

Back to School

CHAPTER

1

第 dì

一 yī

课 kè



Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

In this chapter, you are learning 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

Introducing yourself



Audio

I Pinyin and Tone • 拼音和声调

A. Listen to the recording and number the pinyin in the order the words are spoken. Then draw a line from each pinyin word to its meaning.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| _____ jièshào | a. please; to invite, to ask |
| _____ nín | b. you (polite/respectful) |
| _____ gāozhōng | c. to introduce; introduction |
| _____ huānyíng | d. one time, once; a bit |
| _____ qǐng | e. oneself |
| _____ xìng | f. family name, surname; to be surnamed |
| _____ niánjí | g. high school |
| _____ yíxià | h. grade level, year in school |
| _____ zìjǐ | i. to welcome; welcome |



Audio

II Listening • 听力

A. Listen to three students introducing themselves. Based on these self-introductions, draw lines from each image to the person's surname and year in high school. You might not need to use all the options!



Surname:

Mǎ

Lín

Èrcūn

Year in high school:

second

third

fourth

B. Listen to the passage and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mr. Wang is welcoming new students to the Chinese Club. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Mr. Wang says the students can call him by his name, Wang Ji. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Wang Di is a fourth-year high school student. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Mr. Wang ends by inviting the club members to introduce themselves. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

C. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. What is the student's surname?
 - (a) Bái
 - (b) Lǐ
 - (c) Wáng
2. Which year of high school is the student in?
 - (a) first
 - (b) second
 - (c) third
3. Which of these statements is true?
 - (a) Mr. Bai taught this student Chinese songs.
 - (b) Ms. Wang taught this student guzheng.
 - (c) Mr. Bai has heard of this student before.

III Speaking • 口语

- A. Imagine you are introducing a younger student to the members of your Chinese club. Give the student's full name and grade, and mention how she/he feels about her/his Chinese. You can talk about a student you know or imagine a character to introduce.
- B. Imagine you are going to join the Chinese Cultural Appreciation Club at your school. The club president has given you this list of questions that she will ask at the first meeting. You want to make a good impression, so you decide to prepare ahead of time. How will you respond to these questions?

1. 你姓什么? 你叫什么名字?
2. 你是几年级的学生?
3. 你最喜欢哪门课? (数学, 科学, 历史, 文学……)
4. 请说一下你为什么想加入我们的俱乐部。

IV Reading • 阅读

- A. Below is Miko's draft of a self-introduction that she is planning to use at the first meeting of the Chinese Club this school year. Fill in the blanks with the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Use each word or phrase only once.

新同学们, 你们好! 1.____ 你们加入中文俱乐部! 我 2.____ 我自己, 我 3.____ 二村, 我叫二村美子, 我是 4.____。以前我以为中文学起来有点儿难, 但是在中文俱乐部, 有很多老师和同学帮我, 所以现在我觉得 5.____。这个新学期, 我们一起学中文吧, 我们的中文一定会 6.____!

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------|
| (a) 高中四年级的学生 | (b) 欢迎 | (c) 越来越好 |
| (d) 介绍一下 | (e) 姓 | (f) 中文很简单 |

B. Read the dialogue between Owen and Sanjay and answer the questions that follow.



下个星期要回学校上课了，你心情怎么样？



我有点儿紧张。



为什么？



因为我选的课都很重要，也都很难。



你选了哪些课？



我看一下。我选了科学课、数学课、文学课、历史课、音乐课，还有中文课。



别紧张！我已经是高四的学生了。我学过你选的这些课。如果你有问题，你可以来问我！

1. When will the students go back to school?
 - (a) tomorrow
 - (b) next week
 - (c) next month
2. How does Sanjay feel about going back to school?
 - (a) He feels excited.
 - (b) He feels happy.
 - (c) He feels nervous.
3. What does Sanjay think about the classes he will be taking?
 - (a) He thinks some classes are important and others are hard.
 - (b) He thinks his classes are both important and hard.
 - (c) He thinks his classes are important and interesting.
4. What does Owen offer to do at the end of the conversation?
 - (a) Since he's already a fourth-year high school student, he offers to answer Sanjay's questions.
 - (b) Since he's also a third-year high school student, he offers to do homework together with Sanjay.
 - (c) Since he's already a fourth-year high school student, he offers to introduce Sanjay to his favorite tutor.

C. Read the conversation between Huanhuan's dad and her Chinese teacher and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).



- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Huanhuan's dad's surname is 张 (Zhang). | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Huanhuan's dad is calling Mr. Wang because Huanhuan has a question about today's homework. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Huanhuan will not be able to attend class today. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Mr. Wang thinks Huanhuan became sick because she didn't rest enough. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. This conversation probably happened after class. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

V Writing • 写作

A. Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases to create logical sentences.

1. _____

我想 | 一下。 | 我 | 休息 | 累了，

2. _____

请问 | 王老师吗？ | 您是 | 您好！

3. _____

欢迎 | 北京 | 你。

4. _____

你 | 自己 | 介绍 | 吗？ | 能 | 一下

5. _____

二村美子 | 是二村 | 美子？ | 的姓 | 还是

6. _____

几年级 | 马丁 | 的学生？ | 高中 | 是

B. Reread Miko's self-introduction from Reading Exercise A. She included several details about herself, including her full Chinese name, her year in school, her experience learning Chinese, and her plans for the new semester. How similar are you to her? On the lines below, write two things you have in common with Miko and two things you don't have in common.

How was your summer?

I Pinyin and Tone • 拼音和声调



A. Listen to the tone of each character you hear. Write a 3 on the line next to the characters that are third tone. Write a 2 next to the characters that are second tone. Leave the rest blank.

1. 旅 ____ 行 ____

3. 暑 ____ 假 ____

2. 不 ____ 错 ____

4. 日 ____ 本 ____

II Listening • 听力



A. You will hear six people describe their summer vacations. Write the letter of the image that best matches each description you hear.

1. ____

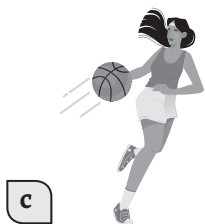
2. ____

3. ____

4. ____

5. ____

6. ____



B. Listen to each question, then listen to the three possible answers. Mark the letter of the statement that best answers each question.

1. (a) (b) (c)

2. (a) (b) (c)

3. (a) (b) (c)

C. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Owen didn't do very much during his summer vacation. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. During her summer vacation, Maya played tennis with her friends. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Owen says “真的吗?” because he is excited to hear that Maya took guitar lessons over the summer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

III Speaking • 口语

- A. Describe your summer vacation in three to five Chinese sentences. Was it a good summer or just okay? You might talk about things you did, places you went, people you saw, movies you watched, or any other details you would like to share.
- B. Imagine that Miko Futamura (二村美子) offers to teach you to cook Japanese food. Will you accept or decline the offer? Make sure to explain (politely) why you are or aren't interested in learning to cook Japanese food. Try using some of the following words in your response: 日本, 真, 不错, 还 (to downplay something).

IV Reading • 阅读

- A. Read the diary entry and read the list of activities that follows. Write a Y next to each activity that the writer says that she did during her summer vacation and write an N next to any activities that she does not mention.

这个暑假我过得很不错。我跟妈妈一起去日本旅行了。在日本, 我们做了很多事, 吃日本菜、买东西等等。八月的时候, 我们回了北京。在北京, 我每天早上都去网球馆学打网球, 中午回家吃饭, 下午再去学中文。这个暑假, 我学了很多生词, 也练习了写汉字。虽然旅行和学习都很累, 可是我这个暑假过得很快乐。

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 学跳舞 ____ | 5. 学中文 ____ |
| 2. 学打网球 ____ | 6. 跟朋友见面 ____ |
| 3. 去日本旅行 ____ | 7. 练习写汉字 ____ |
| 4. 写作业 ____ | 8. 买东西 ____ |

B. Read the dialogue, then choose the option that correctly completes each statement.



喂，晚上好，马丁。我是梅雅。



晚上好，梅雅。



马丁，你暑假过得怎么样？



我暑假过得还不错，我去跟李老师学二胡了。每个周末，我还跟朋友们一起打乒乓球。



真的吗？那你的暑假过得很有意思。对了，明天上午你有空吗？



有空啊。你有什么事？



我暑假没有学中文，所以想复习一下。你可以跟我一起练习说中文吗？



好啊。



太好了！那明天上午十点见，怎么样？



没问题！



谢谢你，马丁！



别客气！明天见！

1. The dialogue happens

- (a) over the phone.
- (b) at school.
- (c) at Martin's home.

2. Martin's summer vacation was

- (a) not very good.
- (b) pretty good.
- (c) very boring.

3. During the summer vacation, Martin

- (a) played tennis everyday.
- (b) learned guzheng with Mr. Li.
- (c) played ping-pong with friends every weekend.

4. Maya asks Martin to

- (a) practice and review Chinese with her.
- (b) play ping-pong with her next weekend.
- (c) help her with some Chinese questions.

5. Maya and Martin will meet

- (a) tonight.
- (b) tomorrow afternoon.
- (c) tomorrow morning.

C. Take a look at this Chinese Club poster. Mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

中文俱乐部

欢迎高一的新同学!

你想练习写汉字和发音吗?
你喜欢中国音乐和电影吗?
你希望去中国旅行吗?
加入我们吧!

时间: 每个星期五下午四点

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The Chinese Club is recruiting new members from all grades. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The Chinese Club will meet at 1 p.m. every Friday. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Club activities include practicing writing Chinese characters. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Club members are probably not interested in traveling in China. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

V Writing • 写作

A. In the following dialogue, two students are talking about their summer vacation. Use the words in the list to complete the dialogue. Use each word only once.

Choices: 怎么样, 真的, 真好, 旅行, 对了, 等等

林汉: 你暑假过得 _____ ?

雅文: 很好。我暑假跟俱乐部的同学去北京 _____ 了。

林汉: _____ ! 你们在北京做什么了?

雅文: 我们在北京吃了很多好吃的: 红烧肉, 面条,
_____. _____, 我还给你买了礼物。

林汉: _____ 吗? 谢谢你!

雅文: 不客气。

- B.** Think about what you did over the summer. Were you busy? Was it a good summer or not so great? Now imagine a summer vacation that is the opposite to yours! Write three to five Chinese sentences about someone who had a summer vacation completely different from yours.

Giving information about yourself



Audio

I Pinyin and Tone • 拼音和声调

A. Listen as each word is read and write the correct pinyin (including tone marks). Then draw a line from each pinyin word to its meaning in English.

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| 1. _____ | a. this year |
| 2. _____ | b. big, old |
| 3. _____ | c. to talk |
| 4. _____ | d. year (of age) |
| 5. _____ | e. bird |
| 6. _____ | f. small, little |
| 7. _____ | g. not only |

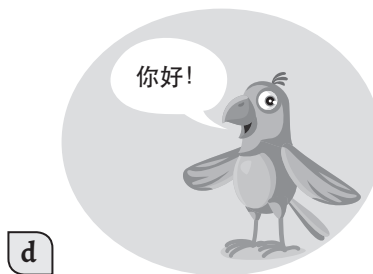
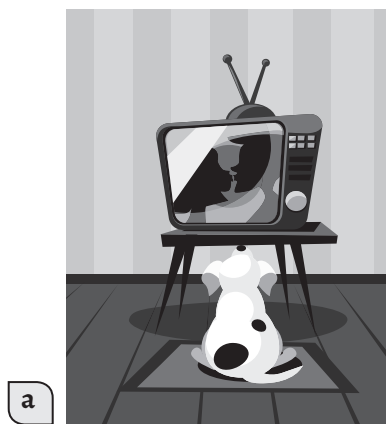


Audio

II Listening • 听力

A. You will hear four people talk about their pets. Write the letter of the image that best matches each description you hear.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



B. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

1. The boy and the girl are both seventeen years old.
2. The girl's birthday is tomorrow.
3. The boy's birthday is next month.
4. The boy will give the girl a little bird as a birthday present.

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"/>

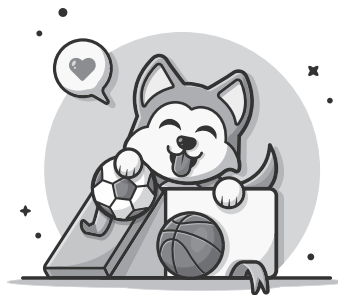
C. Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.

1. Why did Xiaomei stay in Beijing during summer vacation?
 - (a) She stayed in Beijing to learn Chinese.
 - (b) She stayed in Beijing to learn guzheng.
 - (c) She stayed in Beijing to teach her friends Chinese.
2. What did Xiaomei learn during summer vacation?
 - (a) She learned Chinese songs and guzheng.
 - (b) She learned guzheng and erhu.
 - (c) She learned Chinese and erhu.
3. What instruments can Xiaomei play?
 - (a) guitar and erhu
 - (b) guzheng and erhu
 - (c) guzheng and flute

III Speaking • 口语

A. Describe the animals pictured below using complete Chinese sentences. Say as much as you can about each, including their age and what they can or like to do.

生日：2006 年 3 月 25 号 生日：2020 年 10 月 18 号



B. Imagine that it is January 1st. What are your New Year's resolutions?

Use this pattern to talk about a few of your hopes for the new year:

我今年不但想/希望可以……，而且想/希望可以……。

IV Reading • 阅读

A. Read the passage then match each person in the left column with the correct pet or pets in the middle column. Then match each pet to the image on the right that shows additional information about it.

这个学期，我认识了很多新朋友。姜大文是高中四年级的学生，他有两只宠物。它们都很喜欢睡觉。二村美子也是高四的学生，她有一只猫。它今年十岁。张可可是高中二年级的学生，她有一只会说话的小鸟。杨梅雅也是高中二年级的学生，她有一只小狗。我不知道她的小狗今年多大。



B. Read the passage and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

昨天是天浩的十五岁生日。可可送了他一件衣服，这件衣服不但颜色很好看，而且不太贵。天浩觉得这个礼物真好！大文送了他一本中文书，这本书不但有生词练习题，还有语法练习题。天浩觉得这个礼物还可以。梅雅跟天浩去中国饭馆吃了饭。中国饭馆的菜不但很好吃，而且很便宜。天浩觉得这个生日过得很开心。

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Keke gave Tianhao clothing that was not only a nice color, but also not too expensive. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Owen gave Tianhao a Chinese book that will help Tianhao practice not only vocabulary but also grammar. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Maya brought Tianhao to a restaurant that offers a lot of dishes, but is very pricey. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Tianhao's favorite birthday gift was probably the one Owen gave him. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

C. Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow.

迎迎：你昨天在哪儿啊？

浩浩：我昨天在家啊。

迎迎：昨天是我十九岁生日，你为什么没有来我家？

浩浩：啊，我昨天中午十二点才起床……

迎迎：你为什么不早一点儿起床？

浩浩：因为晚上我做数学作业了，数学作业不但很多，而且很不好做。

迎迎：是吗？这个周末的作业挺容易的啊。

浩浩：可是我觉得很难。

迎迎：好吧。数学作业很重要。如果你还有不会的题，我可以教你。

浩浩：好，谢谢你！

迎迎：别客气！对了，下午我有比赛，你来给我加油吧？

浩浩：好！

1. How old is Yingying?
 - (a) 14
 - (b) 16
 - (c) 19
2. Where was Haohao yesterday?
 - (a) at school
 - (b) at home
 - (c) at the Yingying's game
3. What did Haohao do at noon yesterday?
 - (a) He went to the Yingying's house.
 - (b) He woke up.
 - (c) He did his math homework.
4. What does Haohao think about the math homework this weekend?
 - (a) He thinks it's pretty easy.
 - (b) He thinks he answered all the questions correctly.
 - (c) He thinks there is a lot of it and it's very difficult.
5. Based on what you read, which of the following statements is most likely true?
 - (a) Yingying is better at math than Haohao.
 - (b) Haohao is older than Yingying.
 - (c) Haohao thinks competitions aren't very interesting.

V Writing • 写作

A. Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases to translate the English sentences.

1. Are you nervous when you talk to your teacher?

跟 | 说话 | 老师 | 紧张 | 的时候 | 你 | 吗?

2. How old are you this year? Which classmate is older than you?

多大? | 同学 | 哪个 | 你今年 | 大? | 比你

3. How old is Keke Zhang's little bird this year?

小鸟 | 张可可 | 几 | 今年 | 的 | 岁?

4. Which class is not only easy but also interesting?

哪门课 | 很有意思? | 好学 | 不但 | 学起来 | 而且

B. Use the lines below to answer the questions you created in Writing Exercise A. (Hint: The answer to Question 3 can be found on page 18 of your textbook!)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Put the Pieces Together! • 融会贯通

I Chapter 1 Vocabulary Chart • 第一课生词表

Fill in the pinyin for and the definition of each word that you learned in this chapter. Use the extra spaces at the end of the chart to add any additional words you learned.

No.	Word	Pinyin	Definition
1	请		
2	您		
3	介绍		
4	一下		
5	自己		
6	姓		
7	高中		
8	年级		
9	欢迎		
10	暑假		
11	过		
12	不错		
13	旅行		

No.	Word	Pinyin	Definition
14	等等		
15	真		
16	对了		
17	日本		
18	小		
19	鸟		
20	说话		
21	今年		
22	岁		
23	大		
24	不但		

II Reading • 阅读

Read the conversation and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

王天：你们好！我很高兴今年能加入音乐俱乐部。我先介绍一下自己，我姓王，我叫王天。我是高中一年级的学生。我不但喜欢中国音乐，而且也喜欢日本音乐。我有一只小鸟，它跟我一样喜欢音乐。它不但会说话，还会唱歌。

李月：真的吗？你的小鸟会唱歌？它唱得怎么样？

王天：还不错。我觉得它唱的歌挺好听的。但是每次唱完歌，它都要喝很多水。

林朋：那它会说什么？

王天：它会说，“您好，请，欢迎，再见”，等等。

李月：太有意思了！我们能去听一下它说话和唱歌吗？

王天：能啊。对了，下个月三号，我想给它过生日。你们都来吧！

林朋：太好了。它今年多大？

王天：它今年五岁。

林朋：好，谢谢你，王天。欢迎你和你的小鸟一起加入我们音乐俱乐部！现在我们请下个新同学介绍一下自己。

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Wang Tian is a first-year high school student. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Wang Tian doesn't just like Chinese music, he also likes American music. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Wang Tian's pet bird can sing, but it doesn't know how to talk. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The other members of the club all seem very excited to meet Wang Tian's pet bird. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Wang Tian invites the club members to come celebrate his bird's fifth birthday. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6. Lin Peng welcomes both Wang Tian and his pet bird to the Music Club. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

III Writing • 写作

Imagine you have just joined a club at school. You are about to go to your first club meeting and you're a little nervous, so you decide to prepare what you will say to introduce yourself. Use the lines below to write your self-introduction in Chinese. The Writing Checklist offers some ideas of what to include.

Writing Checklist

- Your full name
- Your year in school
- Your favorite class
- Things you are good at or interested in that are related to club activities
- What you hope to do this year with the club members

我要加入的俱乐部：_____

Learning from Each Other

CHAPTER

2

第 dì

二 èr

课 kè



Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

In this chapter, you are learning 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

Getting to the details



Audio

I Pinyin and Tone • 拼音和声调

A. Listen to the recording and number the pinyin in the order the words are spoken. Then draw a line from each pinyin word to its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| ___ zài | a. park |
| ___ fùjìn | b. male student, boy, young man |
| ___ gōngyuán | c. performance; to perform |
| ___ gāng | d. (a word that indicates an action is or was currently happening) |
| ___ nánshēng | e. particularly, especially; special |
| ___ nǚshēng | f. female student, girl, young woman |
| ___ biǎoyǎn | g. nearby area; neighboring, nearby |
| ___ tèbié | h. awesome, fantastic |
| ___ bàng | i. just (as in, to have just done something) |



Audio

II Listening • 听力

A. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. This conversation takes place in person. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The girl is watching an especially great soccer match. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The first match is between the first-year girls and the first-year boys. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The boy has already missed the girls' match. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

B. Listen to the passage and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The speaker is in a school in Beijing that only has American students. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. On weekends, the speaker and his classmates enjoy going to a park near their school. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The speaker mentions basketball as one of the activities they do at the park. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. There are really great music performances in the park every Saturday afternoon. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

III Speaking • 口语

- A. Use two to three complete Chinese sentences to talk about something you did yesterday. Use 是...的 to add details.
- B. Look at the three photos below. Use 在 to talk about what the people in the photos are doing.



IV Reading • 阅读

- A. Below are three questions, each followed by three possible answers. Choose the statement that best answers each question.

1. 你是什么时候开始学中国历史的?

- (a) 我要去上中国历史课了。
- (b) 我是去年九月开始学中国历史的。
- (c) 我是跟我的朋友一起学中国历史的。

2. 哪儿有中国乐器店?

- (a) 这个公园周末有中国乐器表演。
- (b) 这个公园附近有中国乐器店。
- (c) 古筝是我最喜欢的中国乐器。

3. 你们是刚认识的吗?

- (a) 我们刚吃过饭。
- (b) 我们刚认识了几个新朋友。
- (c) 不是, 我们暑假的时候认识的。

B. Read the dialogue and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).



你在做作业吗?



没有, 我在看一个特别棒的电影。



我听你妈妈说, 你今天上课迟到了?



是啊……



你为什么迟到了? 你是什么时候起床的?



我是八点半起床的。我昨天很忙……下午我先在学校看了一个表演, 然后在家看了一个电影, 最后才去做作业。我睡觉的时候已经是十二点二十五分了。今天早上我觉得特别累, 还有点儿头疼, 所以我起床起得有点儿晚。



那你得少看电影, 早点儿睡觉!



我同意!

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Leo is doing his homework right now. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Leo's dad asks him why he was late to class yesterday. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Yesterday, Leo watched a performance at school and a movie at home before he did his homework. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Leo woke up at 12:25 p.m. today. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Leo felt tired and had a headache this morning. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6. At the end of the conversation, Leo agrees that he should watch fewer movies and go to bed earlier. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

C. Read the passage and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).



我们小区附近有一个公园。很多女生特别喜欢去那儿玩儿。可是，很多男生不太喜欢那儿，因为在那个公园不能打篮球。他们更喜欢去学校的篮球场玩儿。今天，那个公园有中国乐器表演，我刚跟朋友一起看完表演。我弟弟马丁没有来，他跟一些男生去学校的篮球场打篮球了。

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Isabella's friends, both girls and boys, enjoy going to the park near her school. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. There is a place to play basketball in the park. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Right now, Isabella is watching a performance in the park. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Today, Martin went to play basketball at school with some other boys. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

V Writing • 写作

A. Haohao is showing her friend Yuanyuan a photo she took of a performance at a local park. Read each of Yuanyuan's questions about the performance, and then rearrange the words and phrases below the line to write Haohao's answer.



Performers in the city of Kunming, Yunnan Province

1. 园园：他们现在在哪儿？

浩浩：_____

现在 | 一个 | 他们 | 公园。 | 在

2. 园园：他们在做什么？

浩浩：_____

表演 | 他们 | 跳舞。 | 在

3. 园园：表演的人都是女生吗？

浩浩：_____

男生。 | 不都是 | 表演的人 | 女生， | 也有

4. 园园：他们表演得怎么样？

浩浩：_____

得 | 表演 | 他们 | 棒。 | 特别

5. 园园：他们是刚开始表演的吗？

浩浩：_____

开始表演 | 我不知道 | 的。 | 是 | 什么时候 | 他们

6. 园园：附近的人在做什么？

浩浩：_____

看 | 他们 | 在 | 附近的人 | 表演。

B. Write two more questions that Yuanyuan could ask Haohao about her experience watching the performance in the park.

How long have you...?

I Pinyin and Tone • 拼音和声调



A. Listen to the recording and write the pinyin (including tone marks) for each word you hear. Then draw a line from each pinyin word to its meaning.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1. _____ | a. street dancing, street dance |
| 2. _____ | b. Xi'an (a city in China) |
| 3. _____ | c. to grow up |
| 4. _____ | d. very, extremely |
| 5. _____ | e. popular, well-received |
| 6. _____ | f. hometown, birthplace, ancestral home |
| 7. _____ | g. last year |
| 8. _____ | h. long |
| 9. _____ | i. year |

II Listening • 听力



A. Look at the four photos below. You will hear five descriptions. Write the letter of the description that best matches each image.

1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



B. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The boy asks the girl how long she has been in China. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The girl and the boy both have studied Chinese for two years. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The boy is not fond of writing Chinese characters, but he is fond of cooking Chinese food. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The girl isn't interested in trying any of the Chinese dishes that the boy can cook. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

C. Listen to each question, then listen to the three possible answers. Mark the letter of the statement that best answers each question.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> a | <input type="radio"/> b | <input type="radio"/> c |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> a | <input type="radio"/> b | <input type="radio"/> c |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> a | <input type="radio"/> b | <input type="radio"/> c |

III Speaking • 口语

- A.** Listen to Listening Exercise B once more. Imagine that you are the younger brother of the girl in the conversation, and you are now at the boy's house to try his Chinese cooking. What will you say to make a good first impression? Hint: Try talking about how much you like Chinese food or asking the boy a question about himself.
- B.** Your school just started a "video call pals" program with a sister school in China. All you know about your partner is that he goes to school in Beijing, but his hometown is Xi'an. Think of three questions to ask your partner on your first video call. Try to use the following words: 老家, 长大, 受欢迎, 多 (to ask "how much, how long").

IV Reading • 阅读

A. The table below summarizes the results of a poll conducted during last week's meeting of the Chinese Club. Read the table, then mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

谁	喜欢做什么	做了多长时间了
	我最喜欢踢足球。	我踢足球踢了三年了。
	我最喜欢弹吉他。	我弹吉他弹了两年了。
	我最喜欢打乒乓球。	我打乒乓球打了五年了。
	我最喜欢教中文。	我教中文教了十年了!

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Owen's favorite activity is playing the flute, and Tianhao's favorite is playing soccer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Tianhao has done his favorite activity for less time than Owen has done his favorite activity. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Maya's favorite activity is basketball, and she has played it for five years. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Out of the people polled, Ms. Wang has done her favorite activity the longest. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

B. Take a look at this school poster and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

给安安加油!

王安安是我们学校高二的学生。她在西安长大, 非常喜欢街舞。她跳街舞已经跳了四年了, 而且跳得特别棒。这个月, 她加入了“最受欢迎的街舞女生”电视比赛。

请同学们去看她的表演, 祝她有好的成绩!

日期: 一月八号
时间: 晚上七点
电视台: CCTV4



- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. An'an grew up in Xi'an and loves street dance. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. An'an has been doing street dance for four years. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The TV competition An'an is taking part in is open to both boys and girls. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. According to the poster, An'an will compete on August 1st at 7:00 p.m. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The poster encourages students to watch An'an's performance. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

C. Fill in the blanks with the letter of the word that best completes each sentence. Use each word only once.

欢欢：你是在哪儿 1. — 的？

文文：我在北京长大的。北京是我的 2. —。

欢欢：我是 3. — 人。最近我很想吃西安菜。西安菜在北京 4. — 吗？

文文：你是西安人啊？西安菜在这儿 5. — 受欢迎！后天是周末，我们可以一起去一个西安饭馆。

欢欢：好啊！

文文：对了，那你为什么来北京呢？

欢欢：我是来学跳舞的。

文文：是吗？太酷了！你学跳舞学了多 6. — 时间了？

欢欢：我学中国舞学了八 7. — 了，8. — 我还开始学跳 9. — 了。

(a) 老家

(f) 长

(b) 街舞

(g) 去年

(c) 受欢迎

(h) 西安

(d) 长大

(i) 非常

(e) 年

V Writing • 写作

A. Use the words and phrases in the list to complete the sentences. Use each option only once.

Choices: 受欢迎, 老家, 多长, 西安, 街舞, 去年, 长大

1. 我是 _____ 开始学吹笛子的。我已经学了一年了。
2. 他唱歌唱得很好听, 所以他在学校很 _____。
3. 放假的时候, 我想去 _____ 旅行。
4. 我会跳中国舞, 也会跳 _____。
5. 你的中文很好。你学中文学了 _____ 时间了?
6. 你不是北京人, 那你的 _____ 在哪儿?
7. 我有两个好朋友, 我们是一起 _____ 的。

B. Imagine that you are a writer for the school newspaper. Your newest assignment is to interview a community member who immigrated from China. Write down three questions you will ask him or her as part of the interview.

Comparing and describing



Audio

I Pinyin and Tone · 拼音和声调

A. Listen to the recording. You will hear six words that all contain a third-tone character. For each word, mark (a) if the first character is third tone, and mark (b) if the second character is third tone. Tip: none of the words you will hear have two third-tone characters.

1. (a) (b)

3. (a) (b)

5. (a) (b)

2. (a) (b)

4. (a) (b)

6. (a) (b)



Audio

II Listening · 听力

A. Listen to the conversation between siblings and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The sister says that her friends from dance club have a lot of personality but are not very handsome. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The brother says that his friends from history club are both smart and hardworking. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The brother believes that his sister's friends are more interesting than his friends. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. In the end, the sister admits that her brother's friends are the best. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. This conversation probably happens right after dinner. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

B. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The boy is preparing for a math competition right now. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The girl thinks the boy shouldn't be nervous since the competition isn't until next week. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The competition next week is going to be harder and longer than others. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The boy thinks preparing for the competition is pretty easy. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The girl thinks the boy is both smart and hard working, so he'll definitely do well. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

C. Listen to each question, then listen to the three possible answers. Mark the letter of the statement that best answers each question.

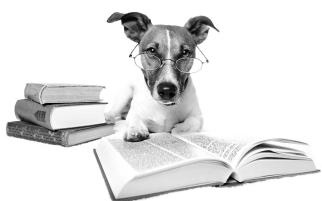
1. (a) (b) (c)

2. (a) (b) (c)

3. (a) (b) (c)

III Speaking • 口语

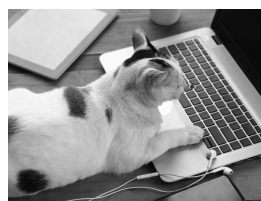
- A.** Think of two popular celebrities and how they compare to each other or to other celebrities. Is one more popular? Is one much more hardworking? Does one have a bit more personality? Use three to five complete Chinese sentences to make your comparisons.
- B.** Imagine that your community is having a contest to name the “Pet with the Most Personality,” and you have decided to enter your pet in the contest. Use three to five complete Chinese sentences to introduce your pet and talk about his or her personality or capabilities. Try using the following phrases in your introduction: 它又...又..., 它比别的...得多 / 多了 / 一点儿. If you don't have a pet, choose one of the pets below to talk about.



聪聪



小小



王子



东东

IV Reading • 阅读

- A.** Fill in the blanks with the letter of the word that best completes each sentence. Use each word only once.

- 我觉得这个题 — 别的题简单得多。
- 我在 — 一个比赛，所以今天不能跟你一起去看电影。
- 他喜欢买那种看起来很 — 的衣服。
- 虽然他挺 — 的，可是他不努力，所以他的成绩不太好。
- 我觉得会跳街舞的女生特别 —。
- 练习，你今年的成绩一定会比去年好！
- 我太喜欢这个饭馆的菜了，我不想去 — 饭馆吃饭。

(a) 准备 (b) 别的 (c) 比 (d) 帅 (e) 聪明 (f) 有个性 (g) 努力

B. Read the conversation below and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

小林：我今天不太高兴……

小李：怎么了？

小林：我哥哥说他比我聪明多了，还比我帅得多。

小李：是吗？

小林：对，他成绩比我好。他还比我帅……一点儿。

小李：别不高兴了。那你可以比你哥哥更努力啊，你的成绩一定会比以前更好。而且我觉得你是一个很有个性、很有意思的人，帅不帅不太重要。

小林：那什么最重要？

小李：我觉得最重要的是你别跟别的人比。你可以跟自己比，每天都比昨天更好一点儿。

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Xiao Lin's older brother said that he was much smarter and much more handsome than Xiao Lin. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Xiao Li suggests that Xiao Lin tell his mother what his older brother said. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Xiao Li says that Xiao Lin has a lot of personality, and is a very interesting person. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. According to Xiao Li, the most important thing is to not compare yourself to others. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

C. Read the passage and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

现在是一月，北京挺冷的。我和妹妹放假了，玩儿的时间更多了，我们特别高兴。今天早上我们去了附近的公园。我们先在那儿跟别的人学跳中国舞，然后去踢足球。妹妹在学校加入了足球俱乐部，所以她踢足球踢得比我好多了。中午的时候，妹妹觉得又累又热，我觉得又渴又饿。这个时候，妈妈也来公园了。她跟我们说：“你们要玩儿多长时间啊？回家吃饭吧！”

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. January in Beijing is quite cold. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The writer and her little sister are unhappy that it's so cold over the break. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. The writer and her little sister went to a park this morning, learned Chinese dances, and played soccer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The writer's little sister is much better at soccer than the writer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. At noon, the little sister was tired and hot from playing soccer. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6. The writer and her little sister played in the park until they realized it was late and that they ought to go home. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

V Writing • 写作

A. Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases to translate the English sentences.

1. Chinese food is both tasty and inexpensive.

好吃 | 又 | 中国菜 | 便宜。 | 又

2. This cat has a bit more personality than other cats.

这只猫 | 别的猫 | 更 | 一点儿。 | 比 | 有个性

3. I am preparing for tomorrow's performance.

表演。 | 我 | 明天的 | 准备 | 在

4. Being hardworking is much more important than being smart.

努力 | 聪明 | 更 | 比 | 重要。

5. Many people think that people who know how to dance street dance are especially cool.

会跳街舞 | 的人 | 特别 | 很多人觉得 | 帅。

- B. Take a look at these two posters promoting candidates for the student government. In Chinese, write a few sentences stating which candidate you would choose and why.



Put the Pieces Together! • 融会贯通

I Chapter 2 Vocabulary Chart • 第二课生词表

Fill in the pinyin for and the definition of each word that you learned in this chapter. Use the extra spaces at the end of the chart to add any additional words you learned.

No.	Word	Pinyin	Definition
1	在		
2	公园		
3	刚		
4	附近		
5	男生		
6	女生		
7	表演		
8	特别		
9	棒		
10	街舞		
11	西安		
12	长大		
13	非常		

No.	Word	Pinyin	Definition
14	受欢迎		
15	老家		
16	去年		
17	长		
18	年		
19	比		
20	别的		
21	准备		
22	聪明		
23	努力		
24	帅		
25	有个性		

II Reading • 阅读

Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow.

王力：你的街舞表演非常受欢迎啊！

姜笛：你是什么时候来的？你看我跳舞看了多长时间了啊？

王力：我刚来。因为你在表演，所以我没有跟你说话。

姜笛：我下午还要去附近的公园表演。我们有七个人，四个女生，三个男生，还少一个男生。你准备一下，跟我们一起去看跳舞吧？我知道你跳街舞也跳得特别棒！

王力：你跳得比我好多了！我是去年开始学的。你已经学了两年了。

姜笛：虽然你开始学街舞的时间比我晚了一年，可是你又聪明又努力，还很有个性。我觉得你现在跳得跟我一样好。而且你跳舞跳得特别帅，一定很受欢迎！

1. How long did Wang Li watch Jiang Di dance?
 - (a) He watched from the beginning of the performance.
 - (b) He had just arrived, so he probably didn't watch for very long.
 - (c) He doesn't say.
2. Jiang Di is going to perform with some other people in the afternoon. He invites Wang Li to
 - (a) come dance as well.
 - (b) come watch.
 - (c) help him prepare for that performance.
3. Which of the following statements is true?
 - (a) Jiang Di has been dancing for two more years than Wang Li, but Wang Li is already a better dancer.
 - (b) Both boys have been dancing for the same amount of time, and both are great dancers.
 - (c) Jiang Di has been dancing longer than Wang Li, but Wang Li is already as good a dancer as Jiang Di.
4. Based on context and your knowledge of Chinese, what do you think the text highlighted in gray means?
 - (a) to be short one boy
 - (b) too few boys
 - (c) a boy is missing

III Writing • 写作

On the lines below, write a review of a street dance performance that includes at least two dancers. Your teacher may provide you with a video to watch, you can write about a performance that you have seen, or you can even imagine a performance. In your review, include your opinion of the dancers and how they compare to each other. Do you think they are popular dancers? Do you think one dances with more style than another? If possible, include other details, such as when and where the performance took place.

Visiting

CHAPTER

3

第 dì

三 sān

课 kè



Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

In this chapter, you are learning to:

- Show respectful behavior in the role of host or guest with Chinese people
- Compare two different places
- Understand that repeating a verb can soften the tone of a sentence
- Talk about entering and exiting spaces
- Understand when people are emphasizing the topic they are discussing
- Express how many times you have done something

Comparing cities



Audio

I Pinyin and Tone • 拼音和声调

A. Listen to the recording and number the pinyin in the order the words are spoken. Then draw a line from each pinyin word to its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| ___ chǎo | a. pretty |
| ___ chūntiān | b. to hear of, to be told |
| ___ chūnjià | c. spring break |
| ___ ràng | d. city |
| ___ chéngshì | e. noisy, loud |
| ___ piàoliang | f. Shanghai (a city on the east coast of China) |
| ___ tīngshuō | g. spring |
| ___ Shànghǎi | h. fun, amusing |
| ___ hǎowánr | i. to let (somebody do something), to make (somebody do or feel something) |



Audio

II Listening • 听力

A. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Maya asks Owen what his favorite city is. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Owen likes Shanghai because it is a beautiful and fun city. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Maya likes small cities more because they are less noisy. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Owen changes his mind after hearing Maya's opinions. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

B. Listen to each question, then listen to the three possible answers. Mark the letter of the statement that best answers each question.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> a | <input type="radio"/> b | <input type="radio"/> c |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> a | <input type="radio"/> b | <input type="radio"/> c |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> a | <input type="radio"/> b | <input type="radio"/> c |

C. Listen to the passage and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The boy joined a music club recently. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The boy's new friend Yushu is surnamed Li. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Yushu plays guitar just so-so. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. The boy's guitar playing is getting better and better because he often practices with Yushu. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. The boy wishes that he could sing as well as Yushu. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

III Speaking • 口语

A. What do you think makes for a nice, relaxing weekend afternoon? Use three to five complete Chinese sentences to suggest some things a person might do to enjoy a low-key afternoon. Hint: Repeat the verbs to make your suggestions sound softer and more polite.



B. An exchange student from Beijing will be visiting you over spring break. Help him/her prepare for the visit by providing a bit of information about your hometown. Will the weather be cold or hot? What comparisons can you make between your hometown and Beijing?



Visitors enjoy the spring weather at the Temple of Heaven in Beijing.

IV Reading • 阅读

A. Look at the photo to the right and then answer the questions that follow.

- In which city was this photo taken?
 - Beijing
 - Shanghai
 - Xi'an
- What is the purpose of the message on the sign?
 - to welcome visitors
 - to inform visitors of the attraction's hours
 - to advertise how popular the attraction is
- This is a photo of the entrance to a 动物园. Based on your knowledge of Chinese, what do you think 动物园 most likely means?
 - pet store
 - flower garden
 - zoo



The entrance to a popular tourist attraction in a major city on China's east coast.

B. Read the dialogue and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

赛吉：现在是三月，春天要来了，要放春假了。你高兴吗？

马丁：我太高兴了。因为放假的时候，我有时间做一些好玩儿的事。你呢？

赛吉：我觉得春假的时候有点儿冷，而且春假没有暑假时间长，所以我觉得春假没有意思。我更喜欢暑假。

马丁：春假和暑假我都喜欢。因为放假的时候，我可以休息休息。

- This conversation takes place before spring break starts.
- Martin is excited for spring break because he has more time to do fun things.
- Sanjay seems just as excited for spring break as Martin.
- Sanjay likes summer break better than spring break because it's longer.
- Martin also likes summer break better than spring break.

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"/>

C. Read the dialogue, then choose the option that correctly completes each statement.



春月，我听说上海是一个又漂亮又好玩儿的城市。
我真希望放假的时候能去上海看看。



我朋友的老家在上海。她说，暑假的时候，去上海玩儿的人很多，有点儿吵。你可以春假的时候去。上海的春天不冷也不热，很舒服。而且上海有很多非常棒的表演，你可以去看看。



可是我没去过上海，我不知道去哪儿看表演。



我可以让我朋友告诉你。



太好了。谢谢！

1. Ellen has heard that Shanghai is both
 - (a) noisy and fun.
 - (b) pretty and big.
 - (c) pretty and fun.
2. According to Isabella's friend, spring time in Shanghai is
 - (a) a bit cold.
 - (b) neither hot nor cold.
 - (c) pretty warm and not very comfortable.
3. Isabella says
 - (a) there are lots of really fantastic performances to see in Shanghai.
 - (b) there are lots of awesome parks to visit in Shanghai.
 - (c) she has seen some performances in Shanghai.
4. Ellen doesn't know where to see performances in Shanghai, so Isabella will
 - (a) tell her all the best places to go.
 - (b) have her friend from Shanghai tell Ellen where to go.
 - (c) invite her friend from Shanghai over to tell Ellen about the city.

V Writing • 写作

A. Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases to create logical sentences.

1. _____

春假 | 暑假 | 没有 | 长。

2. _____

春天 | 你今年 | 哪儿 | 旅行? | 想去

3. _____

漂亮。 | 没有那件 | 这件衣服 | 衣服

4. _____

吵 | 太 | 了! | 音乐 | 这种

B. Write two to three complete Chinese sentences about a place that you have heard is good for a visit. How does it compare to your own hometown? Take a look back at Reading Exercise C if you need inspiration.

Entering and exiting

I Pinyin and Tone • 拼音和声调



A. Circle all the characters that have the ch- initial sound. Underline all the characters that have the q- initial sound.

1. 请 2. 春 3. 去 4. 出 5. 清楚

II Listening • 听力



A. Listen to each question, then listen to the three possible answers. Mark the letter of the statement that best answers each question.

1. (a) (b) (c) 2. (a) (b) (c) 3. (a) (b) (c)

B. Look at the image below. Based on the conversation, identify who's who in the image and write the appropriate name below each person.

Choices: Maya, Martin, Ms. Lopez



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

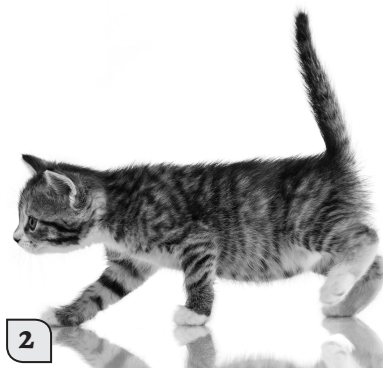
C. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

1. Miko thinks the little dog giving the performance is cute.
2. Tianhao recognizes the little dog but doesn't know its name.
3. The little dog not only sings, but he also dances.
4. The little dog's performances are very popular.
5. Tianhao is confident that the little dog will be performing in the park again this weekend.

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"/>

III Speaking • 口语

- A. Owen has gone over to the Lopeses' house to hang out with Martin and Isabella, but Isabella has just gone out. What might Martin say to Owen?
- B. Which pet is cuter? (Bonus if you use 没有 rather than 比 in your comparison!) Do you like cute pets or cool pets? Answer in three complete Chinese sentences.



IV Reading • 阅读

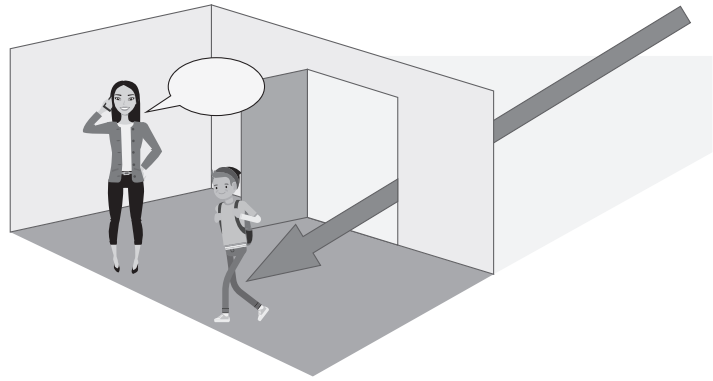
- A. Below are four questions, each followed by three possible answers. Choose the statement that best answers each question.

1. 我觉得饺子很好吃! 大家都同意吗?
(a) 大家都出去吃面条了, 可是我想吃饺子。
(b) 大家都到饭馆了, 我们点一些好吃的饺子吧!
(c) 同意! 我们每个人都吃过饺子。我们都喜欢吃饺子。
2. 我不太清楚今天的作业是什么, 你能告诉我吗?
(a) 这个语法挺简单的, 我可以教你。
(b) 老师告诉我, 我写的字很清楚。
(c) 今天的作业是复习语法。
3. 这个题的答案错了吧? 你再看一下吧。
(a) 这个题挺容易的。答案也很清楚。
(b) 我来看一下。我一定做过这个题。
(c) 我来看一下。这个题吗? 我觉得没错啊。
4. 你家的宠物喜欢出去玩儿吗?
(a) 我家就在公园附近。我家的小狗特别喜欢去公园玩儿。
(b) 你进来吧, 看看我家的宠物。我家有六只可爱的小猫。
(c) 我想回家看我的宠物, 我不太想出去玩儿。

B. Read the descriptions, and then draw a line between each image and its matching description.

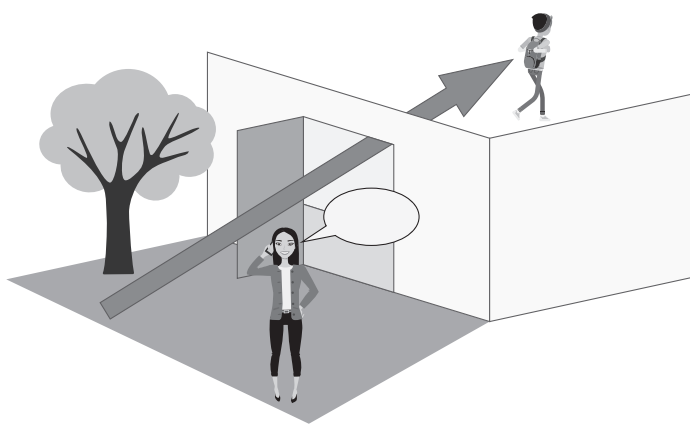
1. 他进去了。

a.



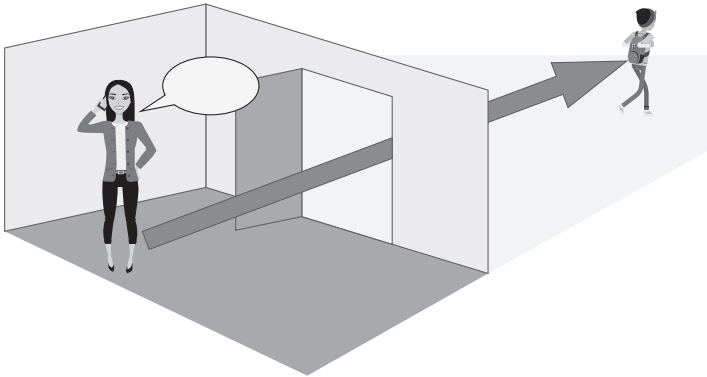
2. 他进来了。

b.



3. 他出来了。

c.



4. 他出去了。

d.



C. Read the passage and mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

昨天下午我去朋友家玩儿了。我的朋友姓张，叫张爱梅。爱梅家就在公园附近。她的房间不太大，但是特别漂亮。她家有两只很可爱的宠物，一只大猫，一只小猫。我们在她房间玩儿的时候，那只大猫先进来了，然后那只小猫也进来了。那只大猫出去了，那只小猫也一起出去了。它们太有意思了。

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The writer's friend's surname is Zhang. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Aimei's room is very pretty. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Aimei has two pets, a dog and a cat. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Aimei's pets left the room at first but then came back in. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

V Writing • 写作

A. Read each question, then use the words and phrases below the Answer line to write a meaningful answer.

1. Q: 你姐姐是什么时候出去的?

A. _____

出去。 | 刚 | 我姐姐

2. Q: 你姐姐什么时候回来?

A. _____

回来。 | 说 | 我姐姐 | 三点 | 下午

3. Q: 大家都到了吗?

A. _____

到。 | 还没 | 小小 | 和园园

4. Q: 今天的数学作业是什么?

A. _____

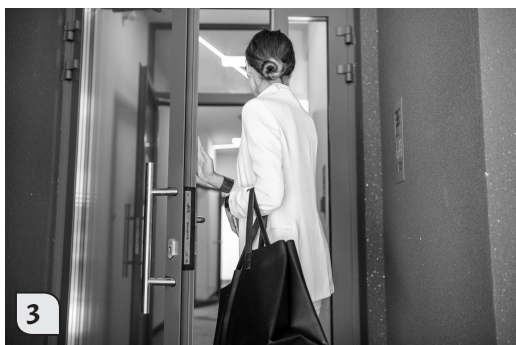
清楚。 | 我也 | 不太

5. Q: 这是谁的房间?

A. _____

特别可爱的 | 我妹妹 | 这个 | 是 | 的。 | 房间

B. Write one complete Chinese sentence about the people in each of the following images.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Expressing how many times



Audio

I Pinyin and Tone · 拼音和声调

A. Listen as each word is read and write the pinyin (including tone marks) for each word you hear. Then draw a line from each pinyin word to its meaning.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. _____ | a. red |
| 2. _____ | b. green |
| 3. _____ | c. (cup, measure word for drinks) |
| 4. _____ | d. grandfather (father's father); respectful way to address an old man |
| 5. _____ | e. tea |
| 6. _____ | f. grandmother (father's mother); respectful way to address an old woman |
| 7. _____ | g. (measure word for number of times) |
| 8. _____ | h. tea garden, tea farm |



Audio

II Listening · 听力

A. Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ellen suggests to Sanjay that they eat at a restaurant tonight. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Ellen has been to Lele's Restaurant many times. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Ellen says she likes the green tea at Lele's Restaurant. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Ellen thinks Lele's Restaurant makes especially delicious red-cooked pork. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Sanjay seems uninterested in going to Lele's Restaurant. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

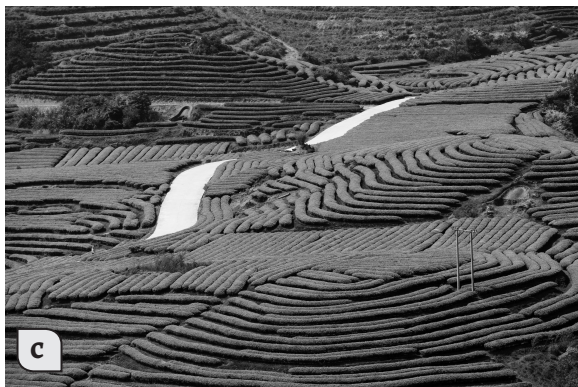
B. You will hear four descriptions. Write the letter of the image that best matches each description.

1. ____

2. ____

3. ____

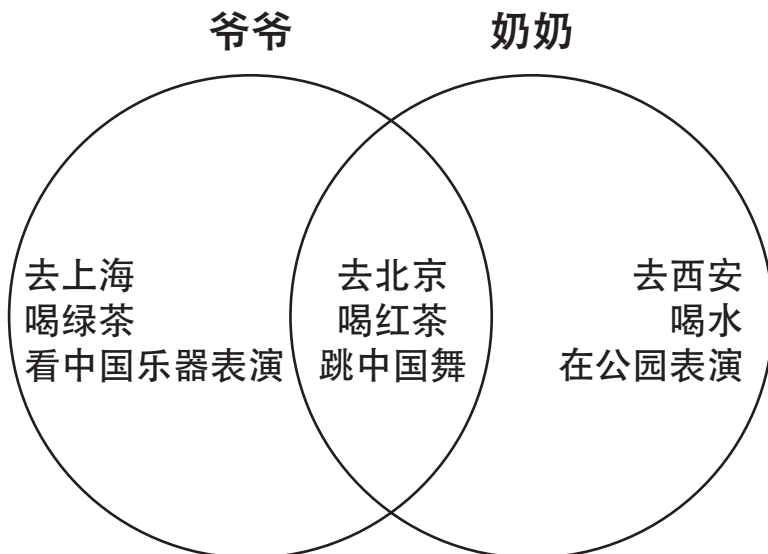
4. ____



III Speaking • 口语

A. Use complete Chinese sentences to talk about two or three things you've done this past week and how many times you did them.

B. Your friend made a chart showing things his Grandpa likes doing, things his Grandma likes doing, and things they both like doing. Use two to three complete Chinese sentences to summarize some of the information in the chart. Challenge: Try adding emphasis by saying the topic of the sentence at the beginning.



IV Reading • 阅读

A. Fill in the blanks with the letter of the word that best completes each sentence. Use each word only once.

我家有一个 1. ____, 所以我认识很多种茶。现在我给大家介绍介绍: 这是红茶, 那是 2. ____ 茶。红茶和绿茶我都喜欢喝。我 3. ____ 说, 热的时候喝绿茶更好, 冷的时候喝 4. ____ 茶更好。我奶奶说, 喜欢喝茶的人不容易生病, 所以她每天上午都要喝一两 5. ____ 茶。欢迎你来我家, 跟我们一起喝喝 6. ____, 聊聊天儿。

(a) 红 (b) 绿 (c) 茶 (d) 杯 (e) 茶园 (f) 爷爷

B. Below are four questions, each followed by three possible answers. Choose the statement that best answers each question.

1. 你的爷爷奶奶明天去看电影吗?

- (a) 明天是十一月十一号。
- (b) 不去, 我的爷爷奶奶明天要在家看书。
- (c) 我的爷爷奶奶今天很忙。

2. 这个礼物是谁送的?

- (a) 我买了一个礼物。
- (b) 这个礼物很好看。
- (c) 是爷爷奶奶送我的。

3. 你每个星期上几次文学课?

- (a) 我每个星期都有很多文学作业。
- (b) 我每个星期上五次文学课。
- (c) 我爸爸妈妈说, 我每个学期可以请一次假。

4. 现在你的心情怎么样?

- (a) 喝一杯绿茶吧, 喝绿茶会让人心情好。
- (b) 祝你生日快乐! 你今天一定很高兴吧?
- (c) 现在我得去复习生词了。每次复习生词的时候, 我都会觉得有点儿紧张。

C. Read the dialogue, then choose the option that correctly completes each statement.

明明：文文，我听说你很喜欢运动，是吗？

文文：对啊。我喜欢打篮球和网球。

明明：你每个星期打几次篮球，打几次网球？

文文：篮球我每个星期打三次，网球每个星期打两次。
你呢？你也喜欢运动吗？

明明：我不太喜欢运动，我喜欢音乐。我每天都要听音乐，每个星期还要吹五次笛子。

文文：听起来你真的很喜欢音乐。

1. Wenwen plays basketball

- (a) once a week.
- (b) twice a week.
- (c) three times a week.

2. Wenwen plays tennis

- (a) every day.
- (b) twice a week.
- (c) once a month.

3. Mingming plays

- (a) the erhu.
- (b) the flute.
- (c) the guzheng.

4. Mingming plays that instrument

- (a) three times a week.
- (b) five times a week.
- (c) nine times a week.

V Writing • 写作

A. Use the phrases in the list to complete the passage. Use each phrase only once.

Choices: 喝一两杯茶，喜欢喝茶，今年的新绿茶，不太好吃，
红茶比绿茶好喝多了，去了一个茶园

我们家的人都很 1. _____。我们每天都要
2. _____。我和爸爸妈妈都喜欢喝绿茶，
但是爷爷奶奶觉得 3. _____。今年春天我
和爷爷、奶奶、爸爸、妈妈 4. _____。那
个茶园很漂亮。中午，大家还在那儿吃了饭。我们点了
三四个菜，还喝了 5. _____。我们都觉得
虽然那儿的菜 6. _____，可是今年的新绿
茶太好喝了！

B. Think of something you do on a regular basis (every day, every week, or every month). Use three to five complete sentences to describe the activity and how often you do it. Finally, share your thoughts on how often you wish you could do the activity. If you had a choice, would you do it more or less often?

Put the Pieces Together! • 融会贯通

I Chapter 3 Vocabulary Chart • 第三课生词表

Fill in the pinyin for and the definition of each word that you learned in this chapter. Use the extra spaces at the end of the chart to add any additional words you learned on your own.

No.	Word	Pinyin	Definition
1	上海		
2	让		
3	听说		
4	好玩儿		
5	城市		
6	漂亮		
7	吵		
8	春天		
9	春假		
10	到		
11	进		
12	家		
13	可爱		

No.	Word	Pinyin	Definition
14	房间		
15	出		
16	大家		
17	清楚		
18	爷爷		
19	奶奶		
20	红		
21	茶		
22	次		
23	绿		
24	杯		
25	茶园		

II Reading • 阅读

Read the passage and then mark the statements that follow true (T) or false (F).

我叫王帅，是高一学生。我现在跟爸爸妈妈在上海。上海我以前没有来过。我是今年才来这儿的。上海很大也很漂亮，跟我的老家不太一样。我的老家没有上海大，但是也很漂亮。上海的学校很好。我在学校认识了一个新朋友。他叫李小海，是上海人。小海觉得上海的人太多了，而且挺吵的。上个周末他让我去他家玩儿。我到他家的时候，他的爷爷奶奶也在家。我们在小海的房间聊天儿的时候，他的爷爷奶奶进来了。他们请我喝红茶，聊了一下我在上海过得怎么样，然后就出去了。我以前喝过很多次绿茶，可是没有喝过红茶。现在我觉得红茶也很好喝。小海不太喜欢喝茶，所以他没有喝。我们在小海的房间听听音乐，聊聊天儿，过了一下午。

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. This year is the first time Wang Shuai has been to Shanghai. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Wang Shuai's hometown is not as big as Shanghai. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Li Xiaohai and Wang Shuai met at school. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Li Xiaohai's grandmother and grandfather had just left the house. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. Li Xiaohai's grandmother and grandfather stayed and chatted with him and Wang Shuai for the rest of the afternoon. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

III Writing • 写作

Retell the story on the previous page from Li Xiaohai's perspective.
