

READING

4

Read the sentences and copy and complete the grid.

- 你好! 我叫 Kate, 我今天看书, 不上网。
- 早上好! 我叫 Sam, 我今天不听音乐, 我买东西。
- 早上好! 我叫 Lili, 今天我上网, 不看书。
- 你好! 我叫 Leena, 我今天不买东西, 我看书。
- 我叫 Xiaodong, 今天我听音乐, 不上网。再见!

Grammar

Position of time words

In Chinese, the time when you do something comes before the verb, which means it is at the very beginning of a sentence or straight after the subject. This is different from English, in which the time is often put at the end of the sentence. For example, in English you say 'I'm not surfing the Internet today'. In Chinese you say 今天我不上网。or 我今天不上网。

Activities	Who does?	Who doesn't?
Read books	Kate, Leena	Lili
Surf the Internet		
Go shopping		
Listen to music		

READING

5

Choose the characters from the box to match the sentences below and translate the sentences into English.

Example: a = 1, 12, 5; I read books.

- 我看书。
- 你听音乐。
- 他上网。
- 妈妈看书。
- 爸爸不买东西。

1 我	2 乐	3 音	4 不
5 书	6 你	7 爸爸	8 东
9 西	10 妈妈	11 网	12 看
13 听	14 上	15 买	16 他

SPEAKING

6

In groups, pretend that you are from one family. Ask each other what you're going to do this morning.

A: 爸爸, 今天你上网吗? *bà ba jīn tiān nǐ shàng wǎng ma*

B: 今天我上网/不上网。 *jīn tiān wǒ shàng wǎng/bù shàng wǎng*

WRITING

7

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. Look at page 53 if you need more help with stroke order.

书 不 上 网

2

我喜欢看电视!

wǒ xǐ huan kàn diàn shì

I like watching TV!

Talking about what you like doing

喜欢 xǐ huan to like

看电影 kàn diàn yǐng to watch films

看电视 kàn diàn shì to watch TV

玩儿电脑游戏 wánr diàn nǎo yóu xì
to play computer games

玩儿滑板 wánr huà bǎn to skateboard

你呢? nǐ ne How about you?

LISTENING 1

A girl called Xiaojing and a boy called Wang Jian are talking about their hobbies.
Listen and note down the letters of the correct pictures.

Xiaojing likes 1; dislikes 2.Wang Jian likes 3; dislikes 4.看电影
kàn diàn yǐng看电视
kàn diàn shì玩儿电脑游戏
wánr diàn nǎo yóu xì玩儿滑板
wánr huà bǎn喜欢
xǐ huan不喜欢
bù xǐ huan

The use of 也 yě

也 means 'also' or 'too'. Its position is always just before the verb in Chinese sentences – it is not as flexible as English. For example, 'I like watching TV, too.' in Chinese is 我也喜欢看电视。也 is placed between 我 and 喜欢.

Grammar

SPEAKING 2

In pairs, take turns asking each other about what you like doing.

A: 我喜欢___/不喜欢___, 你呢? wǒ xǐ huan.../bù xǐ huan... nǐ ne

B: 我也喜欢___/不喜欢___。 wǒ yě xǐ huan.../bù xǐ huan...

LISTENING 3

Listen to these people talking about things they like doing.
Match the name with the correct activity. (1–8)

Example: 1 d, e

1 Li Dashan

5 Xiaodong

2 Lili

6 Zhang Mei

3 Xiaolong

7 Lele

4 Zhang Xiaohua

8 Xiaoling

a watching TV

e listening to music

b reading books

f playing computer games

c watching films

g going shopping

d surfing the Internet

h skateboarding

READING

4

Read the sentences and copy and complete the grid.

我叫 Dayong, 我喜欢看电影, 不喜欢看书。

我叫 Zhang Long, 我喜欢上网, 不喜欢看电视。

我叫 Xiaoli, 我喜欢玩儿滑板, 不喜欢看电影。

我叫 Tingting, 我喜欢玩儿电脑游戏, 不喜欢买东西。

我叫 Li Ying, 我喜欢看电视, 不喜欢听音乐。

我叫 Daming, 我喜欢买东西, 不喜欢上网。

我叫 Xiaoyan, 我喜欢听音乐, 不喜欢玩儿电脑游戏。

我叫 Zhao Xiaojing, 我喜欢看书, 不喜欢玩儿滑板。

Activities	Who likes?	Who doesn't like?
Watching TV		
Reading		
Watching films		
Playing computer games		
Listening to music		
Going shopping		
Skateboarding		
Surfing the Internet		

How to pronounce x

The x in pinyin is pronounced something like 'sh' as in 'she', but to say it perfectly, you must put your tongue behind your lower teeth. Listen and then try practising these words:

- 1 xǐ huan (喜欢, to like)
- 2 xīng xīng (星星, star)
- 3 xià xuě (下雪, to snow)
- 4 xiè xiè (谢谢, to thank)
- 5 xiàn zài (现在, now)

WRITING

5

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. Look at page 53 if you need more help with stroke order.

看

电

影

视

也

WRITING

6

Fill in the gaps with the correct characters according to the pictures.

1 Xiaoli 喜欢,



不喜欢



。

2 Li Long 喜欢,



不喜欢



。

3

你会游泳吗?

nǐ huì yóu yǒng ma

Can you swim?

Talking about sport

LISTENING 1

Listen and note down which sport each of the following five people likes and which they dislike. (1-5)

Example: 1 c a

谁喜欢? shéi xǐ huan Who likes ...?

1 Liu Jian

2 Wang Ping

3 Zhao Qing

4 Xiaohua

5 Dali



踢足球
tī zú qiú



打篮球
dǎ lán qiú



打乒乓球
dǎ ping pāng qiú



打网球
dǎ wǎng qiú



跑步
pǎo bù



游泳
yóu yǒng

SPEAKING 2

In pairs, ask and answer questions about the people in Activity 1.

A: 谁喜欢游泳? shéi xǐ huan yóu yǒng

B: Dali 喜欢游泳。 dālì xǐ huan yóu yǒng

A: 谁不喜欢打网球? shéi bù xǐ huan dǎ wǎng qiú

B: Xiaohua 不喜欢打网球。 xiǎohuā bù xǐ huan dǎ wǎng qiú

LISTENING 3

Listen to and read the sentences; then copy and complete the table. (1-5)

1 我叫丽丽, 我十五岁。
我会游泳, 不会打球。

2 我叫李明, 我十二岁。
我会踢足球, 不会打乒乓球。

3 我叫兰兰, 我十一岁。
我会打篮球, 不会打网球。

4 我叫小强, 我十三岁。
我会打乒乓球, 不会游泳。

5 我叫张玲, 我十四岁。
我会打网球, 我不会踢足球。

Grammar

The use of 谁 shéi, who..?

谁 can be used at the beginning or end of a question, wherever the answer to 'Who?' is required. When you use question words like this in Chinese, you don't have to change the word order as you do in English. You answer by taking out the question word and replacing it with the answer. For example:

他是谁? Who is he? (literally, 'He is who?')

他是我哥哥。 He is my elder brother.

谁喜欢看书? Who likes reading?

小明喜欢看书。 Xiaoming likes reading.

Name	Age	Can ...	Can't ...
1 Lili	15	Swim	Play ball games
2 Li Ming			
3 Lanlan			
4 Xiaoqiang			
5 Zhang Ling			

会 huì to know how to
打球 dǎ qiú to play ball games
运动 yùn dòng sport

Grammar

The use of 会 huì = can
(to know how to do something)

The verb 会 refers to a skill rather than being physically able to do something. To make the negative, you just put 不 in front of 会.
For example:

我会打网球, 不会打乒乓球。

wǒ huì dǎ wǎng qiú, bù huì dǎ ping pāng qiú

I can play tennis. I can't play table tennis.

Pinyin

How to pronounce -ong

You have learned 游泳 (yóu yǒng) and 运动 (yùn dòng) in this chapter. Be careful: the -ong sound in pinyin is not pronounced as you might think. Listen and then try practising these words.

- 1 yóu yǒng (游泳, swim)
- 2 yùn dòng (运动, sport)
- 3 yǒng yuǎn (永远, forever)
- 4 zhōng wǔ (中午, noon)
- 5 gōng rén (工人, worker)

SPEAKING 4

Class survey. How many people in your class like sport and can play these sports? Make a chart for your answers.
Don't forget to include measure words!

A: 你喜欢运动吗? nǐ xǐ huan yùn dòng ma

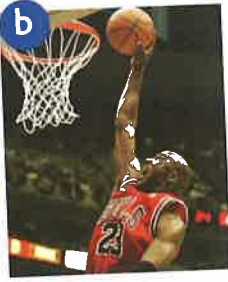
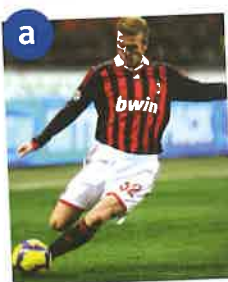
B: 我喜欢/不喜欢运动。 wǒ xǐ huan / bù xǐ huan yùn dòng

A: 你会踢足球吗? nǐ huì tī zú qiú ma

B: 我会踢足球 / 我不会踢足球。 wǒ huì tī zú qiú / wǒ bù huì tī zú qiú

READING 5

Match the speech bubbles with the correct sportsperson.



1 我会游泳, 我喜欢游泳。

2 我会打乒乓球, 我喜欢打乒乓球。

3 我会打篮球, 我喜欢打篮球。

4 我会踢足球, 我喜欢踢足球。

5 我会打网球, 我喜欢打网球。

WRITING 6

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. Remember: left to right and top to bottom. Look at page 53 for more help with stroke order.

打 喜 欢 会 球

WRITING 7

Write the following sentences in Chinese.
(You don't have to write the characters for the names.)

- 1 Meimei likes watching films.
- 2 Xiaoming doesn't like reading.
- 3 Dabao can play ball games.

4

我星期一上网

wǒ xīng qī yī shàng wǎng

I surf the net on Mondays

Learning the days of the week

LISTENING 1

Listen and repeat the days of the week.



星期一	xīng qī yī	Monday
星期二	xīng qī èr	Tuesday
星期三	xīng qī sān	Wednesday
星期四	xīng qī sì	Thursday
星期五	xīng qī wǔ	Friday
星期六	xīng qī liù	Saturday
星期日	xīng qī rì	Sunday

READING 2

Read Lili's diary and answer the questions.

丽丽

lì lì

a girl's name

记事本

jì shì běn

diary

记事本

丽丽的记事本

星期一：上网

星期二：打乒乓球

星期三：打网球

星期四：看电视

星期五：听音乐

星期六：看电影

星期日：踢足球

- 1 On which day does Lili listen to music?
- 2 On which day does Lili play table tennis?
- 3 On which day does Lili watch TV?
- 4 On which day does Lili play tennis?
- 5 On which day does Lili watch films?

SPEAKING 3

In pairs, using Activity 2, ask and answer questions about Lili's diary.

A: Lili 星期六看电影吗?

lì lì xīng qī liù kàn diàn yǐng ma

B: Lili 星期六看电影。

lì lì xīng qī liù kàn diàn yǐng

Language

Days of the week

It is easy to say the days of the week in Chinese. Starting with Monday, you just put 一 after 星期 (xīng qī, week); 星期二 for Tuesday; and so on. The only different one is Sunday, which doesn't use a number: it's 星期日 or 星期天. You use 天 (tiān) more often when you are talking, but you might see 日 more in a book or newspaper.

Pinyin

Pronouncing qī

Although this sound is written as qī in pinyin, it is actually pronounced a bit like 'chee' as in 'cheese'. Listen and then practise the rhyme below:

一 二 三 四 五 六 七, 七 六 五
yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī qī liù wǔ

四 三 二 一。
sì sān èr yī

七个阿姨来摘果, 七只篮子
qī ge ā yī lái zhāi guǒ qī zhī lán
子手中提。
zǐ shǒu zhōng tí

七种果子摆七样: 苹果、
qī zhǒng guǒ zi bǎi qī yàng píng guǒ

桃子、石榴、柿子、李子、
táo zi shí liú shǐ zi lǐ zi
栗子、梨。
lì zi lí

1-26
LISTENING 4

Listen and note down which day Xiaohai does the following sports.

Example: swimming – Tuesday

play football

play table tennis

running

play basketball

play tennis

skateboard

这个星期 zhè ge xīng qī this week



WRITING 5

Practise writing the key characters for this unit. Remember: left to right and top to bottom. Look at page 53 if you need more help with stroke order.

星 期

1-26
LISTENING 6

Mingming and Lili are talking about the sports they're doing this week. Listen, then copy and complete the table in English.

	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日
Lili	play basketball						
Mingming							

WRITING 7

Look at Activity 2 and write down which day Lili does the following activities:

Example: a 星期二



5

年轻人的爱好

nián qīng rén de ài hào

Young people's hobbies

✿ Learning about young people's hobbies in China

网络 wǎng luò the Internet

The Internet is just as popular with young people in China as it is in the UK. Internet cafes are widely used and can be an escape from the 'real world'. 'QQ' is the most popular online chat service, similar to MSN or Skype. Many young people, especially in cities, also have computers at home. They chat with friends and play games online as well as use educational sites. There are quite a lot of websites to help students with their schoolwork. However, Chinese secondary school students don't usually use computers to do their homework. They are always encouraged to write their homework on paper so that they don't forget how to write Chinese characters, as well as the English they are learning!



电视 diàn shì TV



Chinese TV in the cities has many channels, sometimes over 100 to choose from. Television series are popular; there are many different types which usually have between 20 and 50 episodes. 古装戏 (gǔ zhuāng xì, costume dramas) are set in ancient China with elaborate traditional costumes; modern dramas that deal with many modern issues such as 《奋斗》 (fèn dòu, "Struggle") and 《我的青春谁做主》 (wǒ de qīng chūn shéi zuò zhǔ, "My Youth") are very successful. Recently, singing and talent show competitions such as 《超级女声》 (chāo jí nǚ shēng, "Super Girls") have gained large numbers of young viewers who support their favourites. The Taiwan comic entertainment show 《康熙来了》 (kāng xī lái le, "Here Comes Kangxi") where celebrities are interviewed and 'grilled', and music channels such as Channel V are also watched by lots of young people.

运动 yùn dòng Sport

Basketball is by far the most popular sport for young people in many parts of China; it is played in schools as well as for fun. Table tennis, skating, badminton and football are also popular, and the first two are often practised in public parks. Many young people are football and basketball fans who follow international games, and some even get up in the middle of the night to watch live games. Primary and secondary school pupils enjoy skipping ropes and kicking Chinese shuttlecocks, which are fun activities that can be played alone or together in a group, and are good for keeping fit.



卡拉OK kǎ lā OK Karaoke

Karaoke is one of the most popular pastimes for young people in China. They often have karaoke parties for their birthdays, and some people practise by themselves in order to brush up their singing skills and impress friends. Karaoke's popularity reflects young people's love of listening to pop music on their music players, online and on TV. Someone who won't let go of the microphone and let someone else have a go is called a 'mài bà' (麦霸), literally a 'microphone controller'.



出去玩儿, 出去吃 chū qù wánr chū qù chī Going out and eating out



Just like here, young people like to go shopping in large shopping malls or in smaller markets where items can be haggled for. Street basketball, where you have to make a number of successful shots within a time limit, and Dance Revolution, where you stand on a dancing mat or platform and dance to the patterns on screen, can often be found in squares and large shopping centres. Just as for older people, eating out remains very

popular with young people. Friends go together to enjoy all kinds of food, which is usually much less expensive in China than in many western countries. Apart from delicious Chinese regional cuisines such as Cantonese, Sichuan and Shandong, food from outside China such as pizza, curry and sushi, along with KFC and McDonalds, is very popular with young people.

READING

1

Match the verbs and the nouns to make five hobbies. Then translate the phrases into English.

1 唱

2 看

3 上

4 玩儿

5 做

a 电视

b 运动

c 电脑游戏

d 网

e 卡拉OK

年轻人 nián qīng rén young people

做 zuò to do

唱 chàng to sing

卡拉OK kǎ lā OK karaoke

READING

2

Do some more research into the activities mentioned above. Split into groups to look at different topics.

- Try to relate your research to young people and make a group presentation to the class using PowerPoint if possible.
- You could put the information you find into graphs and label them in Chinese.



汉字 hàn zì Investigating characters

Learning more about Chinese characters

One way of remembering Chinese characters is to make up stories about them which make sense to you. Some Chinese words may share a character because their meanings are related.

看 kàn

The same Chinese character is used for 'look', 'watch', 'see' and 'read'. They are all 看 kàn, as they all have something to do with eyes. The top part of the character 看 is 手 (shǒu, hand) while the bottom is 目 (mù, eye). It is like someone looking into the distance while hiding his eyes from the sunshine with a hand.



电 diàn

The Chinese words for computer, television and film share the character 电. Computer, television and film in Chinese are literally 'electric brain' 电脑, 'electric vision' 电视 and 'electric shadow' 电影. 电 consists of two parts: 日 and 乚.

WRITING 1

Use the new characters you have learnt from this chapter to make five sentences. You will need to use other characters you already know. See page 53 for the new characters from this chapter.

WRITING 2

Read Grace's blog and write what she's doing this week in Chinese. Use full sentences.

Example:

Grace 星期一买东西。



部首 bǔ shǒu Radicals

扌 and 氵

One of the advantages of learning Chinese radicals is that they will help you to remember characters. You will also need to know radicals in order to use a Chinese dictionary.

扌

The radical 扌 comes from the character 手 (shǒu, hand). If a character has this radical it usually means an action with a hand. For example, 提 (tí) = to lift, to carry; 把 (bǎ) = to hold. Interestingly, the character 打 (dǎ) has many meanings in Chinese: 'to hit', 'to beat', 'to play', 'to make', 'to open': 打网球, 打乒乓球, etc. However, if you say 'play football' in Chinese, you say 踢足球 (tī zú qiú, kick football) because you play football with feet (足), not hands!

氵

The radical 氵 represents three drops of water. Characters with this radical are usually related to water. For example, 游 (yóu, to swim), 河 (hé, river), 汗 (hàn, sweat).

READING 3

Translate the sentences below. Be careful with the meaning of 看.

- 1 你看!
- 2 我去 (qù, go) 看姐姐。
- 3 他喜欢看书。
- 4 她今天不看电视。

READING 4

Using the radicals, match the Chinese with the English words.

- 1 电话
- 2 打扫
- 3 海洋
- 4 眼眉
- 5 奶奶
- 6 呼喊

- a to clean
- b grandmother
- c eyebrow
- d shout
- e telephone
- f sea

+ Extension

LISTENING 1

Listen to a conversation between a girl called Xiaoli and a boy called Xiaoming and say whether the statements are true or false.

- The two people are talking about hobbies.
- Xiaoming doesn't like reading.
- Xiaoli likes surfing the Internet.
- Xiaoming also likes surfing the Internet.
- Xiaoli likes watching films.
- Neither Xiaoming nor Xiaoli likes listening to music.



SPEAKING 2

In pairs, use the examples below to ask and answer each other's questions.

- A: 你喜欢__吗?
 B: 我喜欢/不喜欢__。
 A: 你会__吗?
 B: 我会/不会__。
 A: 星期__, 你__吗?
 B: 星期__, 我__。

READING 3

Read the text and answer the questions in English.

他叫王大明, 他喜欢玩儿电脑游戏, 不喜欢看电视。他会打乒乓球, 不会打网球。他星期五游泳, 星期日看电影。

- What does Wang Daming like/dislike doing?
- What can/can't he do?
- What does he do on Fridays?
- Which day does he watch films?



WRITING 4

Fill in the gaps, replacing the English in brackets with the correct Chinese.

- 1 我喜欢 (surfing the Internet), 不喜欢 (reading)。
- 2 爸爸 (on Thursday) 打球, (on Saturday) 跑步。
- 3 妈妈 (likes) 看电视, (doesn't like) 看电影。
- 4 哥哥 (can) 踢足球, (can't) 游泳。



READING 5

Read the email about Mei Ying's family and choose the correct answer for each question.

美英 měi yīng 家有四口人。爸爸喜欢踢足球, 他星期六和星期日踢足球。妈妈会打网球, 不会打篮球, 她星期四和星期六打网球。哥哥的爱好是玩儿电脑游戏, 他也喜欢玩儿滑板。美英不喜欢运动, 她喜欢听音乐、上网、看书。

今天是五月二十七日, 星期四, 是美英的十六岁生日。今天, 她和家人一起去听音乐、看电影, 他们也一起去买书。

和 *hè + someone +*
一起 *yì qǐ = together*
去 *qù to go*

- | | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|------|
| 1 谁喜欢踢足球? | a 爸爸 | b 妈妈 | c 哥哥 |
| 2 妈妈会打篮球吗? | a 会 | b 不会 | |
| 3 谁星期六打网球? | a 爸爸 | b 妈妈 | c 哥哥 |
| 4 哥哥喜欢玩儿什么? | a 篮球 | b 足球 | c 滑板 |
| 5 美英喜欢打球吗? | a 喜欢 | b 不喜欢 | |
| 6 她的生日是星期日吗? | a 是 | b 不是 | |
| 7 她多大? | a 十五 | b 十六 | c 十七 |
| 8 她今天听音乐吗? | a 听 | b 不听 | |
| 9 她和家人去买什么? | a 书 | b 电脑 | c 网球 |

Review

I can:

1

- say some hobbies

看书 kàn shū, 买东西 mǎi dōng xi, 上网 shàng wǎng,
听音乐 tīng yīn yuè

- ask and answer about hobbies

你的爱好是什么? nǐ de ài hào shì shén me,
我的爱好是上网。 wǒ de ài hào shì shàng wǎng

- use the negative

不 bù

- say what I and other people don't do

不上网 bú shàng wǎng, 不听音乐 bù tīng yīn yuè

- write new characters

书、不、上、网

2

- say some more hobbies

看电影/电视 kàn diàn yǐng/diàn shì, 玩儿电脑游戏
wánr diàn nǎo yóu xì, 玩儿滑板 wánr huá bǎn

- tell people what I like/dislike doing

我喜欢看电视。 wǒ xǐ huan kàn diàn shì
我喜欢玩儿电脑游戏。 wǒ xǐ huan wánr diàn nǎo yóu xì

- ask and answer questions about likes and dislikes

你喜欢看书吗? 我喜欢看书。
你喜欢上网吗? 我不喜欢上网。

- use the particle 呢

我喜欢看书, 你呢? wǒ xǐ huan kàn shū nǐ ne

- understand the position of 也

我也喜欢看电视。 wǒ yě xǐ huan kàn diàn shì

- write new characters

看、电、影、视、也

3

- say some sports in Chinese

踢足球 tī zú qiú, 打篮球 dǎ lán qiú, 打乒乓球 dǎ ping pāng qiú,
打网球 dǎ wǎng qiú, 跑步 pǎo bù, 游泳 yóu yǒng

- use the question word 'Who?'

谁 shéi

- say what I can or can't do

会/不会 huì/bú huì

- ask people what they can do

你会打篮球吗?

- write new characters

打、喜欢、会、球

4

- say the days of the week

星期一/二/三/四/五/六/日 xīng qī yī, etc.

- understand the position of time words

星期一我踢足球 or 我星期一踢足球。

- tell people what I do during the week

我星期一打篮球, 星期二游泳...

- ask people if they do a hobby on a particular day of a week

你星期日看电视吗? 我星期日看电视。

- write new characters

星、期

Investigating characters

- recognise some radicals in characters

目、扌、彳

Test

LISTENING 1

A girl called Xiaoying and a boy called Dawei are talking about their hobbies. Listen and choose the right answer for each question. (1-6)

Example: 1b

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Who likes listening to music? | a Dawei | b Xiaoying |
| 2 Which activity do both of them dislike? | a shopping | b watching TV |
| 3 Which activity can both of them do? | a computer games | b skateboarding |
| 4 Who can't play basketball? | a Xiaoying | b Dawei |
| 5 What do both of them do on Saturday? | a tennis | b football |
| 6 Who plays computer games on Sunday? | a Xiaoying | b Dawei |

SPEAKING 2

Ask and answer the questions in Chinese with your partner.

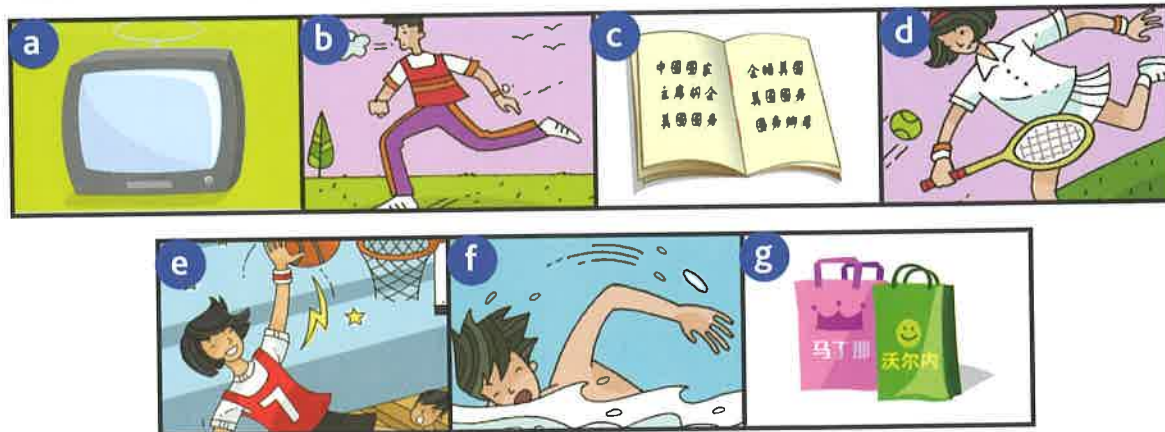
- 你叫什么? nǐ jiào shén me
- 你多大? nǐ duō dà
- 你家有几口人? nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén
- 你喜欢...吗? nǐ xǐ huan ... ma
- 你会...吗? nǐ huì ... ma

READING 3

Match the Chinese to the pictures.

Example: 1d

- 1 打网球 2 看书 3 买东西 4 看电视 5 打篮球 6 游泳 7 跑步



WRITING 4

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- Sam likes reading and doesn't like surfing the Internet.
- Xiaoming can't play ball games.
- Dawei watches TV on Thursday and watches films on Saturday.

Key language

Hobbies

你的爱好是什么?	nǐ de ài hào shì shén me	What is your hobby?	玩儿电脑游戏	wánr diànnǎo yóu xì	to play computer games
看书	kàn shū	to read	玩儿滑板	wánr huá bǎn	to skateboard
听音乐	tīng yīn yuè	to listen to music	喜欢	xǐ huan	to like
买东西	mǎi dōng xi	to go shopping	不喜欢	bù xǐ huan	to dislike
上网	shàng wǎng	to surf the Internet	你呢?	nǐ ne	How about you?
看电影	kàn diàn yǐng	to watch films	也	yě	also, too
看电视	kàn diàn shì	to watch TV			

Sports

谁	shéi	Who ...?	打网球	dǎ wǎng qiú	to play tennis
运动	yùn dòng	sport	跑步	pǎo bù	to run
踢足球	tī zú qiú	to play football	游泳	yóu yǒng	to swim
打篮球	dǎ lán qiú	to play basketball	打球	dǎ qiú	to play ball games
打乒乓球	dǎ pīng pāng qiú	to play table tennis	会	huì	can (do something skilled)

Days of the week

星期一	xīng qī yī	Monday	星期五	xīng qī wǔ	Friday
星期二	xīng qī èr	Tuesday	星期六	xīng qī liù	Saturday
星期三	xīng qī sān	Wednesday	星期日	xīng qī rì	Sunday
星期四	xīng qī sì	Thursday			

Stroke order

书	㇏	𠂇	书	书					
不	一	㇏	不	不					
上	丨	乚	上						
网	丨	冂	𠃉	网网网网					
看	一	二	三	𠂆	看	看	看	看	看
电	丨	冂	曰	曰	电				
影	丨	冂	日	日	日	𠂆	𠂆	景	
	景	景	景	景	影	影	影		
视	丨	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	视	视	视	视
也	㇏	𠂆	也						
打	一	扌	扌	扌	打				
喜	一	十	士	士	吉	吉	吉	吉	喜喜喜喜
欢	㇏	又	又	又	欢	欢			
会	人	人	人	会	会	会			
球	球	球	球	球	球	球	球	球	球
星	丨	冂	日	日	日	星	星	星	
期	一	十	士	士	其	其	其	其	期期期期

4 学校 xué xiào School

1 中文很酷! zhōng wén hěn kù Chinese is cool!

Talking about school subjects

LISTENING 1 Listen to five people talking about their school subjects. Note down the letter of the correct picture. (1-5)

Example: Zhang Xiuli: h, d

- 1 Zhang Xiuli 4 Liu Chunming
2 Wang Yongqing 5 Zhao Xiaochuan
3 Li Yuling

学校 xué xiào school

学 xué to learn

课 kè lesson

你喜欢什么课? nǐ xǐ huan shén me kè
What lessons do you like?



中文
zhōng wén



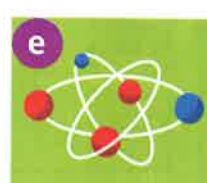
英文
yīng wén



法文
fǎ wén



德文
dé wén



科学
kē xué



数学
shù xué



历史
lì shǐ



地理
dì lǐ



体育
tǐ yù



音乐
yīn yuè

LISTENING 2 Xiaolong is talking about the lessons he has each morning. Note down the letter of the correct picture from Activity 1.

小龙的课 Xiaolong's lessons

星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五
f, b, g				

How to pronounce the vowel 'e' in pinyin

To make the 'e' sound in Chinese, make a sound as if you have seen something really disgusting: ergh! When 'e' is used with other vowels, it is pronounced like the 'e' in the English word 'bed'.

Now listen and practise the pinyin below:

1 è (饿, hungry) chē (车, vehicle) kè (课, lesson)

2 běi (北, north) lěng (冷, cold) xué (学, learn)

3 biǎn biǎn zuǐ, ē ē ē dà bái é, é é é

扁扁嘴, ē ē ē

大白鹅, é é é

zhēn ě xīn, ě ě ě

真恶心, ě ě ě

wǒ è le, è è è

我饿了, è è è