

Back to School

CHAPTER

1

第 dì

一 yī

课 kè

The fall semester is starting up, and Miko is organizing the first meeting of the Chinese Club. She bumps into Isabella and Owen, who joined the club last spring.

Miko: Are you two coming to the club meeting today? We need to talk about what we are going to do this year.

Isabella: Yes! We'll be there.

Miko: Chinese Club is going to be fun! Some new students are joining, and I think Wang Laoshi wants to be our club adviser.

Owen: Wang Laoshi was my Chinese teacher last year. Her class was a lot of fun.

Miko: That's good! See you after class!



Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- Understand what information in a self-introduction might interest someone from China
- Introduce yourself and others
- Understand polite requests
- State what grade you are in
- Describe your summer vacation and ask others about theirs
- Tell others your age

CULTURE CONNECTION | 文化联接

Read the text and try to
answer the Chinese questions.

zìwǒ

jièshào

自我介绍 Self Introductions



Tourists from China take a selfie in New York City

In recent decades, many Chinese people have traveled abroad for work, study, and pleasure. As a result of this trend, you might hear Mandarin in your community or see people from China at major tourist sites. If you had a chance to get to know someone from China, what would you want to ask him/her, and what would you say as part of your self-introduction (自我介绍, zìwǒ jièshào)?

你会做自我介绍吗?

DOG
gǒu
狗



PIG
zhū
猪



RAT
shǔ
鼠



OX
niú
牛



TIGER
hǔ
虎



ROOSTER
jī
鸡



RABBIT
tù
兔



MONKEY
hóu
猴



DRAGON
lóng
龙



SHEEP
yáng
羊



HORSE
mǎ
马



SNAKE
shé
蛇



Zodiac Signs

Often, a self-introduction may start with your name and age, but Chinese people might also give their zodiac sign. For example, someone born in the year of the dog would say: “我属狗(wǒ shǔ gǒu).” Some people think knowing your zodiac sign — either your Chinese or your Western zodiac sign — can help them gain more insight into your personality.

你属什么?

Your Experience with Chinese Culture

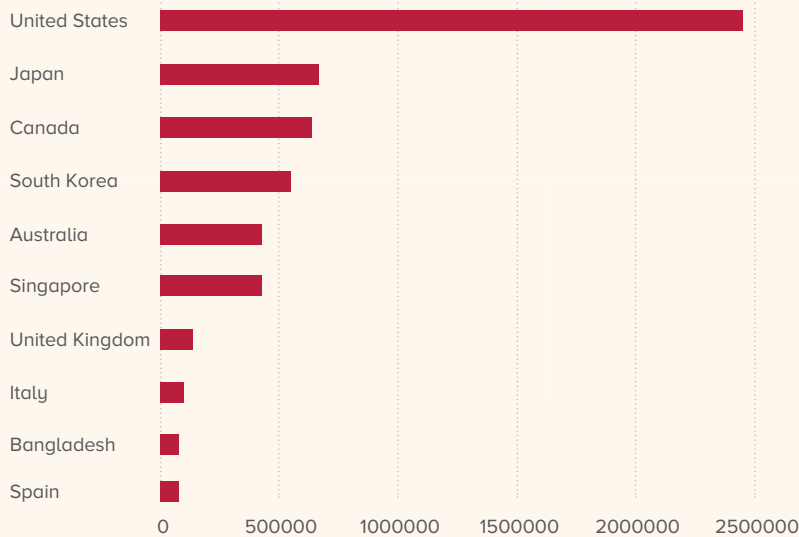
It sometimes surprises Chinese people that non-Asian people can use chopsticks, and they might ask you whether or not you like Chinese food. They also might be interested to hear about any Chinese movies or music that you like and ways that Chinese culture (中国文化, Zhōngguó wénhuà), is part of your community.

你喜欢中国文化吗?



Celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival in San Francisco's Chinatown

Number of People Born in China and Living Abroad - Top 10 Countries



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2017

By the Numbers

Even if you never visit China, you might find yourself in a situation in which you want to introduce yourself in Chinese. Every year, millions of people who were born in China move to different countries. Their most common destinations are North America, other parts of Asia, Australia, and Europe. Although they likely speak the language of the country they have moved to, talking with them in Chinese could help them feel more comfortable.

REFLECT ON THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How can people connect with each other and across cultures?

- 1 What do you think is important information to include in a self-introduction?
- 2 If you had the chance to talk to a Chinese person your age, what would you talk to them about?
- 3 How do you think getting to know someone from a different country is both similar to and different from getting to know someone from your own country?

Introducing yourself

1a Language Model • 语言范例 TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

Your teacher will lead a discussion about the image below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.

Tóngxuémen

hǎo!

同学们 好!

Hello, class!

Wǒ

shì

nǐmen

zhège

xuéqī

de

Zhōngwén

lǎoshī.

我 是 你们 这个 学期 的 中文 老师。

I am your Chinese teacher this semester.

Wǒ

xìng

Wáng,

wǒ

jiào

Wáng Yì.

我 姓 王, 我 叫 王易。

My surname is Wang, my name is Wang Yi.

Xiànzài,

qǐng

nǐmen

yě

jièshào

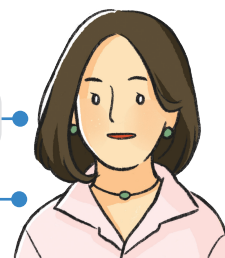
yíxià

zìjǐ

ba!

现在, 请 你们 也 介绍 一下 自己 吧!

Now, please introduce yourselves!



1b New Words in Context • 语境中学新词

INTERPRETIVE



Miko is meeting with this year's Chinese Club teacher adviser for the first time. Listen to the audio and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the dialogue, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



请问¹，您是王老师吗？

Qǐng wèn, nín shì Wáng lǎoshī ma?



对，我就是。你是……？

Duì, wǒ jiù shì. Nǐ shì...?



王老师好！我给您介绍一下我自己。我姓二村，我叫二村美子。

Wáng lǎoshī hǎo! Wǒ gěi nín jièshào yíxià wǒ zìjǐ. Wǒ xìng Èrcūn, wǒ jiào Èrcūn Měizǐ.



你就是中文俱乐部的美子啊。你好！我听学校的老师说，你是高中四年级²的学生，对吗？

Nǐ jiù shì Zhōngwén jùlèbù de Měizǐ a. Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ tīng xuéxiào de lǎoshī shuō, nǐ shì gāozhōng sì niánjí de xuéshēng, duì ma?



对，王老师。我现在是高四³的学生。

Duì, Wáng lǎoshī. Wǒ xiànzài shì gāo sì de xuéshēng.



我知道高四的学生都挺忙的。你明天下午还有时间去俱乐部欢迎新同学吗？

Wǒ zhīdào gāo sì de xuéshēng dōu tǐng máng de. Nǐ míngtiān xiàwǔ hái yǒu shíjiān qù jùlèbù huānyíng xīn tóngxué ma?



有，王老师。您看，我已经做了一个计划。明天我们可以先请您和新同学介绍一下自己……

Yǒu, Wáng lǎoshī. Nín kàn, wǒ yǐjīng zuò le yí gè jìhuà. Míngtiān wǒmen kěyǐ xiān qǐng nín hé xīn tóngxué jièshào yíxià zìjǐ...

Comprehension Check



- 1 Ms. Wang recognizes Miko as soon as she sees her.
- 2 Miko is a second-year high school student.
- 3 Ms. Wang wonders if Miko will have time to welcome people to the club.

T

F

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NOTE

- 1 请问 (qǐng wèn) is used to politely ask for someone's attention when asking a question or requesting a favor. It functions like "excuse me, may I ask..." in English.
- 2 The school that the characters in this book attend is an international school; typical Chinese public schools only have three years of high school.
- 3 When talking about what grade someone is in high school, it is common to shorten the full phrase 高中 (gāozhōng) + year of school + 年级 (niánjí) to simply 高 (gāo) + year of school. Since Miko is in her fourth year of high school (高中四年级), she says that she is 高四的学生.

**Vocabulary • 生词**

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
1	请	qǐng	please; to invite, to ask
2	您	nín	you (polite/respectful)
3	介绍	jièshào	to introduce; introduction
4	一下	yíxià	one time, once; a bit
5	自己	zìjǐ	oneself
6	姓	xìng	family name, surname; to be surnamed
7	高中	gāozhōng	high school
8	年级	niánjí	grade level, year in school
9	欢迎	huānyíng	to welcome; welcome
	王	Wáng	Wang (a Chinese surname)
	二村美子	Èrcūn Měizǐ	Miko Futamura (a person's name)

1c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercises below to check your understanding of what you learned in Section 1.
If you have questions, consult the Language Reference section.

Exercise 1 Look at the student's name on the notebook below. Which character(s) make up the 姓?



- a The first character is the 姓.
- b The third character is the 姓.
- c The second and third characters are the 姓.

Exercise 2 Use the words in the list on the left to complete each sentence below. Use each word once.

自己

一下

姓

叫

年级

- 1 她 李, 她 李春春。
- 2 我给你介绍 我的新朋友。
- 3 你是几 的学生?
- 4 他觉得 舞跳得不太好。

Language Reference • 语言注解

1 Talking about surnames

The verb 姓 (xìng) is similar to the verb 叫, but it is only for surnames. It is generally used in more formal situations than 叫, when the only (or most important) piece of information needed is the family name, not the first name.

xìng
1 A: 她姓什么?

What is her surname?

xìng Wáng
B: 她姓王。

Her surname is Wang.

xìng
2 A: 我姓白，我叫白明明。你呢?

My surname is Bai; my name is Bai Mingming. And you?

xìng
B: 我也姓白！我叫白星月。

My surname is also Bai! My name is Bai Xingyue.

2 Making a sentence more polite with 一下

一下 (yíxià) can follow a verb (shown in gray boxes in the sentences below), and it means to do something “a bit” or “once, one time.” Like adding (一) 点儿 before a noun, adding 一下 after a verb softens the tone of a sentence, making it sound more polite. Therefore, 一下 is often used to make a request sound less like a command.

yíxià
1 我可以看一下你的书吗?

Can I take a look at your book?

Qǐng jièshào yíxià
2 他是你的朋友吗？请介绍一下吧。

Is he your friend? Please introduce him (to me).

yíxià
3 我太累了，我想休息一下。

I'm too tired; I want to rest for a bit.

Qǐng yíxià
4 请说一下，你为什么想请假。

Please explain (Literally, please say a bit); why do you want to ask for the day off?

1d Using the Language • 语言应用 PRESENTATIONAL

Try playing a game to learn your classmates' names! Sit in a circle. Your teacher will pick one student (Student 1) to give the first self-introduction. Then the student to the left (Student 2) will introduce Student 1 again before giving his/her own self-introduction. This will continue around the circle, with each student giving a self-introduction after introducing all the students who came before. The goal is to keep the game going as long as possible. Listen closely as other students repeat the introductions, and if a student gets stuck, call out a hint to help keep the introduction chain going!

Student 1: 我给你们介绍一下我自己。我姓, 我叫

Student 2: 我给你们介绍一下我们两个人。他姓,
他叫。我姓, 我叫

Student 3: 我给你们介绍一下我们三个人。他姓,
他叫。她姓, 她叫。我姓,
我叫



There are many Chinese characters that sound exactly the same, and this can cause confusion when people introduce themselves. When Miko introduces herself to someone and says 我叫美子, that person might not be sure if the first character in her name is 美 or 每 — both characters are pronounced měi! For this reason, Chinese people often explain the specific characters in their names in the context of other words. Miko might say 我叫美子, 美国的美, 笛子的子 so that there is no doubt about the characters that make up her name.

The two men in the picture below are meeting each other for the first time. Can you understand their introductions?



How was your summer?

2a Language Model • 语言范例

TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

Your teacher will lead a discussion about the images below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.



Wǒ de shǔjià guò de hái búcuò!
我 的 暑假 过 得 还 不错!

I had a pretty good summer!

Nǐ shǔjià guò de zěnmeyàng?
你 暑假 过 得 怎么样?

How was your summer?



2b New Words in Context • 语境中学新词 INTERPRETIVE



Listen to the audio and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the dialogue, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



姜大文，你暑假过得怎么样？

Jiāng Dàwén, nǐ shǔjià guò de zěnmeyàng?



还不错！我暑假的时候做了很多事，在家看书、看电影、学做菜、去旅行等等¹。

Hái búcuò! Wǒ shǔjià de shíhou zuò le hěn duō shì, zài jiā kàn shū, kàn diànyǐng, xué zuò cài, qù lǚxíng děng děng.



你的暑假过得真有意思！

Nǐ de shǔjià guò de zhēn yǒuyìsi!



还可以吧！你暑假的时候回美国了吗，杨梅雅？

Hái kěyǐ ba! Nǐ shǔjià de shíhou huí Měiguó le ma, Yáng Méiyā?



没有。我暑假的时候就在北京。对了，你在家学做什么菜了？

Méiyǒu. Wǒ shǔjià de shíhou jiù zài Běijīng. Duì le, nǐ zài jiā xué zuò shénme cài le?



日本菜！如果你想学，我可以教你。

Rìběn cài! Rúguǒ nǐ xiǎng xué, wǒ kěyǐ jiāo nǐ.



真的²吗？太好了！谢谢！

Zhēn de ma? Tài hǎo le! Xièxie!

Comprehension Check



- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1 Maya asks what Owen did during summer vacation. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 Owen did many things over the summer, including watching movies and traveling. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 Maya went back to the U.S. this summer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

NOTE

- 等等 (děng děng) and 什么的 are two ways of saying “and so on” or “etcetera” in Chinese. 等等 is a bit more formal, while 什么的 is more often used in casual conversations and tends not to be used in writing.
- 真的 (zhēn de) means “really,” “truly,” or “true” and has a wide range of uses. One common use is to ask 真的吗?, which means “Really?”



Vocabulary • 生词

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
10	暑假	shǔjià	summer vacation
11	过	guò	to celebrate (a holiday), to pass
12	不错	búcuò	not bad, pretty good
13	旅行	lǚxíng	to travel; trip
14	等等	děng děng	etcetera (etc.), and so on
15	真	zhēn	really; true
16	对了	duì le	oh, that's right (when remembering something); by the way
17	日本	Rìběn	Japan
	姜大文	Jiāng Dàwén	Owen Kang (a person's name)
	杨梅雅	Yáng Méiyǎ	Maya Young (a person's name)

2c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercise below to check your understanding of what you learned in Section 2. If you have questions, consult the Language Reference section.

Use the words in the list on the left to complete the translation of each sentence. Use each word once.

真

还

等等

过

- 1 你生日 得怎么样?

How was your birthday?

- 2 我生日过得 不错!

My birthday was not bad!

- 3 我们学校有很多俱乐部：中文俱乐部、电影俱乐部、乒乓球俱乐部 。

Our school has many clubs: a Chinese club, a film club, a ping-pong club, etc.

- 4 这件衣服 好看!

This piece of clothing is really nice-looking!

Language Reference • 语言注解

3 Downplaying something with 还

还 can be placed in front of certain positive descriptive words, including 好 and 不错 (búcuò), to express that something is “sort of” or “kind of” [descriptive word]. For example, 还好 means “so-so” or “okay” — not as good as 好 but better than 不好.

búcuò

1 那本书还不错。

That book is all right/not bad.

2 我篮球打得还好。

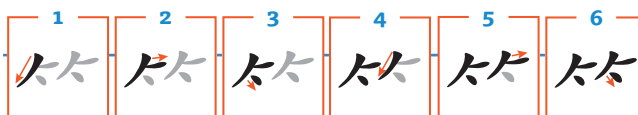
I am okay at playing basketball.

还 can also be placed before 可以. 还可以 means “all right,” “okay,” or “good enough.”

3 我觉得这个菜还可以。那个菜更好吃。

I think this dish is all right. That dish tastes better.

What a Character!



The component 𪛗 (zhú) comes from the character 竹 (zhú), which means “bamboo.” This component is often found in characters that relate to bamboo, although it also appears in many characters where there is no obvious connection to bamboo (for example, 等等).

Can you match each Chinese word to its meaning? (Hint: Think about words you already know that might contain one of the characters below.)

1 筷子 (kuàizi)

2 篮子 (lánzi)

3 笛子 (dízi)

4 竹子 (zhúzi)



a basket



b flute



c chopsticks



d bamboo

2d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL

How was everyone's summer? Get into pairs and ask your partner some questions about his/her summer vacation. At the end of the activity, your teacher will collect the information from the class to see whether most students enjoyed their summers or not and what some common summer activities were.

Step 1: Ask your partner to rank how his/her summer went, using the scale below.

很好 还不错 不太好 没有意思

Step 2: Ask your partner questions to find out what he/she did this summer. If you would like to talk about an activity but aren't sure how to say it in Chinese, ask your teacher.

Step 3: Be prepared to tell the teacher about your partner's summer.



Giving information about yourself

3a Language Model • 语言范例

TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

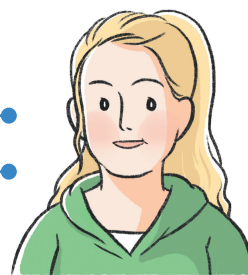
Your teacher will lead a discussion about the image below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.

Tā jīnnián shíwǔ suì.
她 今年 十五 岁。

She is fifteen years old (this year).

Tāmen jīnnián duō dà?
他们 今年 多大?

How old are they (this year)?





3b New Words in Context • 语境中学新词

INTERPRETIVE

Keke and Tianhao are new students at Isabella and Martin's school. They were asked to write brief self-introductions to post on their class website. Listen to the audio of Keke and Tianhao introducing themselves and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the passages, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



我是**张可可**。我喜欢看书！我有空的时候还喜欢去宠物店，因为那儿有很多**小猫**、**小狗**、**小鸟**……我有一只会**说话**的宠物，它**今年两岁**。你们知道它是什么吗？

Wǒ shì **Zhāng Kěkě**. Wǒ xǐhuan kàn shū! Wǒ yǒu kòng de shíhou hái xǐhuan qù chǒngwù diàn, yīnwèi nàr yǒu hěn duō **xiǎo** māo, **xiǎo** gǒu, **xiǎo niǎo**... Wǒ yǒu yì zhī huì **shuōhuà** de chǒngwù, tā **jīnnián** liǎng **suì**. Nǐmen zhīdào tā shì shénme ma?



我叫**杨天浩**。我不是北京人，可是我很喜欢北京。北京很**大**，这儿有很多可以学跳舞的学校。我每个星期都会去学跳舞。对了，我**不但**喜欢学跳舞，也经常教朋友跳舞。如果你们想学跳舞，我可以教你们！

Wǒ jiào **Yáng Tiānhào**. Wǒ bú shì Běijīng rén, kěshì wǒ hěn xǐhuan Běijīng. Běijīng hěn **dà**, zhèr yǒu hěn duō kěyǐ xué tiào wǔ de xuéxiào. Wǒ měi gè xīngqī dōu huì qù xué tiào wǔ. Duì le, wǒ **búdàn** xǐhuan xué tiào wǔ, yě jīngcháng jiāo péngyou tiào wǔ. Rúguǒ nǐmen xiǎng xué tiào wǔ, wǒ kěyǐ jiāo nǐmen!

Comprehension Check



- Keke likes to go to the pet store because there are many small dogs, small cats, and small birds there.
- Keke has a pet that is two years old.
- Tianhao not only likes to study dance, he also likes to teach his friends to dance.

T F

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

Vocabulary • 生词



	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
18	小	xiǎo	small, little
19	鸟	niǎo	bird
20	说话	shuōhuà	to talk
21	今年	jīnnián	this year
22	岁	suì	year (of age)
23	大	dà	big, old
24	不但	búdàn	not only
	张可可	Zhāng Kěkě	Keke Zhang (a person's name)
	杨天浩	Yáng Tiānhào	Tianhao Yang (a person's name)

3c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercises that follow to check your understanding of what you learned in Section 3. If you have questions, consult the Language Reference section.

Exercise 1 Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases in each row to translate the English sentences.

- 好看，| 这件衣服 | 而且还 | 很便宜。 | 不但
This piece of clothing is not only nice-looking, it is also inexpensive.
- 而且 | 会唱歌，| 不但 | 跳舞。 | 我 | 还会
Not only can I sing, I can also dance.
- 喜欢小猫，| 她 | 也喜欢 | 小鸟。 | 不但 | 而且
Not only does she like little cats, but she also likes little birds.

Exercise 2 Read the Chinese, then choose the best English translation.

1 我今年十六岁。你跟我一样大吗?

(a) I'm sixteen years old this year. Are you as old as I am?

(b) I'm sixteen years old this year. Are you as tall as I am?

2 他三岁的时候很喜欢唱歌。

(a) When he was three, he really liked to sing.

(b) He has liked to sing for three years.

3 她明天要过十五岁的生日。

(a) She has already had her fifteenth birthday.

(b) Tomorrow, she is going to celebrate her fifteenth birthday.

Language Reference • 语言注解

4 Talking about age

In previous lessons, 多 has been used to express “many, much, lots.” 多 can also sometimes be used to ask questions, such as asking a person's age. Using the phrase 多大 is the most common way to ask how old someone is and is similar to “how old” in English. 岁 (suì) is used to say how many years old someone is.

jīnnián dà
1 A: 你今年多大? How old are you (this year)?

jīnnián suì
B: 我今年十五岁。 I am fifteen years old (this year).

suì
2 他十四岁开始学跳舞。 He started learning how to dance at the age of fourteen.

几岁 can also be used to ask how old someone is but is typically only used when asking about the ages of young children (usually less than 10 years old).

suì
3 A: 你弟弟几岁? How old is your younger brother?

suì
B: 他三岁。 He is three years old.

5 Expressing “not only... but also...”

When saying “not only (this)... but also (that)...” in Chinese, the phrase 不但 (búdàn) means “not only...” The second part of the expression, “but also...,” can be expressed with 而且, 还, or 也. In addition, when 而且 is used, it may be followed by 还 or 也. In sentences with one subject, the subject of the sentence comes before 不但. Also, the two actions or descriptions in this pattern should match — that is, they should both be positive or both be negative.

Subject	búdàn 不但	Action / Description 1	(而且)	(还 / 也)	Action / Description 2
1 这本书	不但	很有意思,	而且		很便宜。
This book is not only interesting, but it is also inexpensive.					
2 她	不但	会踢足球,		也	会打篮球。
She can not only play soccer, but she can also play basketball.					
3 他	不但	会弹古筝,		还	会吹笛子。
He can not only play the guzheng, but he can also play the flute.					
4 这个饭馆	不但	有中国菜,	而且	还	有日本菜。
This restaurant not only has Chinese dishes, but it also has Japanese dishes.					

LANGUAGE CHALLENGE

中 (zhōng) means “middle, center.” Knowing this, and with your knowledge of the vocabulary you learned in this chapter, can you match the Chinese below to its English meaning?

1 小学

2 高中

3 大学

chū
4 初中



a elementary school



b middle school



c high school



d college/university

3d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL

Activity 1 In this activity, you and your classmates will be working together to line up according to age. In order to do this, you will need to ask your classmates how old they are and when their birthdays are. Once you are finished, let the teacher know, and check to see if you lined up correctly!

Activity 2 Find a partner. Make three bragging statements about yourself, with one of the statements being false! Your partner will then need to guess which sentence is incorrect.

Student 1: 我不但会弹吉他，而且会吹笛子。
我不但很喜欢看美国电影，而且还很喜欢看中国电影。
我不但学过美国历史，而且还学过中国历史。

Student 2: 你没有学过中国历史，对不对？



Put the Pieces Together! • 融会贯通

A

Reading and Listening • 阅读和听力

INTERPRETIVE



Audio

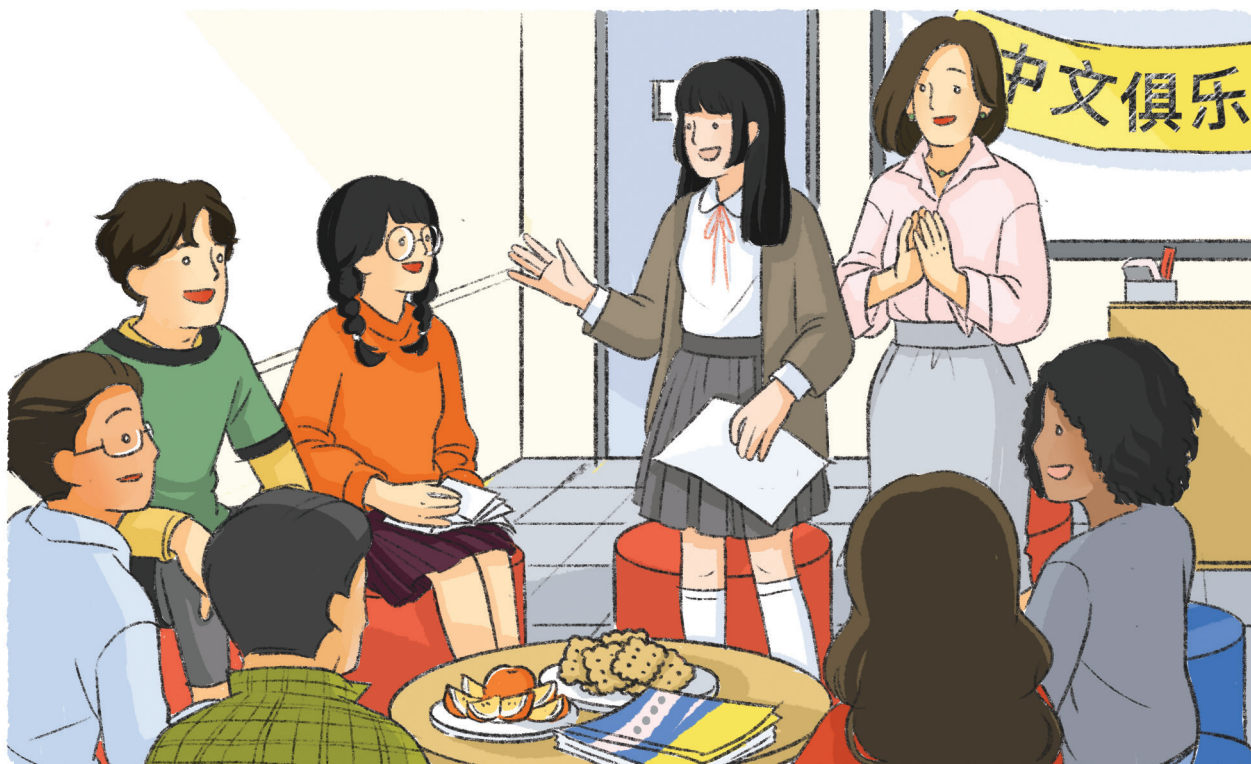
Passage 1 What's next for the students in the Chinese Club? Read on...



你们好，我是王老师。我很高兴今年能来你们俱乐部！
我不但会弹古筝，而且还会唱很多中文歌。如果你们想学，
我可以教你们。



欢迎您，王老师！也欢迎今年加入我们俱乐部的同学！
我先介绍一下。我是二村美子，今年 17 岁。我是日本人。
这是林马丁、杨梅雅、林春月和姜大文。他们都是美国人。
现在，请新同学介绍一下自己吧！说一下你叫什么名字，
今年多大，你喜欢做什么，等等。





你们好，我姓杨，我叫杨天浩。
我是高中二年级的学生。
我喜欢跳舞。



你们好，我叫张可可。我跟
天浩一样，也是高二的学生。
我今年 15 岁。我有一只会
说话的鸟，它叫小欢。



会说话的鸟？太酷了！小欢说
中文还是英文？我想跟它聊天儿。



中文。那来我家吧，你可以跟
小欢“练习”说中文。



太好了，我们这个周末一起去
可可家吧。



好主意。我认识可可的妈妈，
所以我去过可可家，也见过
小欢。它很有意思。对了，
你们的暑假过得怎么样？



还不错。我每天在家练习拉二胡。现在我拉得挺好的。



是啊。以前听你拉二胡，我会觉得头疼，现在还好。



我的暑假过得很快乐。我经常和我的小狗一起玩儿。



我暑假的时候生病了，所以我的暑假过得很没意思。



是吗？那你现在好了吗？



谢谢王老师，我已经好了。那，我们这个周末去可可家。
然后呢，你们说一下，希望俱乐部今年做什么？





我想学做中国菜。



你想学做中国菜？你更想吃中国菜，对不对？



对，我太喜欢吃中国菜了！



我想学跳中国舞。



我会跳中国舞。我可以教你。



真的吗？那太好了！



我想去旅行……



好主意！我也想去旅行！



我们一起去旅行吧。



我们去可可家的时候再说吧。

现在我们应该去上课了！



Comprehension Check



- 1 In her introduction, Ms. Wang says that she not only can play guzheng, but she can also sing Chinese songs.
- 2 Miko asks the new members to say their names, their ages, and why they joined the Chinese Club.
- 3 The group makes plans to go to Keke's house this weekend because they want to talk with Keke's pet bird.
- 4 Although Martin practiced the erhu every day over the summer, Isabella says he still doesn't play well.
- 5 Miko's summer break was boring because she was sick (although she's better now).
- 6 When asked what they hope the Chinese Club will do this year, Owen mentions making Chinese food, Martin mentions learning Chinese dance, and Maya mentions traveling.

T

F

☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐

Passage 2 This banner was put up at the entrance to the China University of Geosciences in Beijing. Can you tell what it says?



Passage 3 Listen to the conversation and look at the three student ID cards below. On a separate piece of paper, write down the correct grade (年级) for each student based on what you hear. Then, for the statements that follow, write if each is true or false.

a	b	c
<p>学生卡</p> <p>姓名：林春月</p> <p>年级：</p>  	<p>学生卡</p> <p>姓名：李小天</p> <p>年级：</p>  	<p>学生卡</p> <p>姓名：王真真</p> <p>年级：</p>  

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Isabella played tennis every week over the summer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 Wang Zhenzhen ate a lot of Chinese food this summer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 Li Xiaotian learned how to dance this summer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

B Speaking • 口语 INTERPERSONAL

Play a game of bingo and learn about your classmates' opinions.

Step 1: On a piece of paper, draw a three by three grid. Write one of the following words or phrases in each square:

一下, 过得, 等等, 姓, 年级, 岁, 不错, 还好,
不但 ... 而且

Step 2: Go around the room and ask your classmates questions, trying to get them to say one of the words/phrases listed above in their answers. If they use any of the words or phrases from your grid, put a mark on that square. The first student to mark three squares in a vertical, horizontal, or diagonal line wins.

C Final Project • 结课项目 INTERPERSONAL/ PRESENTATIONAL

Create a Profile

It's the beginning of the new school year, and to get to know each other better, everyone will create a profile (a simple introduction) for a classmate. Later, you'll be able to present these profiles to the rest of the class!

Working in pairs, ask your partner questions so you can write an interesting profile about him/her. Then answer your partner's questions about yourself. (If your partner asks a question that you would prefer not to answer, you could say 我不太想告诉你.)

In the profile you create, make sure to include your partner's full name (in Chinese, if possible), age, and grade. You can also include information about your partner's interests, hobbies, and talents, among other things!





Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

Talk with your teacher if you have questions or if you are not certain you can do the following tasks:

- Understand what information in a self-introduction might interest someone from China
- Introduce yourself and others
- Understand polite requests
- State what grade you are in
- Describe your summer vacation and ask others about theirs
- Tell others your age

Cultural Knowledge • 文化知识

When meeting a Chinese person for the first time, what are some things he/she might be interested in knowing about you?

