

Discovering Chinese Pro



APP COMPANION TEXT

SAMPLER PACK
SIMPLIFIED CHINESE



Discovering Chinese Pro

Discovering Chinese Pro App Companion Text Sampler
Simplified Chinese Characters

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BetterChinese®

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APP COMPANION TEXT

SAMPLER

SIMPLIFIED CHINESE



BetterChinese

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*Character Count Comparison

Series	Volume	Words / Characters (Write)	Lesson + Req'd Vocabulary	Proper Nouns	Optional Vocabulary	Total Vocabulary
DCP	Volume 1	84 (Write)	156	22	29	207
	Volume 2	96 (Write)	221	5	50	278
	Volume 3	96 (Write)	276	6	27	309
	Volume 4	108 (Write)	277	20	5	302
MC V1	Volume 1	480 (Write)	701 + 145		158	1003
IC V1	Volume 1		800			
Chinese Made Easy	Volume 1	NA	233			233
	Volume 2	NA	294			294
	Volume 3	NA	347			347
	Volume 4	NA	337			337
NiHao	Volume 1	84	280			280
	Volume 2	140	440			440
	Volume 3	151	500			500

*Notes:

1. Vocabularies are divided into Lesson, Required, Proper Nouns and Optional Vocabulary, which allows differentiated instructions based on students' proficiency levels.
2. Differentiate between written characters, and characters for recognition only.
3. Vocabulary counts and difficulty levels are comparable to *Modern Chinese V1* (= *Integrated Chinese Level 1*), which provides an easier transition to *MC V2* (= *IC L2*), preparing for High School AP Chinese.

***AP Chinese Themes:**

1. Global Challenges
2. Science and Technology
3. Contemporary Life
4. Personal and Public Identity
5. Family & Communication
6. Beauty and Aesthetics

DCP AP Theme Alignment

Unit 1: Greetings & Introductions		Unit 2: About Me		Unit 3: Time & Location		Unit 4: Food					
<i>4. Personal and Public Identity</i>		<i>4. Personal and Public Identity 5. Family and Communication</i>		<i>5. Family and Communication</i>		<i>3. Contemporary Life</i>					
Unit 5: Physical Attributes		Unit 6: Preferences & Abilities		Unit 7: Activities		Unit 8: Weather & Transportation					
<i>4. Personal and Public Identity</i>		<i>3. Contemporary Life 5. Family and Communication</i>		<i>3. Contemporary Life</i>		<i>2. Science & Technology 3. Contemporary Life</i>					
Unit 9: School		Unit 10: Professions & Hobbies		Unit 11: My Surroundings		Unit 12: Social Events					
<i>3. Contemporary Life</i>		<i>3. Contemporary Life</i>		<i>5. Family and Communication</i>		<i>3. Contemporary Life 5. Family & Communications</i>					
Unit 13: Media & Technology		Unit 14: Holidays & Celebrations		Unit 15: Environment		Unit 16: Health		Unit 17: History & Culture		Unit 18: Travel & Geography	
<i>2. Science & Technology</i>		<i>3. Contemporary Life</i>		<i>1. Global Challenges 2. Science & Technology</i>		<i>1. Global Challenges 2. Science & Technology</i>		<i>5. Family & Communication 6. Beauty & Aesthetics</i>		<i>3. Contemporary Life</i>	

Discovering Chinese Pro 奇妙中文Pro版

Scope and Sequence

Themes	Lesson Names	Language Points	Culture Points
Unit 1: Greetings and Introductions	Lesson 1: Hello! 第一课: 你好!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pronouns: 我, 你 Suffix: 们 Question particle: ……吗? Adverb: 很 	礼仪: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greetings Handshaking and bowing 成语: 一见如故
	Lesson 2: What Is Your Name? 第二课: 你叫什么名字?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 叫……and 姓…… Question word: ……什么……? Pronouns: 他 versus 她 	称呼: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese names Hundred family surnames 成语: 张三李四
	Lesson 3: How Old Are You? 第三课: 你多大?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking 你多大 or 你几岁? ……呢? 也 	习俗: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counting in Chinese Significant numbers 成语: 七上八下
Unit 2: About Me	Lesson 4: What Is Your Nationality? 第四课: 你是哪国人?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 是 Interrogative pronoun: 哪……? 不 to negate a sentence Affirmative-negative question: (……)不(……)? 	命名: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country names 成语: 五湖四海
	Lesson 5: I Attend DaHua High School 第五课: 我上大华高中	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb 上 Measure word: 个 Question word 几……? 	教育: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National examinations 成语: 勤学好问
	Lesson 6: How Many People Are In Your Family? 第六课: 你家有几个人?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有 Conjunction 和 的 	伦理: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese families and relationships 成语: 尊老爱幼
Unit 3: Time and Location	Lesson 7: Where Do You Live? 第七课: 你住在哪儿?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverb of location: 在 ……哪儿? Adverb 都 	建筑: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese courtyard compounds 成语: 左邻右舍
	Lesson 8: What Day Is It Today? 第八课: 今天是星期几?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ……是星期几? 啊! ……是几月几号? 	历法: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chinese calendar Expressing dates in Chinese 成语: 日新月异
	Lesson 9: What Is inside the Classroom? 第九课: 教室里有什么?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ……谁的…… 在 to indicate relative location 还 	传统: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four treasures of study 成语: 四面八方

Themes	Lesson Names	Language Points	Culture Points
Unit 4: Food	Lesson 10: What Do You Like to Eat? 第十课: 你喜欢吃什么?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree adverb: 最 喜欢 Conjunction: 那…… 	传统: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symbolism behind fruits 成语: 吃喝玩乐
	Lesson 11: I Am Hungry! 第十课: 我饿了!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 了 to indicate change 想 ……吧 Verb + 的 	传统: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of food in Chinese Society 成语: 望梅止渴
	Lesson 12: Eating Chinese Food 第十二课: 吃中餐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 去 + Verb 太……了! 好 + Verb = Adjective 了 to express a change of state or a new situation 	食物: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western chains in China 成语: 美味佳肴
Unit 5: Physical Attributes	Lesson 13: Colors 第十三课: 什么颜色?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Omitting the noun 或者 	传统: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Color symbolism in Chinese cultures 成语: 五颜六色
	Lesson 14: Clothing 第十四课: 穿什么衣服?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time words ……对吗? Measure words: 条, 件, 双 	服装: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clothing and fashion in China 成语: 佛要金装, 人要衣裳
	Lesson 15: Friends 第十五课: 我的朋友	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不……也不…… Reduplication of adjectives 常常 to describe something of high frequency 一起, meaning "together" 	历史: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Famous friendships 成语: 浓眉大眼
Unit 6: Preferences & Abilities	Lesson 16: Sports 第十六课: 运动	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 更, meaning "even more" 会, meaning "can" 不太, meaning "not too..." 	生活 喜好: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports in China 成语: 生龙活虎
	Lesson 17: Cute Pets 第十七课: 可爱的宠物	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 它, meaning "it" 几, indicating "a number from one to nine" 为什么, meaning "why" 因为……所以……, meaning "because..., therefore..." 	生活 喜好: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pets in China 成语: 如鱼得水
	Lesson 18: What Languages Can You Speak? 第十八课: 你会说什么语言?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 给 as a preposition, meaning "to (give)" 如果, meaning "if" 会, meaning "will" 	语言: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Languages in China 成语: 鸡同鸭讲

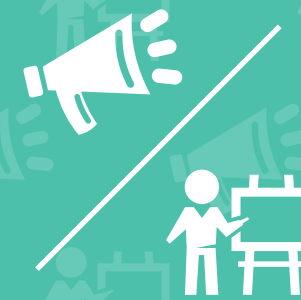
Themes	Lesson Names	Language Points	Culture Points
Unit 7: Activities	Lesson 19: Shopping 第十九课: 买东西	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Verb] + 一 + [Verb] • 多少, meaning “how much/many” • 能/可以, meaning “can” • (一)点(儿), meaning “a bit more” 	生活: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shopping in China 成语: 货真价实
	Lesson 20: My day 第二十课: 我的一天	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 几点, meaning “what time” • 就 and 才 • 以后, meaning “after” • 快, meaning “almost” 	生活: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The life of students in China 成语: 早出晚归
	Lesson 21: What Are They Doing? 第二十一课: 他们在做什么?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在 (zài) + [Verb] • 在+ [Location]+ [Verb] • [Verb] + 来(lái) + [Verb] + 去 (qù) 	传统: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional martial arts 成语: 一心一意
Unit 8: Weather & Transportation	Lesson 22: Today's Weather 第二十二课: 今天的天气	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 怎么样, meaning “how” • 有(一)点(儿), meaning “a bit” or “somewhat” • 越来越……, meaning “more and more/less and less” • 可能, meaning “maybe” or “might” • 呢 to emphasize 	环境: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's varying climate 成语: 风和日丽
	Lesson 23: Asking Directions 第二十三课: 怎么走?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 怎么 • 往/向, meaning “toward” • 离, expressing location or distance • 第 + [number] • 从……到……, meaning “from [A] to [B]” 	习俗: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feng Shui 成语: 四通八达
	Lesson 24: Trip to China 第二十四课: 去中国	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 坐, meaning “to sit” • 先……然后……, meaning “first [do A], then [do B].” • 又……又……, meaning “both [A] and [B]” • 极了, meaning “extremely,” “really” or “very” 	风光: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism in China 成语: 百闻不如一见

Themes	Lesson Names	Language Points	Culture Points
Unit 9: School	Lesson 25: Back to School 第二十五课: 开学了	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking confirmation with 吧 • Describing the manner of an action with 得 • Expressing sameness with 跟……一样 	传统: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home life in China 成语: 呼朋唤友
	Lesson 26: Class Schedules 第二十六课: 课程表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 除了……以外 • 比较 • Indicating future actions with 要 • Indicating repeating actions with 再 • Topic-comment sentences 	教育: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese views on education and success 成语: 学以致用
	Lesson 27: Chinese Class 第二十七课: 上中文课	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 要……了: “about to” • The 把 construction • Making comparisons with 比 • Expressing completed actions with [verb] + 完 • 只要……就: “as long as” 	教育: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun Yat-sen's studies abroad 成语: 三人行, 必有我师
Unit 10: Professions & Hobbies	Lesson 28: Professions 第二十八课: 职业	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing similarity with 像……一样 • 才 • “Either... or...” questions: (是)……还是…… • Expressing “already” with 已经 • Using 一直 to Express “constantly” or “always” 	历史: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ancient classification of professions 成语: 行行出状元
	Lesson 29: Hobbies 第二十九课: 爱好	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing interest in something with 对……有兴趣 • Expressing “every” with 每……都 • Duration • 一边……一边…… • 的时候: “when……” 	传统: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Chinese recreational games 成语: 各有所好
	Lesson 30: Sports Meet 第三十课: 运动会	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using 为了 to express “for the sake of”, “in order to” • 可惜: “unfortunately…” • 不但……而且……: “not only... but also…” • 差一点 • 多(么): “so…” 	生活: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and wellness 成语: 争分夺秒

Themes	Lesson Names	Language Points	Culture Points
Unit 11: My Surroundings	Lesson 31: My Room 第三十一课: 我的房间	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 来 + Verb • [Verb] + 一下 • Expressing how an action is performed with 地 • 既……又……: “both...and...” 	习俗: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Chinese homes 成语: 如数家珍
	Lesson 32: School Campus 第三十二课: 校园	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing ongoing actions with 呢 • 到处: “everywhere” 	教育: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The campuses of Beida and Qinghua 成语: 因材施教
	Lesson 33: Local Community 第三十三课: 社区	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduplicating verbs • Using question words with 都 to express “any” or “every” • The intensifier 好 	社区: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing’s Hutongs 成语: 远亲不如近邻
Unit 12: Social Events	Lesson 34: Birthday Party 第三十四课: 邀请	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 应该 • 哪些: “which?” • 到 as a resultative complement 	习俗: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visiting a Chinese person’s home 成语: 客随主便
	Lesson 35: Going to the Movies 第三十五课: 看电影	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 是 to emphasize, meaning “indeed” • 要不: “or” • Using 离 with time phrases 	娱乐: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese cinema and television 成语: 皆大欢喜
	Lesson 36: Dining Out 第三十六课: 在饭馆	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking a rhetorical question with 不是……吗? • Expressing “it seems like” with 看/听起来 • 越……越……: “the more... the more...” 	礼仪: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese dining etiquette 成语: 津津有味
Unit 13: Media & Technology	Lesson 37: Science Exhibition 第三十七课: 科技展	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using 都 to anticipate multiple responses • Expressing past experiences with 过 • 正好, meaning “as it happens” or “happen to” 	科技: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four great inventions 成语: 推陈出新
	Lesson 38: Shopping Online 第三十八课: 网络购物	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 正在 (……呢): Expressing ongoing actions • Using 才 to indicate a number/ amount smaller than expected 	生活: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional markets 成语: 货比三家

Themes	Lesson Names	Language Points	Culture Points
Unit 14: Holiday & Celebrations	Lesson 39: Grandpa’s Birthday 第三十九课: 爷爷的生日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using 为 to mean “for” • Indicating an ongoing action with 着 • 跟……有关: Expressing relevance to a certain topic • 比方说: For example 	习俗: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese zodiac 成语: 福如东海, 寿比南山
	Lesson 40: Chinese Festivals 第四十课: 中国的节日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using “有……, 也有……” to list examples 	习俗: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese holidays 成语: 恭喜发财
Unit 15: Environment	Lesson 41: Nature 第四十一课: 自然	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using 像 to give examples • Using 被 to express the passive voice • [Name/pronoun] + 这儿 (这里): Showing someone’s location or home 	文明: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myths and legends 成语: 天有不测风云, 人有旦夕祸福
	Lesson 42: Environmental Protection 第四十二课: 环保	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 什么 as “any” • Using 连……都…… to express emphasis • Using 不是……而是…… to express “not A, but B” • Using 什么的 to say “and so on” 	文明: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state of Chinese nature 成语: 物尽其用
Unit 16: Health	Lesson 43: Getting Sick 第四十三课: 生病	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 刚 or 刚刚 “just now” • Using 让 to express “to let” or “to make” • 还是, meaning “still” or “all the same” • 如果……就……, meaning “if... then...” 	生活: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Chinese medicine 成语: 良药苦口
	Lesson 44: Diet and Health 第四十四课: 饮食健康	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative sentence with 比 • Using 不是……就是…… to express “it’s not A, but rather B” • Using 要不然 to express “otherwise” • Using noun or measure word reduplications to express “every” 	生活: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional therapy 成语: 粗茶淡饭

Themes	Lesson Names	Language Points	Culture Points
Unit 17: History & Culture	Lesson 45: Watching a Performance 第四十五课: 看演出	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 行吗? meaning "is that okay?/ Will that do?" 一……就……, meaning "as soon as A, then B" 	文艺: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peking Opera 成语: 座无虚席
	Lesson 46: Getting to Know China 第四十六课: 认识中国	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple numbers to estimate amounts, in the form 一两/两 三…… + [measure word] Using 得 and 不 to make potential complements Using 懂 as a resultative complement 了(liǎo) 	哲学: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philosophy 成语: 古为今用
Unit 18: Travel & Geography	Lesson 47: Summer Vacation 第四十七课: 暑假	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 通过 "by means of" 成为 "to become" Using 那么 or 这么 to intensify adjectives or verbs 到时候, meaning "when the time comes" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 生活: Summer Travels in China 成语: 千里之行, 始于足下
	Lesson 48: Travel Plans 第四十八课: 旅游计划	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 所 A measure word for houses, schools, hospitals, etc. 不用 "need not" or "don't have to" 	风光: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terracotta Warriors and the Great Wall 成语: 丰富多彩



问候与介绍

GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTIONS

第一单元 UNIT 1

LESSON OBJECTIVES

LESSON 1: Hello!

- Greet and say goodbye to people
- Address people by their titles
- Change statements into questions
- Recognize singular and plural forms of personal pronouns
- Express and respond to gratitude

LESSON 2: What Is Your Name?

- Use the courtesy expression 请问 to ask questions
- Introduce yourself and others
- Exchange names using appropriate expressions
- Express pleasure upon meeting someone

LESSON 3: How Old Are You?

- Ask and answer questions pertaining to age
- Count from 0 to 100
- Use 也 to express that something/someone has the same characteristics



▶ LESSON 1: Hello!

- | | | |
|------|---------|---------------------------|
| 李大中： | 你好！ | Hello! |
| 白玛丽： | 你好！ | Hello! |
| 白玛丽： | 再见！ | Good-bye! |
| 李大中： | 再见！ | Good-bye! |
| 老师： | 同学们好！ | Hello, class! |
| 同学们： | 老师好！ | Hello, teacher! |
| 老师： | 同学们再见！ | Good-bye, class! |
| 同学们： | 老师再见！ | Good-bye, teacher! |
| 王小文： | 你好吗？ | How are you? |
| 白玛丽： | 我很好。谢谢！ | I'm very well, thank you. |
| 白玛丽： | 再见！ | Good-bye! |
| 王小文： | 再见！ | Good-bye! |



▶ LESSON VOCABULARY

SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
1. 你好		nǐ hǎo	Hello
你		nǐ	you
好		hǎo	good, well, fine
2. 再见	再見	zàijiàn	good-bye
再	再	zài	again
见	見	jiàn	to see, to meet
3. 同学	同學	tóngxué	classmate, class (when used by a teacher)
4. 们	們	men	[used after a pronoun or noun to indicate plural]
5. 老师	老師	lǎoshī	teacher
6. 吗	嗎	ma	[particle that signifies a question]
7. 我		wǒ	I, me
8. 很		hěn	very
9. 谢谢	謝謝	xièxie	thank you

▶ REQUIRED VOCABULARY

10. 您		nín	you [polite form]
11. 不用谢 (不谢)	不用謝 (不謝)	bú yòng xiè	(lit.) no need for thanks, you are welcome, don't mention it
12. 不客气	不客氣	bú kèqi	you are welcome, not at all, no need to be polite

▶ OPTIONAL VOCABULARY

SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
13. 嗨		hēi	hi, hey
14. 早上好		zǎoshanghǎo	good morning



你好 早上好 谢谢



▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 1.1

Pronouns 我 (wǒ), 你 (nǐ)

我 and 你 are both very common pronouns. In Chinese, pronouns do not change based on whether they are subjects or objects as English pronouns do. For example, 我 is used regardless of whether you would see "I" and "me." in an equivalent phrase in English ("I look at you" / 我看你 ; "you look at me" / 你看我).

我很好。 I am well.

你好。 Hello [lit., "You good"].

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 1.2

Suffix: 们 (men)

们 is a suffix that is used after a pronoun or noun to transform the word into its plural form. The pronoun or noun must refer to people. Note that unlike English, which lacks a standard plural form for "you" (not counting regional phrases like "y' all"), Chinese can easily pluralize "you" by adding 们.

我们 we, us

同学们 class, classmates

你们 you [plural]

老师们 teachers

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 1.3

Question Particle: ……吗 (ma)?

The particle 吗 is added to the end of a statement to change it to a question.

你好吗? How are you?

你们好吗? How are you (all)?

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 1.4

Adverb: 很 (hěn)

In a sentence that describes a subject, the adjective appears directly after the subject without any connecting verb. Thus, the English phrase "He is very well" would literally be "He very well" in Chinese. In affirmative sentences, however, the adverb 很 usually precedes the adjective.

Although 很 literally means "very," it is used so commonly that it does not necessarily have the same strength as the English "very," so it is often omitted in translation.

我很好。 I am well.

老师很好。 The teacher is well.

LANGUAGE TIPS

▶ **Changing Tones**

If two third tone characters appear together in a word or phrase, the pronunciation of the first third tone is changed to the second tone.

你 + 好 (nǐ + hǎo) Should be read as: 你好 (ní + hǎo)

▶ **您 (nín) (You [polite form])**

The word 您 is used to show respect or politeness. It is normally used to address one's elders or those whom one meets for the first time.

▶ **Use 嗨 (hēi) to greet people**

Besides 你好, 嗨 (hēi, hi) is another common way of greeting people in Chinese.

Like "hi" in English, 嗨 is an informal greeting used between friends and acquaintances. Another greeting word that is used often is 喂 (wèi), but it is used specifically for answering the phone. So, when you answer the phone, you should say 喂 (wèi) before 你好.

第二课：你叫什么名字？



▶ LESSON 2: What Is Your Name?

李大中： 请问，你叫什么名字？

Excuse me, what is your name?

王小文： 我叫王小文。你叫什么名字？

My name is Wang Xiaowen. What is your name?

李大中： 我叫李大中。很高兴认识你。

My name is Li Dazhong. It's very nice to meet you.

李大中： 请问，他姓什么，叫什么名字？

Excuse me, what are his family and given names?

王小文： 他姓白，叫白大卫。她叫什么名字？

His family name is Bai and his given name is Dawei. What is her name?

李大中： 她叫白玛丽。

Her name is Bai Mali.



▶ LESSON VOCABULARY

	SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
1	请问	請問	qǐngwèn	excuse me; can you tell me?
	请	請	qǐng	to request, to ask; please
	问	問	wèn	to ask
2	叫		jiào	call, to be called
3	什么	什麼	shénme	what
4	名字		míngzi	name
5	很高兴 认识你	很高興 認識你	hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ	Nice to meet you.
6	他		tā	he, him
7	姓		xìng	surname, family name, is surnamed
8	她		tā	she, her

▶ REQUIRED VOCABULARY

9	您贵姓	您貴姓	nín guìxìng	What is your surname? [polite form]
---	-----	-----	-------------	--

▶ PROPER NOUNS

10	王小文		Wáng Xiǎowén	a Chinese name
	王		Wáng	[a family name]
	小文		Xiǎowén	[a given name]
11	李大中		Lǐ Dàzhōng	a Chinese name
	李		Lǐ	[a family name]
	大中		Dàzhōng	[a given name]

▶ OPTIONAL VOCABULARY

	SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
12	白大卫 白	白大衛	Bái Dàwèi Bái	a Chinese name [a family name]
	大卫	大衛	Dàwèi	[a given name]; (Chinese equivalent of “David”)
13	玛丽	瑪麗	Mǎlì	[a given name]; (Chinese equivalent of “Mary”)



我 我 我 我



▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 2.1

叫 (jiào) and 姓 (xìng)

叫 means “to be called...” or “is named...” in this lesson. When followed by an object, 叫 is used to present a full name or just a given name. 姓 is both a noun and a verb. While 叫 and 姓 are used in a similar fashion (i.e., appearing before the object), the key difference is that 姓 is applied specifically to state one’s surname.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. 我叫白玛丽。 | My name is Bai Mali. |
| 2. 我姓李。 | My surname is Li. |
| 3. 老师姓王。 | The teacher’s surname is Wang. |
| 4. 我姓王，叫小文。 | My surname is Wang and my given name is Xiaowen. |

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 2.2

Question Word: 什么 (shénme)

什么 is a question word meaning “what.” Question and answers have similar word order in Chinese, so the question word usually appears around where the answer will appear in the response. (i.e., “你姓什么？” “我姓白。”)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 你叫什么名字? | What is your name? |
| 2. 她姓什么? | What is her surname? |
| 3. 他姓什么，叫什么? | What is his surname and given name? |

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 2.3

Pronouns: 他 (tā) vs. 她 (tā)

他 and 她 are both pronounced as “tā.” This means that in spoken Chinese you figure out the gender of “tā” based on context, but in written Chinese it is self-evident.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. 她叫白玛丽。 | Her name is Bai Mali. |
| 2. 他叫白大卫。 | His name is Bai Dawei. |

LANGUAGE TIPS

▶ **您贵姓? (nín guìxìng) Honorable Surnames**

The word 您 is the polite form of 你 and is used in formal settings to address one’s seniors. Like 您, 您贵姓 is a respectful and polite expression used to ask for someone’s surname. It literally means, “What is your honorable surname?”

The proper way to reply is simply stating 我姓 [surname], making sure to exclude the 贵.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| Question: | 您贵姓? |
| Answer: | 我姓王。 |



▶ LESSON 3: How Old Are You?

李大中： 你多大？ How old are you?

白玛丽： 我十二岁。你呢？ I am 12 years old. What about you?

李大中： 我十四岁。 I am 14 years old.

白玛丽： 他多大？ How old is he?

李大中： 他十五岁。 He is 15 years old.

白玛丽： 她多大？ How old is she?

李大中： 她也十五岁。 She is also 15 years old.



▶ LESSON VOCABULARY

	SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
1	多大		duō dà	how old
	多		duō	[used in questions]; to what extent; many
	大		dà	old, big
2	十二		shí'èr	twelve
3	岁	歲	sui	age
	岁	歲	sui	[a measure word for age]; years old
4	呢		ne	[ending word that indicates a question or emphasis]
5	十四		shísi	fourteen
6	十五		shíwǔ	fifteen
7	也		yě	also, too
8	小		xiǎo	small, little

▶ REQUIRED VOCABULARY

9	一		yī	one
10	二		èr	two
11	三		sān	three
12	四		sì	four
13	五		wǔ	five
14	六		liù	six
15	七		qī	seven
16	八		bā	eight

	SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
17	九		jiǔ	nine
18	十		shí	ten
19	零 (〇)		líng	zero
20	百		bǎi	hundred
21	千		qiān	thousand

▶ OPTIONAL VOCABULARY

22	万	萬	wàn	ten thousand
23	亿	億	yì	one hundred million





▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 3.1

Asking 你多大 (nǐ duō dà) or 你几岁 (nǐ jǐ suì)?

多大 is a question word used to ask about age. When answering, connecting verbs do not need to be included in the statement. Instead, the noun phrase, 岁, is inserted after the subject.

While 你多大 is often used to inquire about ages greater than or equal ten, when addressing a person under the age of ten, one usually asks for age using 你几岁 (nǐ jǐ suì)?

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. A: 你多大? | A: How old are you? |
| B: 我十五岁。 | B: I am fifteen years old. |
| 2. A: 老师多大? | A: How old is the teacher? |
| B: 老师四十六岁。 | B: The teacher is forty-six years old. |
| 3. A: 玛丽多大? | A: How old is Mali? |
| B: 玛丽十二岁。 | B: Mali is twelve years old. |
| 4. A: 你几岁? | A: How old are you? |
| B: 我五岁。 | B: I am five years old. |

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 3.2

□□呢 (ne)?

呢 is a word placed at the end of the sentence to indicate a question with an implied context or to provide emphasis. The 呢 appears after the subject in the sentence 你呢? and means "how about (you)?"

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. A: 我十六岁, 你呢? | A: I am sixteen years old. What about you? |
| B: 我十五岁。 | B: I am fifteen years old. |
| 2. A: 我叫王小文。你呢? | A: I am called Wang Xiaowen. What about you? |
| B: 我叫李大中。 | B: I am Li Dazhong. |

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 3.3

也 (yě)

也 means "also" or "too." In Chinese, the adverb 也 should be placed directly after the subject of the sentence.

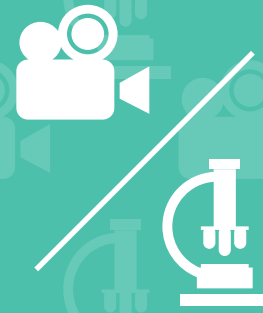
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|-----------------|--|
| 1. A: 我十六岁, 他呢? | A: I am sixteen years old. What about him? |
| B: 他也十六岁。 | B: He is also sixteen years old. |
| 2. A: 我姓白。 | A: My surname is Bai. |
| B: 我也姓白。 | B: My surname is also Bai. |

LANGUAGE TIPS

▶ **Counting in Chinese**

Counting in Chinese is quite straightforward. Once you learn the basic numbers and counting unit words, along with a few rules, you can count up to very high numbers.

NUMBERS	CHINESE	PINYIN	DEFINITION
11	十一	shí yī	ten plus one
19	十九	shí jiǔ	ten plus nine
20	二十	èr shí	two tens
22	二十二	èr shí èr	two tens plus two
40	四十	sì shí	four tens
80	八十	bā shí	eight tens
99	九十九	jiǔ shí jiǔ	nine tens plus nine
101	一百零一	yì bǎi líng yī	one hundred plus one



媒体与科技

MEDIA & TECHNOLOGY

第十三单元 UNIT 13

LESSON OBJECTIVES

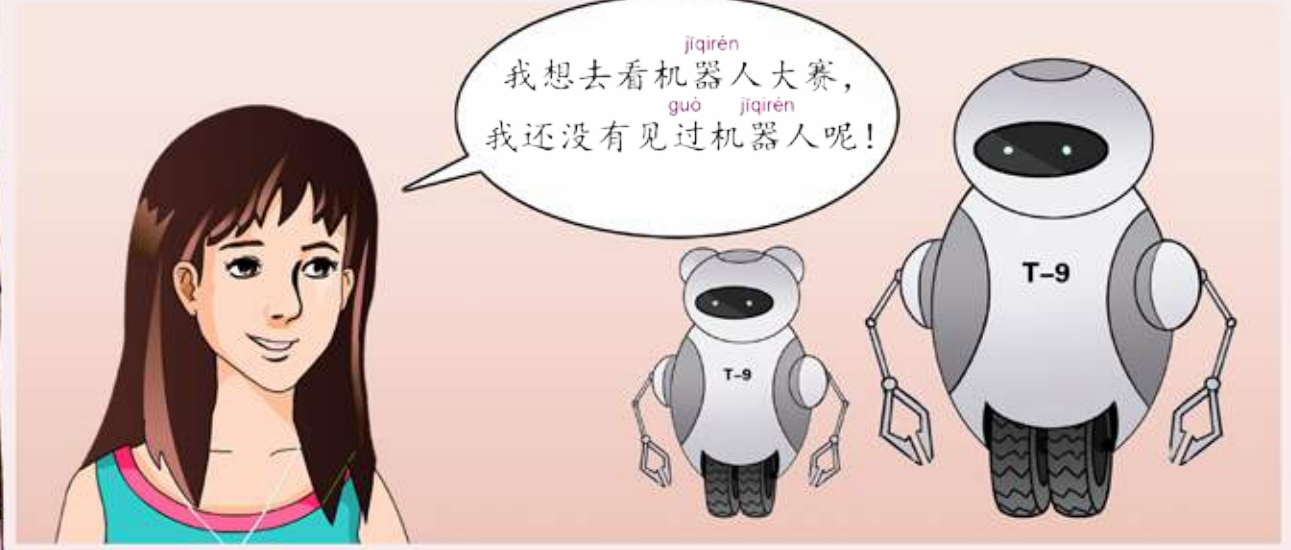
LESSON 37: Science Exhibition

- Make a plan to go to an event with a friend
- Inquire for more information about an event and how to get tickets
- Describe an experience going to an event (what you saw and learned)
- Understand different types of exhibitions and what they involve
- Recognize critical information about an event from a poster or dialogue

LESSON 38: Shopping Online

- Engage in a conversation about online activities
- Express and understand different types of price discounts and coupons
- Identify the pros and cons of various shopping experiences
- Discuss personal preferences regarding shopping online vs. in store
- Describe preferences regarding different types of payment methods

第三十七课：科技展





▶ LESSON 37: Science Exhibition



小文: 看什么呢, 大中?

What are you looking at, Dazhong?

大中: 我在看科技展的海报。下个月有好几个不错的展览。

I am looking at a poster for a science and technology exhibition. There are several good exhibitions next week.

小文: 是吗? 都有什么展览?

Really? What exhibitions are there?

大中: 很多。你看, 有电子产品展、太空展, 还有机器人大赛!

A lot! Look, there's an electronics fair, a space exhibition, and a robotics competition!

小文: 你最想去看哪个展览?

Which exhibition do you want to go see the most?

大中: 当然是电子产品展。听说要展出最新款式的数码相机。最近有很多关于这款相机的报道, 我一直都想去看看。你想看哪个展览?

The electronics fair, of course. I heard they are showing the latest digital camera. There have been a lot of reports about this camera model lately, and I've been wanting to check it out. Which one do you want to see?



▶ LESSON 37 (CONTINUED)

- 小文: 我想去看机器人大赛,我还没有见过机器人呢!
I want to see the robotics competition. I've never seen a robot before!
- 大中: 正好这两个展览在同一个地方,我们可以一箭双雕,两个展览都看。
These two exhibitions just happen to be at the same place; we can kill two birds with one stone and see both.
- 小文: 太好了!你看,这里说周一学生免费入场,只要上网去下载票就可以了。我们一起去看看,怎么样?
Great! See, it says here that entry is free for students on Mondays; you just have to go online and download a ticket. Let's go together, how does that sound?
- 大中: 好啊,没问题!
Sure, no problem!



中国科学技术馆
Chinese Science and Technology Museum
Photographer: 杜雪琼
Provided by Microfoto



▶ LESSON VOCABULARY

	SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
1	海报	海報	hǎibào	poster
2	好几	好幾	hǎojǐ	quite a few
3	展览	展覽	zhǎnlǎn	exhibition
4	电子产品 产品	電子產品 產品	diànzǐ chǎnpǐn chǎnpǐn	electronic goods goods, product
5	太空		tàikōng	outer space
6	机器人 机器	機器人 機器	jīqìrén jīqì	robot machine
7	当然	當然	dāngrán	of course; without a doubt
8	展出		zhǎnchū	to exhibit
9	款式 款		kuǎnshì kuǎn	style, pattern style, pattern
	款		kuǎn	[a measure word used for clothes, shoes, electronic goods etc.]
10	数码相机 数码 相机	數碼相機 數碼 相機	shù mǎ xiàng jī shù mǎ xiàng jī	digital camera digital camera
11	关于	關於	guānyú	on, about, concerning
12	报道	報道	bàodào	news report; to report (news)
13	一直		yìzhí	straight; continuously

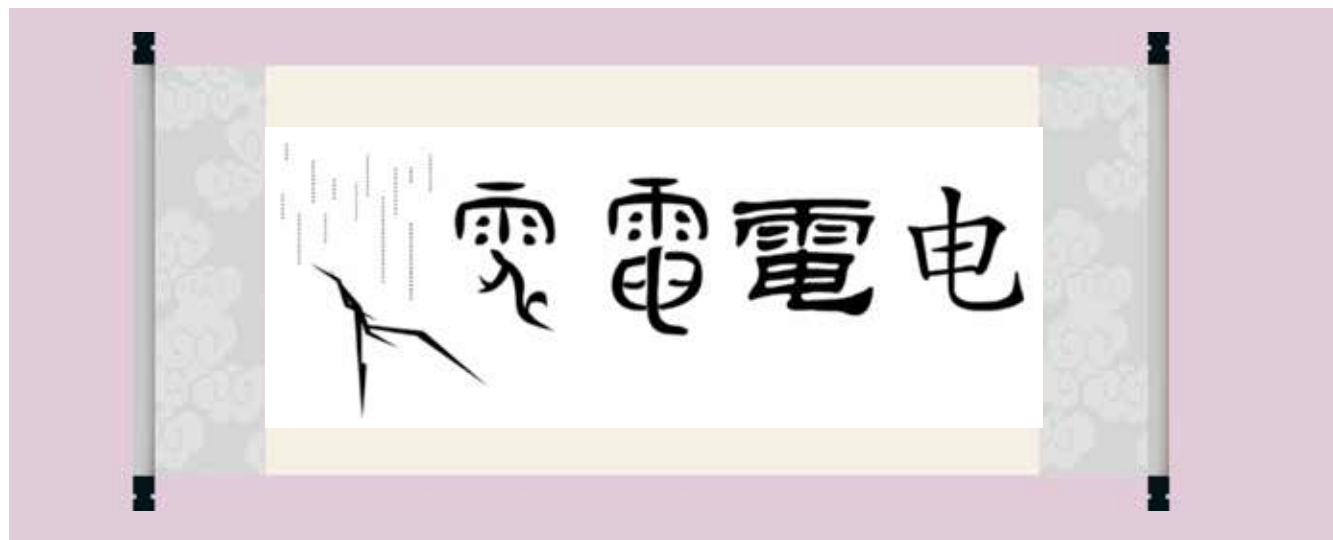


▶ LESSON VOCABULARY (CONTINUED)

SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
14 过	過	guò	[completion of action]
15 正好		zhèng hǎo	at an opportune moment; it just so happens that
16 一箭双雕	一箭雙雕	yí jiàn shuāng diāo	to accomplish two goals with a single action; “to kill two birds with one stone”
17 免费	免費	miǎn fèi	free (of charge)
18 入场	入場	rù chǎng	to enter a meeting place or an exhibition
19 下载	下載	xià zài	download
20 票		piào	ticket

▶ OPTIONAL VOCABULARY

21 航空展		háng kōng zhǎn	aviation exhibition
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▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 37.1

Using 都 to anticipate multiple responses

都 can be added to a question to indicate that more than one item is expected to be given in the response. So, when 小文 asks 都有什么展览? , she is expecting 大中 to list at least two exhibitions in his reply.

1. 你们班都有哪国人?
2. 教室里都有什么?
3. 你都选了哪些课?
4. 你朋友都有哪些爱好?

What are the different nationalities of the people in your class?
What things are in the classroom?
Which classes have you chosen?
What hobbies do your friends have?

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 37.2

Expressing past experiences with 过

The verb suffix 过 is used to describe something that one has or hasn't done or experienced before, as in 我去过中国 "I've ever been to China (before)". When you use 过, there is no specified time or time periods in the sentence. You can negate 过 with 没有, as in the structure 没有 + verb + 过.

1. 我去过中国。
2. 姐姐吃过中餐。
3. 我没有看过那部电影。
4. A: 哥哥学过西班牙语吗?
B: 哥哥没有学过西班牙语。

I've been to China.
My older sister has eaten Chinese food before.
I haven't seen that movie.
A: Has your older brother ever studied Spanish?
B: No, my older brother hasn't studied Spanish before.



▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 37.3

正好， Meaning “as it happens”; “happen to”

We use 正好 to express that something is a positive coincidence. It is similar to the English “as it so happens...”.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. 我正好知道去公园怎么走，我带你去吧。</p> <p>2. 周末我们去打棒球吧，正好是晴天。</p> <p>3. A: 明天一起去游泳吧？
B: 好啊！正好我有时间。</p> <p>4. A: 我们一起去银行，好吗？
B: 好啊，正好我也想去。</p> | <p>As it so happens, I know how to get to the park. Let me take you there.</p> <p>Let's go play baseball this weekend—it's going to be sunny.</p> <p>A: How about going for a swim together tomorrow?
B: Sure! I happen to have some free time then.</p> <p>A: How about going to the bank together?
B: Sure, as it so happens, I also want to go.</p> |
|---|--|





四大发明之指南针、印刷术
Two of The Four Great Inventions of ancient China: Compass and Printing
Photographers: 周振宇、杜雪琼 Provided by Microfoto

LANGUAGE TIPS

▶ **Suffix: 展**

展 can be added after certain types of nouns to build new words. It is short for 展览, which means a kind of exhibition or fair. For instance:

<p>展览</p> <p>科技 (“science and technology”) 电子产品 (“electronic products”) 太空 (“outer space”) 机器人 (“robot”) 画 (“painting”) 书 (“book”)</p>	<p>+ 展 (“exhibition”) =</p>	
	<p>科技展 (“science and technology exhibition”) 电子产品展 (“electronic products exhibition”) 太空展 (“outer space exhibition”) 机器人展 (“robotics exhibition”) 画展 (“art exhibition”) 书展 (“book exhibition”)</p>	

第三十八课：网络购物





▶ LESSON 38: Online Shopping

大卫： 玛丽，你的功课做完了吗？

Mali, did you finish your homework?

玛丽： 做完了。我正在下载一个学中文的软件呢。有什么事？

Yes, I did. Right now I'm downloading some software for studying Chinese. What's up?

大卫： 我想请你帮个忙。我要买一块新手表，可是不知道去哪儿可以买到质量好又不贵的。

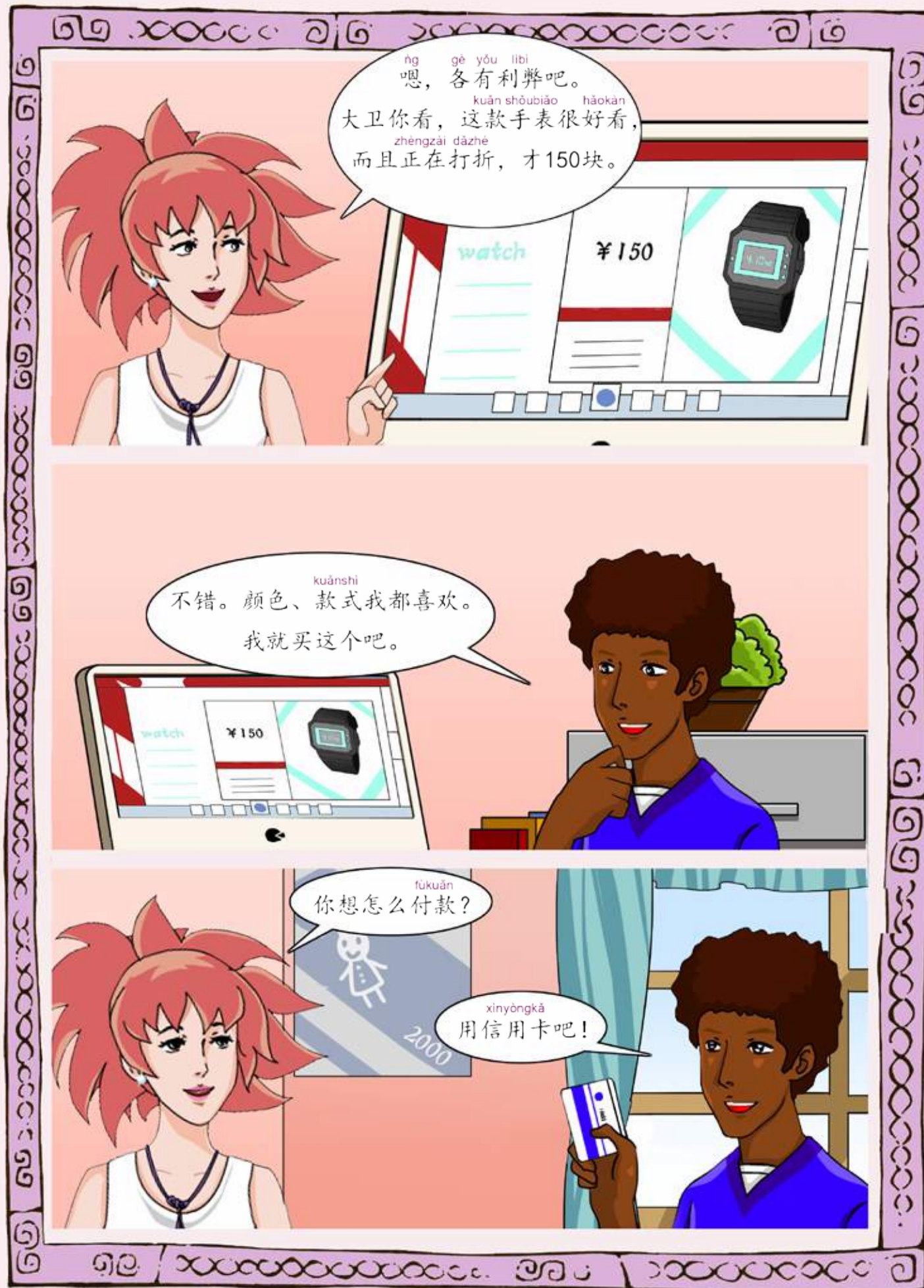
I want to ask you for some help. I'd like to buy a new watch, but I don't know where I can get one that's good quality but not too expensive.

玛丽： 你在网上买过东西吗？我正好有一个购物网站的礼券，可以打七折。要不我们一起上网看看？

Have you bought things online before? I happen to have a 30% off coupon for a shopping website. How about going online and taking a look?

大卫： 太好了！你常常在网上购物吗？

Great! Do you often shop online?





▶ LESSON 38 (CONTINUED)

- 玛丽: 有时候会。现在网络上什么都有, 而且价格常常比商店便宜。在网上比较价格也很方便, 不像逛商店, 要一家一家地问。你上网都喜欢做什么?
- 大卫: 多半和朋友们聊天, 有时看看新闻、查查资料。我很少在网上买东西, 因为看不到实物, 也不能试用, 有点儿不放心。
- 玛丽: 嗯, 各有利弊吧。大卫你看, 这款手表很好看, 而且正在打折, 才 150 块。
- 大卫: 不错。颜色、款式我都喜欢。我就买这个吧。
- 玛丽: 你想怎么付款?
- 大卫: 用信用卡吧!
- Sometimes. Now you can get anything online, plus the prices are often cheaper. It's also really convenient to compare prices online, unlike in stores where you have to go from one shop to the next. What kinds of things do you like to do online?
- I mostly chat with friends; sometimes I check the news or look up information. I rarely buy things online because you can't see what you're buying. It makes me feel a little uneasy when I can't test out what I'm going to buy.
- Well, online shopping has its pros and cons. Look, Dawei, this watch looks really good and it's on sale for only 150 RMB.
- Not bad. I like both the color and the style. I'll buy this one.
- How do you want to pay?
- I'll use my credit card!



▶ LESSON VOCABULARY

	SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
1	网络	網絡	wǎngluò	network; Internet
2	软件	軟件	ruǎnjiàn	software
3	正在		zhèngzài	to be in the process of [happening/doing something]
4	帮忙	幫忙	bāngmáng	to help do sth.; to give a hand on sth.
	帮	幫	bāng	to help
5	手表	手錶	shǒubiǎo	wristwatch
6	质量	質量	zhìliàng	quality
7	网站	網站	wǎngzhàn	website
8	礼券	禮券	lǐquàn	gift certificate
9	打折		dǎzhé	to give a discount
10	价格	價格	jiàgé	price
11	比较	比較	bǐjiào	to compare; to contrast
12	逛		guàng	to walk leisurely, to stroll
13	多半		duōbàn	in most cases; the greater part
14	新闻	新聞	xīnwén	news
15	查		chá	to look up, to research
16	资料	資料	zīliào	material, data



▶ LESSON VOCABULARY (CONTINUED)

	SIMPLIFIED	TRADITIONAL	PINYIN	DEFINITION
17	实物	實物	shíwù	real object
18	试用	試用	shìyòng	to try out
19	嗯		ng	OK! [agreement]
20	各有利弊		gè yǒu lìbì	each has advantages and disadvantages; both have pros and cons
	利弊		libì	pros and cons
21	好看		hǎokàn	good-looking
22	付款		fùkuǎn	to pay a sum of money
23	信用卡		xìnyòngkǎ	credit card

▶ OPTIONAL VOCABULARY

24	社交网站	社交網站	shèjiāo wǎngzhàn	social networking site
25	优惠	優惠	yōuhuì	favorable
26	评价	評價	píngjià	evaluate; evaluation



▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 38.1

正在(……呢): expressing ongoing actions

In Lesson 21 and the previous lesson, 在 and 呢 were used to indicate that an action is ongoing. Yet another way to express similar idea is to use 正在. This adds extra emphasis, saying that someone is “right in the middle” of doing something, besides, we can also use the pattern 正在 呢.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. 我 正在 看中文书。 | I'm just in the middle of reading a Chinese book. |
| 2. 老师 正在 画画。 | The teacher is painting right now. |
| 3. 小猫 正在 睡觉。 | The kitten is sleeping at the moment. |
| 4. 姐姐 正在 给妹妹讲故事呢。 | The older sister is right in the middle |
| 5. 爸爸 正在 打篮球呢。 | Dad is playing basketball at the moment. |

▶ LANGUAGE POINTS 38.2

Using 才 to indicate a small number or amount

才 was used in Lesson 20 to indicate that something happened later than expected. It can also be used to show that the amount of something is smaller than one might expect; in this case, its meaning is equivalent to “only,” as in “it only takes five minutes.”

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 这条短裤很好看，而且 正在 打折， 才 59块。 | This pair of shorts looks great and it's on sale; it's only 59 dollars. |
| 2. 妹妹今年 才 五岁。 | My little sister is only five years old this year. |

=



3. 从我家到学校很近，走路才10分钟。

The distance from my house to the school is short; it only takes 10 minutes to walk.

4. 那条蓝色的裙子很便宜，才80块钱。

That blue skirt is cheap—it's only 80 dollars.

LANGUAGE TIPS

► Homographs: 便 (biàn, pián)

便 is a homograph, which means it is a character than can be pronounced in more than one way. In 便宜 (“cheap”), it is pronounced pián, whereas in 方便 (“convenient”), it is pronounced biàn. Try reading the sentence 又方便又便宜 from the Lesson Text aloud to practice these variations.

► 打折

Discounting in Chinese is done from the opposite perspective of discounting in English: 打七折, for instance, means the discounted price is 70% of the original price, whereas in English we would say that it is 30% off of the original price. If the item on sale is labeled “打八折” and it was originally \$100, the sale price is then \$80 (since that's 80% of \$100).

► 款 (这款、款式 VS 付款)

In this lesson, 款 has appeared more than once, such as 这款手表, 款式 and 付款. In the phrase 这款手表, 款 plays a role of a measure word for watch; 款式, on the other hand, is a noun means style or pattern. In 付款, 款 is a noun meaning money or funds.

ASSESSMENTS

姓名: _____

班级: _____

日期: _____

Volume 1, Unit 1 (Lessons 1 – 3)

一、Listening Comprehension 听力

1. Select the Pinyin heard in the audio recording.

听录音, 选择正确的拼音。

- 1) a. fū b. fú c. fǔ d. fù
- 2) a. mā b. má c. mǎ d. mà
- 3) a. pō b. bō c. fó d. pò
- 4) a. tā b. dā c. sǎ d. cā
- 5) a. nǐ b. nín c. lín d. lǐ
- 6) a. rè b. kè c. è d. lè
- 7) a. yǔ b. yún c. yuè d. yuǎn
- 8) a. wán b. huā c. guā d. kuā
- 9) a. chì b. chī c. shā d. shì
- 10) a. hǎo b. dǎo c. táo d. pǎo

2. In this section, you will listen to several listening selections. Listen carefully, then answer the questions.

听录音, 回答问题。

- 1) Which image best depicts the scenario in the recording?



2) Which image best depicts the scenario in the recording?



3) Which of the following is the best response to the recording?

- a. 不用谢。
- b. 你好。
- c. 您贵姓?

4) Which of the following is the best response to the recording?

- a. 我很好, 不用谢!
- b. 白老师, 早上好。
- c. 很高兴认识您。

5) Which statement is true, according to the dialogue?

- a. Mali and Dazhong are at the same age.
- b. Mali and Dazhong met for the first time.
- c. Mali and Dazhong study at the same school.

6) Which of the following pieces of dialogue best supports your answer to Question 5?

- a. 你多大?
- b. 大中, 你呢?
- c. 我也十六岁。

7) What is the most likely relationship between the individuals in the dialogue?

- a. Teacher and student
- b. Strangers
- c. Friends

8) If you were the first speaker, how would you respond to Xiaowen?

9) Which image best depicts the scenario in the recording? (see next page)



10) What was the purpose of the conversation?

- a. To bid farewell.
- b. To meet each other.
- c. To express gratitude.

二、Speaking 口语练习

1. Listen to the dialogue carefully, then introduce at least one of the characters based on what you hear.

2. Introduce yourself with a recording. Include the following:

- 1) A greeting
- 2) Your name
- 3) Your age

三、Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

1. Read the following reading selections carefully, and then answer the questions.

阅读文章, 回答问题。

Dialogue 1:

A: 同学们好! 你们叫什么名字?

B: 老师您好! 我叫白大卫。

C: 我也姓白, 叫白玛丽, 她叫王小文。

1) What's the relationship between speakers A and B?

- a. Friends.
- b. Classmates.
- c. Teacher and student.
- d. Parent and child.

2) Which sentence best supports your answer in Question 1?

- a. 老师您好! b. 我叫白大卫。
c. 你们叫什么名字? d. 我也姓白。

3) Who doesn't speak in the dialogue?

- a. 白大卫 b. 王小文
c. 白玛丽 d. 老师

4) Which of the following best describes the purpose of the conversation?

- a. To bid farewell. b. To say hello.
c. To provide names. d. To express gratitude.

Dialogue 2:

小白: 你好! 很高兴认识你!

大卫: 你好! 我也很高兴认识你! 你多大?

小白: 我十四岁, 你呢?

大卫: 我也十四岁。

5) Which statement is NOT true according to the dialogue?

- a. Xiaobai and Dawei are friends.
b. Xiaobai is glad to meet Dawei.
c. Xiaobai and Dawei just met for the first time.
d. Xiaobai and Dawei are the same age.

6) Choose a sentence that has the same meaning as “你呢?” within the dialogue.

- a. 你好吗?
b. 你多大?
c. 你十四岁吗?

7) Mark two sentences below that show ways of asking about someone's age.

- a. 你几岁? _____
b. 你叫什么名字? _____
c. 您贵姓? _____
d. 你多大? _____

Dialogue 3:

A: 您好, 我叫白玛丽。请问您贵姓?

B: 我姓王, 名美丽。

A: 请问您多大?

B: 我三十二岁。

A: 您和我阿姨同岁。很高兴认识您!

8) To whom is 玛丽 speaking?

- a. Someone older than she is.
b. Someone of her own age.
c. Someone younger than she is.

9) Provide at least two examples of evidence that support your answer in question 4.

Answer:

Passage 1:

你们好! 我姓王, 叫小丽, 今年十六岁。他是我朋友 (péngyou), 他叫李卫, 他十五岁。很高兴认识你们! 谢谢!

10) What is the speaker's surname?

- a. 王
- b. 李
- c. 王小丽
- d. 小丽

11) What can we deduce about 李卫 from the paragraph?

- a. 李卫 is a boy.
- b. 李卫 is older than 小丽.
- c. 李卫 is glad to know 小丽.
- d. 小丽 and 李卫 just met for the first time.

12) Provide the sentence in the passage that best shows the speaker's feelings.

四、Writing Part 1 - Sentence Practice 语法练习

1. The following passages contain grammar errors. First identify the phrase containing the error, and then rewrite the phrase correctly.

- 1) A: 你好吗?
- B: 我好很。

Identify the incorrect phrase: _____ Correct it: _____

2) 我十五岁, 她十五岁也。

Identify the incorrect phrase: _____ Correct it: _____

2. Choose the appropriate character missing from each space 选词填空。

什么 姓 呢 叫 也 吗

- 1) 你好_____?
- 2) 你叫_____名字?
- 3) 我十一岁, 你_____?
- 4) 她 白, _____白玛丽。
- 5) 我十六岁, 他_____十六岁。

3. Read the following passage carefully and choose the sentence that does not fit in the passage. 请删除下列段落中不符合情境的句子。

同学们好! 我姓白, 我叫白小卫, 我十六岁。
很高兴认识你们! 不用谢!

- a) 同学们好!
- b) 不用谢!
- c) 我十六岁。

五、Writing Part 2 - Composition 写作

1. The provided pictures represent a sequence of events. Arrange the images into a logical order and create a conversation that fits the scenes.

