

Learning from Each Other

CHAPTER

2

第 dì

二 èr

课 kè

Martin bumps into Tianhao after class. He notices that Tianhao has dropped his book and picks it up.

马丁：天浩，这是你的吧？

天浩：是啊！谢谢！你是马丁，对吧？

马丁：对。在俱乐部你说你会跳中国舞，而且还能教我跳，这是真的吗？

天浩：真的啊！你什么时候有空？

马丁：我今天下午和晚上有空。你呢？

天浩：我今天下午也有空。

马丁：太好了！那下午见！



Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- Identify examples of how culture in China is a mix of both global and local influences
- Respond to statements by requesting more detailed information
- State what you or others are currently doing
- Ask and answer questions related to how long you have been doing something
- Understand and express precise comparisons

wàilái wénhuà hé chuántǒng wénhuà

外来文化和传统文化 Foreign and Traditional Cultures Together



A woman in Chengdu bikes past international and domestic electronics stores.

Beginning in the late 1970s, the Chinese government embarked on a series of reforms that led to rapid economic growth and increased trade. Incomes rose, and Chinese consumers had more money to spend. By the late 1980s and early 1990s, international fast-food chains and retailers had started to open stores in China, and cultural products like foreign movies and music were becoming popular, as well.



A Shanghai supermarket sells chips with flavors like roasted squid and tomato

Familiar, but Different

Non-Chinese 零食 (língshí), or snacks, often appeal to Chinese people who want to try new things. However, foreign brands sometimes make changes to the flavors (口味, kǒuwèi) to appeal more to Chinese buyers. For example, U.S. companies make squid-flavored potato chips for the Chinese market, and McDonalds has made special pie flavors for China, including taro and red bean.

中国的零食跟美国的零食一样吗?



A dancer performing street dance at the Huizhou Conference & Exhibition Center.

When Did Hip Hop Reach China?

One example of a trend originating in a foreign country and gaining popularity in China is street dancing. Interest in rap and hip hop (嘻哈, xīhā) in China started in the 1990s and grew when China began airing American basketball games on TV, where viewers heard these styles of music in the background of the games. Fans then started experimenting with rapping in Chinese and street dancing.

中国有喜欢嘻哈音乐的人吗?



A group wearing Hanfu in Xi'an

An Enduring Interest in Chinese Culture

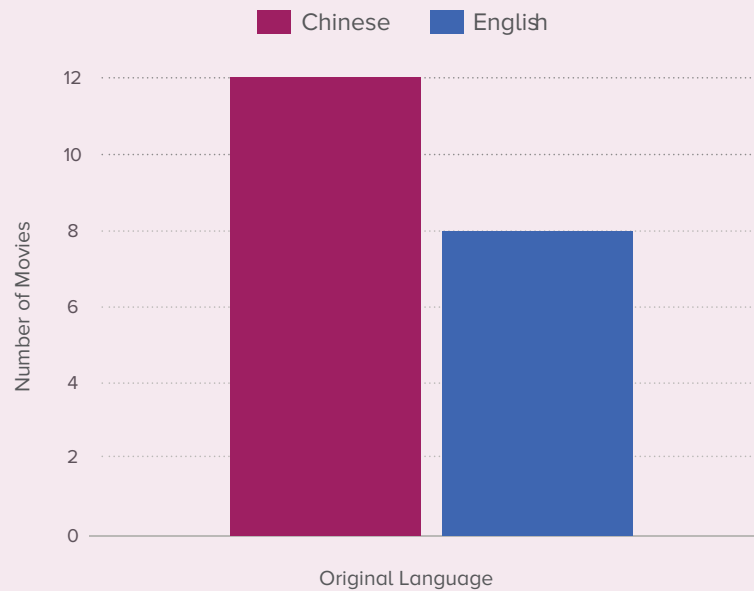
China has welcomed numerous non-Chinese brands and styles, but Chinese people also look to their own traditional culture (传统文化, chuántǒng wénhuà) for enjoyment. There are many popular action movies based on famous Chinese legends and television shows about imperial courts. There is also a growing number of people who enjoy dressing in Hànfú (汉服) — traditional, imperial-style clothing — as a way of appreciating their culture.

为什么现在有很多人喜欢汉服?

By the Numbers

China is one of the largest markets for media, including movies and music made outside the country. The movies are subtitled or dubbed for Chinese audiences.

Top 20 Movies in China in 2019 by Original Language



Source: Maoyan, 2020

REFLECT ON THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How can people connect with each other and across cultures?

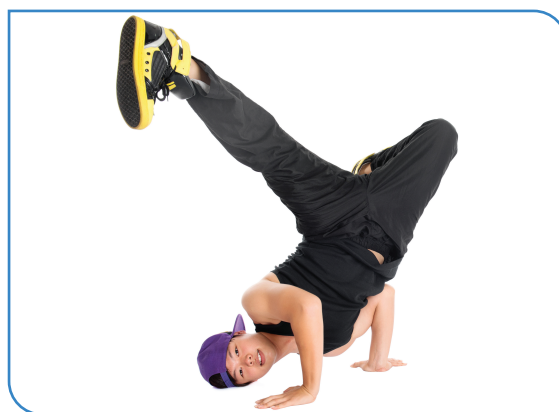
- 1 If something was popular among your friends, do you think it would also be popular with young people in China? Why or why not?
- 2 How can music, movies, or other kinds of art help people from different cultures to connect?
- 3 How have the movies, television, and music that you enjoy been influenced by other cultures?

Getting to the details

1a 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.

Nǐ shì shénme shíhou kāishǐ xué ... de?
你 是 什 么 时 候 开 始 学 的?
When did you start learning to ...?



1b 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.



你**在**做什么啊，大文？

Nǐ **zài** zuò shénme a, Dàwén?



我**在**做作业。你呢？

Wǒ **zài** zuò zuòyè. Nǐ ne?



我下午去**公园**了，**刚**回家。
现在我**在**跟你打电话啊。

Wǒ xiàwǔ qù **gōngyuán** le, **gāng** huí jiā.
Xiànzài wǒ **zài** gēn nǐ dǎ diànhuà a.



你下午去哪个**公园**了，春月？

Nǐ xiàwǔ qù nǎ gè **gōngyuán** le, Chūnyuè?



那个**公园**在中国乐器店
附近¹。

Nàgè **gōngyuán** zài Zhōngguó yuèqì diàn
fùjìn.



那你是自己一个人²去的吗？

Nà nǐ shì zìjǐ yí gè rén qù de ma?



不是，我是跟朋友一起去的。

Bú shì, wǒ shì gēn péngyou yìqǐ qù de.



哪个朋友？**男生**还是**女生**？

Nǎ gè péngyou? **Nánshēng** háishi **nǚshēng**?



我不告诉你。

Wǒ bú gàosu nǐ.



那你们在**公园**玩儿什么了？

Nà nǐmen zài **gōngyuán** wánr shénme le?



我们看了一个**表演**，**特别棒**！

Wǒmen kàn le yí gè **biǎoyǎn**, **tèbié bàng**!

Comprehension Check



- 1 When Isabella calls him, Owen is doing homework.
- 2 Isabella tells Owen that she just got back from the park.
- 3 Isabella tells Owen the name of the park that she went to.
- 4 Isabella went to the park alone to see a performance.

T

F

☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐

NOTE

- 1 在 [place] 附近 means “near to [place]” or “in the area of [place].”
 2 一个人 can be used to mean “alone” or “by oneself.”

**Vocabulary • 生词**

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
1	在	zài	(a word that indicates an action is or was currently happening)
2	公园	gōngyuán	park
3	刚	gāng	just (as in, to have just done something)
4	附近	fùjìn	nearby area; neighboring, nearby
5	男生	nánshēng	male student, boy, young man
6	女生	nǚshēng	female student, girl, young woman
7	表演	biǎoyǎn	performance; to perform
8	特别	tèbié	particularly, especially; special
9	棒	bàng	awesome, fantastic

1c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑**PROGRESS CHECK**

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

Choose the word from the list on the left that best completes each sentence. You may use some words more than once.

的

在

是

- 1 你 星期几去的?
 2 我哥哥不在家, 他现在 公园。
 3 她现在没空, 她 踢足球。
 4 我还不太会弹吉他, 我是最近开始学 。

Language Reference • 语言注解

1 Using 是... 的 to add more specific information

The pattern 是... 的 is used to follow up with additional information about an action that happened in the past, including specifics about who, what, when, where, why, and how. Because this pattern is used to supply more details, it often comes after the event has been discussed more generally, as shown below.

- A: 我昨天去看电影了。 I went to see a movie yesterday.
- B: 你是跟谁一起去的? Who did you go (to see the movie) with?
- A: 我是跟我妹妹一起去的。 I went with my younger sister.

The general order of words in 是... 的 sentences is shown below. Although the basic structure is 是... 的, the 是 is often optional.

Subject (是)	Details	(的)	Meaning
1 他	(是) 昨天来	的。	He arrived yesterday.
2 你们	(是) 在哪儿认识	的?	Where did you guys meet?
3 你	(是) 跟你同学一起去	的吗?	Did you go with your classmate?

However, the 是 must be kept when negated information is given.

Subject 不是	Details	的	Meaning
4 他	不是 昨天来	的。	He didn't arrive yesterday. (He arrived some other day.)
5 我们	不是 在学校认识	的。	We didn't first meet at school. (We first met somewhere else.)
6 我	不是 跟我弟弟一起去	的。	I didn't go with my younger brother. (I went with somebody else.)

2 Expressing what is currently happening with 在

In previous lessons, 在 was used to say where someone is or where something happens. 在 can also be used to describe something that is happening at the moment or something that is ongoing. When used this way, 在 comes before the verb (highlighted below in gray).

1 她在做什么?

What is she doing (right now)?

2 她在看电视。

She is watching television.

3 我还不大会拉二胡，可是我最近在学。

I can't really play the erhu yet, but I have been learning it recently.

4 现在学生都在放假。

All of the students are on vacation now.

5 我昨天给他打电话的时候，他在吃饭。

When I called him yesterday, he was eating.

Note that actions used with 在 in this way must be actions that occur over a period of time, not actions that occur suddenly. For example, 在 can be used before 看电视, 学, and 放假 because these actions require a period of time to complete, whereas 在 is not used before 迟到 because this action is over immediately.

1d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL/PRESENTATIONAL

Activity 1 As a class, come up with a list of activities and actions you know how to say in Chinese. Then get into two teams. A student will select one of the activities or actions and mime it to the rest of his/her team. One person on the team will be chosen to give the answer, although that person can talk to the rest of his/her team if he/she needs help. If the guess is incorrect, the other team then has a chance to guess what action the student is miming. Each correct guess equals one point. Each team member will take a turn being the guesser and being the actor.

In this example, Student 1 acts out “cooking”:

Student 1's team: 你在做饭!

Student 1: 对!

Activity 2 Work with a partner to learn more about a meal he/she had recently.

Step 1: On a piece of paper, write a sentence about a meal you had in the past couple of days, including what time, where, and with whom you ate. Don't let your partner see it.

Step 2: Then, use scissors to cut up the sentence, separating what time, where, and with whom you ate.

Step 3: You and your partner will then take turns asking questions about each other's meal. Remember to use 是 ... 的. If the answer is "yes," give your partner the piece of paper with the corresponding piece of information. See who can complete his/her partner's sentence first.

Example sentence: 我昨天晚上六点半 | 在我朋友家 | 和我朋友吃了她爸爸做的菜。

Example:

A: 你是在你家吃的吗?

B: 我不是在我家吃的。

A's turn is over. Now B asks a question.

B: 你是昨天晚上六点半吃的吗?

A: 对, 我是昨天晚上六点半吃的。

A gives B the piece of paper that says “我昨天晚上六点半”。

LANGUAGE CHALLENGE

The character 园 (yuán), from the word 公园 (gōngyuán), refers to a place where plants are grown (like a garden or orchard) or to a public place for recreation. Can you match the following different kinds of 园 with their English definitions?

1 校园

2 菜园

3 乐园

4 茶园
chá



a vegetable garden



b amusement park



c campus



d tea garden / tea farm

Bonus question: Can you guess what 茶 (chá) means?

How long have you...?

2a 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.



Nǐmen xué jiēwǔ xué le duō cháng shíjiān le?
你们学街舞学了多长时间了?

How long have you been learning street dance?



Wǒ xué jiēwǔ xué le sān gè xīngqī le.
我学街舞学了三个星期了。

I have been learning street dance for three weeks.

Tiānhào xué le yì nián bàn le.
天浩学了一年半了。

Tianhao has been learning it for one and a half years.



A group of performers street dancing in Taipei, Taiwan

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.



你昨天晚上看电视了吗？我看了一个街舞比赛。有一个在西安长大的女生跳得很好！

Nǐ zuótiān wǎnshàng kàn diànshì le ma? Wǒ kàn le yí gè jiēwǔ bǐsài. Yǒu yí gè zài Xī'ān zhǎng dà de nǚshēng tiào de hěn hǎo!



是吗？我没看，可是我知道最近街舞比赛在中国非常受欢迎。以前在我老家街舞也挺受欢迎的。对了，你会跳街舞吗？

Shì ma? Wǒ méi kàn, kěshì wǒ zhīdào zuìjìn jiēwǔ bǐsài zài Zhōngguó fēicháng shòu huānyíng. Yǐqián zài wǒ lǎojiā jiēwǔ yě tǐng shòu huānyíng de. Duì le, nǐ huì tiào jiēwǔ ma?



还不太会。我刚开始学。我学了三个星期了。你呢？

Hái bú tài huì. Wǒ gāng kāishǐ xué. Wǒ xué le sān gè xīngqī le. Nǐ ne?



去年我经常练习街舞。那个时候我跳得还可以，可是现在跳得不太好。

Qùnián wǒ jīngcháng liànxí jiēwǔ. Nàge shíhou wǒ tiào de hái kěyǐ, kěshì xiànzài tiào de bú tài hǎo.



你现在不学街舞了吗？那你学了多长时间？

Nǐ xiànzài bù xué jiēwǔ le ma? Nà nǐ xué le duō cháng shíjiān?



我学了一年，可是现在不学了。 Wǒ xué le yì nián, kěshì xiànzài bù xué le.

Comprehension Check



- 1 Ellen watched a street dancing competition on TV last night.
- 2 Ellen mentions that a girl who grew up in Xi'an danced very well.
- 3 According to Sanjay, street dancing has been popular in China for a very long time.
- 4 Ellen has been studying street dancing for one month and says she is great at it.

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



Vocabulary • 生词

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
10	街舞	jiēwǔ	street dancing, street dance
11	西安	Xī'ān	Xi'an (a city in China)
12	长大	zhǎng dà	to grow up
13	非常	fēicháng	very, extremely
14	受欢迎	shòu huānyíng	popular, well-received
15	老家	lǎojiā	hometown, birthplace, ancestral home
16	去年	qùnián	last year
17	长	cháng	long
18	年	nián	year



The word 老家 (lǎojiā) is used in similar ways to “hometown” in English, but the exact meaning can be very different. Whereas “hometown” usually refers to where a person was born or grew up, 老家 refers to a place that has a strong connection to a person’s family. 老家 might refer to where a person was born or spent his/her childhood, but it might also refer to where a person’s parents (usually father) grew up or the place a person goes to visit family during Chinese New Year. So someone might call a certain place 老家 despite never having lived there! What is “hometown” to you?



A view of Xiao Likeng, a small village in Jiangxi Province

4 Explaining how long you have done something

In Chinese, time phrases that describe duration — that is, how long an action takes — come after the verb. If the action was completed in the past, 了 comes after the verb and before the time phrase.

	Verb	了	Time Duration	
1	他今天	休息	了一天。	Today, he rested all day.
2	她们	聊	了一个晚上。	They chatted for a whole night.

If the sentence has an object, the verb is repeated after the object, followed by 了 and a time phrase.

	Verb	Object	Verb	了	Time Phrase	
3	你	学	英文	学	了多长时间?	How long did you study English?
4	我	学	英文	学	了两个学期。	I studied English for two semesters.
5	他	收拾	房间	收拾	了一个下午。	He spent an afternoon cleaning up his room.

To describe an action that started in the past but is still ongoing, a second 了 is added at the end of the sentence. Note that if the thing that is being discussed is already clear, the object is often omitted, as in the last example below.

	Verb	Object	Verb	了	Time Phrase	了	
6	你	学	中文	学	了多长时间	了?	How long have you been studying Chinese?
7	我	学	中文	学	了两年	了。	I have been studying Chinese for two years.
8	我	学			了两年	了。	I have been studying (Chinese) for two years.

Comparing and describing

3a 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 juéde Tiānhào bǐ Mǎdīng nǔlì de duō.

我 觉得 天浩 比 马丁 努力 得多。

I think Tianhao is much more hardworking than Martin.

Nǐ juéde ne?

你 觉得 呢?

What do you think?



Wǒ juéde Mǎdīng bǐ Tiānhào gèng nǔlì yìdiǎnr.

我 觉得 马丁 比 天浩 更 努力 一点儿。

I think Martin is a bit more hardworking than Tianhao.



1

nǔlì

努力

hardworking,
diligent



2

yǒu gèxìng

有个性

to have personal style,
to have personality



1

shuài

帅

handsome,
cool



2

cōngmíng

聪明

smart, clever,
intelligent



3b New Words in Context • 语境中学新词

INTERPRETIVE



Audio

Listen to the audio of Martin's post about a Chinese television show and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the passage, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



最近中国有一个唱歌比赛，有一个男生和一个女生比**别**的人受欢迎得多。那个男生比那个女生大两岁。他们**准备**这个比赛都**准备**了很长时间。有的人觉得那个男生又**聪明**又**努力**，而且特别**帅**。有的人觉得那个女生又会唱歌又会写歌，比那个男生**有个性**一点儿。我觉得他们唱歌都唱得非常好听，可是他们**比**跳舞的时候，那个男生跳得更好，所以我觉得他更棒！你看比赛了吗？你觉得谁更棒呢¹？

Zuìjìn Zhōngguó yǒu yí gè chàng gē bǐsài, yǒu yí gè nánshēng hé yí gè nǚshēng
bǐ **biéde** rén shòu huānyíng de duō. Nàgè nánshēng bǐ nàgè nǚshēng dà liǎng suì.
Tāmen **zhǔnbèi** zhège bǐsài dōu **zhǔnbèi** le hěn cháng shíjiān. Yǒude rén juéde
nàgè nánshēng yòu **cōngmíng** yòu **nǚlì**, érqiě tèbié **shuài**. Yǒude rén juéde
nàgè nǚshēng yòu huì chàng gē yòu huì xiě gē, bǐ nàgè nánshēng **yǒu gèxìng**
yìdiǎnr. Wǒ juéde tāmen chàng gē dōu chàng de fēicháng hǎotīng, kěshì
tāmen **bǐ** tiào wǔ de shíhou, nàgè nánshēng tiào de gèng hǎo, suǒyǐ wǒ
juéde tā gèng bàng! Nǐ kàn bǐsài le ma? Nǐ juéde shéi gèng bàng ne?

Comprehension Check



- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1 The male contestant is younger than the female contestant. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 Martin thinks that the male contestant is very smart but not that hardworking. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 Martin thinks that the male contestant dances better than the female contestant. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

NOTE

- 1 While 呢 can be added to the end of sentences to ask a question back to someone or ask a follow up question, it can also be added to the end of a question to add emphasis or when the speaker is asking a series of questions.

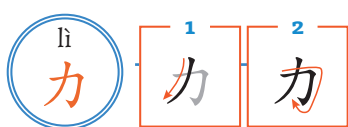


Audio

Vocabulary • 生词

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
19	别的	biéde	other
20	准备	zhǔnbèi	to prepare; preparation
21	聪明	cōngmíng	smart, clever, intelligent
22	努力	nǚlì	hardworking, diligent; to make an effort, to try hard
23	帅	shuài	handsome, cool (slang)
24	有个性	yǒu gèxìng	to have personal style, to have personality/individuality
25	比	bǐ	to compete, to compare; compared with

What a Character!



The component 力 (lì) means “power” or “strength.” Characters that include 力 often relate to work.

First see if you can find where the 力 component is in each word below. Then try to match the Chinese word to its English meaning.

1 帮助 (bāngzhù)

2 劳动 (láodòng)

3 功课 (gōngkè)



a physical work, labor



b assistance; to help



c homework, classwork

3c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

PROGRESS CHECK

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

Exercise 1 Choose the option from the list on the left that best completes each sentence. You may use some options more than once.

一岁

比

一点儿

1 我朋友 我小 。

My friend is one year younger than I am.

2 我唱歌唱得 我妹妹好。

I sing better than my younger sister.

3 这个题 那个题难 。

This question is a bit harder than that one.

Exercise 2 Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases in each row to translate the English sentences.

1 她 | 踢足球 | 又会 | 乒乓球。 | 又会 | 打

She can play both soccer and ping-pong.

2 帅 | 又 | 聪明。 | 他 | 又

He is both handsome and smart.

3 本 | 这 | 又 | 书 | 没有意思。 | 又 | 贵

This book is both expensive and boring.

Language Reference • 语言注解

5 Describing two characteristics with 又...又...

The pattern 又...又... is used to connect two characteristics that describe someone or something. It is similar to “both...and...” in English.

1 我又渴又饿。

I am both thirsty and hungry.

2 这件衣服又便宜又好看。

This piece of clothing is both inexpensive and good-looking.

3 这门课又简单又有意思!

This class is easy and interesting!

Both characteristics should be either positive or negative, and both characteristics should have a similar structure. As seen in examples 1 and 2, if one characteristic is a descriptive word, the other should also be a descriptive word. If one characteristic has a verb like 会 or 想, the other should have it, as well.

4 她又会唱歌又会跳舞。 She can both sing and dance.

5 我明天又要做作业又要弹古筝。 I have to both do my homework and play the guzheng tomorrow.

6 Making specific comparisons

比 can be used both as a verb and as a word to make simple comparisons. When making a comparison, the basic pattern is X 比 Y [descriptive word], but there are also several ways to make a more specific comparison.

	Chinese	English
Comparisons with “even more” (using 更 or 还)	1 我哥哥的朋友比他更酷!	My older brother’s friend is even cooler than he is!
	2 我比我姐姐还忙。	I am even busier than my older sister.
Comparisons with “much more” (using 得多 or 多了)	3 我的狗比你的狗聪明得多! <small>cōngmíng</small>	My dog is much smarter than your dog!
	4 红烧肉比饺子好吃多了。	Red-cooked pork is much tastier than dumplings.
Comparisons with “a bit more” (using 一点儿)	5 这本书比那本书便宜一点儿。	This book is a bit cheaper than that book.
	6 科学课比历史课难一点儿。	Science class is a bit more difficult than history class.
Comparisons including measurements/amounts (number at the end of the comparison)	7 我朋友比我大三岁。	My friend is three years older than I am.
	8 我选的课比她选的课多一门。	I am taking one more course than she is.
Comparisons of how two people do something*	9 她说中文说得比我好。	She speaks Chinese better than I do.
	10 他学数学比我学得努力。 <small>nǔlì</small>	He studies math more diligently than I do.

*When using 比 in this way, the specific activity only needs to be mentioned the first time and can be left out after the 比.

3d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL

Activity 1 As a class, list a few famous people who you are all familiar with. In groups, use 比 to make sentences comparing the famous people from the list. Try to think of a few sentences that everyone in your group agrees with, then share these sentences with the class. Do the other groups agree with your group?

A: 你觉得谁更聪明, Einstein 还是 Bill Gates?

B: 我觉得 Einstein 比 Bill Gates 聪明一点儿。你们呢?

C: 我不同意! 我觉得 Einstein 比 Bill Gates 聪明多了!

Activity 2 Find a partner and look at the pairs of traits listed below. On your turn, secretly choose one of the pairs and draw a picture that represents those traits. You are not allowed to include words in your drawing. Your partner will need to guess which pair of traits you drew. How many pairs of traits can you guess before time is called?

List of traits: 又渴又饿, 又便宜又舒服, 又聪明又帅, 又忙又累,
又紧张又忙, 又冷又饿, 又好做又好吃, 又便宜又好吃,
又有个性又努力, 又好听又好学

Example:

A: 他看起来又渴又热。

B: 对!



Put the Pieces Together! • 融会贯通



A Reading and Listening • 阅读和听力 INTERPRETIVE

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

马丁和天浩在学校附近的公园见面了。天浩刚开始教马丁跳中国舞。



你的中国舞跳得太帅了！你是在哪儿学的？是谁教你的？



我是在我的老家学的。是一个哥哥教我的。



你老家在哪儿？



我老家在西安附近。我是在那儿长大的，去年才来北京。在北京我也学跳舞，可是不是中国舞，是街舞。你会跳舞吗？



我不太会。但是我很喜欢音乐，也非常喜欢中国音乐。我不但会弹吉他，而且还会拉二胡。



啊？你还会拉二胡？



是啊，我学了一年了。



你的中文说得很不错，你学中文学了多长时间了？



我在美国学了很多年，在北京又学了一年了。你知道我朋友梅雅吗？她非常聪明，也特别努力，所以她的中文说得比我好得多。我说得比我姐姐好一点儿。



我在中文俱乐部见过梅雅。她中文真的说得很不错！对了，你姐姐也会说中文啊。



对啊，我姐姐也在我们俱乐部。她叫春月，比我大两岁。



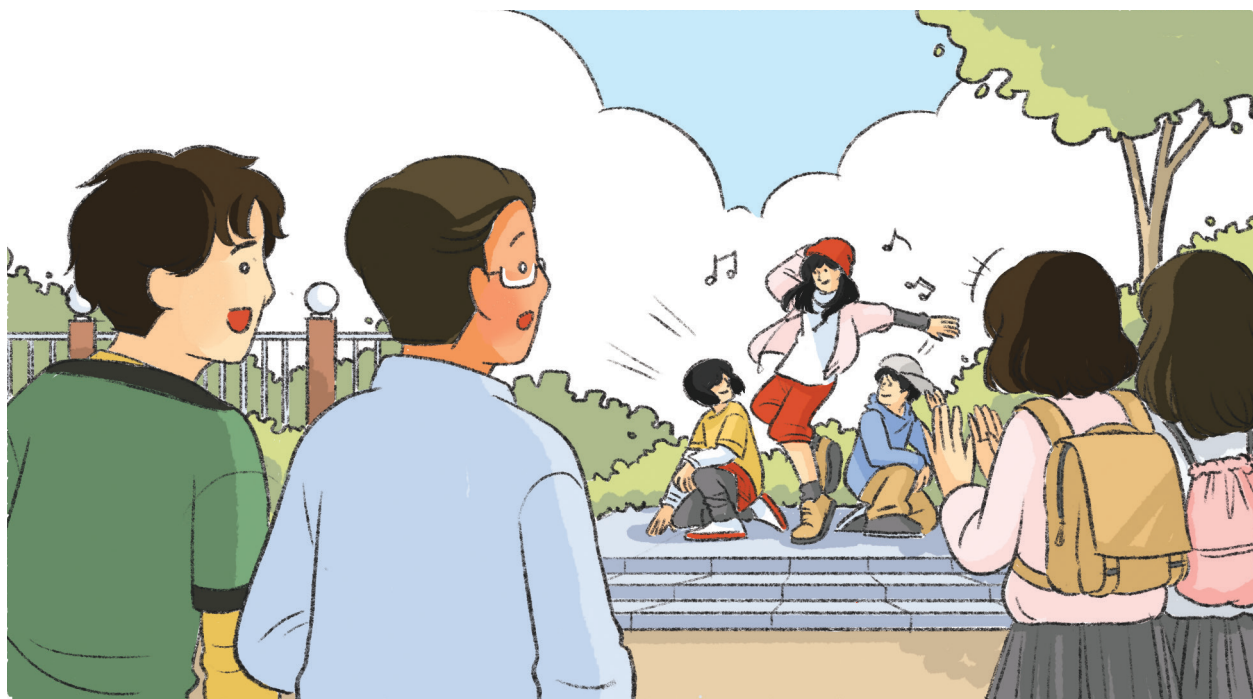
春月就是你姐姐啊！我认识她。



你看，那儿也有人在跳舞！还有很多人在看！他们在表演吗？天浩，你觉得他们跳得怎么样？



看起来还挺受欢迎的。我们去看一下吧。



附近有一些学生在跳街舞，有男生，也有女生。马丁觉得他们看起来又酷又帅。



天浩，你看，他们跳得非常棒！可是我觉得你比他们跳得更好看！你要不要跟他们比一下？



谢谢你，马丁！那我先准备一下，然后去问一下他们。

那些学生也很想跟天浩比赛，所以他们也同意了。虽然他们都跳得很好，可是比完以后，那些学生都说天浩跳得特别棒。



我觉得你跳得比他们好看多了！他们跳得很不错，但是你跳得比他们有个性。



如果再跟他们比赛，你也得跟我一起跳！



好吧……



Comprehension Check



- 1 Tianhao teaches Martin how to street dance.
- 2 Tianhao is from near Xi'an.
- 3 Martin has been learning to play the erhu for one year.
- 4 There are other people dancing in the park.
- 5 Martin thinks the other people in the park dance much better than Tianhao.

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

Passage 2 Flyers advertising apartments for rent cover this bulletin board in Liuzhou, Guangxi. Some flyers promote an apartment that is near a park. How many flyers mention the park?



Passage 3 Listen to the student describe her weekend. On a separate sheet of paper, reorder the pictures below to match the description given by the student in the recording.



Passage 4 Listen to the dialogue between a club president and a club member. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

	T	F
1 The boy, Yingtai, joined the club just this semester.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 Yingtai grew up in Beijing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3 Zhenzhen and Yingtai are in the same grade at school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 Zhenzhen grew up in Xi'an.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5 Yingtai thinks that Xi'an is much more interesting than Beijing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

B Speaking • 口语 INTERPERSONAL

Imagine that you are submitting a list of questions to a journalism contest. If your group wins the contest, you will use your questions to interview a famous person of your choice. Work with your group to create a list of interview questions to submit to the contest.

Step 1: In your group, decide which famous person you would want to interview.

Step 2: By yourself, create a list of five questions you want to ask the famous person. (At least one question should be related to how long the famous person has been doing something.)

Step 3: Work with your group to choose a total of eight questions to ask the famous person. This means you will need to talk to your group mates about which questions are more important or more interesting compared to others, since you won't be able to ask all of the questions everyone has written down.

Step 4: Present your final list of questions for the famous person to the rest of the class. Which group has the most interesting or the best list of questions? Which questions do you think are the best questions overall?





Final Project • 结课项目

PRESENTATIONAL

Audience Favorite

Can you guess the opinions of a Chinese audience? Your teacher will find a clip of a Chinese talent show for the class to watch.

Step 1: Watch the performance. Your teacher will stop the video before you see who wins.

Step 2: After watching the clip, which contestant do you think was probably the most popular among the Chinese viewers (the person who won that round of the competition)? Why do you think that contestant was the most popular? Write down your thoughts.

Step 3: Present which contestant you think was the most popular and why to your classmates. Did everyone in your class choose the same person, or were there different opinions?

Step 4: Your teacher will show you who the most popular contestant was. Did you guess correctly?

Example:

我觉得这个男生会最受欢迎。他又帅又有个性，而且我觉得他唱歌唱得更好。





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:

- Identify examples of how culture in China is a mix of both global and local influences
- Respond to statements by requesting more detailed information
- State what you or others are currently doing
- Ask and answer questions related to how long you have been doing something
- Understand and express precise comparisons

Cultural Knowledge • 文化知识

What are examples of foreign and traditional influences in Chinese culture today?

