

Grammar

The use of 什么 shén me

As you've already seen, the question word 什么 is usually put at the end of the sentence and means 'what?' Sometimes a noun (such as 'book', 'person', 'lesson') follows it; this makes the question more specific. Look at these examples:

你喜欢什么? = You like what? (The answer could be anything.)

你喜欢什么课? = You like what **lesson**? (Here the answer must be a lesson; it is not a question about your favourite hobby! A possible answer might be 我喜欢数学课。 = I like maths.)

SPEAKING 3

Interview five classmates. Ask them what lessons they like and dislike, using the example to help you. Record your results in a chart like the one below and then report your results in Chinese to the class.

A: 你喜欢什么课? nǐ xǐ huan shén me kè

B: 我喜欢中文课和历史课。 wǒ xǐ huan zhōng wén kè hé lì shǐ kè

A: 你不喜欢什么课? nǐ bù xǐ huan shén me kè

B: 我不喜欢英文课和数学课。 wǒ bù xǐ huan yīng wén kè hé shù xué kè

(name) 名字		
Amy	Chinese, history	English, maths

Example: Amy 喜欢中文课和历史课。她不喜欢英文课和数学课。

READING 4

Read the sentences and note down which day each person has each subject.

Example: Zhang Ling 星期一 science, 星期三 history

- 1 我叫 Zhang Ling, 我喜欢科学课和历史课。我星期一有科学课, 星期三有历史课。
- 2 你好! 我叫 Leo。我喜欢中文课和数学课。我星期二有中文课, 星期四有数学课。
- 3 我叫 Xiaodong, 我喜欢音乐课, 也喜欢英文课。我星期一有音乐课, 星期四有英文课。
- 4 我叫 Li Yue, 我喜欢地理课和德文课。我星期三有地理课, 星期五有德文课。
- 5 你好! 我是 Rohan。我喜欢法文课, 也喜欢体育课。我星期二有法文课, 星期五有体育课。

WRITING 5

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit and then write the phrases 'to learn Chinese' and 'to learn English' in Chinese. Remember: left falling before right falling.

中 文 学 英 课

WRITING 6

Translate these sentences into Chinese. Don't worry about translating the names.

- 1 Lisa doesn't surf the Internet.
- 2 Jenny learns Chinese on Monday.
- 3 Li Dongqing likes English lessons.

② 你几点上课? nǐ jǐ diǎn shàng kè

What time's your class?

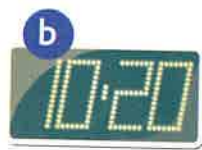
★ Telling the time

READING 1

Match the times to the correct clock.

Example: 1a

- 1 上午九点
- 2 下午两点半
- 3 上午十点二十分
- 4 下午三点四十分
- 5 下午一点半
- 6 上午十一点十五分



点 diǎn o'clock

分 fēn minute

半 bàn half

上午 shàng wǔ morning

下午 xià wǔ afternoon

节 jié a measure word for lessons

几点? jǐ diǎn What time?

The use of 几 jǐ

几 means 'How many?' or 'How much?'. It is always used with a measure word and when expecting a low number (10 or less) in reply. Its place in a question depends on where the answer is going to be. For example:

A: 今天星期几? jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ What day of the week is it today?

B: 今天星期五。 jīn tiān xīng qī wǔ It is Friday today.

A: 你家有几口人? nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén How many people are there in your family?

B: 四口人。 sì kǒu rén Four people.

Grammar

LISTENING 2

Listen to a boy called Lin Dongming and a girl called Yu Hongxia talking about their lessons. Answer the questions in English.

- 1 What lessons does Yu Hongxia have today?
- 2 What time does Yu Hongxia have a science lesson?
- 3 Which day does Yu Hongxia have a Chinese lesson?
- 4 What time does Lin Dongming have a French lesson?
- 5 What time does Lin Dongming have a music lesson?

SPEAKING 3

In pairs, one person says a time and the other chooses the correct clock. Then swap.

Example:

A: 上午十点。

B: b



Grammar

The order of time words

The order of time words in a Chinese sentence is always from the least specific (the month, the day of the week, etc.) to the most specific (the time). For example:

我星期一上午十点有体育课。(literally: I Monday morning 10 have PE.)
我星期日下午四点半打篮球。(I Sunday afternoon 4.30 play basketball.)

READING 4

Read the paragraph and note down the times and the lessons in English.

Example: 9am English

今天是星期五, 我有五节课。上午九点, 是英文课; 十点十分, 是数学课; 十一点半, 是体育课。下午一点二十分, 是历史课; 三点十五分, 是科学课。四点十五分, 我和哥哥有游泳课。

Grammar

The use of 是 shì

是 can be translated into English as 'is/ am/are/be/been/being'. In English, you say 'I am a teacher', 'He is a teacher' and 'We are teachers', but in Chinese you use 是 in all three sentences: 我是老师。他是老师。我们是老师。

上 下 午 点 分

WRITING 5

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. Remember: left to right and top to bottom.

WRITING 6

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

小明 1 有 2 课。



大山 3 有 4 课。



SPEAKING 7

In pairs, ask and answer questions about subjects you study at school and what time you have them.

A: 你几点有音乐课? nǐ jǐ diǎn yǒu yīn yuè kè

B: 我下午两点有音乐课。 wǒ xià wǔ liǎng diǎn yǒu yīn yuè kè

③ 我的课程表 wǒ de kè chéng biǎo My timetable

Talking about your school timetable

LISTENING 1

Listen to Wang Lan talking to Li Yong about her new timetable. Complete her timetable in English; not all the gaps will be filled.

王兰的课程表

你们 nǐ men you (plural)

我们 wǒ men we

		星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五
上	8:00	科学	中文	数学	地理	数学
	9:10	英文	数学	科学	数学	
午	10:20			中文	历史	中文
	11:30		英文			体育
下	2:10	美术		体育	英文	
	3:15	中文	电脑		法文	
午	4:20	地理		英文		

Making plural pronouns

Making plural pronouns (they, we, etc.) is easy in Chinese. You just add 们 (men) to the singular pronoun.

Singular	我 I	他 he	她 she	你 you
Plural	我们 we	他们 they (all male or mixed)	她们 they (all female)	你们 you

Grammar



SPEAKING 2

In pairs, ask and answer questions about the completed timetable for Activity 1. Use the example below to help you.

A: 星期一上午八点, 你有什么课?
xīng qī yī shàng wǔ bā diǎn, nǐ yǒu shén me kè

B: 我有科学课。 wǒ yǒu kē xué kè

Language

Saying 'yes' and 'no'

There is no single word for 'yes' or 'no' in Chinese. If someone asks you a question, you just repeat the verb (the action) and make it positive or negative. Look at these examples:

你是老师吗? 不是, 我是学生。

你喜欢看书吗? 喜欢。

你今天有中文课吗? 有 / 没有。

(remember that the negative is usually 不, except with 有 where it is 没).

READING 3

Read the passage below and choose the correct answers.

我们的星期一

你们好！我叫小星，我是哥哥。她叫小月，她是妹妹。我和小月星期一上午八点半上学。我十点十五分有数学课，小月有地理课；我十一点三十五分有体育课，小月有科学课；我们十二点吃午饭。我下午两点半有音乐课，小月有英文课。我们四点放学。我喜欢音乐课，小月喜欢地理课。你们喜欢什么课？

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 They go to school at | a 8.30 | b 8.45 |
| 2 At 10.15, Xiaoxing has a | a geography lesson | b maths lesson |
| 3 At 11.35, Xiaoyue has a | a PE lesson | b science lesson |
| 4 They have lunch at | a 12.00 | b 1pm |
| 5 At 2.30pm, Xiaoxing has a | a music lesson | b geography lesson |
| 6 at 4pm, they | a finish classes | b have a music lesson |



上学 shàng xué

to go to school

放学 fàng xué

to finish classes
and leave school

吃 chī to eat

午饭 wǔ fàn lunch

Pinyin

How to pronounce the vowel 'u'

Push your lips forward and make a small circle through which your breath can vibrate. Your lips should take the shape they make when you say the word 'fool'. Practise with a word you already know: 书 shū book

Now listen and practise a nursery rhyme:

小枕头，胖乎乎，让我枕着打呼噜。

xiǎo zhěn tóu pàng hū hū ràng wǒ zhěn zhe dǎ hū lū

A small, fat pillow, let me rest my head on it and sleep, snoring.

呼噜噜，呼噜噜，好像枕着小肥猪。

hū lū lū hū lū lū hǎo xiàng zhěn zhe xiǎo féi zhū

Zzzzzzz zzzzzzz. It is as if there is a small, fat pig under my head.

WRITING 4

Practise writing the following key characters for this unit. Remember: left to right and top to bottom.

我

你

们

WRITING 5

Your Chinese penfriend is visiting and is going to attend your Chinese and English lessons. Write down the days and times for him/her in Chinese.

Example 星期一下午三点有中文课。

1 Monday 3pm Chinese

2 Tuesday 9am English

3 Wednesday 2pm Chinese

4 Thursday 11 am English

5 Friday 10am Chinese

4 你们班大不大? nǐ men bān dà bu dà Is your class big?

Talking about school in China

READING 1

Match the Chinese phrases with the English. Use the box on the right to help you

Example: 1 e

- 1 男学生
- 2 女学生
- 3 我们班
- 4 多少学生
- 5 中国人
- 6 英国人

- a our class
- b British person
- c female students
- d Chinese person
- e male students
- f how many students

男 nán male
女 nǚ female
学生 xué sheng student
班 bān class
多少 duō shǎo how many/
how much
中国 zhōng guó China
英国 yīng guó Britain

LISTENING 2

Zhang Dazhong is being interviewed about his school. Listen to and read the interview then choose the correct answer for each question.

Interviewer: 张大中, 你好! 你是英国人吗?

张大中: 不是, 我不是英国人, 我是中国人。

Interviewer: 你是学生吗?

张大中: 是, 我是学生。

Interviewer: 你们班有多少学生?

张大中: 我们班有二十三个学生。有十二个女学生, 十一个男学生。

Interviewer: 你们几点上学?
几点放学?

张大中: 我们上午八点上学,
下午四点半放学。

Nationality

To say your nationality in Chinese, say your country's name first followed by 人 rén 'person'. For example:

Chinese: 中国人 ('China' + 'person' = Chinese)

British: 英国人 ('Britain' + 'person' = British)



- 1 Zhang Dazhong's nationality is
a Chinese b British
- 2 How many female students in his class?
a 11 b 12
- 3 How many male students in his class?
a 11 b 12
- 4 What time does he go to school?
a 8.00 b 8.30
- 5 What time does he finish school?
a 3.30 b 4.30

LISTENING 3

Listen to Liu Xiaochun talking about his school. Copy and complete the card in English.

Student Card

Name: *Liu Xiaochun* Number of students in class:
Nationality: School starts:
Country where studying: School finishes:

在 zài in

READING

- 4 Read the texts about three students from different schools. Copy and complete the table in English.

1 我叫小英, 我十三岁。
我们班有十四个男学生,
十二个女学生。我们八点
半上学, 四点十分放学。
我喜欢历史课和科学课。

2 我叫小明, 我十二岁。我的
学校在英国。我的学校有男
学生, 没有女学生。我们班有
十七个学生。我八点上学,
三点半放学。我喜欢中文课,
也喜欢数学课。

3 我叫王欢, 我十四岁。我们学校有女学生, 没有男学生。我的班有
十九个学生。我七点四十五分上学, 五点二十分放学。我喜欢
德文课和地理课。

Grammar

The uses of 在 zài

在 zài can be used in two different ways:

- as a verb. 在 zài means 'to be located'.
- as a preposition. Here 在 means 'in', 'on' or 'at'.

The sentence structure for 在 as a preposition is:
subject + 在 + place + verb. For example:

姐姐在北京学习。 jiě jie zài běi jīng xué xī
My older sister is studying in Beijing. (literally
'My older sister in Beijing is studying').

我在家上网。 wǒ zài jiā shàng wǎng. I surf the
Internet at home.

Name	Age	Number of male students	Number of female students	School starts at	School finishes at	Lessons they like

WRITING

- 5 Practise writing the following key characters for this unit.
Remember: finish what is inside the box before you close it.

国 男 女

WRITING

- 6 Fill in the gaps to complete a paragraph about your school life. Use Activity 4 to help you.

我 (name), 我是 (nationality). 我们班有  和 .

我喜欢 (subject) 课和 (subject) 课。我 (time) 上学, (time) 放学。

SPEAKING

- 7 In pairs, ask and answer the questions about school.

- 你们班有多少学生? nǐ men bān yǒu duō shǎo xué sheng
- 你们班有多少中国/英国学生? nǐ men bān yǒu duō shǎo zhōng guó/yīng guó xué sheng
- 你们班有多少男学生/女学生? nǐ men bān yǒu duō shǎo nán xué sheng/nǚ xué sheng
- 你几点上学/放学? nǐ jǐ diǎn shàng xué/fàng xué

5

中国的学校

zhōng guó de xué xiào

Schools in China

Discovering schools in China

学生数 Number of students in China in 2007

普通本专科 Undergraduates in universities and colleges	18,848,954 [1]
普通高中 Students in senior high school	25,224,008
普通初中 Students in junior high school	57,208,992 [2]
普通小学 Children in primary school	105,640,027 [3]
学前教育 Children in pre-school/nursery	23,488,300

From the website: <http://www.moe.edu.cn/>, Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China

[1] The total population of Australia is 21 million.

[2] The total population of the UK is 61 million.

[3] This is the same as the population of Spain and France added together.

中国的教育 zhōng guó de jiào yù Education in China

Chinese parents feel that giving their children a good education is extremely important. Most Chinese children work hard in school, and young people sometimes feel pressure from their parents' expectations, especially if they are the only child in the family: the parents and both sets of grandparents have only one child's achievements to focus on.

Compulsory education in China lasts nine years: primary school (six years) and junior high school (three years). Students then decide whether to stay on for senior high school (three years); after that, they may go to vocational school or university.

The school year has two terms, with long summer and winter holidays (during Chinese New Year/Spring Festival) and shorter holidays for International Labour Day (1 May), National Day (1 October), International Children's Day (1 June) for primary pupils, as well as some traditional festivals.

小学 xiǎo xué Primary school

Children start school at the age of six. The school day is much longer than in the UK. It can start as early as 7.30am and carry on until 4 or 5pm. Classes usually have around 40 to 50 students. The core subjects include Chinese, mathematics, English, P.E., art and music. At some schools other subjects including science and craft may also be offered. Even at primary school, there is a lot of homework.

The class generally has the same teacher for all subjects, and pupils are given various positions such as class president and subject representatives, as well as individual responsibility for classroom decoration, tidiness and recreation. Breaktime is lots of fun, with some traditional Chinese games such as kicking the shuttlecock and skipping and other group activities. To keep fit, students do group exercises at school every morning. Children also enjoy school trips to museums, parks and zoos.



中学 zhōng xué Secondary school

Secondary school consists of junior high school (初中 chū zhōng, 3 years) and senior high school (高中 gāo zhōng, 3 years), preparing pupils for university entry exams (高考 gāo kǎo) at the end of the six years. Subjects range from Chinese, maths, English, history, geography, politics and the sciences to music, art and P.E. In the second year of senior high school, students are divided into humanities and sciences classes to specialise in either one. However, Chinese, maths and English are still compulsory for everybody. The school day does not finish until the evening.



Many secondary school students must do military training (军训 jūn xùn) for a week or two each year. Its main purpose is to build up physical strength and to teach students to live in a harsher environment than their day-to-day life. As in primary schools, students develop a strong connection with their class because school days are long and the same group stays together for most classes.

Students have to work particularly hard for the entrance exams to senior high school and then university (大学 dà xué). Only about 18 percent of Chinese students go to university, so competition for places is fierce.

LISTENING 1

Listen to three people introducing themselves. Fill in the table with Chinese characters or English.



Name	Type of school	Subjects he/she likes

READING 2

Do some research on schools in China on the Internet or using other resources. Choose either a primary school or secondary school. Use the following questions to help you prepare a short presentation.

- How many terms are there in a school?
- How many students are there in a school and a class?
- How many subjects do students learn?
- How many lessons do students have a week?
- What time do students go to school and finish classes?
- How long do students spend on homework every day?



汉字 hàn zì Investigating characters

Learning more about Chinese characters

Often one part of a Chinese character gives a hint about the meaning (the radical), while another part gives a hint about the pronunciation. This can sometimes help you guess how to pronounce an unfamiliar character and give you a clue to the general area of meaning, although your guess may not always be correct.

READING 1

The characters below contain the same part, 青 (qīng), which tells you the pronunciation of the characters. Match each of the English meanings with the correct Chinese character, using the radicals to help you.

Meanings of the radicals: 1 氵 water; 2 日 sun, day; 3 忄 heart; 4 讠 speech

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| 1 清 qīng | a sunny |
| 2 晴 qíng | b to ask, to invite |
| 3 情 qíng | c clear (liquid) |
| 4 请 qǐng | d feeling, love |

部首 bù shǒu Radicals

To understand Chinese characters, it helps to learn the meanings of their radicals, especially the most common ones.

讠

The radical 讠 comes from the character 言 (yán, 'word/speak'). Characters that have 讠 as the radical are usually related to languages or speaking. For example, 说 (shuō, 'speak/talk'), 话 (huà, 'saying/word'), 课 (kè, 'class/lesson').

口

The radical 口 is different from 囗. When 囗 is a radical, it represents a border or an enclosed area. For example:

国 guó country



园 yuán park



囚 qiú prisoner



囚 qiú

READING 2

Look at the radicals below. Then group the list of characters (a-x) according to radical.

Example: 1 d, l, p

1 亻 person	2 力 strength	3 土 earth	4 子 child
5 豸 animal	6 辶 to go	7 火 fire	8 木 wood

a 树 (tree)	b 地 (land)	c 这 (this)	d 做 (to do)
e 努 (to exert)	f 场 (field)	g 动 (to move/act)	h 林 (forest)
i 猪 (pig)	j 孙 (grandson)	k 本 (root)	l 他 (he)
m 进 (move forward)	n 狗 (dog)	o 炒 (to stir-fry)	p 你 (you)
q 烧 (to burn)	r 猫 (cat)	s 边 (edge/side)	t 灯 (lamp)
u 学 (to learn)	v 孩 (child)	w 尘 (dust)	x 男 (male)

WRITING 3

Your new Chinese penpal 牛天 Niu Tian has emailed you with some questions for you to answer. You don't need to use full sentences.

Example: 1 十三岁

你好!

- 你多大?
- 你家有几口人?
- 你有什么宠物?
- 你的生日是几月几日?
- 你的爱好是什么?
- 你喜欢上学吗?
- 你几点上学?
- 你几点放学?

牛天
四月十二日

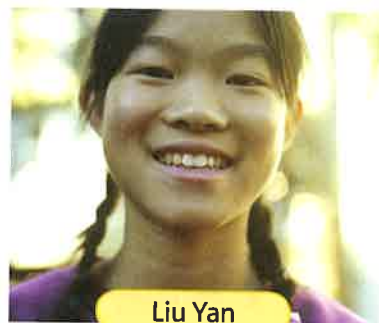


Extension

LISTENING 1

Liu Yan is Dawei's new friend. Listen to their conversation and answer the questions in English.

- 1 How many lessons does Liu Yan have today?
- 2 List two lessons she has in the morning.
- 3 Which two lessons does she have in the afternoon?
- 4 What lessons does she like?
- 5 When does she have a Chinese lesson?
- 6 How many male and female students are there in her class?



Liu Yan



Dawei

SPEAKING 2

Work in pairs. You are new to a school and have a lot of questions about your partner and the school. Use the examples below to ask and answer each other's questions.

A: 你几点上学?

B: 我 (time) 上学。

A: 你几点放学?

B: 我 (time) 放学。

A: 你学什么?

B: 我学 (subject 1)、(subject 2) 和 (subject 3)。

A: 你会说 (language) 吗?

B: 我会说/不会说 (language)。

A: 你喜欢什么课?

B: 我喜欢 (subjects)。

A: 你星期几有 (subject) 课?

B: 我 (day of the week) 有 (subject) 课。

A: 你几点上 (subject) 课?

B: 我 (time) 上 (subject)。

A: 你们班有多少 (students/male/female students)?

B: 我们班有 (number of students/male/female students)。

说 shuō to talk, speak

READING 3

Read the text and decide which of the statements below are true.

Micah 是英国人, 十五岁。他的班有十三个女学生, 八个男学生。有五个德国学生、七个法国学生、九个英国学生。他们上午有中文课, 下午学数学、科学和中国历史。他们八点十分上课, 四点五十放学。



Micah 会说中文, 也会说法文, 他喜欢上网学中文。他也喜欢运动, 星期六他和爸爸打网球, 星期天他和弟弟玩儿滑板。



- 1 Micah is Chinese.
- 2 He is a teenager.
- 3 There are more male students than female in his class.
- 4 The students are from China, Britain and Germany.
- 5 There are fewer students from Germany than elsewhere.
- 6 They learn Chinese in the morning.
- 7 They also learn Chinese history.
- 8 They finish school at 5.40pm.
- 9 Micah can also speak French.
- 10 He plays tennis on Sunday.

WRITING 4

Fill in the gaps according to the English or pictures.

1 (I am)  (I like learning) .

2 我们班 (has 10 male students), (8 female students)。

3 我 (at 11.20am on Mondays) 有数学课。

WRITING 5

Use Activity 4 to help you write about yourself.

Review

I can:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> list school subjects ask what subjects people like say what I study on different days use question word 什么 shén me write new characters | <p>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</p> <p>你喜欢什么课?
我星期三有历史课。
这是什么书?
中、文、学、英、课</p> |
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tell the time say what time I have lessons use the question word 几 jǐ understand the order of time words write new characters | <p>上午十点二十分 shàng wǔ shí diǎn èr shí fēn
下午一点半 xià wǔ yī diǎn bàn</p> <p>我上午十点有体育课。
你几点有地理课?
我星期一上午十点有体育课。
上、下、午、点、分</p> |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use plural pronouns use the verb 是 shì 'to be' write new characters | <p>我们 wǒ men, 他们 tā men</p> <p>我是老师, 他是老师, 我们是老师。
我、你、们</p> |
| 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> talk about school in more detail use the question word 多少 duō shǎo use the preposition 在 zài write new characters | <p>你几点上学? 几点放学?
你们班有多少学生?
我在家上网。
国、男、女</p> |

Investigating characters

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> know the difference between the radicals 冫 and 冫 know about the radical 讠 | <p>国、吃</p> <p>课</p> |
|--|---------------------|

Test

LISTENING 1

Listen to the dialogue between a girl called Xiaoyun and a boy called Zhang Long. True or false? (1-5)

- 1 Zhang Long likes maths but Xiaoyun does not.
- 2 Xiaoyun's English lesson is at 2pm.
- 3 Zhang Long's English lesson is on Thursday afternoon.
- 4 Zhang Long goes to school at 9.00am.
- 5 Xiaoyun finishes school at 4pm.
- 6 Xiaoyun's class is bigger than Zhang Long's class.
- 7 Xiaoyun likes her Chinese teacher and her geography teacher.
- 8 Zhang Long doesn't have any geography lessons.

SPEAKING 2

Role play. Ask and answer the questions in Chinese with your partner.

- 1 你是 (nationality) 吗?
- 2 你学什么 (subject) ?
- 3 你几点上学? 几点放学?
- 4 你星期几有中文课? 你几点上中文课?
- 5 你们班有多少学生? 多少男学生? 多少女学生?

READING 3

Read Yang Jingjing's school timetable and answer the questions in English.

Yang Jingjing's timetable

		星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五
上午	8:10	数学	中文	数学	英文	英文
	9:00	英文	数学	中文	中文	数学
	10:10		历史	科学	地理	
	11:00	中文	英文	英文	数学	中文
下午	2:15	美术	政治	体育		体育
	3:15	科学	电脑	数学	历史	政治
	4:20	地理			法文	音乐

- 1 What time is Yang Jingjing's English lesson on Monday?
- 2 What lesson does she have at 3.15pm on Wednesday?
- 3 Which day does she have geography at 10.10am?
- 4 How many PE lessons does she have in a week?
- 5 What is her last lesson on Friday?

WRITING 4

Write to your penpal telling him/her about your school. You could include:

- What time do you go to school and what time do you finish classes (放学)?
- How many male students and female students are there in your class (班)?
- What lessons (课) do you like?
- On which day and what time do you have Chinese lessons?

Key language

School subjects

中文	zhōng wén	Chinese	地理	dì lǐ	geography
英文	yīng wén	English	体育	tǐ yù	PE
法文	fǎ wén	French	音乐	yīn yuè	music
德文	dé wén	German	学校	xué xiào	school
科学	kē xué	science	课	kè	lesson
数学	shù xué	maths	学	xué	to learn
历史	lì shǐ	history			

Time

几点?	jǐ diǎn	What time?	分	fēn	minute
点	diǎn	o'clock	上午	shàng wǔ	morning
半	bàn	half	下午	xià wǔ	afternoon

School

你们	nǐ men	you (plural)	学生	xué sheng	student
我们	wǒ men	we	男学生	nán xué sheng	male student
上学	shàng xué	to go to school	女学生	nǚ xué sheng	female student
放学	fàng xué	to finish classes	中国	zhōng guó	China
吃	chī	to eat	英国	yīng guó	Britain
午饭	wǔ fàn	lunch	多少	duō shǎo	how many/how much
班	bān	class	节	jié	a measure word for lessons

Stroke order

中	丨	冂	口	中
---	---	---	---	---

文	丶	亠	ナ	文
---	---	---	---	---

学	丶	㇀	㇁	㇂	𠂆	𠂇	𠂈	𠂉	𠂊
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

英	一	一	艹	艹	𦰩	𦰪	𦰫	英
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

课	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	课
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

上	丨	卜	上
---	---	---	---

下	一	丅	下
---	---	---	---

午	丿	㇀	㇁	午
---	---	---	---	---

点	丨	卜	卜	占	占	占	点	点	点
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

分	ノ	八	分	分
---	---	---	---	---

我	丿	㇀	手	手	我	我	我
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

你	ノ	亻	亻	你	你	你
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

们	ノ	亻	亻	们	们
---	---	---	---	---	---

国	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	国	国	国
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

男	男	男	男	男	男	男
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

女	㇀	女	女
---	---	---	---

5 食品和饮料 shí pǐn hé yǐn liào Food and drink

① 我吃米饭 wǒ chī mǐ fàn I eat rice

Talking about what you like to eat and drink

LISTENING 1

Listen to Li Mengfei going through her shopping list and write down the letters of the pictures you hear her mention. (1-9)



READING 2

Match the shopping list with the correct basket.

1

面包、鸡蛋、
米饭、水、果汁

2

水、面条、
面包、茶、果汁

4

鸡蛋、比萨饼、
水、茶、果汁

3

面包、鸡蛋、
面条、米饭、
比萨饼

