànkāng
你 打算 什么 时候 …… Nǐ dǎsuan shénme shíhòu	你 打算 什么 时候 结婚? Nǐ dǎsuan shénme shíhòu jiéhūn?
	回 老家 huí lǎojiā
	工作 gōngzuò


听力任务 Listening Tasks
Step 1 先听一遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

 小林和他女朋友是 。

- A. 小学同学 B. 大学同学 C. 中学同学

 小林准备 结婚。

- A. 今年七月 B. 今年十月 C. 明年七月

Step 2 再听一至两遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

 小林和他的女朋友认识 。

- A. 一年多 B. 两年多 C. 三年多 D. 四年多

毕业后小林要 _____。

- A. 留在大城市工作和生活
C. 找一个女朋友

- B. 回到小城市工作和生活



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

三个学生 Three students

任务 Assignment

讨论什么是爱情? 有没有真正的爱情?

They are talking about the meaning of love? Does real love exist?

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



今天安娜在一个中国人的婚礼上。她穿着中式服装。她对人们打招呼的方式也很感兴趣。

题目: 我参加了中国人的婚礼。

Today, Anna is at one of her Chinese friends' wedding. She wears Chinese clothing. She think it is really interesting how people greet each other.

Topic: I attended a Chinese wedding.





文化窗口 Culture Window



一般中国人对于恋爱、婚姻是很严肃的。因为他们的恋爱是以婚姻为最终目的的，所以，从一开始他们就比较认真，一般还要及时告诉双方的父母家人，征得他们的同意。在中国，父母的意见是非常重要的。

中国人的法定结婚年龄是男性22岁，女性20周岁。到了这个年龄，就可以申请登记结婚。中国法律只保护合法夫妻的利益，而不保护事实上的同居关系的双方的利益。



在中国，婚礼的置办因地区、社会阶层而有比较大的差异。一般要有婚车和婚宴。婚车是一列车队，多到二三十辆，少的也有十辆左右。婚宴也是有大有小。被邀请的客人会送上礼物或装有现金的红包。现在也有人旅行结婚，或举行集体婚礼等。



A Chinese people take dating and marriage very seriously. Because they see dating as way to lead to a marriage, therefore, they are very serious about it. They usually inform their parents who they are dating, They need the approval of their parents. In China, what parents think about their date is very important.

B In China, by law a man can legally get married at age 22, and a woman can get married at age 20. Once they reach this age, they can go and get their marriage license. Chinese law only protects legally married couples rights, it does not protect couples that are living together without a marriage license.

C In China, depending on where you are from, wedding ceremonies vary. This is because the social status between people is vastly different. A wedding must have a wedding banquet and wedding cars. Wedding cars must follow each other in a row. Some weddings have more than twenty to thirty cars, but never less than ten cars. Some wedding banquets are very big and some are small. Guests must either give wedding gifts or give cash in a sealed red envelope. Nowadays, some Chinese like to travel and get married, and some like to have multiple weddings at once.



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



守株待兔

shǒu zhū dài tù

Stand by a stump waiting for more hares to come and dash themselves against it. (fig.)
wait for a windfall; trust in chance and strokes of luck.

学汉字 Word Formation

目

mù



eye, 像眼睛竖起来的样子。

The character looks like the shape of an eye.

眼

yǎn



eye, “艮”是这个字的声旁。

The “艮” is the sound element of the word.

眼睛 yǎnjīng, eye; 眼光 yǎnguāng, eye, sense of judgement.

盲

māng



blind, “亡”是这个字的声旁。

The “亡” is the sound element of the word.

盲人 māngrén, blind person; 盲目 māngmù, blind, do sth. without knowing what one's doing.

05

Come Visit Often if You Like

第五课 有空常来玩

dī wǔ kē yǒukōng cháng lái wán

目标 Objectives

✓ 了解做客的风俗和客套话

Understanding the custom and the formulas of being a guest

✓ 熟悉亲属称谓的主要特点

Getting familiar with the titles of relatives

热身 Warm-Up



茅台酒
mǎotāi jiǔ
Mao-tai



T恤
T xù
T-Shirt



水果
shuǐguǒ
fruit



爷爷奶奶 和我
yēye nǎinai hé wǒ
grandmother(father's mother),
grandfather(father's father) and
me



第一部分

Part 1

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



打电话 make a tele-
dǎ diànhuà phone call

不用 never mind,
būyòng don't trouble
yourself

有空 to have time
yǒukòng

茅台酒 Maotai, China's
Māotái jiǔ most famous
liquor from
Guizhou Province

喝酒 drink alcohol
hējiǔ

平常 Often
píngcháng

T恤 T-Shirt
xù

水果 Fruit
shuǐguǒ

关键句 Key Sentences

你们给李明打电话了吗?
Nǐmen gěi Lǐmíng dǎ diànhuà le ma?
Have you phoned Li Ming yet?

他叫我们有空就去玩。
Tā jiào wǒmen yǒukòng jiù qù wán.
He said we are welcome anytime we go.

茅台酒太贵了, 不合适。
Māotái jiǔ tài guì le, bù héshì.
Maotai is too expensive, it's not suitable.

实景对话 Dialogue

林华: 马克, 我们去李明家玩。你去吗?

Lín Huā: Mǎkè, wǒmen qù Lǐ Míng jiā wán. Nǐ qù ma?

马克: 我也想去。你们给李明打电话了吗?

Mǎkè: Wǒ yě xiǎng qù. Nǐmen gěi Lǐ Míng dǎ diànhuà le ma?

林华: 不用了, 今天, 他叫我们有空就去玩呢。

Lín Huā: Bù yòng le, jīntiān, tā jiào wǒmen yǒukōng jiù qù wán ne.

马克: 那好, 我和你们一起去。

Mǎkè: Nà hǎo, wǒ hé nǐmen yī qǐ qù.

林华: 等等, 我们买点东西去吧。

Lín Huā: Děngděng, wǒmen mǎi diǎn dōngxi qù ba.

马克: 好。听说中国的茅台酒很有名, 我们买一

Mǎkè: Hǎo. Tīngshuō Zhōngguó de máotái jiǔ hěn yǒumíng, wǒmen mǎi yī

瓶吧。

píng ba.

林华: 茅台酒太贵了, 不合适。他们以为我们想喝酒了。

Lín Huā: Máotái jiǔ tài guì le, bù hé shì. Tāmen yǐwéi wǒmen xiǎng hējiǔ le.

马克: 那我们给他买一件T恤吧。

Mǎkè: Nà wǒmen gěi tā mǎi yí jiàn T xù ba.

林华: 也不太好, 我们不习惯送这个。我们还是买点

Lín Huā: Yě bù tài hǎo, wǒmen bù xíguàn sòng zhège. Wǒmen háishi mǎi diǎn

水果和饮料吧。

shuǐguǒ hé yǐnliào ba.

马克: 好, 就这样吧。

Mǎkè: Hǎo, jiù zhèyàng ba.



Lin Hua: Mark, we are going to go to Li Ming's home. Will you go with us?

Mark: I'd love to go. Have you called Li Ming yet?

Lin Hua: We don't have to. He told us that we can visit his home any time we want.

Mark: OK. I will go with you.

Lin Hua: Wait. Should we buy something?

Mark: Yes, you are right. It is said that Maotai is quite famous in China. We can buy one bottle of Maotai.

Lin Hua: Maotai is too expensive. It's not suitable. He will feel that we want to drink.

Mark: How about buying a T-shirt for him?

Lin Hua: It's not good. It's not our practice to give people this present. We can buy some fruits and drinks.

Mark: OK. Be it so.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak

喂,你好!
Wēi, nǐ hǎo!



买什么?
Mǎi shénme?



买点水果和饮料吧!
Mǎi diǎn shuǐguǒ hé yǐnliào ba!

Step 2 连线搭配 Match



电话
diànhuà



东西
dōngxi



酒
jiǔ



礼物
lǐwù

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

给 + sb. + v. gěi	给 李明 打 电话。 Gěi Lǐ Míng dǎ diànhuà.
	奶奶 买 礼物 nǎinai mǎi lǐwù
	弟弟 修 车 dìdi xiū chē
叫 + sb. + v. jiào	叫 我们 去 玩。 Jiào wǒmen qù wán.
	妹妹 回家 mèimei huíjiā
	老师 帮忙 lǎoshī bāngmáng
..... 以为	他们 以为 我们 想 喝酒 Tāmen yǐwéi wǒmen xiǎng hē jiǔ.
	老师 你 回家了 lǎoshī nǐ huíjiā le
	妈妈 妹妹 饿了 māma mèimei ē le



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

林华和妈妈准备去超市买 _____。

A. 茅台 B. 啤酒 C. 牛奶 D. 饮料 E. 牛肉 F. 猪肉 G. 苹果 H. 蔬菜



Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

林华和妈妈没有买茅台酒是因为 _____。

- A. 太贵了 B. 家里还有 C. 家里没人喝



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

老师和学生 Teacher and Student

任务 Assignment

开学了，学生去拜访老师，学生询问中国做客的习俗，老师回答，并且询问他们国家的风俗习惯。

School has started, students visit the teacher and ask about customs for greeting guests in China. The teacher answers their questions and then asks all the students to talk about customs for greeting guests and gift giving in their countries.

Step 2 ▶ 交际体验 Communication Practice



留 学生卡尔今天和他的中国同学林华一起去医院探望刘老师

题目：祝您早日康复！

Today, Karl and his classmate Lin Hua go to hospital to visit teacher Liu.

Topic: May you recuperate soon.



第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



叔叔 uncle(father's
shūshu younger brother)

辈分 position in the fam-
bēifen ily heirarchy

年龄 age
niánlíng

阿姨 aunties
āyí

姥爷 grandfather
lǎoye (mother's father)

外公 grandfather
wàigōng (mother's father)

外婆 grandmather
wāipō (mother's mother)

姥姥 grandmather
lǎolao (mother's mother)

姑姑 aunties (father's sisters)
gūgu

伯父 uncles
bófū (father's elder brothers)

舅舅 uncles (mother's brothers)
jiūjiu

分别 difference
fēnbié

称谓 title
chēngwēi

称呼 called, address(how should
chēnghu one address the other?)

关键句 Key Sentences

不同的语言有不同的称谓。

Bùtóng de yǔyán yǒu bùtóng de chēngwēi.
Different languages have different titles.

我们该回去了。

Wǒmen gāi huíqù le.
We should be heading back now.

有空常来玩。

Yǒukǒng cháng lái wán.
Come visit often if you like.



实景对话 Dialogue

(林华 和 马克 一起去 李明 家里 做客)

(Lín Huā hé Mǎkè yīqǐ qù Lǐ Míng jiālǐ zuòkè)

林华: 叔叔、阿姨, 你们 好。

Lín Huā: Shūshu, āyí, nǐmen hǎo.

李明的爸爸妈妈: 你们 来了, 快 请进。

Lǐ Míng de bàba māma: Nǐmen lái le, kuài qǐngjìn.

马克: (小声 地) 叔叔? 不是 对 爸爸的弟弟才

Mǎkè: (xiǎoshēng de) Shūshu? Bù shì duì bàba de dìdi cái

叫 叔叔 吗?

jiào shūshu ma?

林华: 也 不一定, 对 和 爸爸 辈分 相同 而且

Lín Huā: Yě bù yīdìng, duì hé bàba bèifēn xiāngtóng érqiě

年龄 差不多 的人, 都可以 叫 叔叔。

niánlíng chàbuduō de rén, dōu kěyǐ jiào shūshu.

马克: 哦, 我明白。 那么 阿姨 也可以 用来 称

Mǎkè: Ò, wǒ míngbai. Nàme āyí yě kěyǐ yòng lái chēng

呼 妈妈 的 姐姐 或 妹妹 了?

hu māma de jiějie huò mèimei le?

林华: 不, 对 妈妈的 姐妹 应该 称 姨 或 姨妈。

Lín Huā: Bù, duì māma de jiěmèi yīnggāi chēng yí huò yí mā.

马克: 啊, 太 复杂 了。

Mǎkè: Á, tài fùzá le.

林华: (指 着 墙上 的 一张 **全家福**) 李明,

Lín Huā: (zhǐ zhe qiánshàng de yì zhāng quán jiā fú) Lǐ Míng,

这两位是你姥姥和姥爷吗?

zhè liǎngwèi shì nǐ lǎolao hé lǎoye ma?

李明: 是的。

Lǐ Míng: Shìde.

马克: 什么是“姥姥”和“姥爷”呀?

Mǎkè: Shénme shì “lǎolao” hé “lǎoye” ya?

李明: “姥姥”和“姥爷”就是妈妈的妈妈和

Lǐ Míng: “lǎolao” hé “lǎoye” jiùshì māma de māma hé

爸爸, 又叫“外婆”和“外公”。

bāba, yòu jiào “wāipó” hé “wāigōng”.

马克: 哦, 那爸爸的父母呢?

Mǎkè: Ò, nǎ bāba de fùmǔ ne?

林华: 爸爸的父母叫“爷爷”和“奶奶”。

Lín Huā: Bāba de fùmǔ jiào “yēye” hé “nǎinai”.

马克: 这么说, 在中国, 父亲家的人和母亲

Mǎkè: Zhème shuō, zài Zhōngguó, fùqīn jiā de rén hé mǔqīn

家的人 称谓 是不一样的。

jiā de rén chēngwèi shì bù yīyàng de.

李明: 是的, 就像刚才提到的, 妈妈的姐妹

Lǐ Míng: Shìde, jiù xiàng gāngcái tí dào de, māma de jiěmèi

叫姨, 而爸爸的姐妹却叫姑姑。

jiào yí, ér bāba de jiěmèi què jiào gūgu.

林华: 还有呢, 爸爸的兄弟叫伯父和叔叔。

Lín Huā: Hái yǒu ne, bāba de xiōngdì jiào bófù hé shūshu.



妈妈的兄弟都叫舅舅。

māma de xiōngdì dōu jiào jiūjiu.

马克: 跟我们不一样, 我们没有分别。

Mǎkè: Gēn wǒmen bù yīyàng, wǒmen méiyǒu fēnbié.

李明的爸爸: 是啊, 不同的语言有不同的称谓。

Lǐ Míng de bàba: Shì a, bùtóng de yǔyán yǒu bùtóng de chēngwèi.

林华: 叔叔、阿姨, 时间不早了, 我们该回去了。

Lín Huā: Shūshu, āyí, shíjiān bù zǎo le, wǒmen gāi huíqù le.

李明的妈妈: 那好吧, 你们慢走啊, 有空常来

Lǐ Míng de māma: Nǎ hǎo ba. Nǐmen màn zǒu a, yǒukòng cháng lái

玩。

wǎn.

语言注释

全家福: Happy family reunion photograph.

Lin Hua: "Shushu", "ayi" how are you.

Li Ming's parents: Come in, please.

Mark: What do you mean "shushu"? Isn't it the title for father's younger brother?

Lin Hua: It's not always. You can call a man "shushu" if he is about the same age and generation as your father.

Mark: Oh, I see. So you can call a woman "a yi" if she is your mother's sister?

Lin Hua: No, you can call mother's sisters "yi" or "yima".

Mark: Oh, This is too complicate.

Lin Hua: Li Ming, are they your "laolao" and "laoye"?

Li Ming: Yes, they are.

Mark: What do you mean "laolao" and "laoye"?

Li Ming: "Laolao" and "laoye" are mother's parents. Mother's parents are also called "waigong" and "waipo".

Mark: Oh, what about father's parents?

Lin Hua: The titles for father's parents "yeye" and "nainai"?

Mark: You mean in China, titles of father's relatives are different than that of mother's relatives.

Li Ming: Yes, as I just mentioned, the title of mother's sister is "yi", the title of father's sister is "gu".

Lin Hua: The titles of father's brothers are "bofu" and "shushu", and the title of mother's brothers is "jiu".

Mark: We don't make so many differences.

Li Ming's father: Different languages have different titles.

Lin Hua: We should be heading back now, "shushu", "ayi".

Li Ming's mother: OK, take care! Come visit often if you like.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match

伯父

bōfū

爸爸的爸爸

bàba de bàba

舅舅

jiūjiu

妈妈的妈妈

māma de māma

姑姑

gūgu

爸爸的哥哥

bàba de gēge

爷爷

yéye

妈妈的姐姐

māma de jiějie

姥姥

lǎolao

爸爸的妹妹

bàba de mèimei

姨

yí

妈妈的弟弟

māma de dìdi



Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks



- ◆ 马克和玛丽 _____ 来自美国和加拿大。
- ◆ 叔叔和爸爸 _____ 相同。
- ◆ 我的 _____ 是 18 岁。
- ◆ 今天我 _____ 。
- ◆ 请不要 _____ 我。
- ◆ 怎么 _____ 您?

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

v. + 得 + arj. de	你说得对。 Nǐ shuō de duì.
	做 很好 zuò hěnhǎo 写 很 清楚 xiě hěn qīngchū 唱 很 好听 chàng hěn hǎotīng
不同的……有不同…… bùtóng de yǒu bùtóng	不同的语言有不同的称呼。 Bùtóng de yǔyán yǒu bùtóng de chēnghū.
	民族 服饰 mínzú fúshì 生活方式 生活习惯 shēnghuófāngshì shēnghuóxíguàn
我们该…… wǒmen gāi	我们该回家了。 wǒmen gāi huíjiā le.
	吃饭 chīfàn 下课 xiàkè
有空…… yǒukōng	有空 (常) 来玩。 Yǒukōng (chāng) lái wǎn.
	看看 书 kānkān shū 回家 看看 huíjiā kānkān



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 先听一遍录音，然后选择。Listen and then make a choice.

林华这个周末准备去 _____ 家过周末。

- A. 伯父 B. 叔叔 C. 姑姑

林华周末 _____ 家玩。

- A. 都去伯父 B. 都去叔叔 C. 有时候去姑姑

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择。Listen again and then make a choice.

林华不去姨家，是因为 _____。

- A. 林华没有姨 B. 林华不喜欢他的姨 C. 林华的姨不在家



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

两个来自不同国家的学生

Two students from different countries

任务 Assignment

老师要求学生谈论自己国家在做客时的一般习惯。

The teacher asks students to talk about customs for greeting guests in their countries.



Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



卡尔和安娜都是外国留学生。今天他们一起去中国朋友张梅家里做客。

题目：欢迎再来玩！

Karl and Anna are both studying in China. Today they are going to their Chinese friend Zhang Mei's home for a visit.

Topic: Welcom to visit us again.



文化窗口 Culture Window

同辈人中,对年龄大的人可称为大哥、大姐,对年龄小的人可称为弟弟、妹妹。对父母辈的人,可称叔叔、阿姨、伯父、伯母等,对祖父母辈的人一般称爷爷、奶奶等。

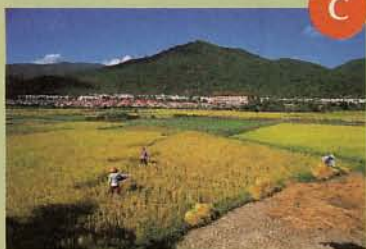


A

在中国,不同的地方,对陌生人的称呼不太一样。在北京,可称陌生人“师傅”,对陌生的年轻女子称“大姐”。在南方,有的地方称陌生人“老板”,甚至对小孩子也一样。在云南有些地区,称呼陌生女子,不论年龄大小,都可以叫阿姨。



B



C

在北方农村家庭里,丈夫称呼自己的妻子可以说“孩子他妈”,反过来,妻子称呼自己的丈夫,可以说“孩子他爸”。这些称呼带有很强的地方特色,不同的地区有着完全不同的称呼。

A If two people were born in the same generation, the younger one will address the older one “dage” or “dajie”. The older one will address the younger one “didi” or “meimei”. To address your parents' generation of relatives, use “shushu” “ayi” “bofu” “bomu” etc. To address your grandparents' generation of relatives use “yeye” or “nainai”.

B In different places of China strangers are addressed in different ways. In Beijing they are called “shifu”. Younger women are called “dajie”. In the south they are called “laoban” even to a child. In someplace of Yunnan women strangers are all addressed as “ayi”.

C In villages of Northern China, husband calls his wife “Children's mother”, conversely, wife calls her husband “Children's father”. These titles have distinctive local features.



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



前怕龙 —— 后怕虎
qián pà lóng hòu pà hǔ

(also 前怕狼, 后怕虎, fear dragons ahead and tigers behind, be full of fear; be overcautious.)

学汉字 Word Formation

手

shǒu



hand, 像人手的样子。

The character looks like the shape of a palm.

拳

quān



fist, “关”是这个字的声旁。

The “关” is the sound element of the word.

拳头 quāntóu fist, a bunch of fives; 太极拳 tàijíquān, shadow boxing; school of popular traditional martial art marked for slow and graceful movements that are designed to attack or counterattack, keep fit, prevent and treat diseases.

把

bǎ



hold, grasp, “巴”是这个字的声旁。

The “巴” is the sound element of the word.

把手 bǎshǒu, handle, grip for the hand; 把门 bǎmén, guard a gate.

06

What Do We Give?

第六课 应该送什么?

dì liū kè yīnggāi sòng shénme



目标 Objectives

✓ 学习禁忌的一般常识

Understanding the general knowledge of Chinese taboos

✓ 了解语言禁忌的特点

Understanding the characteristics of Chinese language taboos

热身 Warm-Up



蛋糕
dāngāo
cake



闹钟
nǎozhōng
alarm clock



花伞
huāsǎn
umbrella



翻船
fānchuán
to capsize



第一部分

Part 1 生词与短语 Words & Phrases



后天 the day after tomorrow
hōutiān

聚会 get-together
jùhuì

当然 of course
dāngrán

上街 go shopping
shàngjiē

生日 birthday
shēngrì

奇怪 strange
qíguài

到底 after all, to the end
dàodǐ

反正 anyway, anyhow
fǎnzhèng

关键句 Key Sentences

我 正在 想 送 什么 礼物。

Wǒ zhèngzài xiǎng sòng shénme lǐwù.

I am thinking about buying a gift.

我们 上街 去买 吧。

Wǒmen shàngjiē qù mǎi ba.

Let's go shopping.

你 看 这个 礼物 怎么样？

Nǐ kàn zhège lǐwù zěnmeyàng?

What do you think about this gift?

生日 怎么 能 送 闹钟？

Shēngrì zěnmé néng sòng nǎozhōng?

How can we give a clock as a birthday gift?

实景对话 Dialogue

马克: 林华, 张梅 后天 生日 聚会。你去不去?

Mǎkè: Lín Huá, Zhāng Méi hòutiān shēngrì jùhuì. Nǐ qù bù qù?

林华: 当然 要去。我 正在 想 送 什么 礼物 呢?

Lín Huá: Dāngrán yào qù. Wǒ zhèng zài xiǎng sòng shénme lǐwù ne?

马克: 我们 上街 去买 吧。

Mǎkè: Wǒmen shàngjiē qù mǎi ba.

林华: 好。

Lín Huá: Hǎo.

(林华 和 马克 来到 一家 礼品 商店)

(Lín Huá hé Mǎkè lái dào yījiā lǐpǐn shāngdiàn)

马克: 林华, 你看 这个 礼物 怎么样?

Mǎkè: Lín Huá, nǐ kàn zhège lǐwù zěnmeyàng?

林华: (走 过去) 哦, 闹钟? 不好!

Lín Huá: (zǒu guò qù) Ó, nàozhōng? Bù hǎo!

马克: 为什么 不好? 我看 很 漂亮。

Mǎkè: Wèishénme bù hǎo? Wǒ kàn hěn piàoliang.

林华: 生日 怎么 能 送 闹钟 呢?

Lín Huá: Shēngrì zěnméi néng sòng nàozhōng ne?

马克: (自言自语) 为什么 不能 送 闹钟? 奇怪!

Mǎkè: (zìyánzìyǔ) Wèishénme bùnéng sòng nàozhōng? Qíguài!

(马克 又 看见 一把 很 漂亮 的花伞)

(Mǎkè yòu kànjiàn yībǎ hěn piàoliang de huāsǎn)

马克: 林华, 这个 应该 可以 吧?

Mǎkè: Lín Huá, zhège yīnggāi kěyǐ ba?



林华: 伞? 不行不行!

Lín Huā: Sǎn? Bù xíng bù xíng!

马克: 我们到底送什么呀?

Mǎkè: Wǒmen dàodǐ sòng shēnme ya?

林华: 再找找吧, 反正不能送闹钟和花伞。

Lín Huā: Zài zhǎozhǎo ba, fǎnzhèng bù néng sòng nǎozhōng hé huāsǎn.

Mark: Lin Hua, the day after tomorrow will be Zhang Mei's birthday party. Are you going?

Lin Hua: Of course, I will. I am thinking about buying her a gift.

Mark: Let's go shopping.

Lin Hua: OK.

Mark: Lin Hua, what do you think about this?

Lin Hua: A clock is not appropriate.

Mark: Why? It is beautiful.

Lin Hua: How can you give her a clock as birthday present?

Mark: (Talk to himself) It's strange. Why can't I give her a clock as birthday present?

Mark: Lin Hua, will this one be acceptable?

Lin Hua: An umbrella? No.

Mark: What should we buy?

Lin Hua: Anyway, clock and umbrella are unacceptable.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak



今天是我的生日。

Jīntiān shì wǒ de shēngrì.

我要买很多东西。
Wǒ yào mǎi hěnduō dōngxi.



送给你的生日礼物。
Sòng gěi nǐ de shēngrì lǐwù.

Step 2 连线搭配 Match



礼物
lǐwù

来
lái

想
xiǎng

漂亮
piàoliang

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

你看……怎么样? 我看……
nǐ kàn zěnmeyāng wǒ kàn

你看 **这个礼物** 怎么样? 我看 **很** 好看。
Nǐ kàn zhège lǐwù zěnmeyāng? Wǒ kàn hěn hǎokān.

那个花伞
nàgehuāsǎn

漂亮
piàoliang

这件衣服
zhèjiàn yīfu

合适
hēshì

我 正 在 想 ……
wǒ zhèng zài xiǎng

我 正 在 想 **送** 什么礼物。
Wǒ zhèng zài xiǎng sòng shénme lǐwù.

买 什么 东西
mǎi shénme dōngxi

看 什么 书
kàn shénme shū



让 + sb. + v.

ràng

让 我们 上街 买东西。

Ràng wǒmen shàngjiē mǎi dōngxi.

回家 吃饭

huíjiā chīfàn

去 学校 上课

qù xuéxiào shàngkè



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 先听一遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

昨天 _____ 过生日。

A. 马克

B. 林华

C. 张梅

文中提到的生日礼物是 _____。

A. 闹钟

B. 花伞

C. 蛋糕

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

中国人过生日时，可以送 _____。

A. 闹钟

B. 花伞

C. 蛋糕

朋友在过生日时一般也不能送 _____。

A. 衣服

B. 刀

C. 花



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

老师和学生 A teacher and a student

任务 Assignment

老师先问学生的生日日期,然后问他们想要什么样的礼物,不想要什么样的礼物,并解释原因。

The teacher asks about the birthday of the students. And then asks the students what kind of birthday present they want. Why?

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



留田 学生卡尔今年要毕业了。在回国之前,卡尔的中国同学和朋友们要给他举行送别聚会。

题目: 后会有期!

Carl will graduate this year. Before he goes back to his country, his Chinese friends will give him a big see-off party.

Topic: We shall meet again!





第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



问题 question
wèntí

请教 consult
qǐngjiāo

终结 end, terminate
zhōngjié

送终 attend upon a dying parent or other senior member of one's family
sòngzhōng

散开 disperse, separate
sǎnkāi

禁忌 taboo
jīnjì

海边 seaside
hǎibiān

翻 turn upside down
fān

怕 be afraid of, fear
pà

看来 it looks as if, it seems
kàn lái

以后 later
yǐhòu

注意 pay attention to
zhùyì

关键句 Key Sentences

我有一个问题想请教你。

Wǒ yǒu yīgè wèntí xiǎng qǐngjiāo nǐ.

I have a question to consult you.

送闹钟听起来像送终。

Sòng nǎozhōng tīng qǐ lái xiàng sòngzhōng.

"Giving sb. a clock" in Chinese sounds similar to "bring death" to somebody.

以后得多注意了。

Yǐhòu děi duō zhùyì le.

Be careful from now on.

实景对话 Dialogue

林华: 张梅, 生日快乐!

Lín Huā: Zhāng Méi, shēngrì kuàilè!

张梅: 谢谢!

Zhāng Méi: Xièxie!

马克: 祝你生日快乐!

Mǎkè: Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè!

张梅: 哦, 是马克呀。谢谢, 欢迎!

Zhāng Méi: Ó, shì Mǎkè ya. Xièxie, huānyíng!

马克: 张梅, 我有一个问题想请教你。

Mǎkè: Zhāng Méi, wǒ yǒu yīgè wèntí xiǎng qǐngjiào nǐ.

张梅: 什么问题呀?

Zhāng Méi: Shénme wèntí ya?

马克: 在中国过生日为什么不能送闹钟?

Mǎkè: Zài Zhōngguó guò shēngrì wèishénme bùnéng sòng nǎozhōng?

张梅: 因为闹钟的“钟”和终结的“终”读音一样,

Zhāng Méi: Yīnwèi nǎozhōng de “zhōng” hé zhōngjié de “zhōng” dúyīn yīyàng,

所以送闹钟听起来像送终。

suǒyǐ sòng nǎozhōng tīng qǐlái xiàng sòngzhōng.

马克: 哦, 原来是这样。那为什么不能送伞呢?

Mǎkè: Ò, yuánlái shì zhèyàng. Nǎ wèishénme bùnéng sòng sǎn ne?

林华: 花伞的“伞”和散开的“散”读音也差不多, 当

Lín Huā: Huāsǎn de “sǎn” hé sǎnkāi de “sǎn” dúyīn yě chābuduō, dāng

然也不能送了。

rǎn yě bùnéng sòng le.



马克：有意思。

Mǎkè: Yǒu yìsi.

张梅：在中国这样的禁忌还有很多。比如住在海

Zhāng Méi: Zài Zhōngguó zhèyàng de jìnjì háiyǒu hěnduō. Bǐrú zhù zài hǎi

边的人，**忌讳**说“翻”字。

biān de rén, jìhuì shuō “fān” zì.

马克：为什么？

Mǎkè: Wèishénme?

林华：怕船翻了。

Lín Huá: Pà chuán fān le.

马克：看来我以后得多注意了。

Mǎkè: Kānlái wǒ yǐhòu děi duō zhùyì le.

语言注释

忌讳: taboo, misgivings about some words or actions for customs, habits or personal reason.

Lin Hua: Zhang Mei, happy birthday!

Zhang Mei: Thank you!

Mark: Happy birthday!

Zhang Mei: Mark, thank you and welcome!

Mark: Zhang Mei, I have a question.

Zhang Mei: What's it?

Mark: In China, why can't clock be a birthday present?

Zhang Mei: This is because the word "clock" sounds similar to the word "death". Presenting a clock to somebody sounds similar to present "death" to somebody.

Mark: I see. Then what's wrong by giving somebody an umbrella?

Lin Hua: The word umbrella sounds similar to the word "separation".

Mark: It's interesting.

Zhang Mei: In China, language taboos like this are enormous. For example, fish folk should avoid saying the word "fan".

Mark: Why?

Lin Hua: They worry that might cause boat capsized. ("fan" sounds similar to the word "to capsize").

Mark: I should be careful from now on.

活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match



翻
fān



生日
shēngrì



闹钟
nǎozhōng



问题
wèntí

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks

- ◆ 向老师 _____ 问题。
- ◆ 我们 _____ 到第 10 页。
- ◆ _____ 就是结束。
- ◆ 我 _____ 天下雨。
- ◆ 人群慢慢 _____ 。
- ◆ 多 _____ 身体。



Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

…… 怎么能 …… zěnméng	生日 怎么能 送 闹钟? shēngrì zěnméng sòng nǎozhōng?
	生病 不去 医院 shēngbìng búqù yīyuàn
	上课 睡觉 shàngkè shuìjiào
我有 …… 想 …… wǒ yǒu xiǎng	我有一个问题 想 请教 你。 Wǒ yǒu yīgè wèntí xiǎng qǐngjiāo nǐ.
	一些旧书 卖 出去 yīxiē jiùshū mǎi chūqu
	两件 事 今天 办完 liǎngjiàn shì jīntiān bǎnwán



……听 起来…… tīng qǐlái	送 闹钟 听 起来 像 “送终”。 Sòng nǎozhōng tīng qǐlái xiàng sòng zhōng. 铃声 鸟鸣 língshēng niǎomíng
怕…… pà	怕 船 翻 了。 Pà chuán fān le. 今天 下雨 jīntiān xià yǔ 作业 太多 zuò yè tài duō



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

孩子取名时 与父母或爷爷奶奶同名。

- A. 可以 B. 不可以 C. 只要父母同意就可以

小孩子 直接叫父母或爷爷奶奶的名字。

- A. 能 B. 不能 C. 只要父母同意就可以

Step 2 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择。Listen again and then make a choice.

同辈之间 直接称呼对方的名字。

- A. 过去可以，现在不可以 B. 过去不可以，现在可以
C. 过去和现在都可以



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

老师和所有学生

Teacher and the whole class

任务 Assignment

老师选一名同学过生日,然后邀请其他同学参加他的生日聚会。请同学们分别向那位同学送生日礼物。

Pretending that it is a birthday party, the teacher asks each of the students to give birthday present to the student.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



马克是来自美国的学生。今天他要和他的中国同学林华一起去医院看望林华的爷爷。

题目: 祝您早日康复!

Mark is from America. Today, he and his classmate Lin Hua will go to the hospital to visit Lin Hua's grandfather.

Topic: We wish you be restored to health soon!





文化窗口 Culture Window

节日禁忌,以春节为例,春节是一年中最重要的节日,因此春节期间说话做事要特别谨慎^①。不能说不吉利的话,如“病”、“死”、“杀”、“完了”、“没了”等;不能打破器具,不能说“破了”、“坏了”等等。此外还有穿衣服和饮食方面的禁忌。



A

A Taboos of festival: Take the Spring Festival as an example, the Spring Festival is the most important festival in China. So we have to be very careful in talking and behaving. We can't say words such as "sick", "death", "kill", "end", "finish", "there is a lack of...". It will be an unlucky sign to break things. Besides there are also taboos of food and clothes.



B

饮食禁忌:酒席的座位有讲究,上座^②留给主宾或年纪最大的人,不能乱坐。吃饭时不能把空碗反扣在桌上,不能把筷子

直插在盛满米饭的碗中,不能当众打嗝^③,最好中途不要上厕所等等。

B Taboos of food: The seating arrangement of a banquet is ceremonious. The seat of honour is for guest or aged people. During the meal, it is not allowed to put an empty bowl upside down on the table. It is also not allowed to insert chopsticks vertically in a bowl of rice. Eructation and going to the restroom in a meal are also considered impolite.

C It is a taboo to say "si (death)" when people died. We often say "lao le", "zou le", "bu zai le", "guo shi", "xie shi" instead. It's ominous to say anything related to death and funeral during festivals.

中国人忌说“死”字,而是说“老了”、“走了”、“不在了”、“过世”、“谢世”等,特别是在喜庆的日子。平时与死亡、丧葬相关的事,也忌讳提及,以免引起不好的联想。



C

D Certain numbers are very welcome in China. For example, we like number 6 and 8, and we do not like number 4. We often choose even-numbered days to be the day of important event such as wedding. We also like some numbers, such as 8, 6 to be our telephone number and license plate.

中国人在选择数字和日期上有讲究。例如喜欢8或6,不喜欢4。在选择结婚等重要日子时,一般要选双数,不选单数。选车牌号码、电话号码时,也常喜欢选8或6,而一般不愿意要4。



D

注释

① be cautious to; ② the seat of honour; ③ eructation



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



蛇 钻 窟窿 —— 顾 前 不 顾 后
shé zuān kūlong gù qián bù gù hòu

Take care of one thing and miss the other; can not attend to one thing without neglecting the other.

学汉字 Word Formation

心

xīn



heart, 像一颗心的样子。

The character looks like the shape of a heart.

息

xī



rest, “自”是这个字的声旁。

The “自” is the sound element of the word.

休息 xiūxi, have a rest; 作息 zuòxī, work and rest.

念

niàn



have in mind, miss, yarn, “今”是这个字的声旁。

The “今” is the sound element of the word.

思念 sīniàn, think of, long for, miss; 想念 xiǎngniàn, miss.

07

Let's Go to Theater !

第七课 走，看戏去！

dī qī kè zǒu kàn xì qù

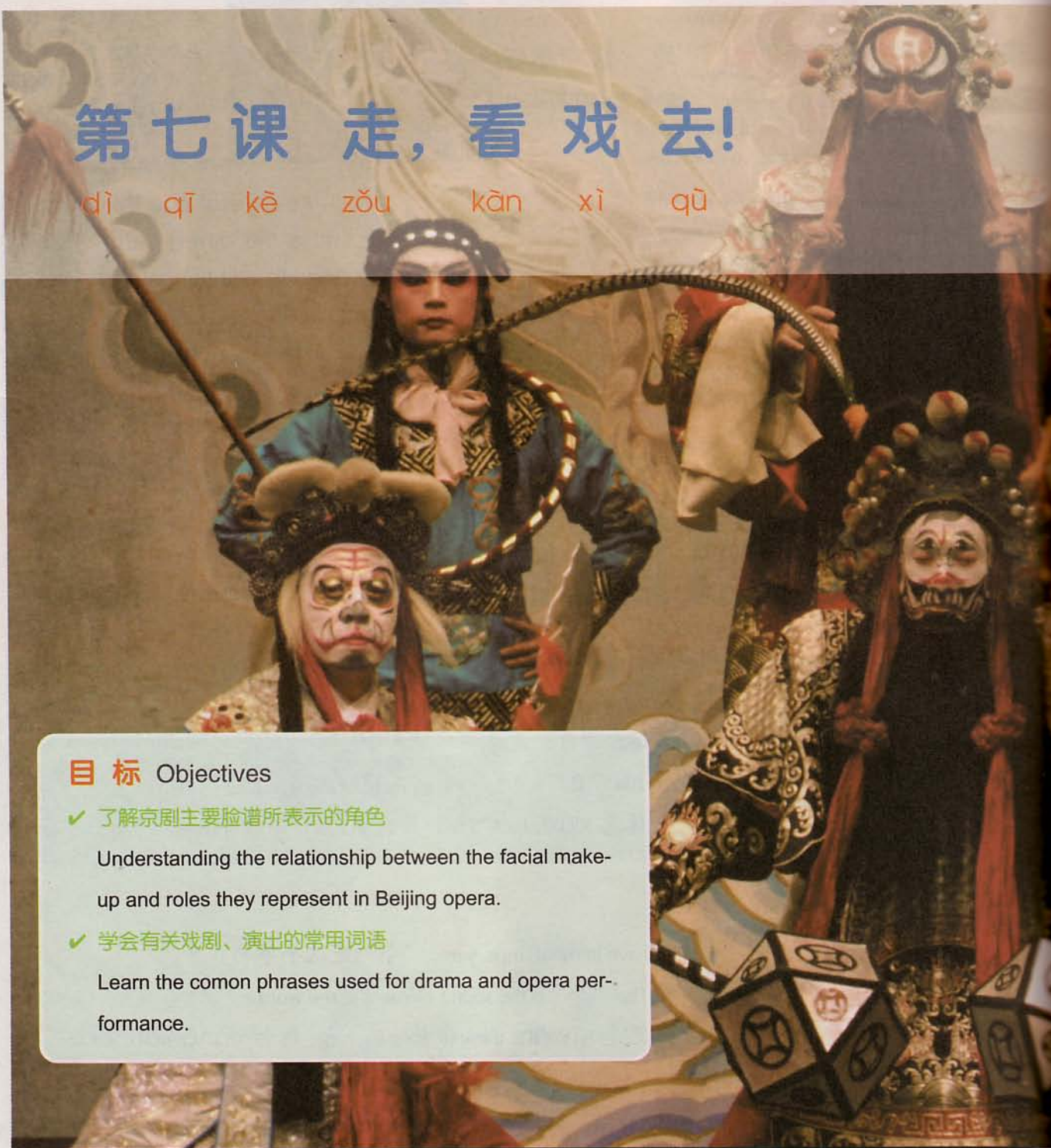
目标 Objectives

- ✓ 了解京剧主要脸谱所表示的角色

Understanding the relationship between the facial make-up and roles they represent in Beijing opera.

- ✓ 学会有关戏剧、演出的常用词语

Learn the common phrases used for drama and opera performance.





京剧 演出
jīngjū yǎnchū
Beijing opera



脸谱
liǎnpǔ
Beijing opera facial make-up



小生
xiǎoshēng
young male



花旦
huādǎn
young female



第一部分

Part 1

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



戏 drama

xì

剧场 theater

jùchǎng

京剧 Beijing opera

jīngjù

演出 to perform, performance

yǎnchū

国剧 opera of the country

guójù

流行 popular

liúxíng

歌剧 opera

gējù

确实 indeed

quēshí

相似 similar

xiāngsì

不仅 not only

bùjǐn

功夫 martial art

gōngfu

表演 performance

biǎoyǎn

脸谱 types of facial make-up in

liǎnpǔ operas

关键句 Key Sentences

看戏去。

Kānxì qù.

Go to theater.

京剧不仅唱，还有对白、动作和功夫表演。

Jīngjù bùjǐn chàng, hái yǒu duìbái, dòngzuò hé gōngfu biǎoyǎn.

Beijing opera includes not only singing part, but also spoken part, action and martial art parts.

买几个脸谱画带回去。

Mǎi jǐgè liǎnpǔ huà dài huí qù.

I will buy some pictures of Beijing opera facial make-up.

实景对话 Dialogue

孙老师: 玛丽, 马克, 我这里有三张戏票, 走, 看戏去。

Sūn lǎoshī: Mǎlì, Mǎkè, wǒ zhè lǐ yǒu sānzhāng xìpiào, zǒu, kàn xì qù.

玛丽: 去哪啊? 远不远?

Mǎlì: Qù nǎ a? Yuǎn bù yuǎn?

孙老师: 去华夏剧场, 不远, 10 分钟就能到。

Sūn lǎoshī: Qù Huáxià jùchǎng, bù yuǎn, shí fēnzhōng jiù néng dào.

马克: 看什么戏啊?

Mǎkè: Kàn shénme xì a?

孙老师: 看京剧演出。

Sūn lǎoshī: Kàn jīngjù yǎnchū.

马克: 好啊。听说京剧是中国的国剧。

Mǎkè: Hǎo a. Tīngshuō jīngjù shì Zhōngguó de guó jù.

孙老师: 是的, 很多人这么说。京剧是中国最流行

Sūn lǎoshī: Shì de, hěnduō rén zhème shuō. Jīngjù shì Zhōngguó zuì liúxíng de yīzhǒng xì.

de yīzhǒng xì.

玛丽: 为什么很多人说京剧是“东方歌剧”? 是不

Mǎlì: Wèishén me hěnduō rén shuō jīngjù shì “dōngfāng gējù”? Shì bù shì yīnwèi jīngjù yě zhǔyào shì chàng?

shì yīnwèi jīngjù yě zhǔyào shì chàng?

孙老师: 京剧和歌剧确实很相似, 不过, 京剧**不仅**唱,

Sūn lǎoshī: Jīngjù hé gējù quèshí hěn xiāngsì, bùguò, jīngjù bùjǐn chàng,

还有很多对白、动作和功夫表演。

hái yǒu hěnduō duìbái, dòngzuō hé gōngfu biǎoyǎn.



马克: 有功夫表演? 我很喜欢看中国的功夫表

Mǎkè: Yǒu gōngfu biǎoyǎn? Wǒ hěn xǐhuan kàn Zhōngguó de gōngfu biǎo
演。
yǎn.

孙老师: 京剧还有一个重要的特点, 就是不同的角色有

Sūn lǎoshī: Jīngjù hái yǒu yīgè zhòngyào de tèdiǎn, jiù shì bùtóng de juésè yǒu
不同的脸谱。简单地说, 红脸代表好人, 白脸
bù tóng de liǎn pǔ. Jiǎndān de shuō, hōngliǎn dài biǎo hǎo rén, bāiliǎn
和 黄脸 代表坏人, 另外还有黑脸、蓝脸、绿脸。
hé huāngliǎn dài biǎo huàirén, lìngwài hái yǒu hēiliǎn、lánliǎn、lǜliǎn.

玛丽: 京剧有这么多的学问啊。我回国的时候, 一定

Mǎlì: Jīngjù yǒu zhème duō de xuéwen a. Wǒ huíguó de shíhou, yīdìng
要买几个脸谱画带回去。
yào mǎi jǐgè liǎnpǔhuà dài huíqù.

语言注释

不仅……, 还……: not only ...but
also...

角色: role, part, character.

学问: systematic learning.

Teacher Sun: Mary, Mark, I have three Beijing opera tickets. Let's go the theater.

Mark: Where is the theater? Is it far from here?

Teacher Sun: It's Huaxia Theater, not far from here. It's about ten minutes walking distance.

Mark: What kind of performance?

Teacher Sun: Beijing opera.

Mark: Great! I have heard that Beijing opera is the national opera in China.

Teacher Sun: Yes, it is. Many people say that. Beijing Opera is the most popular opera of China.

Mary: Some people say that Beijing Opera is "oriental opera". Is this because that singing is the main part of the performance?

Teacher Sun: Beijing opera is somehow similar to western opera. However, Beijing opera includes not only singing part, but also spoken part, action and martial art parts.

Mark: Really? I like Chinese martial art performance.

Teacher Sun: Another main character of Beijing opera is that the different roles have different facial make-ups. For example, the red face represents a good sort. The white and yellow faces represent villains. Other colors of face, such as black, blue and green are all meaningful.

Mary: There is so much knowledge in Beijing opera. I will buy some pictures of Beijing opera facial make-up.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak



现在演的
xiànzài yǎn de
是京剧
shì jīngjù



小生, 就是
xiǎoshēng, jiù shì
年轻男子
niánqīng nánzǐ



花旦 就是
huādān jiù shì
年轻女子
niánqīng nǚzǐ



这是京剧脸谱
zhè shì jīngjù liǎnpǔ
中的一种
zhōng de yīzhǒng

Step 2 连线搭配 Match

武术
wǔshù

看
kān

京剧
jīngjù

东方
dōngfāng

有
yǒu

戏
xì

表演
biǎoyǎn

学问
xuéwen

脸谱
liǎnpǔ

歌剧
gējù



Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

看……去 kàn qù	看 电影 去。 Kàn diànyǐng qù.
	演出 yǎnchū
	外婆 wàipó
不仅……还…… būjǐn hái	我们 不仅 唱歌 还 跳舞。 Wǒmen būjǐn chàngē hái tiāowǔ.
	会说 汉语 会说 英语 huìshuō hànyǔ huìshuō yīngyǔ
	吃了 饺子 放了 烟花 chīle jiǎozi fàngle yānhuā
听说…… tīngshuō	听说 玛丽 是 你们的 班长。 Tīngshuō Mǎlì shì nǐmen de bānzhǎng.
	乒乓球 中国 的 国球 pīngpāng qiú Zhōngguó de guóqiú
	牡丹花 中国 的 国花 mǔdānhuā Zhōngguó de guóhuā
不同的……不同 bùtóng de bùtóng	不同的人 性格 不同。 Bùtóng de rén xìnggé bùtóng.
	方言 发音特点 fāngyán fāyīn tèdiǎn
	地方 禁忌 dìfang jìnjì



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 听一遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

马克是第 _____ 次看京剧。

A. 一

B. 二

C. 三

马克是在 _____ 看的京剧。

A. 华夏剧场

B. 首都剧场

C. 东方剧场

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

林华 _____ 看京剧。

A. 喜欢

B. 不喜欢

C. 不太喜欢

林华喜欢 _____

A. 京剧表演

B. 话剧表演

C. 相声表演



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

不同国家的学生 Students from different countries

任务 Assignment

他们互相询问对方国家有哪些戏剧。

Ask each other about the drama in his/her country.



Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



马克昨天和老师一起去看戏了。他们看的是京剧。马克觉得京剧特别好看。他打电话给他的朋友，说他看京剧的体验。

题目：京剧很好看！

Yesterday Mark and his teacher went to see a drama. It was Beijing opera. Mark felt that Beijing opera is wonderful. He calls his friend and tells his friend his experience.

Topic: Beijing opera is wonderful!



第二部分

Part 2 生词与短语 Words & Phrases



戏迷 theatergoer

xīmí

票友 amateur performer

piāoyǒu (of Beijing opera)

花旦 young female role

huādàn

小生 young male role

xiǎoshēng

节目 programme

jiémù

对(介词) to, for, in

duì(jiēcí)

感兴趣 be interested in

gǎnxìngqū

找 look for, seek

zhǎo

关键句 Key Sentences

他们又唱又跳。

Tāmen yòu chāng yòu tiào.

They sing and dance at the same time.

我对京剧非常感兴趣。

Wǒ duì jīngjù fēicháng gǎn xìngqù.

I am very interested in Beijing opera.

我每天早上去公园里唱。

Wǒ měitiān zǎoshang qù gōngyuán lǐ chàng.

We go to the park to sing and act every morning.

实景对话 Dialogue

孙老师: 你们觉得今天的京剧演出怎么样? 好看

Sūn lǎoshī: Nǐmen juéde jīntiān de jīng jù yǎnchū zěnmeyàng? Hǎokàn

吗?

ma?

玛丽: 太好看了。戏里演的故事很有意思。

Mǎlì: Tài hǎokàn le. Xì lǐ yǎn de gùshi hěn yǒu yìsi.

马克: 他们又唱又跳, 很热闹, 我很喜欢看他

Mǎkè: Tāmen yòu chāng yòu tiào, hěn rè nao, wǒ hěn xǐhuan kàn tā

们的功夫表演。您常常看吗?

men de gōngfu biǎoyǎn. Nín chángcháng kàn ma?

孙老师: 我不仅常常看, 我还常常唱呢。

Sūn lǎoshī: Wǒ bùjǐn chángcháng kàn, wǒ hái chángcháng chàng ne.

玛丽: 那您是一个戏迷了。

Mǎlì: Nà nín shì yīgè xìmí le.

孙老师: 我不仅是戏迷, 我还是一个票友呢。

Sūn lǎoshī: Wǒ bùjǐn shì xìmí, wǒ hái shì yīgè piàoyǒu ne.



马克: 您是在家里唱吗?

Mǎkè: Nín shì zài jiālǐ chàng ma?

孙老师: 我每天早上去公园里唱。

Sūn lǎoshī: Wǒ měitiān zǎoshang qù gōngyuán lǐ chàng.

玛丽: 我对京剧非常感兴趣。我想学唱京剧。

Mǎlì: Wǒ duì jīngjù fēichāng gǎn xìngqù. Wǒ xiǎng xué chàng jīng jù.

马克: 您说,我们是外国人,学京剧能行吗?

Mǎkè: Nín shuō, wǒmen shì wàiguórén, xué jīng jù néng xíng ma?

孙老师: 行啊,没问题的。马克唱小生,玛丽唱花

Sūn lǎoshī: Xíng a, méiwèntí de. Mǎkè chàng xiǎoshēng, Mǎlì chàng huā

旦。元旦晚会你们俩一起表演一个京剧节目

dàn. Yuándàn wǎnhuì nǐmen liǎ yīqǐ biǎoyǎn yīgè jīngjù jiémù

吧。

ba.

玛丽和马克: 好啊。那我们明天就去找您?

Mǎlì hé Mǎkè: Hǎo a. Nǎ wǒmen míngtiān jiù qù zhǎo nín?

孙老师: 行,你们先来我家,然后我们一起去公园。

Sūn lǎoshī: Xíng, nǐmen xiān lái wǒjiā, ránhòu wǒ men yīqǐ qù gōngyuán.

Teacher Sun: How about today's performance, is it nice?

Mary: It's wonderful! The story of the play is very interesting.

Mark: They sing, as well as dance. It's great. I like the martial art performance. Do you go to the theater often?

Teacher Sun: Yes, I not only go to the theater, but also act in opera very often.

Mary: You must be a theatergoer.

Teacher Sun: Yes, I am. I am also an amateur performer.

Mark: Where do you sing?

Teacher Sun: I go to the park to sing every morning.

Mary: I am very interested in Beijing opera. I want to learn it.

Mark: Can a foreigner learn Beijing opera?

Teacher Sun: Of course you can. Mark can play young male role; Mary can play young female role.
On New Year's evening party, you can perform Beijing opera.

Mary and Mark: Great! Can we go to your place tomorrow?

Teacher Sun: OK. You come to my place first, and then we go to the park together.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match

表演
biǎoyǎn

唱
chàng

觉得
juéde

看
kàn

很好看
hěn hǎokàn

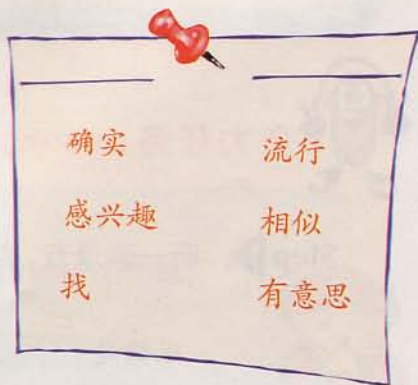
节目
jiémù

京剧
jīngjù

小生
xiǎoshēng

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks

- ◆ 他是一个很 _____ 的人。
- ◆ 他对学汉语很 _____。
- ◆ 那本书的内容和这本书的内容很 _____。
- ◆ 这个星期天我们 _____ 你玩去。
- ◆ 这首歌在校园里非常 _____。
- ◆ 这件衣服 _____ 很不错。





Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

对……感兴趣 duì gǎnxìngqǔ.	我对京剧感兴趣。 Wǒ duì jīngjù gǎnxìngqǔ. 篮球 lǎnqiú 唱戏 chāngxì 北京 Běijīng
又……又 yòu yòu	我们又说又笑。 Wǒmen yòu shuō yòu xiào. 学英语 xué yīngyǔ 学法语 xué fǎyǔ 做饭 zuǒfàn 洗衣服 xǐ yīfu
他每天 tā měitiān	他每天去图书馆看书。 Tā měitiān qù túshūguǎn kànshū. 市场 买菜 shìchǎng mǎicài 教室 学习 jiāoshì xuéxí
先……然后…… xiān rán hòu	你先做练习, 然后我们一起做饭。 Nǐ xiān zuò liànxí, rán hòu wǒmen yìqǐ zuǒfàn. 洗澡 xǐzǎo 吃饭 chīfàn 换衣服 huàn yīfu 看电影 kàn diǎnyǐng



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 听一遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

张梅是_____。

A. 河南人

Hénánrén

B. 安徽人

Anhuīrén

C. 陕西人

Shǎnxīrén

张梅会唱 _____。

A. 豫剧
Yùjù

B. 黄梅戏
Huángméixì

C. 秦腔
Qínqiāng

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

张梅的男朋友是 _____。

A. 陕西人
Shǎnxīrén

B. 河北人
Héběirén

C. 东北人
Dōngběirén

张梅的男朋友会唱 _____。

A. 秦腔
Qínqiāng

B. 河北梆子
Héběibāngzi

C. 二人转
Èrrénzhuǎn



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

两个朋友 Two friends

任务 Assignment

互相询问对方喜欢看什么演出, 看过什么节目, 喜欢或不喜欢这种演出的原因。

Asking each other about what kind of performance they have seen. Whether they like the performance? Why?

Step 2 ▶ 交际体验 Communication Practice



把 交际任务1中, 你的伙伴告诉你的情况介绍给全班同学。

Tell your experience to the whole class.





文化窗口 Culture Window

京剧虽名字里有京字，但它不是北京的地方戏，它流行全国，全国各地都有京剧剧团。京剧的角色分生、旦、净、丑四种。“生”演的是男性，又分老生、小生和武生。“旦”演的都是女性，又分青衣、花旦、老旦、武旦等。“净”演的是性格豪爽的男子。“丑”演的是些幽默滑稽的男子。



川剧流行于中国西南地区。川剧语言生动幽默，三分唱，七分打，特别热闹。“变脸”是川剧中的独特的表演技巧，有扯脸、撕脸、揉脸、吹脸等形式，像变魔术一样快，让人惊叹。



越剧形成于清朝末年，发源于古越国所在地浙江绍兴地区，是浙江省的主要地方戏，流行在浙江、上海、江苏、江西、安徽等地。越剧唱腔婉转，表演细腻抒情，已经成为仅次于京剧的一个大剧种。代表剧目有《红楼梦》、《梁山伯与祝英台》、《天仙配》等。

中国的戏曲剧种很多，据统计全国范围内有300多个剧种，除京剧是流行全国的国剧外，其余都属于地方戏剧种。其中影响比较大的还有评剧、粤剧、豫剧、昆曲、河北梆子等。绝大多数剧种都有风格各不相同的脸谱。

A Beijing opera is named after Beijing, but is not the drama of Beijing. Beijing opera can be found everywhere in China. The roles of Beijing opera include male role, female role, painted-face role, and comic role. The male role includes old male, young male and military male. The female role includes middle age female, young female, old female and military female. Painted-face represents a man of virile or rough character. Comic role represents foolish and humorous man.

B Sichuan opera is very popular in south-western China. The main character of Sichuan opera is its humorous language. In Sichuan opera, the singing part occupies 30% of the performance and the fighting part occupies 70%. Changing mask is unique in Sichuan opera. The actor can change his face in a second through different ways such as pulling, tearing, rubbing, and blowing. It is amazing.

C Shaoxing opera emerged from the Shaoxing area during the late of the Qing Dynasty. It is the most popular local opera of Zhejiang. It is very popular in places such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, Jiangxi and Anhui. The vocal music of Shaoxing opera is sweet. Its performance is exquisite. It is second only to Beijing opera. The representative plays of Shaoxing opera include *Dream of the Red Chamber* and *Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai*.

D In China, we have many different kinds of operas. According to statistics, there are over three hundreds operas. Except Beijing opera, most of them are local operas. Some of the local operas such as Ping opera, Yue opera, Yu opera and Huangmei opera are quite famous. Most of the operas have facial make-up in different style.

阅读后判断:

- ① 中国有300多个地方戏。
- ② 京剧不是地方戏。
- ③ 越剧是中国第二大剧种。
- ④ 川剧的特点是变脸。



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



马到成功
mǎ dào chéng gōng

(win instant success; gain an immediate victory)

学汉字 Word Formation

日

rì

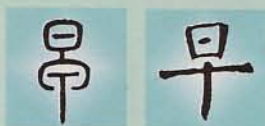


Sun, 像太阳的样子。

The character looks like the shape of the Sun.

早

zǎo



morning, long ago, former, “日”和“十”放在一起表示这个字的意思。

The “日” and “十” together indicate the meaning of the word.

早上 zǎoshang、早晨 zǎochén: morning, period of time from dawn to eight or nine o'clock.

时 (時)

shí



time, “寺”是这个字的声旁。

The “寺” is the sound element of the word.

时间 shíjiān, time, period of time; 时候 shíhou, same as “时间”。

08

I Am Practicing Brush Calligraphy !

第八课 我在练习书法呢!

dī bā kè wǒ zài liànxí shū fǎ ne

目标 Objectives

✓ 学会有关中国文房四宝的常用词语

Learn the common phrases of the four treasures of the study

✓ 了解中国画的基本特征

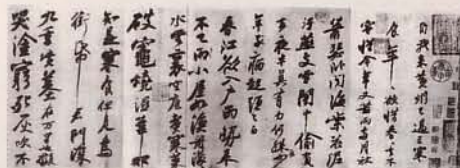
Understanding the basic characteristics of Chinese painting

✓ 学会询问东西的用途

Learn how to ask the usage of a thing

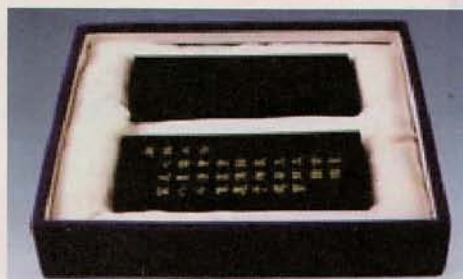
热身 Warm-Up

书法
shūfǎ
calligraphy



毛笔
mǎobǐ
brush pen

墨
mò
ink



砚台
yàntái
ink stone

中国画
Zhōngguó huà
traditional Chinese painting





第一部分

Part 1

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



毛笔	brush pen	研墨	preparing Chinese ink
māobǐ		yānmò	
刷子	brush	特别	special
shuāzi		tèbié	
练习	practice	墨汁	prepared Chinese ink
liānxí		mòzhī	
书法	calligraphy	文房四宝	the four treasures of the study
shūfǎ		wénfāngsìbǎo	
砚台	ink stone	决定	decide, determine
yàntái		juéding	

关键句 Key Sentences

我在练习书法呢。

Wǒ zài liānxí shūfǎ ne.

I am practicing brush calligraphy.

这是用来研墨的。

Zhè shì yòng lái yānmò de.

This is for preparing Chinese ink.

想要 墨汁 浓 一点儿 或者 淡 一点儿,可以自己决定。

Xiǎngyào mòzhī nóng yīdiǎnr huòzhě dàn yīdiǎnr, kěyǐ zìjǐ juéding.

You decide whether you want the ink be thick or thin.

有是有, 但是 不合适。

Yǒushìyǒu, dànshì bù hēshì.

Yes, it is. However, it might not be suitable.

实景对话 Dialogue

马克: 刘老师, 您好!

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, nín hǎo!

刘老师: 你好! 快请进。

Liú lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo! Kuài qǐngjìn.

马克: 刘老师, 您拿的是刷子吧? 您做什么呢?

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, nín nǎ de shì shuāzi ba? Nín zuò shén me ne?

刘老师: 这不是刷子, 这是毛笔。我在练习书法呢。

Liú lǎoshī: Zhè bǔshì shuāzi, zhè shì máobǐ. Wǒ zài liànxí shūfǎ ne.

马克: 是嘛? (用手指砚台) 这个是什么?

Mǎkè: Shì ma? (yòng shǒu zhǐ yàntai) Zhège shì shénme?

刘老师: 这是砚台。

Liú lǎoshī: Zhè shì yàntai.

马克: 干什么用的?

Mǎkè: Gān shénme yòng de?

刘老师: 这是用来研墨的。笔、墨、纸、砚, 这四样东

Liú lǎoshī: Zhè shì yòng lái yánmò de. Bǐ、mò、zhǐ、yàn, zhè sìyàng dōng

西, 我们叫“文房四宝”。

xī, wǒmen jiào “wénfāngsìbǎo”.

马克: 这墨很特别。为什么要自己研墨呢? 商店里

Mǎkè: Zhè mò hěn tèbié. Wèishénme yào zìjǐ yánmò ne? Shāngdiàn lǐ

没有卖的吗?

méiyǒu mài de ma?



刘老师: 有是有, 但是不合适。自己研墨, 想要墨汁浓
 Liú lǎoshī: Yǒushìyǒu, dànshì bù hēshì. Zìjǐ yānmò, xiǎng yào mòzhī nǒng
 一点儿或者淡一点儿可以自己决定。
 yīdiǎnr huòzhě dàn yīdiǎnr, kěyǐ zìjǐ juēdìng.

马克: 您家墙上的那些字, 都是您自己写的吗?
 Mǎkè: Nín jiā qiángshàng de nà xiē zì, dōu shì nín zìjǐ xiě de ma?

刘老师: 对, 都是我自己写的。
 Liú lǎoshī: Duì, dōu shì wǒ zìjǐ xiě de.

语言注释

呢: Used at the end of a sentence to indicate the continuation of an action or a state. It is similar to the use of “在……呢”. For example: 他看电视呢! 我睡觉呢。

文房四宝: Brush pen, ink, paper and ink stone are four necessary tools of the study. This is why they are called the four treasures of the study. Other tools include brush pot, penholder and paper-weight.

X是X: This structure is used in a clause of concession. It is always followed with但是、可是、就是. For example: 学是学了, 可是没学会! 好是好, 就是有点贵。

Mark: Hello, Professor Liu!

Teacher Liu: Hello, come in please.

Mark: Professor Liu, is that a brush in your hand? What are you doing?

Teacher Liu: This is not a brush. This is a brush pen. I am practicing Chinese calligraphy.

Mark: Really? What's this?

Teacher Liu: This is an ink stone.

Mark: What's for?

Teacher Liu: This is for preparing Chinese ink. In China, brush pen, ink, paper and ink stone are four treasures of the study.

Mark: This kind of ink is something special. Why do you have to make it yourself? Do people sell ink in the store?

Teacher Liu: Yes, it is. However, the ink selling in the store might not be suitable. We make ink ourselves because we can decide the thickness of the ink.

Mark: Are those calligraphy works on the wall written by you?

Teacher Liu: Yes, I wrote them myself.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak

文房四宝 包括 笔、墨、纸、砚。
Wénfāngsìbǎo bāokuò bǐ, mò, zhǐ, yàn.



书法 很 难 学。
Shūfǎ hěn nǎn xué.



各种各样 的 毛笔。
Gèzhǒnggēyàng de máobǐ.



研墨 就 是 要 磨 出 墨 汁 来。
Yánmò jiù shì yào mó chū mòzhī lái.

Step 2 连线搭配 Match

练习
liànxí

墨汁
mòzhī

写
xiě

自己
zìjǐ

研墨
yánmò

字
zì

浓一点儿
nóng yīdiǎnr

书法
shūfǎ



Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

…… 用来 …… yòng lái	砚台 是 用来 研墨 的。 Yántái shì yòng lái yánmò de. 这把刀 切肉 zhè bǎ dāo qiē ròu 这个盒子 洗衣服 zhè ge pēn zi xǐ yī fu
…… 或者 …… huò zhě	吃 米饭 或者 吃 面条, 可以 自己 决定。 Chī mǐ fàn huò zhě chī miàntiáo, kě yǐ zì jǐ jué dìng. 咸 一点儿 淡 一点儿 xián yī diǎnr dàn yī diǎnr 早 一点儿 去 晚 一点儿 去 zǎo yī diǎnr qù wǎn yī diǎnr qù
有是有, 但是 …… yǒu shì yǒu, dàn shì	面包, 有是有, 但是 不好吃。 Miànbāo yǒu shì yǒu, dàn shì bù hǎo chī. 衣服 不合适 yī fú bù hé shì 帽子 不漂亮 mào zi bù piào liang
那些 …… 都是 …… nà xiē dōu shì	那些 饺子 都是 你自己 包的 吗? Nà xiē jiǎo zi dōu shì nǐ zì jǐ bāo de ma? 画(n.) 你爸爸画(v.)的 huà nǐ bàba huà de 花 你妈妈种的 huā nǐ māma zhōng de



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

张梅拿的是 。

A. 毛笔

B. 钢笔

C. 本子

张梅一个星期练习 书法。

A. 一次

B. 两次

C. 三次

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

张梅练习的是 _____。

A. 楷书

B. 行书

C. 草书

练习书法对健康 _____。

A. 有好处

B. 没有好处

C. 有坏处



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

一位外国学生和一位中国朋友

A foreign student and his/her Chinese friend

任务 Assignment

中国朋友的字写得很好。外国学生问这位中国朋友应该怎样练习书法。

The Chinese friend is very good at calligraphy. The foreign student asks the Chinese friend how to do it.

Step 2 ▶ 交际体验 Communication Practice

马 克原来最怕写汉字。今年暑假, 他参加了书法培训班。他每天练习两个小时书法。现在马克写的汉字很好看。他也变得更细心了。

题目: 我喜欢写汉字了!



O riginally, Mark was afraid of writing Chinese Characters. This summer, he took a calligraphy training course. Everyday, he practices calligraphy two hours. Now, Mark's handwriting is much better. He becomes more patient too.

Topic: I like to write Chinese characters!



第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



挂(画)
guā(huà)

hang (a picture up
on the wall)

一般
yībān

general, ordinary

宣纸
xuānzhǐ

a high quality pa-
per good for tradi-
tional Chinese cal-
ligraphy

专门
zhuānmén

special

想象
xiǎngxiǎng

imagine

欣赏
xīnshǎng

appreciate, enjoy

国画
guóhuà

traditional Chinese
painting

油画
yóuhuà

canvas

真实
zhēnshí

true

画展
huàzhǎn

exhibition of paintings

参观
cānguān

visit

关键句 Key Sentences

这是在布上画的还是在纸上画的?

Zhè shì zài bǔshàng huà de háishì zài zhǐshàng huà de?

Where does this painting paint, paper or canvas?

我更喜欢油画, 因为油画更真实。

Wǒ gèng xǐhuan yóuhuà, yīnwèi yóuhuà gèng zhēnshí.

I like canvas even more, because canvas is more realistic.

中国画很有特点。

Zhōngguóhuà hěn yǒu tèdiǎn.

Traditional Chinese paintings is something different.

实景对话 Dialogue

马克: 刘老师,除了字,您家 墙上 还挂了不少 画啊。

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, chú le zì, nín jiā qiángshàng hái guà le bù shǎo huà a.

刘老师: 这些 都是 中国 画。

Liú lǎoshī: Zhèxiē dōu shì Zhōngguó huà.

马克: (指着 墙上 的画) 这是在 布上 画的 还是在 纸

Mǎkè: (Zhǐzhe qiángshàng de huà) zhè shì zài bùshàng huà de háishi zài zhǐ

上 画的?

shàng huà de?

刘老师: 在 纸上 画的。

Liú lǎoshī: Zài zhǐshàng huà de.

马克: 这 纸 看 起来 有点儿 特别。

Mǎkè: Zhè zhǐ kàn qǐlai yǒudiǎnr tèbié.

刘老师: 对,这不是一般的纸,是 宣纸,是 专门 用来

Liú lǎoshī: Duì, zhè búshì yībān de zhǐ, shì xuānzhǐ, shì zhuānmén yòng lái

画 中国 画和写 毛笔 字的。

huà Zhōngguó huà hé xiě máobǐ zì de.

马克: 画 中国 画也是用 毛笔 和墨 吗?

Mǎkè: Huà Zhōngguó huà yě shì yòng máobǐ hé mò ma?

刘老师: 是。

Liú lǎoshī: Shì.

马克: 您 喜欢 画 中国 画 吗?

Mǎkè: Nín xǐhuan huà Zhōngguó huà ma?

刘老师: 我 喜欢 画 中国 画。你 喜欢 中国 画 吗?

Liú lǎoshī: Wǒ xǐhuan huà Zhōngguó huà, Nǐ xǐhuan Zhōngguó huà ma?

语言注释

还是: Expressing a preference for an alternative. For example: 你是老师还是学生? 你到底是去还是不去?

起来: It is used after a verb or adjective to indicate the beginning or continuation of an action. For example: 天很阴,看起来要下雨! 这种鞋很软,穿起来很舒服。

语言注释

宣纸 Xuan paper is one kind of high quality paper which is good for traditional Chinese calligraphy and painting. The beginners do not have to use it.



马克: 还可以,我更喜欢油画,因为油画更真实。

Mǎkè: Hái kěyǐ, wǒ gèng xǐhuan yóuhuà, yīnwèi yóuhuà gèng zhēnshí.

刘老师: 中国画很有特点。下次有中国画画展,

Liú lǎoshī: Zhōngguó huà hěn yǒu tèdiǎn. Xiàcì yǒu Zhōngguó huà huàzhǎn,

我们一起去参观吧,慢慢你就会喜欢的。

wǒmen yìqǐ qù cānguān ba, mànman nǐ jiù huì xǐhuan de.

Mark: Professor Liu, besides those calligraphy works, there are many paintings hung up on the wall.

Teacher Liu: Those are traditional Chinese paintings.

Mark: Where does this painting paint, on paper or on canvas?

Teacher Liu: It's on paper.

Mark: This paper looks different.

Teacher Liu: Yes, it's nothing but *xuan* paper which is good for traditional Chinese painting and calligraphy.

Mark: Does Chinese painting need brush pen and ink also?

Teacher Liu: Yes.

Mark: Do you like to paint?

Teacher Liu: Yes, I do. Do you like Chinese painting?

Mark: It's so-so. However, I like canvas even more, because canvas is more realistic.

Teacher Liu: Chinese painting is something different. Next time, if there is an exhibition of Chinese painting, you can go with us. You will like Chinese painting soon.

活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match

欣赏

xīnshǎng

挂

guà

参观

cānguān

写

xiě

画展

huàzhǎn

毛笔字

máobǐzì

中国画

Zhōngguóhuà

画

huà

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks

- ◆ 这件衣服的样子比较_____。
- ◆ 你_____什么时候出发?
- ◆ 这是你的_____想法吗?
- ◆ 我们一起去_____车展吧。
- ◆ 我很喜欢_____古典音乐。



Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

这是要…… zhè shì yào	这是要贴在墙上的。 Zhè shì yào tiē zài qiáng shàng de. 写到本子上 xiě dào běnzi shàng 挂到网上 guà dào wǎng shàng
是……还是…… shì hái shì	你是回家还是去图书馆? Nǐ shì huí jiā hái shì qù túshūguǎn? 坐火车 坐飞机 zuò huǒchē zuò fēijī 买 不买 mǎi bù mǎi
……看起来…… kànqǐlái	你的衣服看起来有点大。 Nǐ de yīfu kànqǐlái yǒudiǎn dà. 你的脸 有点 红 nǐ de liǎn yǒudiǎn hōng 鞋 有点 小 xié yǒudiǎn xiǎo
我更喜欢……, 因为…… wǒ gèng xǐhuan yīnwèi	我更喜欢那件衣服, 因为那件颜色好。 Wǒ gèng xǐhuan nà jiàn yīfu, yīnwèi nàjiàn yánsè hǎo. 带小词典 小词典好带 dài xiǎo cídiǎn xiǎo cídiǎn hǎo dài 坐火车 坐火车安全 zuò huǒchē zuò huǒchē ānquǎn



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

马克要去看 _____。

- A. 画展 B. 电影 C. 戏剧

范曾是一位 _____。

- A. 老师 B. 演员 C. 画家

Step 2 再听一至两遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

范曾最擅长 _____。

- A. 演正面人物 B. 画人物 C. 教汉语

他们决定第二天 _____ 见面。

- A. 8点 B. 8点半 C. 9点



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 角色扮演 Role-Play

角 色 Role

两个外国学生。Two foreign students

任 务 Assignment

两个人分别搜集一些自己喜欢的一个画家的画作, 拿给对方看, 向他介绍这个画家。

Each of the students should bring some paintings of an artist. Show those paintings to the other student and introduce this artist to the other student.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



一个学生给另一个学生打电话,希望对方跟他一起去参观一个展览,并说这个展览很棒。

题目:去看展览。

One student calls another student. One asks the other to see an exhibition by telling him/her how wonderful the exhibition is.

Topic: Go to see an exhibition.



文化窗口 Culture Window

A



笔:毛笔有很长的历史,根据考古资料,在新石器时代的陶器上,就有使用最原始的毛笔画的花纹了。做笔的材料有很多种,包括兔毛、羊毛、鼠毛、狐毛、狼毛等等。从性能上说可分成三类,即软毫、硬毫和兼毫三种。

B

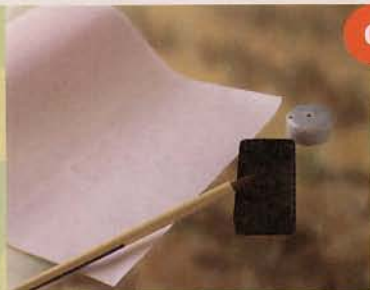


墨:墨是以矿物制成的颜料。墨色有浓、淡、干的区别。一般来说,写楷书或大字用浓墨,写行草或小字用淡墨。中国墨的杰出代表就是徽墨。上等的墨水可以在书写数千年之后仍保持墨色。

A Brush pen has a long history. According to the archaeological information, in neolithic time, there are already lines drawn by brush pen on pottery. Materials used to make the brush pen include the hair of rabbit, sheep, mice, fox, and wolf. The brush pen can be divided into three different types, soft pen, hard pen and the pen in between.

B Ink is made from mineral. There is thick ink, as well as thin ink. To write big characters, we often use thick ink. To write small characters, we often use thin ink. Ink of Anhui is the best. The characters written by high quality ink will not fade even after a thousand years.

C Xuan paper is the king of the paper. It is made in Xuancheng of Anhui. There is a legend about the paper. During the Han Dynasty, Cai Lun's apprentice named Kong Dan was making paper in southern Anhui. He wanted to make the best paper for his teacher. However, he failed. Many years had passed. One day, when Kong Dan was walking on the side of a spring, suddenly, he saw an old white sandal falling into the water. Since it had been into the water for a long time, the skin of the tree turned



宣纸:宣纸被称为“纸中之王”，原产于安徽宣城一带。有一个动人的传说：东汉时，蔡伦的弟子孔丹在皖南造纸，他想造出世上最好的纸给老师画像，很多年都没有造好。有一天，孔丹在峡谷溪边散步，突然看见一棵古老的青檀树，倒在溪水里，由于流水长年冲洗，树皮腐烂变白，露出许多修长而干净的纤维，孔丹把檀树皮用来造纸，经过很多次试验，终于造成，这就是后来的宣纸。



砚:又叫砚台，是用来磨墨的工具。早在六千年前就有了原始石砚。后来又有陶砚，砖砚、玉砚等种类。不管是古代还是现代，最普遍最好用的砚还是石砚。最著名的石砚是广东肇庆(古代端州)的端砚和安徽歙县(古代歙州)的歙砚。

white. Many clean and long fibers of the tree skin were exposed. Kong Dan started to make paper with the sandal skin. He tried many times, and finally he succeeded. The paper he made is called Xuan paper.

D Ink stone is the tool to prepare Chinese ink. Six thousands years ago, we had already had ink stone made of stones. Later, there are pottery ink stone, brick ink stone, and jade ink stone. Among them, ink stone made of stone is the best. Ink stone of the Duan and ink stone of the She are the most famous ink stones of China.

阅读后判断:

- ① 做毛笔的材料有三种。
- ② 浓墨适合写大字。
- ③ 宣纸是蔡伦造的。
- ④ 最好用的砚是玉砚。



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



亡 羊 补 牢
wāng yāng bǔ lǎo

Mind the fold after the sheep is lost. fig. take remedial measures after loss is done to prevent further losses; better late than never.

学汉字 Word Formation

竹

zhū

bamboo, 像竹子的样子。

The Character looks like the shape of bamboo.

节

jié

(節)

“即”是这个字的声旁。

The “即” is the sound element of the word.

节日 jiérì, traditional holiday or festival; 春节 Chūnjié, the spring Festival.

篇

piān

“扁”是这个字的声旁。

The “扁” is the sound element of the word.

篇章 piānzhāng, sections and chapters; 篇目 piānmù, chapter title of a book.

09

Bowing, in Homesickness I Am Drowned

第九课 低头思故乡

dī jiǔ kē dī tóu sī gùxiāng



李白
丁巳年
月
日
于
某
地
思
乡
之
意
正
重
也
李
白
画

目标 Objectives

- ✓ 学习诗歌《静夜思》

Understanding the content of "Jing ye si"

- ✓ 了解唐诗最主要的语言特点

Learn the characteristics of the poetry of the Tang Dynasty

热身 Warm-Up



李白

Lǐ Bāi



唐诗

tāngshī

poems of the Tang Dynasty



唐朝

tāngcháo

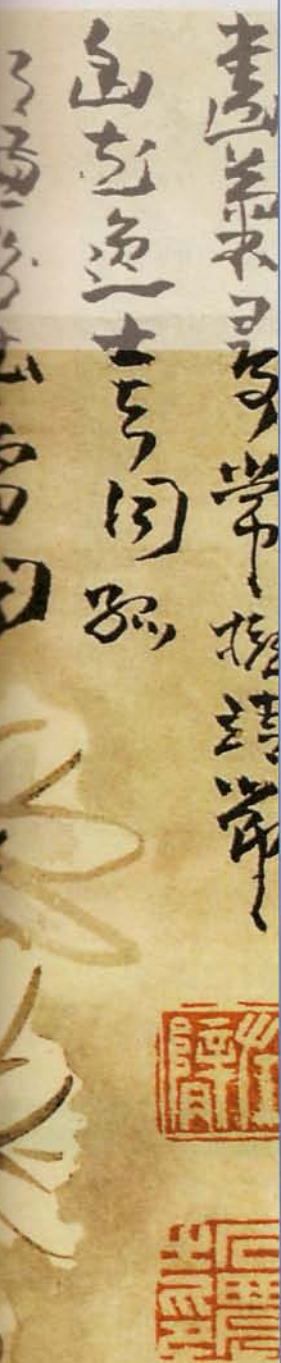
Tang Dynasty



宁静

níngjìng

quiet





第一部分

Part 1

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



教 teach
jiāo

诗 poem
shī

明白 understand
míngbai

诗人 poet
shīrén

深夜 late at night
shēnyē

床边 bedside
chuāngbiān

以为 conceive
yǐwéi

结霜 frost
jiéshuāng

抬头 look up
táitōu

思念 have in mind
sīniǎn

故乡 native place, old home
gùxiāng

题目 title (of a poem)
tímù

宁静 quiet
níngjìng

关键句 Key Sentences

教 女儿学 唐诗。

Jiāo nǚ'ér xué tāngshī.

Teach daughter to read poems of the Tang Dynasty.

抬起头来看 月亮。

Tái qǐ tóu lái kàn yuèliang.

Raising my head, I look at the bright moon.

这是谁写的诗?

Zhè shì shuí xiě de shī?

Who wrote this poem?

我们 一起学。

Wǒmen yìqǐ xué.

Let's read together.

实景对话 Dialogue

(刘老师 正在教女儿刘芳 学一首 唐诗, 他的 外国 学生 马克来了……)
(Liú lǎoshī zhèng zài jiāo nǚér Liú Fāng xué yīshǒu tāngshī, tā de wàiguó xuésheng Mǎkè lái le……)

刘芳: (大声读) 床 前 明 月光, 疑是地 上 霜。……

Liú Fāng: (dà shēng dú) Chuāng qián míng yuèguāng, yí shì dì shàng shuāng.……

马克: 刘 老师, 您 在 干 什么?

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, nín zài gān shēnme?

刘老师: 我 在 教 女儿 学 唐诗。

Liú lǎoshī: Wǒ zài jiāo nǚér xué tāngshī.

马克: 唐 诗?

Mǎkè: Tāngshī?

刘老师: 就是 **唐朝** 时 候 的 人 写 的 诗。

Liú lǎoshī: Jiù shì tāngcháo shíhou de rén xiě de shī.

马克: 我 可 以 看 看 吗?

Mǎkè: Wǒ kěyǐ kànkàn ma?

刘老师: 当 然 可 以。

Liú lǎoshī: Dāngrán kěyǐ.

马克: (看 了 一 会 儿) 不 明 白。这 是 谁 写 的 诗 呀?

Mǎkè: (kàn le yīhuìr) Bù míngbai. Zhè shì shuí xiě de shī ya?

刘芳: (抢 着 说) 叔 叔, 我 告 诉 你。是 唐 朝 大 诗 人 李 白!

Liú Fāng: (qiǎng zhe shuō) Shūshu, wǒ gāosù nǐ. Shì tāngcháo dà shīrén Lǐ bái!

马克: 哦, 谢 谢!

Mǎkè: Ó, xièxiè!

刘老师: 这 首 诗 说, 深 夜 白 色 的 月 光 照 到 床 边,

Liú lǎoshī: Zhè shǒu shī shuō, shēnyè báisè de yuèguāng zhào dào chuāngbiān,



我以为是地上结了霜。我抬起头来看天上
 wǒ yǐwéi shì dìshàng jié le shuāng. Wǒ tāi qǐ tóu lái kàn tiānshang
 的月亮，又低下头来思念我的故乡。
 de yuèliang, yòu dī xià tóu lái sīniǎn wǒ de gūxiāng.

马克：就是晚上想家了吧？

Mǎkè: Jiù shì wǎnshang xiǎng jiā le ba?

刘老师：对，所以题目叫“静夜思”，就是在宁静的夜晚

Liú lǎoshī: Duì, suǒyǐ tí mù jiào “Jìng yè sī”, jiù shì zài níngjìng de yèwǎn
 思念故乡。
 sīniǎn gūxiāng.

马克：有意思。刘老师，您也教我学唐诗吧。

Mǎkè: Yǒu yì si. Liú lǎoshī, nín yě jiāo wǒ xué tāngshī ba.

刘老师：好哇，我教你学唐诗。

Liú lǎoshī: Hǎowa, wǒ jiāo nǐ xué tāngshī.

刘芳：我们一起学，我们一起学！

Liú Fāng: Wǒmen yīqǐ xué, wǒmen yīqǐ xué!

语言注释

唐朝: Tang Dynasty,
618 — 907.

Mark: Professor Liu, what are you doing?

Teacher Liu: I am teaching my daughter to read poems of the Tang Dynasty.

Mark: Poems of the Tang Dynasty?

Teacher Liu: That means poems written by poets of the Tang Dynasty.

Mark: May I have a look?

Teacher Liu: Of course.

Mark: I don't understand. Who wrote this poem?

Liu Fang: Uncle, let me tell you. The writer is Li Bai, a great poet of the Tang Dynasty.

Mark: Thanks!

Teacher Liu: This poem tells us: Before my bed a pool of light; It looks like hoar-frost on the ground.
 Raising my head, I look at the bright moon; bending my head, I think of my old home.

Mark: The writer must be missing his family at night.

Teacher Liu: Yes, that's why the title of the poem is "Thinking of hometown at a quiet night".

Mark: It's interesting. Professor Liu, can you teach me some poems of the Tang Dynasty?

Teacher Liu: I'll be glad to.

Liu Fang: Let's read together, let's read together!

活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak

静 夜 思 (李白)

Jìng yè sī (lǐbái)

床 前 明 月 光,
Chuángqián míng yuèguāng,

疑 是 地 上 霜。
Yí shì dìshàng shuāng,

举 头 望 明 月,
Jǔ tóu wàng míngyuè,

低 头 思 故 乡。
Dī tóu sī gùxiāng.



Step 2 连线搭配 Match

抬

tāi

学

xué

思念

sīniàn

不

bū

明白

míngbai

唐诗

tāngshī

头

tóu

故乡

gùxiāng


Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

v. 的是…… de shì	女儿学 的是 唐诗。 Nǚ'ér xué de shì tángshī.
	姐姐看 外国 电影 jiějie kàn wàiguó diànyǐng 妈妈 买 衣服 māma mǎi yīfu
这是谁…… zhè shì shuí	这是谁 写的 诗? Zhè shì shuí xiě de shī?
	买 车 mǎi chē 画(v.) 画(n.) huà huà
我们 一起…… wǒmen yīqǐ	我们 一起 学 唐诗。 Wǒmen yīqǐ xué tángshī.
	买 东西 mǎi dōngxi 去 上课 qù shàngkè


听力任务 Listening Tasks
Step 1 先听一遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

林华 _____ 唐诗。

- A. 学过 B. 没学过 C. 正在学

马克 _____ 唐诗。

- A. 不喜欢 B. 喜欢 C. 非常喜欢

Step 2 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

马克 _____ 明白唐诗的意思。

- A. 能 B. 不能 C. 不完全能

现在他们准备_____。

A. 去教室

B. 去图书馆

C. 去书店买书



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

老师和学生 A Teacher and a Student

任务 Assignment

学习了李白的《静夜思》之后，学生对唐诗产生了很浓厚的兴趣。他要求老师再教他别的唐诗。于是老师又教他学《春晓》，并具体讲解诗的意思。

After reading the poem of *Jing ye si*, the student becomes very interested in the poetry of the Tang Dynasty. He asks the teacher to teach him another poem. The teacher tells him the poem *Chun Xiao*.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



学了李白的《静夜思》之后，请一位同学背诵这首诗，请另一位同学给大家讲讲这首诗的意思。

题目：《静夜思》

Each of the student tells the content of the poem "jing ye si" to the whole class.

Topic: Jing Ye Si





第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



发现 discover
fāxiàn

字数 word count
zìshù

除了 besides, except
chūle

每句 each sentence
měijǔ

最后 finally, in the end
zuìhōu

共同点 common ground
gōngtóngdiǎn

押韵 rhyme
yāyǔn

关键句 Key Sentences

我有一个发现。

Wǒ yǒu yī gè fāxiàn.

I have found something.

唐诗的每句的字数一般都一样。

Tángshī de měi yījù de zìshù yībān dōu yīyàng.

Each sentence of the poems of the Tang Dynasty has the same number of words.

好好学吧。

Hǎohao xué ba.

Exert oneself to learn.

实景对话 Dialogue

(马克在读：“床前 明 月光，疑是地上霜。举头望明月，低头思故乡。”)
 (Mǎkè zài dú: “Chuāngqián míng yuèguāng, yí shì dìshàng shuāng. Jǔ tóu wǎng míngyuè, dī tóu sī gūxiāng.”)

马克: 刘老师, 我有一个发现……

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, wǒ yǒu yīgè fāxiàn……

刘老师: 什么 发现?

Liú lǎoshī: Shénme fāxiàn?

马克: 我发现, 唐诗 每一句的字数一般都一样。

Mǎkè: Wǒ fāxiàn, tángshī měi yījù de zìshù yībān dōu yīyàng.

刘老师: 你说得很对。另外, 第一、二、四句的最后 一个字

Liú lǎoshī: Nǐ shuōde hěn duì. Lìngwài, dì yī、èr、sì jù de zuìhòu yīgè zì

还有一个 共同点。

háiyǒu yīgè gòngtóngdiǎn.

马克: 是 什么?

Mǎkè: Shì shénme?

刘老师: 你读一下“光、霜、乡”, 发现了什么?

Liú lǎoshī: Nǐ dú yīxià “guāng、shuāng、xiāng”, fāxiàn le shénme?

马克: 读音 差不多。

Mǎkè: Dúyīn chàbuduō.

刘老师: 对, 这就是押韵。

Liú lǎoshī: Duì, zhè jiù shì yāyùn.

马克: 唐诗 多 吗?

Mǎkè: Tángshī duō ma?



刘老师: 有好几万首呢!

Liú lǎoshī: Yǒu hǎo jǐ wàn shǒu ne!

马克: 哇, 这么多!

Mǎkè: Wa, zhème duō!

刘老师: 是呀, 好好学吧。

Liú lǎoshī: Shì ya, hǎohao xué ba.

Mark: Professor Liu, I think I have found something...

Teacher Liu: What have you found?

Mark: I found that each sentence of the poem have the same number of words.

Teacher Liu: You are right. Besides that, there is also a common ground about the last word of the first, second and fourth sentence.

Mark: What is it?

Teacher Liu: Try to read them, "guang", "shuang", and "xiang", What have you found?

Mark: The pronunciations of these words are very close.

Liu Fang: Yes, we call it rhyme.

Mark: How many poems of the Tang Dynasty are there?

Teacher Liu: There are over ten thousands.

Mark: Oh, so many.

Teacher Liu: Yes, you really have to study very hard.

活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match

读

dú

好好

hǎohao

有

yǒu

读音

dúyīn

差不多

chābuduō

唐诗

tāngshī

学习

xuéxí

共同点

gòngtóngdiǎn

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks



- ◆ _____ 新大陆。
- ◆ 有很多 _____。
- ◆ 唐诗 _____ 押韵。
- ◆ 我要 _____ 唐诗。
- ◆ _____ 学习，天天向上。

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

我有一个发现，我发现……
wǒ yǒu yīgè fāxiàn, wǒ fāxiàn

我有一个发现，我发现 **每句字数都一样**。
Wǒ yǒu yīgè fāxiàn, wǒ fāxiàn měijù zìshù dōu yíyàng.

我们的年龄差不多。

wǒmen de nián líng chàbùduō

这次大家成绩都很棒

zhè cì dàjiā chéngjì dōu hěnbàng

这是……的要求
zhè shì _____ de yāoqiú.

这是 **古代诗歌** 的要求。
Zhè shì gǔdài shīgē de yāoqiú.

老师

lǎoshī

这次考试

zhè cì kǎoshì

你必须……
nǐ bìxū

你必须 **好好学习**。
Nǐ bìxū hǎohǎo xuéxí.

按时上课

ànshí shàngkè

参加考试

cānjiā kǎoshì



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 先听一遍录音，然后选择。Listen and then make a choice.

唐诗是中国古代诗歌中水平_____。

- A. 一般的 B. 最好的 C. 最差的

唐诗每一句一般都是_____。

- A. 5 或 7 个字 B. 5 个字 C. 7 个字

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择。Listen again and then make a choice.

唐诗每首诗一般都是_____。

- A. 4 句话 B. 8 句话 C. 4 句或 8 句话

唐代最著名的三位诗人是_____、杜甫和白居易。

- A. 屈原 B. 孔子 C. 李白



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

两个国别不同的学生

Two students from two different countries

任务 Assignment

请这两位同学分别介绍一首本国最著名的诗，包括作者、时间、内容和意思。

Tell each other one of the famous poems of their countries including the writer, writing time, the content and the meaning of the poem.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



加 拿大留学生马克在学了李白的《静夜思》之后，给他的妈妈打电话说他想家了。

题目：我在中国学唐诗。

After reading Li Bai's poem, a Canadian student Mark calls his mother and tells his mother that he misses her.

Topic: I am learning the poetry of the Tang Dynasty



文化窗口 Culture Window

中国的诗歌和小说

China's Poems and Novels

李白是唐代最著名的诗人之一，又称“诗仙”。李白很有才华，喜欢饮酒。他诗歌的主要特点是充满浪漫色彩，而且琅琅上口^①。便于朗诵。他一生写了很多诗，流传下来的只有900多首。



A

A Li Bai was one of the most famous poet of the Tang Dynasty. He was also called poet-immortal. Li Bai was a literary talent. He liked drinking. The main characters of his poems are romantic and easy to read. He wrote many poems. However, there are only 900 poems remained.

B Du Fu was one of the two most famous poets of the Tang Dynasty. He was eponymous with Li Bai and was called poet-sage. Du Fu was a little younger than Li Bai. The main character of his poems is realistic. This is why his poems are also called historical poems. He wrote many poems and over 1,400 poems remained.

C "Dream of the red chamber" is one of the best novel of ancient China. The author is Cao Xueqin. It was written during the middle of the Qing Dynasty. The main content of the novel is a love story. Through the story telling, the author exposes the evil and the decline of the feudal society.

D "Journey to the west" is one of the four most famous novels of China. It is a mythical novel. The author is Wu Cheng'en. The



B

杜甫是唐代最著名的两个诗人之一，与李白齐名，被称为“诗圣”。他诗歌的主要特色是反映现实生活，所以又称“诗史”。他的诗流传下来的有1400多首。



《红楼梦》是中国古代最优秀的长篇小说之一，作者是曹雪芹，写于清朝^②中期，主要内容是通过两个青年男女的爱情故事，来反映封建家族的衰亡过程，揭露封建制度的罪恶。



《西游记》是古代四大名著之一，是一部长篇神话小说，作者吴承恩。主要写唐僧和孙悟空等师徒四人去西天^③取经的故事。它是在唐代玄奘法师去天竺^④取经故事基础上演化而来的。

main content of the novel is how the Tang monk and his apprentice, the Monkey King and other apprentices went to the Western Heaven to acquire scriptures. The novel is based on the real experiences of the Tang monk, Xuanzang, who went to the ancient India to acquire scriptures.

注释

①the sound of reading aloud ②the Qing Dynasty(1616-1911) ③Heaven, ancient Chinese Buddhists' name for India. ④The ancient name for India.

阅读后判断:

- ① 李白号称“诗仙”，杜甫号称“诗圣”。
- ② 李白流传下来的诗比杜甫多。
- ③ 《红楼梦》是中国古代最著名的小说。
- ④ 《西游记》不是神话小说。



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



hóuzi chī làjiāo

猴子吃辣椒

zhuā ěr nǎo sāi

抓耳挠腮

Tweak one's ears and scratch one's cheeks (as a sign of anxiety or delight)

学汉字 Word Formation

月

yuè



moon, 像月亮的样子。

The character looks like the shape of the Moon.

期

qī



“其”是这个字的声旁。

The “其” is the sound element of the word.

星期 xīngqī, week; 日期 rìqī, date。

朗

lǎng



“良”是这个字的声旁。

The “良” is the sound element of the word.

朗读 lǎngdú, read aloud; 爽朗 shuǎnglǎng open-minded and straightforward.

10

The *Siheyuan* of Beijing

第十课 北京的四合院

dì shí kē Běijīng de sìhéyuàn

目标 Objectives

✓ 了解四合院的构造

Understanding the structure of *Siheyuan*

✓ 了解四合院的历史与现状

Understanding the history and the current situation of *Siheyuan*

✓ 了解四合院的文化特点

Getting familiar with the characteristics of *Siheyuan*



四合院
sìhéyuàn
Siheyuan



大宅门
dàzhāimén
big gate house



四合院 门口
sìhéyuàn ménkǒu
the door of the Siheyuan



第一部分

Part 1

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



四合院
sìhéyuàn
Siheyuan, a compound with houses around a square courtyard

传统
chuāntǒng
tradition

建筑
jiànzhū
construction

合围
hēwéi
surround

大概
dāgāi
probably

大宅门
dāzháimén
big gate house

算
suàn
count as, regard as

座 (量词)
zuō (liàngcí)
a measure word (for mountains, buildings, etc.)

关键句 Key Sentences

我常听人们说北京的四合院很有名。
Wǒ cháng tīng rénmen shuō Běijīng de sìhéyuàn hěn yǒu míng.
I have heard that Siheyuan of Beijing is very famous.

四面房子合围出一个院子,所以叫四合院。
Sìmiàn fāngzi hēwéi chū yīgè yuānzi, suǒyǐ jiào sìhéyuàn.
The reason we call it Siheyuan is because it's a compound with houses around a square courtyard.

不一样,有大的,也有小的。
Bù yīyàng, yǒu dàde, yě yǒu xiǎode.
They are different, some are big, and some are small.

不算多。
Bùsuàn duō.
We don't say that is a lot.

我们什么时候也去参观参观,怎么样?
Wǒmen shénme shíhou yě qù cānguān cānguān, zěnmeyàng?
When can we go and visit there?

实景对话 Dialogue

马克: 刘老师, 我常听人们说北京的四合院很

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, wǒ cháng tīng rénmen shuō Běijīng de sìhéyuàn hěn
有名。您说, 四合院是什么样子的?
yǒumíng. Nín shuō, sìhéyuàn shì shénme yàngzi de?

刘老师: 四合院可不光是北京有, 很多地方都有,

Liú lǎoshī: Sìhéyuàn kě bù guāng shì Běijīng yǒu, hěnduō dìfang dōu yǒu,
包括南方和北方。四合院是中国传统
bāokuò nánfāng hé běifāng. Sìhéyuàn shì Zhōngguó chuántǒng
居住建筑 **类型** 的一种。四面是房子, 合围出
jūzhù jiànzhù lèixíng de yīzhǒng. Sìmiàn shì fāngzi, héwéi chū
中间一个院子, 所以叫四合院。
zhōngjiān yīgè yuànzi, suǒyǐ jiào sìhéyuàn.

马克: 四合院都很大吗?

Mǎkè: Sìhéyuàn dōu hěndà ma?

刘老师: 不一样, 有大的, 也有小的。特别大的四合院也叫

Liú lǎoshī: Bù yīyàng, yǒu dàde, yě yǒu xiǎode. Tèbié dàde sìhéyuàn yě jiào
“大宅门”。
“dàzhāimén”.

马克: 现在四合院还很多吗?

Mǎkè: Xiànzài sìhéyuàn hái hěn duō ma?

刘老师: 不算多, 北京现在大概有两千座。

Liú lǎoshī: Bùsuàn duō, Běijīng xiànzài dàgāi yǒu liǎngqiān zuǒ.

马克: 我们 **什么时候** 也去参观参观, 怎么样?

Mǎkè: Wǒmen shénme shíhou yě qù cānguān cānguān, zěnmeyàng?



刘老师: 好哇, 下星期 我带

Liú lǎoshī: Hǎo wa, xià xīngqī wǒ dài

你们 去看。

nǐmen qù kàn.

语言注释

类型: type, category.

什么时候: sometime.

Mark: Professor Liu, I have heard that *Siheyuan* of Beijing is very famous. What does *siheyuan* look like?

Teacher Liu: *Siheyuan* is one type of traditional Chinese dwelling house. Besides Beijing, many places including southern and northern parts of China have this kind of house. The reason we call it *siheyuan* is because it's a compound with houses around a square courtyard.

Mark: Is *Siheyuan* big?

Teacher Liu: They are different, some are big, and some are small. Big *siheyuan* is often called "big gate house".

Mark: Are there still many *Siheyuan* now?

Teacher Liu: Not so many. In Beijing, there are about 2,000 *Siheyuan* remained.

Mark: When can we go and visit *Siheyuan*?

Teacher Liu: Next week, I will take you to visit *Siheyuan*.

活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

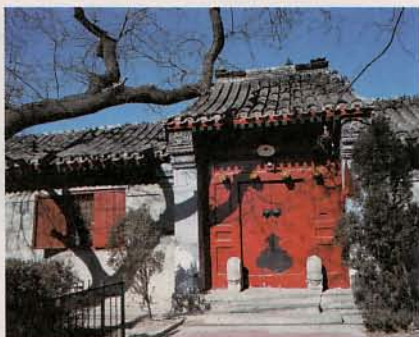
Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak

这是老北京的四合院。
Zhè shì lǎo Běijīng de sìhéyuàn.





这个院子真漂亮!
Zhège yuǎnzi zhēn piàoliang!



这是大宅门。
Zhè shì dàzhāimén.

Step 2 连线搭配 Match



衣服
yīfu

建筑
jiànzhù

书桌
shūzhuō

杂志
zāzhì

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

我听林华说,……
wǒ tīng lín huá shuō, ……

我听林华说,你妈妈是老师。
wǒ tīng lín huá shuō, nǐ māma shì lǎoshī.

他以前住在这儿
tā yǐqián zhù zài zhèr

这次考试很难
zhècì kǎoshì hěnnán

这是一座老房子
zhèshì yīzuǒ lǎo fāngzi

……不算 + adj.
bù suàn

他们的学校不算漂亮。
tāmen de xuéxiào bù suàn piàoliang.

他的电视机 很旧
tāde diànshìjī hěnjiù

她的汉语水平 特别差
tāde hànyǔ shuǐpíng tèbié chà



	这个城市的建筑独特 zhègè chéngshì de jiànzhù dūtè
他一年就…… tā yīnián jiù	他一年就写出一本小说。 Tā yīnián jiù xiěchū yīběn xiǎoshuō.
	翻译三本英文书 fānyì sānběn yīngwén shū 编了5本教材 biān le wǔběn jiàocái
有的……，也有……的 yǒu de yě yǒu de	我有很多朋友，有胖的，也有瘦的。 Wǒ yǒu hěnduō péngyou, yǒu pàng de, yě yǒu shòu de.
	几本汉语书 好 不好 jǐběn hànyǔshū hǎo bùhǎo 好多衣服 白色 红色 hǎoduō yīfu báisè hóngsè
从……开始，就…… cóng kāishǐ, jiù	从 去年 开始，(他)就住 这里了。 Cóng qùnián kāishǐ, (tā) jiù zhù zhèlǐ le.
	明代 有 这个 建筑了 míngdài yǒu zhègè jiànzhù le 昨天 晚上 (他) 不舒服 zuótiān wǎnshang (tā) bù shūfu



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

玛丽以前 四合院。

A. 看过

B. 没看过

C. 不知道

小方决定 玛丽去四合院。

A. 陪

B. 不陪

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

小方 四合院。

A. 从小生活在 B. 以前也没去过 C. 上个月去的

明天上午 要去四合院。

A. 小方和玛丽 B. 玛丽和马克 C. 小方、玛丽和马克



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

两个女学生 Two female students

任务 Assignment

一个女学生想跟她朋友一起去参观四合院。她朋友介绍四合院的基本情况：形状、历史和自己对四合院的看法等。

One student wants to go to visit *Siheyuan* with her friend. Her friend introduces the structure and the history of *Siheyuan*. She also tells her her own opinions about *Siheyuan*.

Step 2 ▶ 交际体验 Communication Practice



李 丽拿着一张故宫的照片，给外国朋友玛丽介绍故宫的情况，包括历史、建筑形式等。

题目：这个就是有名的故宫！

L i Li holds a photo of the Imperial Palace. She introduces the history, structure of the Imperial Palace to Mary.

Topic: This is the Imperial Palace !





第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



正房 principal rooms (in

zhèngfāng a courtyard)

通风 ventilate

tōngfēng

对面 the opposite side

duìmiàn

长辈 eldership

zhǎngbèi

厢房 wing-room

xiāngfāng

晚辈 the younger genera-

wǎnbèi tion

聊天 chat

liáotiān

温暖 warm

wēnnuǎn

关键句 Key Sentences

四合院 的大门 都开在 东南 角。

Sìhéyuàn de dāmén dōu kāi zài dōngnán jiǎo.

The gate of Siheyuan is located at the south-east corner of the house.

门 朝南 的 房子 叫 正房

Mén chāonán de fāngzi jiào zhèngfāng

Rooms facing south are called principal rooms.

东西 两边 的 房子 做 什么 用?

Dōngxī liǎngbiān de fāngzi zuò shénme yòng?

What's the use of the two wing-rooms?

看来, 中国 人 喜欢 几代人 一起住。

Kànlái, Zhōngguó rén xǐhuan jǐdài rén yìqǐ zhù.

It seems that people of China like to live with their older generations.

实景对话 Dialogue

(星期天 刘老师 和 几个 学生 到了一座 四合院)

(Xīngqītiān Liú lǎoshī hé jǐgè xuēsheng dào le yīzuò sìhéyuàn)

马克: 刘老师, 是 这个 吧? 怎么 大门 不在 中间 呢? 奇怪!

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, shì zhège ba? Zěnme dà mén bù zài zhōngjiān ne? qíguài!

刘老师: 对, 四合院的大门都开在东南角, 中国人认

Liú lǎoshī: Duì, sìhéyuàn de dāmén dōu kāi zài dōngnán jiǎo, Zhōngguó rén rèn

为这样吉利。

wéi zhèyàng jílì.

马克: 哦, 有意思。我们进去看看吧。

Mǎkè: Ò, yǒu yìsi. Wǒmen jìnqù kàn ba.

刘老师: 看, 这个门朝南的房子叫正房, 高大, 阳

Liú lǎoshī: Kàn, zhè ge mén cháonán de fāngzi jiào zhèngfāng, gāodà, yáng

光好, 也通风, 是长辈住的地方。

guāng hǎo, yě tōngfēng, shì zhǎngbèi zhù de dìfang.

林静: 那对面的房子呢?

Lín Jìng: Nà duìmiàn de fāngzi ne?

刘老师: 对面门朝北的房子叫“倒座”, 是堆放杂物

Liú lǎoshī: Duìmiàn mén cháoběi de fāngzi jiào “dǎozuò”, shì duīfāng zāwù

的, 或是大家庭中男佣住的地方。

de, huòshì dà jiātíng zhōng nányōng zhù de dìfang.

马克: 东西两边的房子做什么用?

Mǎkè: Dōngxī liǎngbiān de fāngzi zuò shénme yòng?

刘老师: 东西两边的叫厢房, 是晚辈住的。

Liú lǎoshī: Dōngxī liǎngbiān de jiào xiāngfāng, shì wǎnbèi zhù de.

林静: 中间这院子也很不错啊, 有树, 有花, 还有

Lín Jìng: Zhōngjiān zhè yuānzi yě hěn búcuò a, yǒu shù, yǒu huā, hái yǒu

小鸟呢。

xiǎoniǎo ne.



刘老师: 是啊, 这是大家聊天、休息的地方。

Liú lǎoshī: Shì a, zhè shì dàjiā liáotiān、xiūxi de dìfang.

马克: 看来, 中国人喜欢几代人一起住。

Mǎkè: Kānlái, Zhōngguórén xǐhuan jǐ dài rén yīqǐ zhù.

刘老师: 是的, 中国人喜欢温暖的大家庭的生活。

Liú lǎoshī: Shì de, Zhōngguórén xǐhuan wēnnuǎn de dà jiātíng de shēnghuó.

语言注释

中国人认为这样吉利

Chinese people believe that it is of high geomantic quality. During the past, we believed that the location of the site of a house will have an influence on the fortune of a family. Now, we do not believe this anymore.

中国人喜欢几代人一起住

During the past, people like to live with older generations. However, young people tend to live alone today.

Mark: Professor Liu, why the gate is not in the middle?

Teacher Liu: The gate of *siheyuan* is often located at the south-east corner. Chinese people believe that.

Mark: This is auspicious.

Teacher Liu: Look, rooms facing south are called principal rooms. The principal rooms are ventilate and have enough lights. The older generation lives here.

Lin Jing: What about the rooms facing north?

Teacher Liu: They are called "dao zuo". These rooms are for sundry goods, or male servants of big families.

Mark: What's the use of east and west wing rooms?

Teacher Liu: They are called "xiangfang". The younger generation lives there.

Lin Jing: The courtyard of the house is nice. There are trees, flowers and birds.

Teacher Liu: Yes, this is the place for family members chatting and having fun together.

Mark: It seems that people of China like to live with the older generations.

Teacher Liu: Yes, during the past, Chinese people of like extended family life.

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match



朝南
chāonán

到老
dàolǎo

暖和
nuǎnhuo

通风
tōngfēng

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks



- ◆ 我妈妈很喜欢 _____ , 我有时间就陪她说说话。
- ◆ 这个房子 _____ 很好, 所以夏天很凉快。
- ◆ 她家就住在我家 _____ 。
- ◆ 在这里有很多人帮助我, 我觉得很 _____ 。
- ◆ 他是我的 _____ , 我应该尊敬他。
- ◆ 他坐在我和小李 _____ , 能跟我说话, 也能跟小李说话。

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

看来, …… kānlái	看来, 你妈妈很喜欢你女朋友啊。 Kānlái, nǐ māma hěn xǐhuān nǐ nǚpényǒu ā.
	他的身体有问题 tā de shēntǐ yǒu wèntí. 他考得不太好 tā kǎo de bù tài hǎo
……朝…… chāo	这间房子朝北。 Zhè jiān fāngzi cháo běi.
	车头 东 chētóu dōng 大门 南 dāmén nán
……对面的…… duìmiàn de	他住在对面的楼里。 Tā zhù zài duìmiàn de lóu lǐ.
	朋友 租了 房子 péngyou zhū le fāngzi 我妈妈去了 超市 wǒ māma qù le chāoshì



……和……一起
hé yìqǐ

他和妈妈一起出去了。
Tā hé māma yìqǐ chūqù le.

爸爸弟弟 修车呢
bàba dìdì xiū chē ne

老师 学生 打球呢
lǎoshī xuésheng dǎ qiú ne



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 听一遍录音，然后选择正确的答案。Listen and then make a choice.

王阿姨以后不住在四合院了，她 。

- A. 很高兴 B. 很不高兴 C. 不太高兴

王阿姨在这所四合院里住了 。

- A. 10 多年 B. 20 多年 C. 30 多年

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择。Listen again and then make a choice.

王阿姨 就要离开四合院了。

- A. 第二天 B. 第三天 C. 第四天

王阿姨 要和大家一起在院子里拍张照片。

- A. 30 分钟后 B. 60 分钟后 C. 90 分钟后



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

两个学生小林和小明，分别从北京和西安来。

Two students: Xiao Lin and Xiao Ming. Xiao Lin is from Beijing, and Xiao Ming is from Xi'an.

任务 Assignment

小林给小明讲四合院的情况：房子、院子、那里的人们等。

Xiao Lin introduces the structure, courtyard of Siheyuan to Xiao Ming.

Step 2 交际体验 Communication Practice



小明给自己的姐姐打电话讲述北京四合院的情况，并希望姐姐能跟他一起去参观北京的四合院。

题目：我们去看看四合院吧！

Xiao Ming calls his sister and tells her Beijing's *Siheyuan*. He hopes his sister can visit *Siheyuan* with him.

Topic: let's go to visit *Siheyuan* !



文化窗口 Culture Window

北京的四合院

The *Siheyuan* of Beijing

四合院是最能体现北京特色的建筑，四合院有很长的历史，早在西周时期就已经有四合院了。这种建筑因讲格局、讲款式、讲气派、重传统、院落布局完整、敞亮，尤其是一家长幼有序各居其室，方便又其乐融融，而深得中国人的喜爱。



现在，随着社会的发展，环境的变化，一个四合院中常常住着几家人。四合院的结构、布局也不像以前那么合理有序。四合院现在也叫“大杂院”。

A *Siheyuan* is one of the most representative houses of China. *Siheyuan* has a long history. As early as in the Western Zhou Dynasty (c. 11th century-771 B.C.), there were houses of *Siheyuan*. *Siheyuan* is known for its complete structure, reasonable layout, and rigid ranking. The rooms of *Siheyuan* are hierarchical. There are rooms for people of older generation, as well as for people of younger generations. Chinese people like the life of extended family. This is one of the reasons why Chinese people like *Siheyuan*, and consider *Siheyuan* is as important as the Imperial Palace.

B Now, because of the changing of the social and environmental elements, one *Siheyuan* is often shared by several families. The structure and the layout of *Siheyuan* are not as reasonable and orderly as before. So *Siheyuan* now is called "dazayuan", (courtyard of mixed families)



C

C Beijing now has become a modernized city. There are more and more high buildings, and less and less Siheyuan. More people begin to realize that the traditional house, especially Siheyuan is more humanized. They begin to cherish the memory of the traditional way of living.

现在,北京已发展成为一个现代化的大都市。高楼大厦越来越多,四合院越来越少。很多人开始意识到,四合院式的传统住宅更加亲切,更加人性化。人们非常怀念传统的四合院式的生活方式。

阅读后判断:

- ① 四合院有七百多年历史了。
- ② 四合院都变成了大杂院。



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



黄 鼠 狼 给 鸡 拜 年 —— 没 安 好 心
huáng shǔ lāng gěi jī bàinián méi ān hǎo xīn

[the weasel goes to pay his respects to the hen, not with the best of intentions.]

学汉字 Word Formation

木

mù



tree, timber, wood, 像一棵树的样子。

The character looks like the shape of a tree.

梯

tī



ladder, steps, stairs, “弟”是这个字的声旁。

The “弟” is the sound element of the word.

梯子 tīzi, ladder, stepladder; 楼梯 lóutī, stairs; staircase。

果

guǒ



fruit, “田”和“木”在一起表示树上面结了果子。

The “田” and “木” together represent a tree bearing fruit.

水果 shuǐguǒ, fruit; 苹果 píngguǒ, apple.

11

Have You Been to the Mount Tai?

第十一课 你去过泰山吗？

dì shí yī kè nǐ qù guo Tàishān ma

目标 Objectives

- ✓ 了解中国的“五岳”和长江、黄河

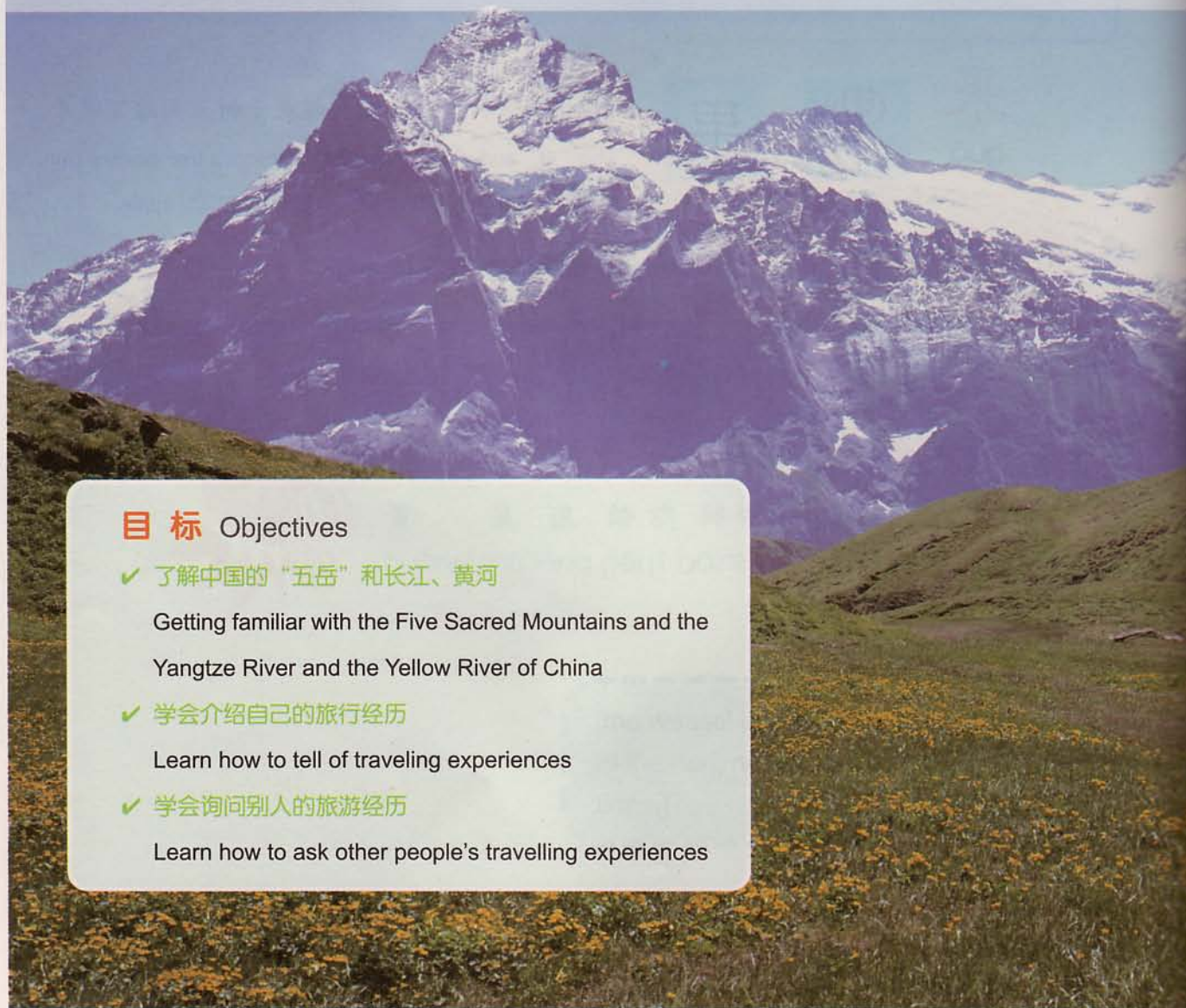
Getting familiar with the Five Sacred Mountains and the Yangtze River and the Yellow River of China

- ✓ 学会介绍自己的旅行经历

Learn how to tell of traveling experiences

- ✓ 学会询问别人的旅游经历

Learn how to ask other people's travelling experiences



热身 Warm-Up



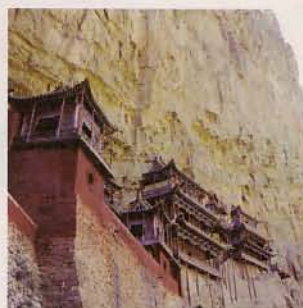
东岳 泰山
dōngyuè Tàishān
Mount Tai



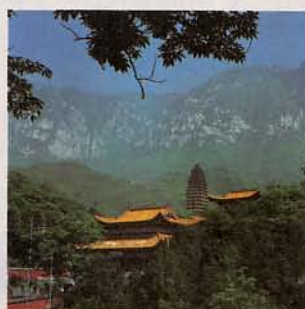
西岳 华山
xīyuè Huāshān
Mount Hua



南岳 衡山
nányuè Héngshān
Mount Heng



北岳 恒山
běiyuè Héngshān
Mount Heng



中岳 嵩山
zhōngyuè Sōngshān
Mount Song



黄河
Huánghé
Yellow River



第一部分

Part 1

生词与短语 Words & Phrases



好久不见 have not seen some
hǎojiǔbújiàn body for a long time

爬 泰山 climbing the Mount Tai
pá Tāishān

跟……一起 company with
gēn yīqǐ

特别 special
tēbié

日出 sunrise
rìchū

照片 photograph
zhàopiàn

好玩 interesting, amused
hǎowán

关键句 Key Sentences

好久不见。
Hǎojiǔbújiàn.
I have not seen you for a long time

你是自己去的吗?
Nǐ shì zìjǐ qù de ma?
Did you go there alone?

我们 在一起 唱歌、聊天, 好玩 极了!
Wǒmen zài yīqǐ chānggē, liāotiān, hǎowán jí le!
We song and chatted together. It was wonderful!

你 是 什 么 时 候 去 的?
Nǐ shì shénme shíhou qù de?
When did you go?

这 次 旅 行 玩 得 怎 么 样?
Zhècì lǚxíng wán de zěnmeyàng?
How was your trip?

实景对话 Dialogue

(春节 过 后 马克 和 刘老师 第 一 次 见 面)
(Chūnjié guò hòu Mǎkè hé Liú lǎo shī dì yī cì jiàn miàn)

马克: 刘老师, 好 久 不 见。

Mǎkè: Liú lǎo shī, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn.

刘老师: 好久不见。你最近忙什么呢?

Liú lǎoshī: Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. Nǐ zuìjìn máng shénme ne?

马克: 我去爬泰山了。

Mǎkè: Wǒ qù pá Tàishān le.

刘老师: 你是什么时候去的?

Liú lǎoshī: Nǐ shì shénme shíhou qù de?

马克: 我是上个周末去的。

Mǎkè: Wǒ shì shǎnggè zhōumò qù de.

刘老师: 你是自己去的吗?

Liú lǎoshī: Nǐ shì zìjǐ qù de ma?

马克: 不是, 我跟朋友一起去的。

Mǎkè: Bùshì, wǒ gēn péngyou yīqǐ qù de.

刘老师: 这次旅行玩得怎么样?

Liú lǎoshī: Zhè cì lǚxíng wānde zěnmeyāng?

马克: 特别棒! 我看泰山日出的时候, 照了很多照

Mǎkè: Tèbié bàng! Wǒ kàn Tàishān rìchū de shíhou, zhào le hěnduō zhào

片。我还认识了很多朋友, 我们在一起唱歌、

piàn. Wǒ hái rènshi le hěnduō péngyou, wǒmen zài yīqǐ chānggē

聊天, 好玩极了!

liāotiān, hǎowán jí le!

Mark: Hello! Professor Liu, I have not seen you for a long time.

Teacher Liu: Hello! What are you busy with?

Mark: I went to climb the Mount Tai.

Teacher Liu: When did you go?

Mark: I went there last weekend.



Teacher Liu: Did you go there alone?

Mark: No. I went there with my friends.

Teacher Liu: How was your trip?

Mark: Wonderful, when I was watching the sunrise at the Mount Tai, I took a lot of photographs. I made many new friends. We drank and chatted together. It was wonderful!

活动 Activities



口语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 看图说话 Look at the Illustrations and Speak



东岳 泰山
dōngyuē Tàishān



美丽的日出
měilì de rìchū



给我拍张照片
gěi wǒ pāi zhāng zhàopiàn



我去爬泰山了
wǒ qù pā Tàishān le

Step 2 连线搭配 Match



日出
rìchū



朋友
péngyou



相
xiàng



山
shān

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

这次 …… 玩得 怎么样?
zhècì …… wán de zěnmeyāng?

这次 旅游 玩得 怎么样?
Zhècì lǚyóu wán de zěnmeyāng?

聚会

jùhuì

晚会

wǎnhuì

春游

chūnyóu

放假

fàngjiǎ

是 …… 的
shì …… de

我 是 自己去的。
Wǒ shì zìjǐ qù de.

他 和 朋友 一起 回家
tā hé péngyou yìqǐ huíjiā

林华 周末 去 打球
Lín Huá zhōumò qù dǎqiú

马克 去年 来 中国
Mǎkē qùnián lái Zhōngguó

张梅 在 图书馆 认识 林华
Zhāng Méi zài túshūguǎn rènshi Lín Huá

他们 去年 结婚
tāmen qùnián jiéhūn



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

这个周末, 马克去了 _____。

A. 天津

B. 天安门

C. 长城



林华最喜欢_____。

- A. 天安门和长城 B. 颐和园和北海 C. 王府井和故宫

Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

下个周末，马克打算去_____。

- A. 王府井 B. 天安门 C. 长城

林华下周末要_____。

- A. 和马克一起玩 B. 去天津 C. 学习



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

马克和卡尔 Mark and Karl

任务 Assignment

开学了，马克和卡尔在学校里见面了。他们互相询问了对方寒假的旅行经历。

The school term begins. Mark meets Carl in campus. They ask each other about their traveling experiences during the winter vacation.

Step 2 ▶ 交际体验 Communication Practice



马克、卡尔和玛丽是三个加拿大留学生，今年暑假的时候，他们一起去了泰山。回来以后，他们把自己的旅行经历讲给了他们的语言伙伴李勇。

题目：我们去过泰山了！

Mark, Carl and Mary are students from Canada. This summer, they went to the Mount Tai. When they came back, they told their experiences to their language partner, Li Yong.

Topic: We went to the Mount Tai!



第二部分

Part 2

生词与短语 Words & Phrases

五岳
wǔyuē the Five Sacred
Mountains

嵩山
Sōngshān the Mount Song

少林寺
Shàolínsì the Shaolin Temple

除了……以外
chúle……yǐwài besides, except

山西
Shānxī Shanxi

五台山
Wǔtáishān the Mount Wutai

觉得
juéde think

应该
yīnggāi should

长江
Chángjiāng the Yangtze River

黄河
Huánghé the Yellow River



关键句 Key Sentences

你去过泰山吗?

Nǐ qù guò Tàishān ma?

Have you been to the Mount Tai?

除了中岳嵩山以外,我都去过。

Chúle zhōngyuē Sōngshān yǐwài, wǒ dōu qù guò.

Except the Mount Song, the Central Mountain, I have been to other four sacred mountains.

除了五岳以外,我还去过山西的五台山。

Chúle wǔyuē yǐwài, wǒ hái qù guò Shānxī de Wǔtáishā.

Besides the Five Sacred Mountains, I have also been to the Mount Wutai in Shanxi Province.

我听说长江又叫扬子江,是中国最长的河。

Wǒ tīngshuō Chángjiāng yòu jiào Yáng zǐ jiāng, shì Zhōngguó zuìcháng de hé.

I have heard that the Changjiang River is also named Yangtze River which is the longest river in China.



实景对话 Dialogue

(刘老师 和 马克继续谈话)

(Liú lǎoshī hé Mǎkè jìxù tánhuà)

马克: 刘老师, 你去过 泰山 吗?

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, nǐ qù guò Tàishān ma?

刘老师: 当然 了。中国 的五岳, 除了 中岳 嵩山 以
Liú lǎoshī: Dāngrán le. Zhōngguó de wǔyuè, chúle zhōngyuè Sōngshān yǐ
外, 我 都 去 过。

wài, wǒ dōu qù guò.

马克: 听说 少林寺 在 嵩山 吧?

Mǎkè: Tīngshuō Shàolínsì zài Sōngshān ba?

刘老师: 是啊, 少林寺的 中国 功夫 很 有名。

Liú lǎoshī: Shì a, Shàolínsì de Zhōngguó gōngfu hěn yǒumíng.

马克: 刘老师, 中国 的 名山 除了 五岳 以外, 你还去

Mǎkè: Liú lǎoshī, Zhōngguó de míngshān chúle wǔyuè yǐwài, nǐ hái qù
过 哪里呢?

guò nǎlǐ ne?

刘老师: 除了 五岳 以外, 我还去 过 山西 省 的 五台山。

Liú lǎoshī: Chúle wǔyuè yǐwài, wǒ hái qù guò Shānxī shěng de Wǔtāishān.

马克: 中国 好玩 的 地方 真 多!

Mǎkè: Zhōngguó hǎo wán de dìfang zhēn duō!

刘老师: 是啊, 除了 名山 以外, 我 觉得 你 还 应该 看看

Liú lǎoshī: Shì a, chú le míngshān yǐwài, wǒ juéde nǐ hái yīnggāi kànkan
长江 和 黄河。

Chángjiāng hé Huánghé.

马克: 我听说长江又叫扬子江, 是中国最

Mǎkè: Wǒ tīngshuō Chángjiāng yòu jiào Yángzǐjiāng, shì Zhōngguó zuì

长的河, 对吗?

cháng de hé, duì ma?

刘老师: 对!

Liú lǎoshī: Duì!

马克: 不过, 黄河为什么叫“黄河”呢?

Mǎkè: Bú guò, Huānghé wèishénme jiào “huānghé” ne?

刘老师: 黄河要经过黄土高原, 在那里, 大量的

Liú lǎoshī: Huānghé yào jīngguò huāngtǔgāoyuán, zài nǎlǐ, dàliàng de

黄土流入河中, 河水的颜色变成了黄色,

huāngtǔ liúrù hé zhōng, héshuǐ de yánsè biàn chéng le huāngsè,

所以叫黄河。她是中国的母亲河。

suǒyǐ jiào huānghé. Tā shì Zhōngguó de mǔqīn hé.

马克: 太有意思了! 有机会的话, 我一定去看看!

Mǎkè: Tài yǒu yìsi le! Yǒu jīhuì de huà, wǒ yīdìng qù kǎnkan!

Mark: Professor Liu, have you been to the Mount Tai?

Teacher Liu: Of course, except the Mount Song, the Central Mountain, I have been to other four sacred mountains.

Mark: It is said that Shaolin Temple is located at the Mount Song.

Teacher Liu: Yes, the martial art of the Shaolin Temple is well-known.

Mark: Professor Liu, besides the Five Sacred Mountains, have you ever been to other mountains?

Teacher Liu: Yes, I have also been to the Mount Wutai in Shanxi Province.

Mark: There are so many interesting places in China!

Teacher Liu: Besides the famous mountains, you should also go to see the Yangtze River and the Yellow River.

Mark: I have heard that the Changjiang River is also named Yangtze River which is the longest river in China, isn't it?

Teacher Liu: Right!

Mark: But, why you name the Yellow River “yellow river”?

Teacher Liu: The Yellow River passes through the Loess Plateau. The soil erosion makes the water of the river turn yellow. This is why we call it Yellow River. It is our mother river.

Mark: It's interesting! If there is a chance, I will certainly go.



活动 Activities



□ 语任务 Speaking Tasks

Step 1 连线搭配 Match

山西
Shānxī

黄河
Huánghé

嵩山
Sōngshān

少林寺
Shàolínsì

中岳
zhōngyuē

五台山
Wǔtáishān

中国 功夫
Zhōngguó gōngfu

母亲 河
mǔqīn hé

Step 2 选词填空 Fill in the Blanks



- ◆ 马克 汉语有点儿难。
- ◆ 他喜欢 楼梯。
- ◆ 李白是中国 的诗人。
- ◆ 妈妈来中国看我了，我 高兴。
- ◆ 我们 多锻炼身体。

Step 3 替换练习 Substitution

除了……以外，我还……

chū le yīwài, wǒ hái

除了 **五岳** 以外，我还 **去过** **山西省** 的 **五台山**。

Chū le Wǔyuē yīwài, wǒ hái qù guo Shānxīshěng de wǔtáishān.

北京

Běijīng

去过

qùguo

天津

Tiānjīn

山东菜

Shāndōng cài

吃过

chīguo

浙江菜

Zhéjiāng cài

日语

rìyǔ

学过

xuéguo

韩语

Hānyǔ

美洲

Měizhōu

到过

dào guo

非洲

Fēizhōu

v. + 过 guo	你 去 过 泰 山 吗? Nǐ qù guo Tàishān ma?
	吃 粽子 chī zōngzi
	学 英语 xué yīngyǔ
	来 中国 lái Zhōngguó
	听 京剧 tīng jīngjù
	跳 舞 tiào wǔ
除了……以外,我都…… chūle yǐwài,wǒdōu	除 了 中 岳 嵩 山 以 外, 五 岳 我 都 去 过 了。 Chū le zhōng yuè sōngshān yǐwài, wǔyuè wǒ dōu qù guo le
	长城 北京的景点 玩过 Chángchéng Běijīng de jǐngdiǎn wānguò
	粤菜 八大菜系 吃过 Yuècài bā dà cài xì chī guo
	法国 欧洲 玩遍 Fǎguó Ōuzhōu wánbiàn



听力任务 Listening Tasks

Step 1 先听一遍录音, 然后选择正确答案。Listen and then make a choice.

马克“十一”的时候计划_____。

- A. 回国 B. 在中国旅行 C. 去其他国家旅行

马克_____吃包子。

- A. 喜欢 B. 不喜欢 C. 没吃过



Step 2 ▶ 再听一至两遍录音，然后选择正确答案。Listen again and then make a choice.

“十一”的时候 _____ 要去天津。

A. 马克 B. 林华的妹妹 C. 林华、林华的妹妹和马克

马克 _____ 天津。

A. 去过 B. 没去过 C. 现在正准备去



交际任务 Communication Tasks

Step 1 ▶ 角色扮演 Role-Play

角色 Role

两个朋友

Two friends

任务 Assignment

互相询问对方听说过中国哪些地方比较好玩，已经去过中国哪些地方旅行，以后有什么旅行计划。

Ask each other about the interesting places to travel in China. Tell each other where you have been and your traveling plan.

Step 2 ▶ 交际体验 Communication Practice



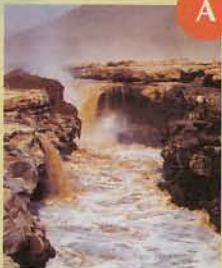
把 交际任务1中，你的伙伴告诉你的情况介绍给全班同学。

Tell the whole class what you have learned from your partner.



文化窗口 Culture Window

中国的名山大川



A

壶口瀑布位于山西省吉县，是黄河上的一个奇观。瀑布的两面是高高的山崖，黄河的水流在这里变得特别急，像发怒的野马一样。春天和秋天的时候，这里的黄河水会变得比较清澈，在阳光下，非常好看。

五台山是中国的四大佛教名山之一。山上有48座寺庙^①和几百名和尚^②、尼姑^③。因为五台山很高，夏天的时候很凉快。所以，人们喜欢夏天去那里。五台山的水好喝，蘑菇^④也特别好吃。

B

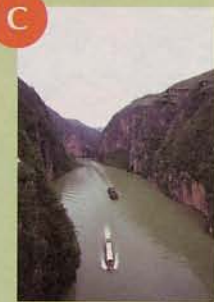


A Hukou waterfall is located in the Ji county of Shanxi Province. It is a marvelous spectacle of the Yellow River. The two sides of the waterfall are cliffs. At this spot the water of the Yellow River becomes turbulent, like a runaway horse. During the spring and the autumn seasons, the water becomes clear. It is very beautiful under the Sun light.

B The Mount Wutai is one of the four famous mountains of Buddhism. There are 48 temples and several hundreds of monks and nuns. The Mount Wutai is very high. It is cool during the summer season. Many people like to visit there at summer time. The water and the mushroom of the Mount Wutai are also famous.

C The flow of Yangtze River is great. It is the third biggest river in the world. The great sceneries of Yangtze River include the Three Gorges and the Three Small Gorges of the Wu Mountain. You can visit Yangtze River by ship, on which you can enjoy the beauty of the mountains and the river.

D The Mount Lao is located in Qingdao. It is very famous as a mountain rising majestically from the sea. There are many Taoists even now. It is beautiful in four seasons. There people can climb the mountain, as well as see the sea.



C

长江的水量很大，在世界上排名第三。长江上有著名的风景长江三峡和巫山小三峡。你可以坐船在长江上游玩。在船上你能够一边看两岸的高山，一边听长江流水的声音。



D

崂山在中国的青岛。它是一座在海边的中国名山。现在山上还有道士。崂山的春夏秋冬都非常美丽。在崂山，你除了可以爬山以外，还可以看到大海。

注释

① temple, monastery; ② Buddhist monk; ③ nun; ④ mushroom



阅读后判断:

- ① 五台山是一座佛教的名山。
- ② 崂山现在还有道士。
- ③ 黄河的水量在世界上排名第三。
- ④ 去长江旅行的最好方式是坐船。



文化拓展 General Knowledge of Chinese Culture



狗拿耗子 —— 多管闲事
gǒu nā hàozi duō guǎn xián shì

[a dog trying to catch mice; poke one's nose into other people's business.]

学汉字 Word Formation

水

shuǐ



water, 像流水的样子。

The character looks like the flowing of the water.

河

hé



river, “可”是这个字的声旁。

The “可” is the sound element of the word.

江河 jiānghé, river; 河水 hēshuǐ, water of river.

汗

hàn



sweat, perspiration, “干”是这个字的声旁。

The “干” is the sound element of the word.

汗水 hānshuǐ, sweat; 流汗 liúhàn, to sweat.



①



②



③



④



⑤



⑥



⑦



⑧



⑨



⑫



⑪



⑩

- ①鼠 ②牛 ③虎 ④兔 ⑤龙 ⑥蛇
⑦马 ⑧羊 ⑨猴 ⑩鸡 ⑪狗 ⑫猪