

欢迎：中学汉语课本

HUANYING

An Invitation to Chinese Workbook

JIAYING HOWARD AND LANTING XU



Cheng & Tsui Company
Boston

Huanying Volume 2 Part 1 Workbook

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ONLINE RESOURCES

Audio Downloads

Throughout this workbook, you will see an audio CD icon  to the left of many exercises. Audio CD icons indicate the presence of audio recordings, which are available as downloadable audio files. For information on how to download the audio files for this workbook, please see page iv of your Huanying Volume 2 textbook.



Teachers and students of all Asian languages can find and share resources, ideas, classroom activities, and more at Cheng & Tsui's free online community, PeerSource (my.cheng-tsui.com).

第一单元 交通

UNIT 1 Transportation

1.1

坐飞机还是坐火车?

By Air or By Train?

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-1-1. Each phrase will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-1-2. Each sentence will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 1.1 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-1-3.

	1	2	3	4	5
对					
错					



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 1.1 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-1-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 1-1-5. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. Q: _____

A: _____

2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____

6. Q: _____

A: _____

7. Q: _____

A: _____

8. Q: _____

A: _____



VI. Rejoinders: In Audio Clip 1-1-6 you will hear five partial conversations, followed by four possible choices designated by (A), (B), (C), and (D). Circle the choice that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner.

Note: Both the questions and the choices will be read once.

1	2	3	4	5
(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)



VII. Listen to the dialogue in Audio Clip 1-1-7 and answer the multiple-choice questions below.

Passage 1

- 1. Where does the woman want to go?
 - a. Beijing
 - b. Shanghai
 - c. Nanjing
 - d. Tianjin
- 2. How many flights will leave before 11 AM for the destination?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four

Passage 2

Which of the statements are true?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Maria is calling Julie | T | F |
| 2. Julie is going to Shanghai | T | F |
| 3. Maria has purchased a ticket for Julie | T | F |
| 4. Julie is leaving on the 10th | T | F |

Passage 3

Determine whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Weiming stayed in San Francisco for two days.

T

F
2. Weiming’s younger sister went to a summer English camp.

T

F
3. Weiming and his sister flew directly from Tokyo to San Francisco.

T

F
4. Weimin came back last night.

T

F



VIII. Listen to the dialogue in Audio Clip 1-1-8 and fill in the missing information.

Shanghai to _____		
Train Number	Time of Departure	Travel Duration
	7:25 p.m.	
#780		
		10 hours 5 minutes
#784	10:55 p.m.	

二 · 综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. How was your summer vacation?
2. He stayed (lived) in the United States for two months.
3. He came back on Sunday.

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4. We will first go to Canada and then to the United States.

5. Did you go by plane or by train?

6. How many flights are there every day from Beijing to Shanghai?

7. I want to book an airline ticket to Beijing.

8. It takes two hours to ride the train from Nanjing to Shanghai.

9. You can book the train ticket online.

10. We had a good time.

II. Pair Activity: Camp Check-out

Imagine that you and your partner are camp counselors at a summer language camp. It is the first day of Parents' Weekend, when many students leave campus with their parents and relatives. You need to compare notes with your partner in order to make a check-out record for your campers. Ask each other questions, using the pattern of “是……的” for the missing information on your record.

A's Sheet

- Model:** — 小丽是什么时候走的？
— 她是早上七点走的。
— 她是跟谁走的？
— 她是跟她爸爸走的。
— 他们是怎么走的？
— 他们是坐汽车走的。

	什么时候走的？	跟谁走的？	怎么走的？
玛丽娅	6:40		开汽车
汤姆	7:03	爷爷、奶奶	坐火车
大卫		哥哥	坐火车
凯丽	10:30		坐公共汽车
杰米		妈妈、妹妹	坐汽车
斯坦	8:02	姥爷、姥姥	
丽娜	12:15		坐火车

B's Sheet

- Model: — 小丽是什么时候走的？
— 她是早上七点走的。
— 她是跟谁走的？
— 她是跟她爸爸走的。
— 他们是怎么走的？
— 他们是坐汽车走的。

	什么时候走的？	跟谁走的？	怎么走的？
玛丽娅	6:40	妈妈	
汤姆		爷爷、奶奶	坐火车
大卫	7:56		坐火车
凯丽	10:30	姐姐	
杰米	9:48		坐汽车
斯坦		姥爷、姥姥	走路
丽娜	12:15	爸爸、妈妈	

III. Small Group Activity: Summer Vacation Survey

Step 1: Answer the questions in the form below. You can be creative; your answers do not have to reflect your own summer. Later, you will be using the information in the form to answer your classmates' questions.

你暑假去哪儿了?	
你在那儿住了多长时间?	
你是哪天回来的?	
你是怎么去的?	
你玩儿得怎么样?	

Step 2: Pair up with a partner and complete the following interview. Record your partner's answers in the space provided.

你暑假去上海了吗?	
你在那儿住了一个多星期吗?	
你是昨天回来的吗?	
你是坐火车去的吗?	
你玩儿得怎么样?	

Step 3: Interview a third classmate. Find out how the partner he/she just interviewed spent the summer. Record the answers in the space provided.

你的朋友暑假去哪儿了?	
他/她在那儿住了多长时间?	
他/她是哪天回来的?	
他/她是怎么去的?	
他/她玩儿得怎么样?	

IV. Pair Activity: Making a Travel Plan

You and your partner are planning on visiting a few Chinese cities this summer. Both of you have done some research on these cities. Now you are comparing notes on the distance between Beijing and the cities that you intend to visit. Take turns asking questions in order to fill in the missing information in the table below.

A's Sheet

	离北京多少公里?	坐火车/飞机要几个小时?
天津		坐火车 2+ 小时
南京	900+	坐飞机
上海	1200+	坐火车
重庆		坐火车 30+ 小时
西安		坐飞机 2+ 小时
杭州	1100+	坐飞机

B's Sheet

	离北京多少公里?	坐火车/飞机要几个小时?
天津	160+	坐火车
南京		坐飞机 2+ 小时
上海		坐火车 10+ 小时
重庆	1500+	坐火车
西安	900+	坐火车
杭州		坐飞机 4+ 小时

V. Can you get the essential information?

Below is an online ad for train tickets. Read the ad and answer the comprehension questions.

转让火车票	
车次	T27
始发站	北京
到达站	拉萨 (Lāsà)
席别	YW
发车日期	9月19日
票数量	2
价格说明	平价
发布日期	9月14日 15:28
有效日期	9月19日
发布人	张小姐
联系	邮箱
电话	36998850
手机	13188659832
所在地	天津

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1. 谁要转让(zhuǎnràng, transfer by resell) 火车票?

2. 火车票是从哪儿到哪儿?

3. 火车票是哪一天的?

4. 有几张火车票要转让?

5. 怎么跟转让人联系(liánxì, contact)?

VI. Put the following scrambled sentences into the correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 我 住了 星期 姥姥 一个 家 在

(I stayed in my grandmother's house for a week.)

2. 开 非常 动车 快 得

(The bullet train drives very fast.)

3. 从 坐 去 只 小时 上海 东京 两个 飞机 要

(It only takes two hours to fly from Shanghai to Tokyo.)

4. 下课 打 再 以后 先 我 作业 网球 去 做

(After class, I will first go play tennis and then do my homework.)

5. 在玩吗你好美国得

(Did you have a good time in America?)

6. 有航班每天香港八个去

(There are eight flights to Hong Kong every day.)

7. 的帮请去机票我一张订旧金山

(Please help me book an airline ticket to San Francisco.)

8. 回来我的飞机星期三 是坐

(I came back by plane last Wednesday.)

VII. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A

从
飞机
直飞
快
清楚
航班
帮
订票

B

bāng
hángbān
kuài
fēijī
dìng piào
zhífēi
qīngchǔ
cóng

C

reserve a ticket
fly directly, direct flight
airplane
help
fast, rapid
clear
from
flight

VIII. Email Exchange

Suppose your pen pal from Beijing has just sent you an email. After reading it, write a reply.

Send	Reply	Reply all	Forward	Print	Delete
<p>你好!</p> <p>你的暑假过得怎么样? 暑假的时候, 有没有出去玩儿?</p> <p>这个暑假我很忙, 因为我参加了学校的网球队, 每天上午都要训练。老师又给了我们很多暑假作业, 所以每天下午, 我都要做两、三个小时作业。</p> <p>我爷爷奶奶住在天津, 他们让我去玩儿。天津离北京不远, 坐火车只要一个小时。我是八月去天津的。因为网球队从星期一到星期五都要训练, 所以我和父母打算坐星期六上午的火车去, 坐星期天晚上的火车回来。可是因为那是一个周末, 去天津的人非常多。星期六上午我们到火车站去买票的时候, 上午的火车票没有了。还好在车站外边有个人要转让 (resell) 去天津的车票, 可是他只有两张票。最后, 我和妈妈先去了天津, 我爸爸是坐下午的火车来的。我想下次我们应该早一点儿去买车票, 不应该等到最后一分钟。</p> <p>我们学校九月一日开学。你们呢?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">你的朋友: 王中远</p>					

Send	Reply	Reply all	Forward	Print	Delete

三·汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

cóng 人 从从从从 (4)

fēi 飞 飞飞飞 (3)

jī 木 机机机机 (6)

zhí 十 直直直直 (8)

qīng 氵 清清清清 (11)

chǔ 木 楚楚楚楚 (13)

kuài 忄 快快快快 (7)

dòng 力 动动动动 (6)

háng 舟 航航航航 (10)

bān 王 一 二 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 班 班 班 班 (10)

班 班 班 班

bāng 巾 一 二 三 丰 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 邦 (9)

帮 帮 帮 帮

dìng 讠 一 讠 讠 讠 订 订 订 订 (4)

订 订 订 订

piào 示 一 厂 厂 西 西 西 西 西 票 票 票 票 (11)

票 票 票 票

1.2

接大卫

Meeting David

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-2-1. Each phrase will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-2-2. Each sentence will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



III. Listen to the recording of the dialogue from Lesson 1.2 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-2-3.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



IV. Listen to Audio Clip 1-2-4 and determine whether the movement is toward the speaker (来) or away from the speaker (去). Check the correct box.

	来	去
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 1-2-5. Each question will be read twice. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions based on the lesson dialogue. You may write your answers either in pinyin or in characters.

1. Q: _____

A: _____

2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____

6. Q: _____

A: _____



VI. Rejoinders: In Audio Clip 1-2-6 you will hear six partial conversations, followed by four possible choices designated by (A), (B), (C) and (D). Circle the choice that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner.

Note: Both the questions and the choices will be read once.

1	2	3	4	5	6
(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)



VII. Audio Clip 1-2-7 includes three short listening passages. Each passage is followed by one or more multiple-choice questions based on the content. After listening to each passage, circle the response that best corresponds to what you hear. Each passage will be read twice.

Passage 1

Where does the person want to go?

- a. People's Square
- b. the airport
- c. Nanjing Road
- d. the train station

Passage 2

The person calls to:

- a. ask her mom to pick her up at the airport
- b. tell her mom when Julie is leaving for Shanghai
- c. confirm her mom's flight information
- d. give her flight arrival information

Passage 3

1. Where are the speakers planning to go?
 - a. Beijing
 - b. Xi'an
 - c. Xidan
 - d. the airport
2. When are they likely to leave?
 - a. 6:40
 - b. 4:00
 - c. 4:30
 - d. 3:40

二 · 综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. He has come back from Beijing.

2. Yesterday afternoon we went out.

3. We will meet our friend at the airport.

4. Can you tell me the flight number?

5. My plane arrived at the San Francisco International Airport at 8:15.

6. We can take the subway to go to the airport.

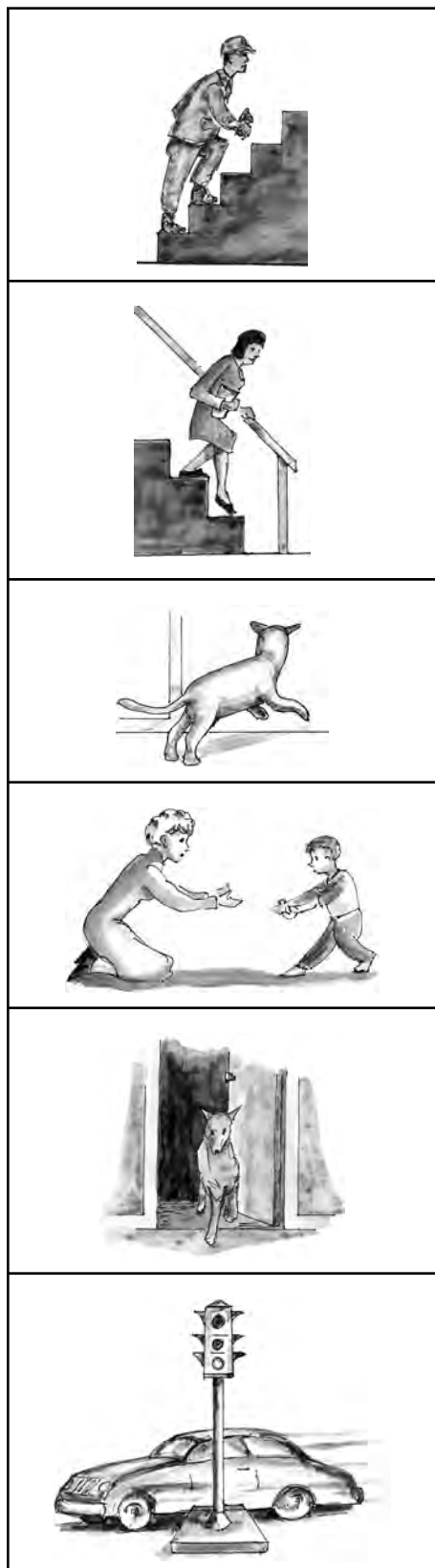
7. Which airline did you fly? (Which airline's plane did you take?)

8. He likes to worry.

9. Opposite the subway station, there is a bus stop.

10. It is convenient to change to the airport bus at People's Square.

II. Match the following pictures in the left column with the expressions in the right column.



出去

进来

下来

回去

过来

上去

III. Pair Activity

Imagine that you and your partner are both working as program assistants at Beijing Chinese Language Summer Camp. Your job today is to create a spreadsheet of the campers' travel plans, so that the program coordinator can arrange transportation to pick up the students. Ask each other questions to fill in the missing information on the spreadsheet.

A's Sheet

学生姓名	怎么来	航空公司/ 火车站名	航班号/ 火车号	到达 时间
王新明	坐飞机		DA 889	
马天游		北京西站		8:02AM
汤小鹏	坐飞机		NW 880	
金爱云		东南航空公司		12:37PM
丁丽	坐飞机		CA998	
林学卫		港龙航空公司		4:50PM
张小龙	坐火车		TZ24	

B's Sheet

学生姓名	怎么来	航空公司/ 火车站名	航班号/ 火车号	到达 时间
王新明		港龙航空公司		3:26PM
马天游	坐火车		P1137	
汤小鹏		西北航空公司		4:08PM
金爱云	坐飞机		DN126	
丁丽		中国航空公司		11:28AM
林学卫	坐飞机		DA136	
张小龙		北京站		10:45AM

IV. Mixer Activity

You are traveling in China by yourself and staying at the Beijing International Youth Hostel. At breakfast this morning, you overhear a group of high school students talking about their travel plans and think that you might be able to find a travel buddy.

Walk around the classroom and strike up conversations with others until you find the person who has the same itinerary as yours. Write down your travel buddy's name in the space provided on your card.

<p>A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will be traveling to Nanjing first, and then Shanghai. You are leaving for Nanjing the day after tomorrow. You will fly Air China CA537 to Nanjing. Your flight leaves at 9:00 AM. You will be leaving for the airport at 6:30 AM. You will be going to the airport on the airport shuttle. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>A'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will be traveling to Nanjing first, and then Shanghai. You are leaving for Nanjing the day after tomorrow. You will fly Air China CA537 to Nanjing. Your flight leaves at 9:00 AM. You will be leaving for the airport at 6:30 AM. You will be going to the airport on the airport shuttle. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are going to Shanghai first, and then to Chongqing. You are leaving for Shanghai tomorrow evening. You will take the train to Shanghai. Your train number is TZ 258. Your train leaves the Beijing Railway Station at 8:20 PM. You will leave for the train station after dinner. You will take the bus to the train station. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>B'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are going to Shanghai first, and then to Chongqing. You are leaving for Shanghai tomorrow evening. You will take the train to Shanghai. Your train number is TZ 258. Your train leaves the Beijing Railway Station at 8:20 PM. You will leave for the train station after dinner. You will take the bus to the train station. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <p>_____</p>

<p>C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be traveling to Nanjing first, and then Shanghai. • You are leaving for Nanjing the day after tomorrow. • You will take the train to Nanjing. Your train number is TZ868. • Your train leaves at 8:00 PM. • You will be leaving for the train station at 6:30 PM. • You will be going to the train station by subway. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>C'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be traveling to Nanjing first, and then Shanghai. • You are leaving for Nanjing the day after tomorrow. • You will take the train to Nanjing. Your train number is TZ868. • Your train leaves at 8:00 PM. • You will be leaving for the train station at 6:30 PM. • You will be going to the train station by subway. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be traveling to Xi'an first, and then to Chongqing. • You will be leaving for Xi'an next Tuesday. • You will be taking Air China's CA 588 to Xi'an. • Your flight is at 2:55 PM. • You will be leaving for the airport at 11 AM on Tuesday. • You will be going to the airport on the airport shuttle. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>D'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be traveling to Xi'an first, and then to Chongqing. • You will be leaving for Xi'an next Tuesday. • You will be taking Air China's CA 588 to Xi'an. • Your flight is at 2:55 PM. • You will be leaving for the airport at 11 AM on Tuesday. • You will be going to the airport on the airport shuttle. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <p>_____</p>

<p>E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are going to Shanghai first, and then to Chongqing. You will take the train to Shanghai. Your train number is TZ 258. You are leaving for Shanghai next Monday. Your train leaves the Beijing Railway Station at 8:20 PM. You will leave for the train station at 7:00PM. You will take the subway to the train station. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <hr/>	<p>E'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are going to Shanghai first, and then to Chongqing. You will take the train to Shanghai. Your train number is TZ 258. You are leaving for Shanghai next Monday. Your train leaves the Beijing Railway Station at 8:20 PM. You will leave for the train station at 7:00 PM. You will take the subway to the train station. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <hr/>
<p>F</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will be traveling to Xi'an first, and then to Chongqing. You will be taking Air China's CA 588 to Xi'an. Your flight is at 2:55 PM. You will be leaving for Xi'an tomorrow. You will be leaving for the airport at 10:45 AM tomorrow. You will be going to the airport by first taking the subway, and then switching to the airport shuttle at Xidan. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <hr/>	<p>F'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will be traveling to Xi'an first, and then to Chongqing. You will be taking Air China's CA 588 to Xi'an. Your flight is at 2:55 PM. You will be leaving for Xi'an tomorrow. You will be leaving for the airport at 10:45 AM tomorrow. You will be going to the airport by first taking the subway, and then switching to the airport shuttle at Xidan. <p>My travel buddy is</p> <hr/>

V. Getting to the Holiday Inn in Pudong

Read the directions and answer the questions in Chinese.

从上海火车站:

火车站 — 地铁1号线 — 人民广场 — 换地铁2号线 —
东方路站 — 出租车(11元) — 浦东假日酒店 (jià rì jiǔ diàn,
Holiday Inn)

从浦东机场:

浦东机场 — 磁浮列车 (cí fú liè chē, MAGLEV, or magnetic levitation) —
龙阳路 (Lóngyáng) — 地铁2号线 — 东方路站 — 出租车
(11元) — 浦东假日酒店 (jià rì jiǔ diàn, Holiday Inn)

1. 从火车站去浦东假日酒店, 可以坐什么车?

2. 从火车站去浦东假日酒店, 要换地铁吗?

3. 去浦东假日酒店, 在哪儿下地铁?

4. 从浦东机场去浦东假日酒店, 可以坐什么车?

5. 从浦东机场去浦东假日酒店, 要换地铁吗?

VI. Story Narration

Directions: The following six pictures depict a story. Study the pictures carefully, and then write a narrative based on the pictures. Your story should have a beginning, a middle, and an end. You should use the directional complements whenever you can.

1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)



VII. Put the following scrambled sentences into the correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 我 去 我的 昨天 朋友 机场 接

(Yesterday I went to the airport to meet my friend.)

2. 飞机 上海 的 他 了 坐 航空公司

(He flew the Shanghai airline.)

3. 机场 两点半 到 国际 他 下午 了 浦东

(He arrived at Pudong International Airport at 2:30 PM.)

4. 回 坐 专线车 机场 学校 我们

(We took the airport bus to go back to school.)

5. 你 在 我 站的 等 地铁 对面

(I will wait for you across from the subway station.)

6. 要 机场 我 去 家 至少 一个 从 小时

(It takes at least an hour to go to the airport from my house.)

VIII. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A

着急
机场
路上
够
地铁
航空公司
爱
至少
游泳
换
一路顺风
站
专线
接

B

yóuyóǒng
zhuānxiàn
dìtiě
jiē
zhìshǎo
yīlùshùnfēng
huàn
zháojí
lùshàng
zhàn
hángkōng gōngsī
gòu
jīchǎng
ài

C

airline
on the way
airport
meet (someone)
swim
subway
Bon voyage!
worried
designated route
station, stop
enough
love
at least
change

IX. Would you make a reservation for me?

Your friend has sent you the following email.

Send	Reply	Reply all	Forward	Print	Delete
<p>你好！我们下个星期有三个考试，这几天我每天从早到晚都在学习，没有时间做别的。下个周末，父母让我回香港去看爷爷，因为下个星期五是我爷爷90岁的生日。那天晚上七点，我们要去香港假日酒店给我爷爷过生日。你能帮我订一张从北京去香港的机票吗？我想星期五吃了午饭就走，因为我们星期五下午没有课。谢谢你啊！</p> <p style="text-align: right;">丽红</p>					

You decide to book a ticket on Dragon Air. Take a look at their flight schedule (on next page) and make a reservation for your friend, Lihong. After that, write an email to Lihong, telling her as many details as possible about her flight.

Send	Reply	Reply all	Forward	Print	Delete
<p>丽红：你好！</p>					

港龙航空
航班时间表

北京 至 香港

航班	出发 (当地时间)	到达 (当地时间)	中途停留	旅途时间 (小时)
KA5317*	PEK 07:50	HKG 11:25	0	03:35
KA1101*	PEK 08:00	HKG 11:25	0	03:25
KA905	PEK 08:00	HKG 11:45	0	03:45
KA1111*	PEK 09:30	HKG 13:05	0	03:35
KA907	PEK 10:00	HKG 13:45	0	03:45
KA901	PEK 12:20	HKG 16:05	0	03:45
KA1109*	PEK 13:00	HKG 16:25	0	03:25
KA991	PEK 13:20	HKG 17:05	0	03:45
KA1115*	PEK 15:30	HKG 18:50	0	03:20
KA909	PEK 16:20	HKG 20:05	0	03:45
KA1117*	PEK 17:30	HKG 20:50	0	03:20
KA993	PEK 18:00	HKG 21:45	0	03:45
KA1107*	PEK 18:30	HKG 22:20	0	03:50
KA903	PEK 19:30	HKG 23:15	0	03:45
KA997	PEK 21:05	HKG 00:45+1	0	03:40

*代码共享航班。中国国际航空

三·汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

yóu 游 12 strokes
游 游 游 游

yǒng 泳 8 strokes
泳 泳 泳 泳

chǎng 场 6 strokes
场 场 场 场

zhuān 专 4 strokes
专 专 专 专

xiàn 线 8 strokes
线 线 线 线

jiē 接 11 strokes
接 接 接 接

kōng 空 8 strokes
空 空 空 空

shùn 顺 9 strokes
顺 顺 顺 顺

fēng 风 4 strokes
风 风 风 风

1.3

去机场

Going to the Airport

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-3-1. Each phrase will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-3-2. Each sentence will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 1.3 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-3-3.

	1	2	3
对			
错			



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 1.3 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-3-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 1-3-5. Each question will be read twice. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions based on the lesson dialogues. You may write your answers either in pinyin or in characters.

1. Q: _____
- A: _____
- _____

2. Q: _____
A: _____
3. Q: _____
A: _____

4. Q: _____
A: _____
5. Q: _____
A: _____
6. Q: _____
A: _____
7. Q: _____
A: _____



VI. Rejoinders: In Audio Clip 1-3-6 you will hear five partial conversations, followed by four possible choices designated by (A), (B), (C) and (D). Circle the choice that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner.

Note: Both the questions and the choices will be read once.

1	2	3	4	5
(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)



VII. Audio Clip 1-3-7 includes three short listening passages. Each passage is followed by one or more multiple-choice questions based on the content. After listening to each passage, circle the response that best corresponds to what you hear. Each passage will be read twice.

Passage 1

What is the status of Xiao Wen's flight?

- a. It has arrived.
- b. It is rescheduled to arrive at 8:00.
- c. It is waiting at the International Terminal.
- d. It is delayed.

Passage 2

1. Based on the announcement, how often does the bus run in the morning on Tuesday?
 - a. every fifteen minutes
 - b. every twenty minutes
 - c. every twenty-five minutes
 - d. every half hour
2. If you are going to take the bus from the terminal on a Saturday morning, you can expect a bus leaving at:
 - a. 9:10
 - b. 9:20
 - c. 9:30
 - d. 9:45

Passage 3

1. Where is Jimmy now?
 - a. He is at a friend's house.
 - b. He is having dinner with friends.
 - c. He is at a bus station.
 - d. He is on a bus.
2. Jimmy wanted to tell his parents
 - a. not to wait for him for dinner
 - b. that he was already on the bus
 - c. that he was going to take a taxi home
 - d. that he needed a ride home

二 · 综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. We waited for you for fifteen minutes but you didn't come.

2. The traffic to the airport is congested.

3. Go towards the left. International Arrivals are there.

4. Let me take a look at the flight information.

5. Don't worry, we still have time.

6. David's flight was delayed for one hour.

7. There is a flight to Beijing every hour.

8. Hurry, his plane is about to arrive.

II. Pair Activity: Be Your Friend's Keeper

A's Sheet

You and your friend made a pact at the beginning of the year: you will remind each other every Saturday about what has been planned for the coming week, so that both of you can manage your time better. Following the model, tell your friend what is coming up for the week. Your friend will be listening and writing your events down in his/her student planner.

Model: 你：我要有汉语考试了。
你朋友：是吗？哪天？
你：星期一。
你朋友：好。

十月	
星期一	汉语考试：八点一刻
星期二	凯丽从北京回来 CA25，九点半到
星期三	小文的生日会 晚上六点

十月	
星期四	下午有物理考试
星期五	丁老师的生日
星期六	爸爸下午去 杭州
星期日	

Switch. Now it's time for you to write down your friend's schedule. Listen carefully and enter the events in the student planner below.

星期一：	星期四：
星期二：	星期五：
星期三：	星期六/日：

B's Sheet

You and your friend made a pact at the beginning of the year: you will remind each other every Saturday about what has been planned for the coming week, so that both of you can manage your time better. Following the model, have a conversation with your friend. Listen carefully and enter his/her events in your student planner below.

Model: 你朋友： 我要有汉语考试了。
你： 是吗？哪天？
你朋友： 星期一。
你： 好。

星期一：	星期四：
星期二：	星期五：
星期三：	星期六/日：

Switch! Now it's your turn to tell your friend what is coming up for the week. Your friend will be listening and writing down your events in his/her student planner.

十月		十月	
星期一	下午第一节课： 化学考试	星期四	1.4 汉字考试
星期二	三点篮球队比赛	星期五	游泳比赛
星期三	妈妈从旧金山回来	星期六	汤姆的生日会
		星期日	

III. Pair Activity: Mini-Dialogue

Directions: Pair up with a classmate and complete the following three dialogues according to the suggestions.

<p>A1 You start</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask where the Airport Shuttle #6 bus station is. • Tell B that you'd like to go to the airport. • Ask B if he knows how often the bus runs. • Thank B. 	<p>B1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask A which direction he/she is going. • Tell A that the bus stop for the direction towards the airport is across the street. • Tell A that the bus runs every twenty minutes.
<p>A2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask B which direction he/she would like to go. • Tell B that the bus stop for the direction towards the train station is next to the library. • Tell B that the bus runs every ten minutes. 	<p>B2 You start</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask A where the bus #101 stop is. • Tell A that you are going to the train station. • Ask A if he/she knows how often the bus runs. • Thank A.
<p>A3 You start</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask B if flight DA 580 has arrived. • Point out to B that the flight seems to be delayed. • Tell B that the flight is delayed for two hours. 	<p>B3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest to A to go to the flight arrival information board. • Ask A how long the delay is. • Suggest to A to wait at the airport cafe.

IV. Group Activity: 一样还是不一样?

Directions: Imagine that you are working as a market researcher for a major school supplies company. You have been asked to survey high school students about which color will be “in” next season.

Step1: First, complete the questionnaire below for yourself. You will be using this questionnaire when interviewed by your classmates.

文具	一样	不一样	哪个好?
1. 红色、蓝色和黄色的练习本一样好看吗?			
2. 浅蓝色、浅绿色和浅黄色的优盘一样漂亮吗?			
3. 灰色、黑色和棕色的笔一样有用吗?			
4. 紫色、蓝色和黄色的文件夹一样好用吗?			
5. 蓝色、绿色和粉色的尺子你一样喜欢吗?			
6. 红色、黄色和蓝色的书包一样美吗?			
7. 绿色、蓝色和粉色的MP3播放器一样好用吗?			

Step 2: Select three questions from the questionnaire above and interview one classmate. Record his/her answers in the form below.

问题	一样	不一样	哪个好?

Step 3: Select another three questions to interview a different classmate. Record his/her answers in the form below.

问题	一样	不一样	哪个好?

Step 4: Complete the following sentence: 同学们好像喜欢_____

_____○

V. What was the problem?

On his business trip to Beijing, Da Zhong decided to stop in Shanghai to visit his younger brother, Xiao Zhong, who is at a study abroad program in Shanghai. Xiao Zhong was supposed to meet Da Zhong at the airport, but something went wrong.

Step 1: Read the email Da Zhong sent to his parents, and figure out what the problem was.

Send	Reply	Reply all	Forward	Print	Delete
<p>爸爸妈妈好!</p> <p>我今天早上到上海了。</p> <p>星期四下午我离开家以后，就坐机场专线车去机场。可是因为路上非常堵，三个小时以后才到机场。等我到机场的时候，我要坐的中国国际航空公司的飞机已经离开了旧金山。我问航空公司的小姐，有没有下一个航班的票，我可以坐下一个航班去上海。中国国际航空公司的小姐说，国航一天只有一个航班去上海，我可以坐星期五的，也可以坐别的航空公司的飞机。我想，因为我下个星期一就要去北京开会，星期五走，要星期六才能到上海（因为中国的时间跟美国不一样），这样就会没有时间跟小中一起过周末了。所以我告诉国航的小姐，我愿意坐别的航空公司的飞机。她帮我看了美国西北航空公司的航班，订了一张晚上十二点去上海的票。我在机场给小中发了电邮，告诉他我会坐星期五12点pm的飞机去上海，从旧金山飞上海要十四个小时，我让他到时候来机场接我。</p> <p>我到上海浦东国际机场的时候已经是星期六早上了。在机场我没看到小中，就给他打电话，他还在睡觉呢。他问我，“你不是要晚上才到上海吗？怎么现在就到了？”我说，“我的飞机是半夜(bànyè, midnight)离开旧</p>					

金山的，飞了十四个小时，所以早上就到了。”小中说：“你不是说你的航班十二点pm离开旧金山吗？十二点pm是中午，不是半夜啊。”我想，对啊，是我写错(xiěcuò, write incorrectly)了。

今天，小中带我去了浦东，明天我们要去人民广场和人民公园。我们玩得很高兴。

大中

Step 2: Suppose you are Xiao Zhong. You received an email from your friend, asking whether you met Da Zhong at the airport. Write a reply telling your friend what happened.

Send	Reply	Reply all	Forward	Print	Delete
------	-------	-----------	---------	-------	--------

小中：你好！

你说星期五要去机场接你哥哥大中。接到了吗？这个周末你们玩得还好吗？我想星期天晚上请你和大中去看电影《长江七号》，你们有空儿吗？

海生

Send	Reply	Reply all	Forward	Print	Delete
------	-------	-----------	---------	-------	--------

海生：

VI. Put the following scrambled sentences into the correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 二十分钟 专线车 一班 每 机场 有

(The airport bus runs every twenty minutes.)

2. 上海 晚点 去 了 航班 的

(The flight to Shanghai is delayed.)

3. 上海 说 航班 988次 了 信息 航班 到

(The flight information says that Flight 988 has arrived in Shanghai.)

4. 我们 堵 太 地铁 去 交通 了 , 坐 吧 因为

(Because the traffic is too congested, let's take the subway.)

5. 往 应该 还是 我们 右 左 往 走

(Should we turn right or left?)

VII. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A

急
到达
班
好像
一样
信息
晚点
出口
出租车
往
走
交通
堵

B

dǔ
xìnxī
zǒu
chūkǒu
dàodá
yīyàng
jiāotōng
hǎoxiàng
wǎndiǎn
jí
wàng
chūzūchē
bān

C

taxi
exit
the same, similarly
arrive
anxious, worried
information
seems as if
(scheduled) run
congested
in the direction of, towards
traffic, transportation
delayed
walk

1.4

大卫到了
David Has Arrived

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-4-1. Each phrase will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-4-2. Each sentence will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 1.4 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-4-3.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 1.4 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-4-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 1-4-5. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. Q: _____

A: _____

2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____

6. Q: _____

A: _____



VI. Rejoinders: In Audio Clip 1-4-6 you will hear five partial conversations, followed by four possible choices designated by (A), (B), (C) and (D). Circle the choice that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner.

Note: Both the questions and the choices will be read once.

1	2	3	4	5
(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)



VII. Audio Clip 1-4-7 includes several short listening passages. Each passage is followed by one or more multiple-choice questions based on the content. After listening to each passage, circle the response that best corresponds to what you hear. Each passage will be read twice.

Passage 1

How is the person going to travel?

- a. by car
- b. by bus
- c. by train
- d. by airplane

Passage 2

If you are traveling from Beijing to Xi'an, how many bags can you carry onto the plane?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

Passage 3

1. Where is Zhang Wen at the time of this phone call?
 - a. at the train station
 - b. at the subway station
 - c. at the airport
 - d. at the taxi stand
2. How long may it take before Ding Li sees Zhang Wen?
 - a. ten minutes
 - b. a half hour
 - c. forty minutes
 - d. an hour

二·综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. How long did it take to fly from Shanghai to San Francisco?

2. The airport runway was a little congested.

3. My plane took off at 3:00.

4. He had two pieces of luggage.

5. This piece of luggage is not very heavy.

6. This writer has written five novels.

7. He doesn't know how to type, so I have helped him with typing.

8. It is strange that my detective novel is missing.

9. As soon as he read the detective novel, he wanted to be a detective.

10. Would you take the luggage for me?

II. Insert “了” in the following texts where necessary.

Directions: Each of the following sentences includes blank spaces where a “了” may be necessary to form a grammatically correct statement. Read the sentences carefully and insert “了” where necessary.

1. 你学_____几年_____汉语?

2. 你做_____作业_____没有_____?

3. 我妈妈不在_____家。她去_____温哥华_____。

4. 飞机要_____起飞_____，请_____大家坐好。

5. 玛丽娅的朋友_____张爷爷写_____很多本_____小说。

6. 真奇怪_____，张老师的汉语书怎么_____不见_____?

7. 大卫的飞机晚点_____，因为_____香港机场的跑道非常堵_____。

8. 你今天带_____几支笔？可以不可以_____借给_____我
_____一支？
9. 暑假的时候，我去_____旧金山看爷爷奶奶_____。然后
又从_____旧金山飞_____去温哥华看_____我中学的同
学_____。
10. 我爸爸在_____这个美国电脑公司做_____客户服务做
_____十五年，现在他是_____这个公司的经理。

III. Pair Activity: Commuter Survey

For “Spare the Air Day” yesterday, all of your classmates took the schoolbus to school. How long did each student ride on the schoolbus? You and your partner decided to do an informal inquiry among your fellow students. Now you are trying to put together a complete survey before making recommendations to the school administration on how they should improve the bus schedules. Following the model, fill out the missing information in your survey form.

Model: — 大卫的家离学校有多远？
— 有五公里。
— 他坐校车坐了很久？
— 坐了十五分钟。

A's Sheet

学生姓名	家离学校有多远	坐校车坐了多久?
大卫		十五分钟
玛丽娅	五十公里	
凯丽		十分钟
杰米	二十三公里	
子安		一个半小时
学友	三公里	
玛丽		半个小时
妮娜	三十二公里	
凯文		五十分钟

B's Sheet

学生姓名	家离学校有多远	坐校车坐了很久?
大卫	五公里	
玛丽娅		一个小时
凯丽	三公里	
杰米		半个小时
子安	七十八公里	
学友		十分钟
玛丽	二十四公里	
妮娜		四十五分钟
凯文	四十五公里	

IV. Pair Activity: I Did It My Way

Step 1: Complete the following sentences by yourself, using 一……就……. Don't let your partner see your answers.

1. 我一看小说 _____
2. 我一学汉语 _____
3. 我一吃中国饭 _____
4. 我一游泳 _____
5. 我一坐飞机 _____
6. 我一放暑假 _____

Step 2: Take turns to ask and answer questions. You may answer your partner's questions based on your sentences above. Listen carefully to your partner's answers and record the answers in the space provided.

Model: — 你一放暑假就做什么?
— 我一放暑假就去北京。

1. 我一放暑假 _____
2. 我一坐飞机 _____
3. 我一吃中国饭 _____
4. 我一看小说 _____
5. 我一游泳 _____
6. 我一学汉语 _____

V. Group Activity: The “Busy-ness” of Life

Imagine that you are a news reporter for your school’s radio station. Your assignment today is to interview as many students as you can to find out how much time they typically spend on certain activities.

Step 1: Before starting the interviews, write down how you would ask the following questions:

1. How long do you spend on homework?

2. How long do you sleep?

3. How long do you spend on exercises?

4. How long do you spend on computer games?

5. How long do you listen to music?

6. How long do you spend talking to friends on the phone?

Step 2: Circulate in the classroom and interview as many students as you can. Each time you receive an answer to a question, keep a tally in the appropriate column.

	< 1 hour	1–2 hours	2–3 hours	3–4 hours	> 6 hours
Question 1					
Question 2					
Question 3					
Question 4					
Question 5					
Question 6					

Step 3: Write a summary of the data you collected above. The beginning of your summary has been written for you:

大家都知道，中学生的生活非常忙。他们都忙什么呢？最近我采访了_____个学生，看看他们每天做什么，做多久。下面是我采访的结果：

[illegible]

VI. Put the following scrambled sentences into correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 重 比较 这 行李 两件

(These two pieces of luggage are relatively heavy.)

2. 什么 去 飞机 的 起飞 香港 时候

(When will the plane to Hong Kong take off?)

3. 老 月 都 那位 每天 这个 作家 打字 我 帮

(This month I am helping that old writer with typing every day.)

4. 作家 小说 那位 了 十本 写

(That writer has written ten novels.)

5. 暑假 我们 不错 得 的 过

(We had a pretty good summer vacation.)

6. 一个 了 包 可是 带 三个 他 不见了 ,

(He brought three bags, but one is missing.)

VII. Which airline shall I take?

Suppose your friend is planning an international trip. Somehow, she has enough stuff for two huge suitcases. She has asked you to find out which airlines will allow her to check the two suitcases for free. Read the following web page and recommend two airlines to your friend.

(You may refer to “Extend Your Knowledge” in Lesson 1.4 in the textbook to finish the reading task.)



航空公司行李规定(guīdìng, regulations)

西北航空公司

电话: 010-65053505

托运行李: 两件, 每件32公斤, 三边之和 (sānbīānzhīhé, the total of three sides — length, width and height) 不超过(chāoguò, exceed)

158CM

手提行李: 一件, 18公斤, 三边之和不超过113CM

东方航空公司

电话: 010-64681166

托运行李: 两件, 每件32公斤, 一大一小, 158CM, 110CM

手提行李: 一件, 5公斤, 三边之和不超过115CM

(超重每5公斤罚(fá, fine) 900人民币)

美国联合(liánhé, unite) 航空公司 (美联航)
电话: 010-64631111
托运行李: 两件, 每件32公斤, 三边之和不超
过158CM
手提行李: 一件, 23公斤, 三边之和不超
过118CM

国际航空公司 (国航)
电话: 010-66013336
托运行李: 两件, 每件32公斤, 一大一小,
158CM, 115 CM
手提行李: 一件, 10公斤, 三边之和40*50*60CM

加拿大航空公司 (加航)
电话: 010-64682001
托运行李: 两件, 每件32公斤, 三边之和不超
过158CM
手提行李: 一件, 8公斤, 112CM
(超重罚1020人民币)

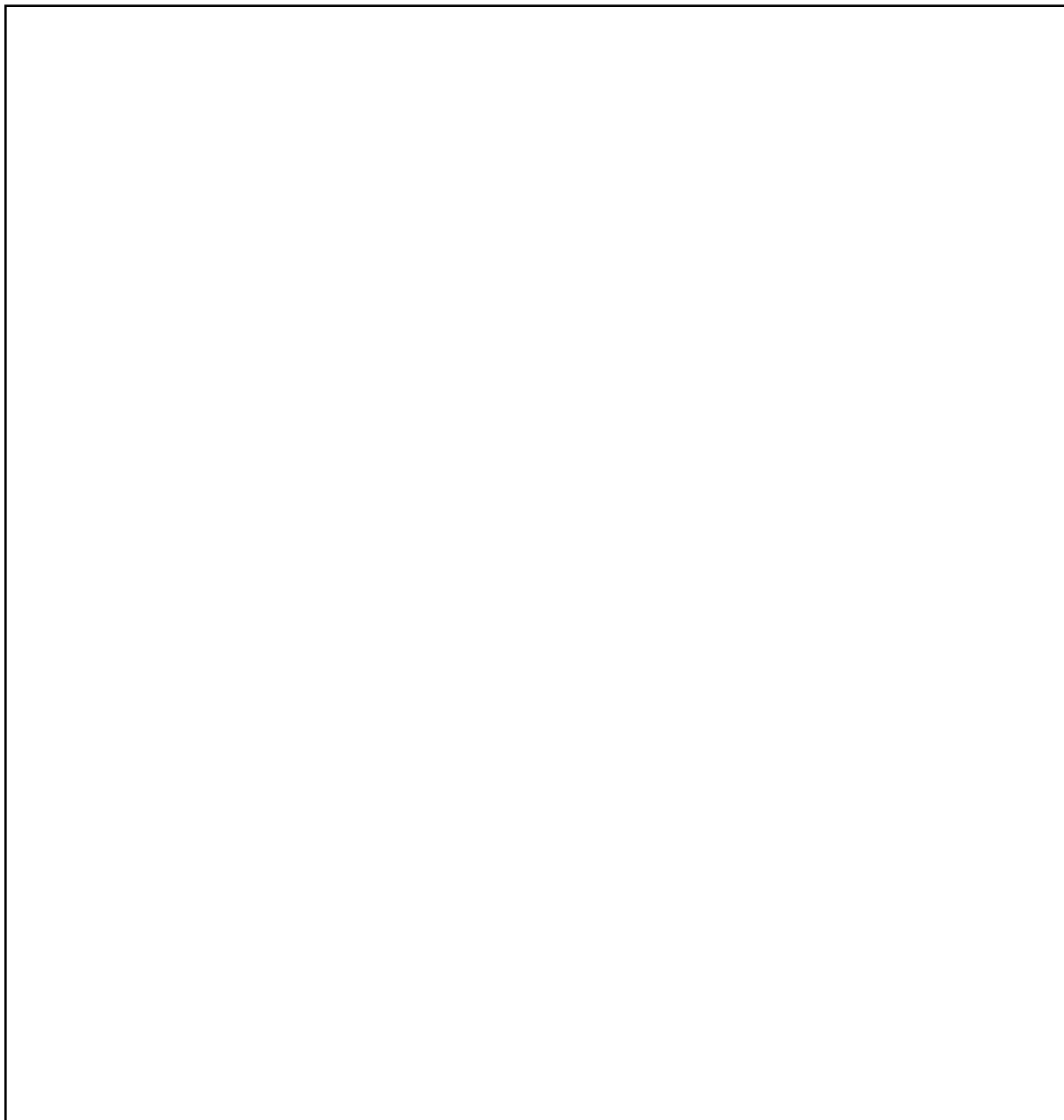
Your recommendation:

航空公司	托运行李规定	手提行李规定
1		
2		

VIII. Pair Activity: What's your favorite novel?

Step 1: Write down the name of a novel that you like a lot (you can write the title in any language).

Step 2: Write five sentences about the novel in Chinese, describing things such as the major characters, the plot, the setting, the time period... If you don't know the words, feel free to draw pictures.

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for students to write five sentences about their favorite novel in Chinese or to draw pictures related to the novel.

Step 3: Tell your partner in Chinese about your favorite novel.

IX. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A	B	C
跑道	xínglǐ	heavy
比较	yīyuàn	how long
起飞	qíguài	luggage
不错	xiǎoshuō	type (on a keyboard or computer)
小说	pǎodào	pretty good, not bad
拿	xiě	detective
找	zhòng	become ill
侦探	duōjiǔ	take, carry
行李	zuòjiā	novel
多久	dǎzì	hospital
重	zhǎo	writer
奇怪	bǐjiào	odd, strange
医院	bù cuò	comparatively
作家	qǐfēi	runway
写	bìng	look for
打字	zhēntàn	(of a plane) take off
病	ná	write

三·汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

jiǔ 久 久 久 久 (3)

久 久 久 久

pǎo 跑 跑 跑 跑 (12)

跑 跑 跑 跑

dào 道 道 道 道 (12)

道 道 道 道

qǐ 起 起 起 起 (10)

起 起 起 起

ná 拿 拿 拿 拿 (10)

拿 拿 拿 拿

xíng 行 行 行 行 (6)

行 行 行 行

lǐ 李 李 李 李 (7)

李 李 李 李

bǐ 比 比 比 比 (4)

比 比 比 比

jiào 较 较 较 较 (10)

较 较 较 较

zhòng

里

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 (9)

重 重 重 重

cuò

金

ノ 人 人 人 人 金 金 針 針 針 針 錯 錯 錯 (13)

错错错错

 \bar{y}

E

一 丁 下 五 午 亥 医 (7)

医 医 医 医

yuàn

Р

ㄗ 卩 卩' 卩' 阝 阝 阝 院 院 (9)

院院院院

xiě

5

、 ㄣ ㄣ 写写 (5)

写 写 写 写

dă

才

一寸才打 (5)

打打打打

zì

子

· 六字字字 (6)

字 字 字 字

bing

疔

、 广 广 广 广 病 病 病 (10)

病病病病

zhǎo

寺

一十才才找找找 (7)

找找找找

1.5

你认识路吗?
Do You Know the Way?

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-5-1. Each phrase will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 1-5-2. Each sentence will be read twice: first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 1.5 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-5-3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
对						
错						



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 1.5 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 1-5-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 1-5-5. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. Q: _____

A: _____

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2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____

6. Q: _____

A: _____



VI. Rejoinders: In Audio Clip 1-5-6 you will hear five partial conversations, followed by four possible choices designated by (A), (B), (C), and (D). Circle the choice that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner.

Note: Both the questions and the choices will be read once.

1	2	3	4	5
(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)



VII. Audio Clip 1-5-7 includes several short listening passages. Each passage is followed by one or more multiple-choice questions based on the content. After listening to each passage, circle the response that best corresponds to what you hear. Each passage will be read twice.

Passage 1

1. You will most likely hear this announcement:
 - a. at a school
 - b. at a museum
 - c. at a store
 - d. at a public library
2. If you are a team member mentioned in the announcement, you will most likely:
 - a. watch the roller-skating performance this Sunday
 - b. perform roller-skating in front of the Shanghai museum
 - c. stay home and rest
 - d. teach others how to roller-skate

Passage 2

The woman wants to know:

- a. if the man went to the History Museum yesterday
- b. if the man has ever been to the History Museum
- c. if the man would like to go to the History Museum with her
- d. if the man is in the History Museum

Passage 3

Which of the following statements is true?

- a. The two women most likely will ride their bikes to Wangfujing.
- b. One of the women has been to Wangfujing before.
- c. The first woman would like to go to a bookstore.
- d. The second woman does not like to go window-shopping.

二 · 综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. How do we get to the museum?

2. I have been to the museum three times.

3. At which intersection is the square (located)?

4. You can see the hospital from here.

5. During the daytime, we can't ride bicycles in the square.

6. His cat and dog were missing yesterday afternoon.

7. He has looked seven or eight times, but hasn't found his cat yet.

8. He has asked many people, but no one has seen his cat.

9. He found his dog in a pet hospital.

10. The dog was not sick, but was very hungry.

II. Translate the following phrases into Chinese, using complements that show result. Then use these resultative complements to answer the questions under each picture.

1. look at and see _____

2. listen to and hear _____

3. look for and find _____

4. shop for and purchase _____

5. succeed in reserving _____

1.



礼物他买到了吗?

2.



火车票他订到了吗?

3.



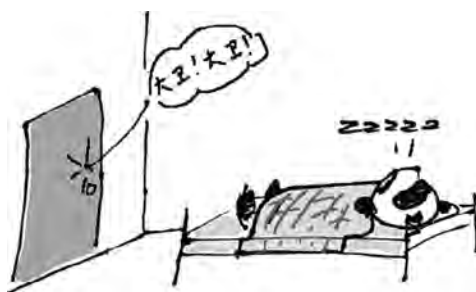
这是什么东西? 他看到了吗?

4.



丽丽的行李找到了没有?

5.



大卫听到了吗?

III. Construct a “verb + object” phrase by drawing a straight line between a verb in Column A and an appropriate noun in Column B.

A

看到
觉得
听到
养
成
找到

B

猫
学校
工作
老师
音乐
高兴

IV. Pair Activity: What have you done?

Step 1: Study the following lists of activities carefully, making sure you know what they are; then circle those activities that you have done before (your choice can go beyond your actual experience). **Attention:** Do not let your partner see your choices, because he/she will have to learn them by asking you questions.

你看过哪些电影？			
星球大战 (zhàn) (Star Wars)	外星人 (E.T.)	木兰 (Mùlán)	一个都不能少 (Not One Less)
你去过哪些城市？			
北京	上海	香港	旧金山
你学过哪些外语？			
英语	法语	日语	西班牙语
你吃过哪国饭？			
法国饭	西班牙饭	中国饭	日本饭

Step 2: Following the model below, ask your partner if he/she has done the activities in the lists. Circle your partner’s answer in the form below. **Attention:** You can ONLY ask specific yes/no questions, not the generic questions that are already given in the activity form. Make sure to ALWAYS use complete sentences.

Model: A: 你学过法语吗?
B: 学过。 or B: 没学过。

你看过哪些电影?			
星球大战 (zhàn) (Star Wars)	外星人 (E.T.)	木兰 (Mùlán)	一个都不能少 (Not One Less)
你去过哪些城市?			
北京	上海	香港	旧金山
你学过哪些外语?			
英语	法语	日语	西班牙语
你吃过哪国饭?			
法国饭	西班牙饭	中国饭	日本饭

V. Small Group Bingo

Step 1: Answer the following questions for yourself. Do not look at the bingo grid!

上个星期你

1. 喝可口可乐了吗？喝了几次？

2. 喝咖啡了吗？喝了几次？

3. 吃汉堡包了吗？吃了几次？

4. 吃热狗了吗？吃了几次？

5. 去健身房了吗？去了几次？

6. 打篮球了吗？打了几次？

7. 游泳了吗？游了几次？

8. 滑旱冰了吗？滑了几次？

9. 上网了吗？上了几次？

10. 吃中国饭了吗？吃了几次？

Step 2: Circulate around the classroom and ask your classmates the questions in the bingo grid below. **Attention:** You can only ask each student ONE question. When a student answers “Yes” to a question, write down this student’s name in the square and cross out the question. You win the game if you successfully cross out three squares in a row — horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

上个星期你吃了 三次汉堡包吗? _____	上个星期你喝了 五次咖啡吗? _____	上个星期你去了 七次健身房吗? _____
上个星期你打了 两次篮球吗? _____	上个星期你喝了 十四杯可口可乐 吗? _____	上个星期你游了 四次泳吗? _____
上个星期你吃了 三次中国饭吗? _____	上个星期你上了 六次网吗? _____	上个星期你吃了 八个热狗吗? _____

VI. Pair Activity: Draw a Map

A's Sheet

Your friend needs to take a dog to a pet hospital on 东大街. S/he doesn't know exactly where the pet hospital is. Based on the map, write five sentences that describe the location of the hospital, with as many details as possible. Try to use the following words: 街口, 靠近, 往……走, 旁边, 对面…… Then call your friend and describe the location to him/her.



办公楼	星巴克咖啡	丽水路	上海广场	
	书友书店			
东大街				
● 公共汽车站				
99电脑城			地铁站	宠物医院
熊猫大饭店			家家香饭店	

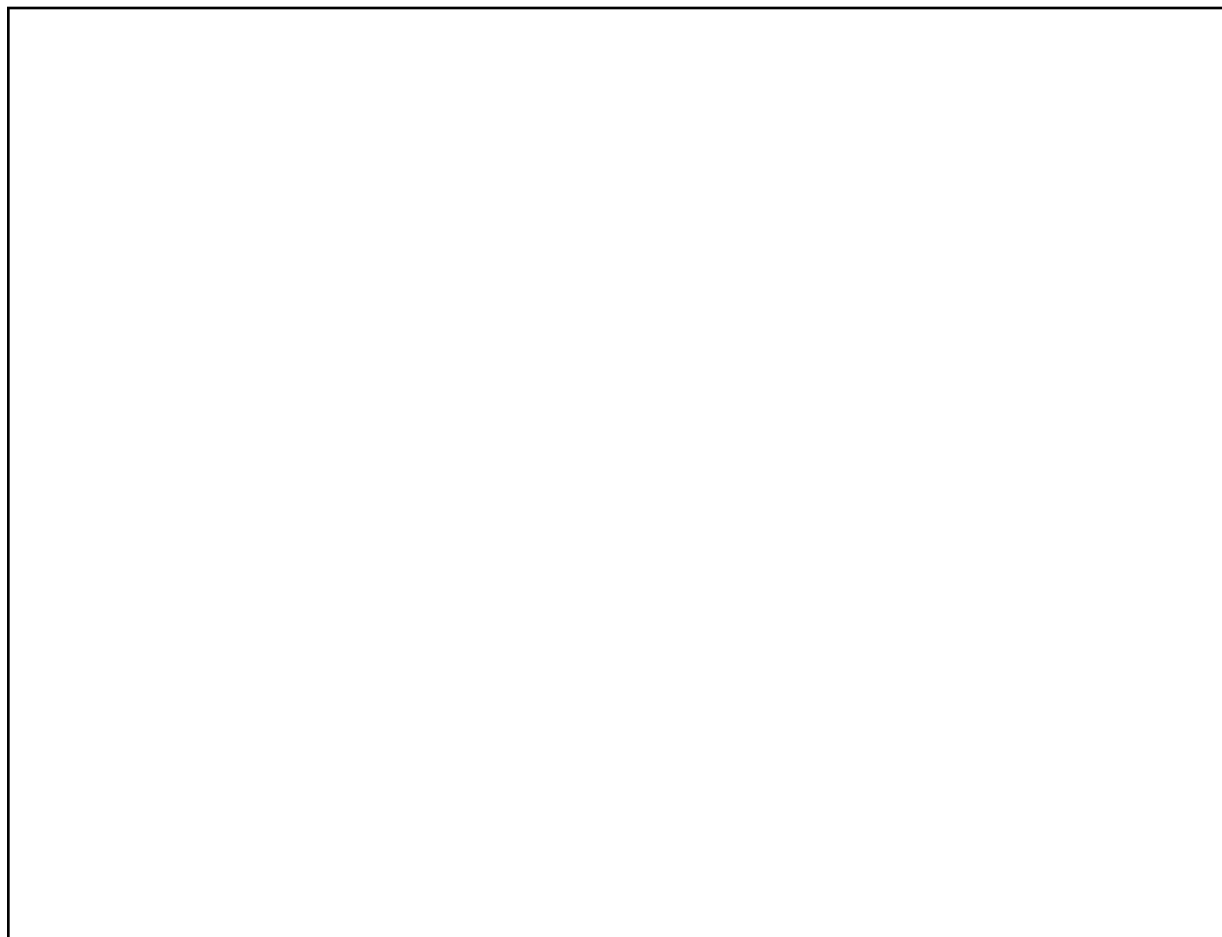
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

B's Sheet

You need to take a dog to a pet hospital on 东大街. You don't know exactly where the pet hospital is. Your friend, who has a map, will call you to tell you the location. Write five questions to ask as many details as possible about the location of the hospital. Try to use the following words: 街口, 靠近, 往……走, 旁边, 对面…… When your friend calls, draw a map according to his/her description. You can ask questions if the description is not clear.

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

Draw a map below:



VII. What do you know about the Shanghai Museum?

Read the following brochure about the Shanghai Museum and answer the comprehension questions in English.

上海博物馆介绍

上海博物馆、北京博物馆、南京博物馆和西安博物馆是中国的四大博物馆。上海博物馆有陈列面积(chénliè miànji, display area) 12000平方米(píngfāngmǐ, square meters), 12个陈列区。

地址：黄浦区人民大道201号。

电话：021-63723500

门票·开放时间

每日9:00-17:00, 免费(miǎnfèi, free of charge)。

上海博物馆有多种语言的参观指南(zhǐnán, guide), 还有语音(audio)导游出租(for rent)。

交通

地铁一号、二号线人民广场站, 公交574路、112路、123路、71路、934路、145路、46路……



Comprehension questions:

1. Why is the Shanghai Museum special in China?

2. What is the layout of the Shanghai Museum?

3. What is the contact information for the Shanghai Museum?

4. When is the museum open?

5. What are some special services provided by the museum?

6. How can you get to the museum by public transportation?

VIII. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A	B	C
街口	zhǎodào	ride
博物馆	gōnggòng qìchē	become, change into
看到	jiēkǒu	see
逛	chéng	(city) plaza, public square
自行车	bówùguǎn	public bus
广场	kěnéng	bicycle
骑	guàng	stroll, roam
白天	juéde	crossroad, intersection
可能	kàndào	perhaps, probably, maybe; possibility
找到	guǎngchǎng	daytime
觉得	báitiān	find
公共汽车	zìxíngchē	museum
成	qí	feel, think

三·汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

bó 十 一 十 十 十 十 十 十 十 十 十 十 十 (12)

博 博 博 博

wù 牛 丿 ㇏ 牛 牛 牛 牛 牛 牛 (8)

物 物 物 物

guǎn 𠂇 丿 ㇏ 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 (11)

馆 馆 馆 馆

guǎng 广 丶 ㇏ 广 (3)

广 广 广 广

guàng 辶 丿 ㇏ 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 (10)

逛 逛 逛 逛

gòng 八 一 十 卅 卅 共 共 (6)

共 共 共 共

qì 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 (7)

汽 汽 汽 汽

qí 马 ㇇ 马 马 马 马 马 马 马 马 马 (11)

骑 骑 骑 骑

1.6

第一单元复习 Review of Unit 1

一·综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. Asking questions

If you see the following answers, what questions do you think were asked? Write “WH” questions (who, what, when..., not yes/no questions) to make the Q&A logical.

1. Q: _____

A: 我是坐飞机去北京的。

2. Q: _____

A: 我是跟妈妈和弟弟一起去北京的。

3. Q: _____

A: 坐飞机去北京只要一个半小时。

4. Q: _____

A: 去北京的航班非常多，每个小时有一班。

5. Q: _____

A: 我是去网上订机票的。

6. Q: _____

A: 我带了一件大行李，一件小行李。

7. Q: _____

A: 我坐的1335航班是下午三点到达北京的。

8. Q: _____

A: 我妈妈的两个朋友来机场接我们。

9. Q: _____

A: 我们是先坐机场专线车，然后坐地铁去姥姥 (lǎolao, maternal grandmother) 家的。

10. Q: _____

A: 因为交通很堵，我们从机场到姥姥家用了两个小时。

III. Put the following scrambled sentences into the correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 多久我们去要？坐博物馆地铁

(How long does it take to ride the subway to the museum?)

2. 了订去两张北京的晚上我机票星期五

(I reserved two airline tickets to go to Beijing on Friday evening.)

3. 到达走应该国际右出口往去的

(Going to the "International Arrival" gate should walk towards the right.)

4. 到飞机从不用北京换温哥华

(There is no need to change planes from Vancouver to Beijing.)

5. 非常他旱冰得好溜溜

(He rollerblades very well.)

6. 出租车 得很 交通 堵 开了 慢 因为 太

(Because traffic was congested, the taxi drove very slowly.)

7. 再 了 过 335航班 到达 十分钟 要 上海 就

(Flight 335 is about to arrive in Shanghai in another ten minutes.)

8. 三次 没有 他 , 我 过 可是 找 找到

(I have looked for him three times, but haven't found him.)

III. Word Contest: Which team has the most words?

You have learned quite a lot of words related to transportation in Unit 1. Work in small groups. Each group should try to come up as many words for each category as possible. Compare results in class. The team with the most words for both categories wins.

飞机	城市交通

IV. Pair Activity: Directions to Our School

A group of Chinese high school students is planning to visit your school. They have not finalized their itinerary or travel route but would like to know the directions to your school by public transportation or by car. Design a Chinese brochure with clear directions to your school. You may consider including directions from the nearest airport, train station, highway exit, bus stop, etc. to your school. You may use these words and phrases: 从机场/火车站/公共汽车站, 往东/南/西/北, 上/下X号高速公路 (gāosù gōnglù, highway)... Try to make your brochure as attractive as possible.

V. Word Search

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Then find them in the word search below.

1. Would you like to go rollerskating in front of the museum?

2. We waited for the bus to the museum for twenty minutes.

3. I want to go there by bike.

4. We have to change to the airport shuttle #6 at the stadium.

5. They flew for more than twenty hours.

6. Please tell me your flight number and time.

7. Tom is always very anxious.

8. The bus runs every ten minutes.

9. Let me help you with the luggage.

10. Grandpa Zhang fell ill as soon as he arrived in San Francisco.

接见钟雪丁施想开际惊多标了复起走线妻二假
 峰草登分忍老社当急姑中设伙句右活号由斯堵
 声油觉康十长师着复认共族短往号然六艺性很
 你若我费让二爱没则候宣克要院救失场信富上
 想项要灯似真了子找诗限达衣杂给致机风香路
 去山骑间姆京弟等飞到齐候洋报色换兰示为
 博旧自汤时阿警示车际她回掉感去即馆哈毒因
 物型行好良和高艺国汽除的范异内丝育且标了
 馆石车顾常先号我英错共经物周直睛体区理晚
 前外去班温非诉班试寻沙公病理够板在治灯们
 面冲鱼送一告得长航被红善的谢课七要港善我
 滑黑哈海娅有诉说尚的须毛头馆卫本们尔子风
 旱攻式丽伸们钟围语超你敢利宁物银我未治临
 冰酒玛人她具画分我汉皇我三市若博少鲜广七
 吗达大作续常体企十帮说任诉体曾想去防记我
 校省渐楚巴运国规值每你丽妹告型深同等但实
 病知准先况古艺县口百车拿凯织请信随是们云
 林编妻莫犯水或低处批坚汽行在扬满老足异我
 时小个多十二了飞们他丈供共李现物自剧记获
 到做了病就山金旧到一爷爷张公吧妻遇最烟际

第二单元 饮食

UNIT 2 Food and Drink

2.1

中秋节要到了

The Mid-Autumn Festival Is Coming

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-1-1. Each phrase will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-1-2. Each sentence will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 2.1 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-1-3.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 2.1 first; then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-1-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 2-1-5. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. Q: _____

A: _____

2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____



VI. Rejoinders: In Audio Clip 2-1-6 you will hear five partial conversations, followed by four possible choices designated by (A), (B), (C), and (D). Circle the choice that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner.

Note: Both the questions and the choices will be read once.

1	2	3	4	5
(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)



VII. Audio Clip 2-1-7 includes several short listening passages. Each passage is followed by one or more multiple-choice questions based on the content. After listening to each passage, circle the response that best corresponds to what you hear. Each passage will be read twice.

Passage 1

The first speaker wants to go to:

- a. the People's Square
- b. Fuzhou Road
- c. the Shanghai Museum
- d. the subway station

Passage 2

From the conversation, we can infer that the first speaker knows:

- a. the typical activities during the Moon Festival
- b. the typical activities during the Chinese New Year
- c. the date of the Moon Festival
- d. the date of the Chinese New Year

Passage 3

From the conversation, we can infer that:

- a. the first speaker has an old backpack
- b. the first speaker found a backpack
- c. the first speaker likes to carry a backpack
- d. the first speaker bought a new backpack

Passage 4

1. What is the purpose of this announcement?
 - a. to inform students of the time change of the Moon Festival party
 - b. to inform students of the new location for the Moon Festival party
 - c. to inform students that the Moon Festival party has been canceled
 - d. to inform students that the Moon Festival party is by invitation only
2. According to the announcement, the Moon Festival party:
 - a. will be held in a garden
 - b. will be held at the sports field
 - c. will be sponsored by the school's student union
 - d. will be sponsored by the Mandarin Club

二 · 综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. The Moon Festival will come soon.

2. The Moon Festival is the fifteenth day of the eighth month on the lunar calendar.

3. The Chinese feel that the moon is especially round at the Moon Festival.

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4. Many Chinese families eat moon cakes while looking at the moon.

5. The Chinese have a history of celebrating the Moon Festival.

6. Do you know the history and legend of the Moon Festival?

7. This type of moon cake is very famous.

8. A big sign is hanging outside the school.

9. What is written on the sign?

10. Cross the street and turn left. The bookstore is there.

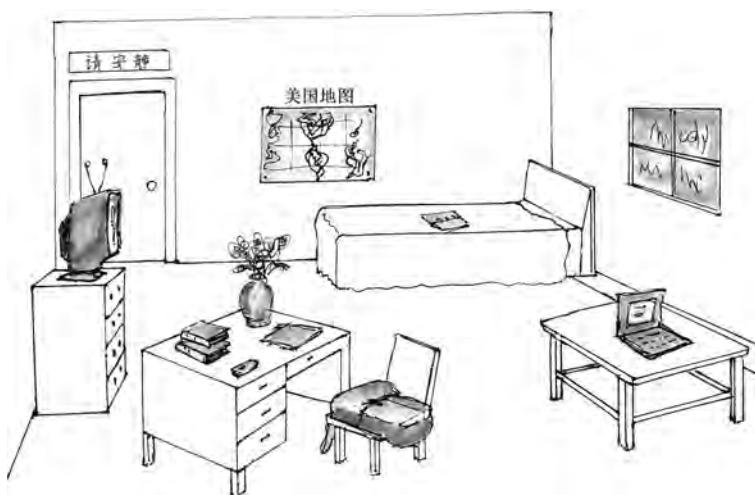
II. Pair Activity: What does your room look like?

A's Sheet

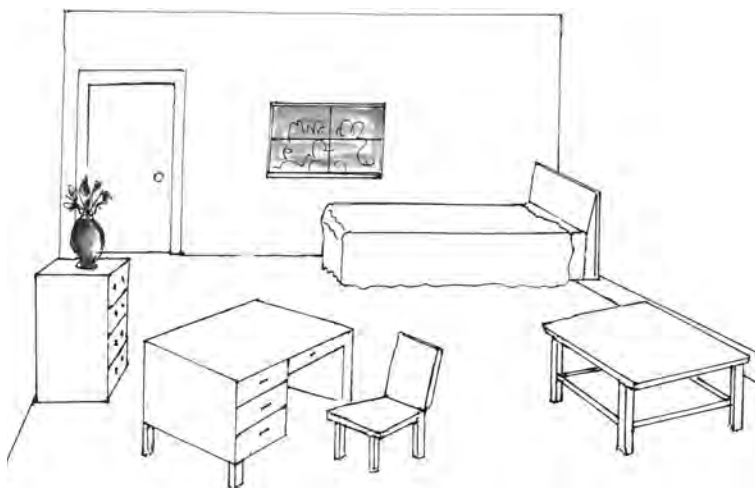
Directions: You and your partner will be participating in the “Summer in Beijing” study tour this year. Today, both of you have received a dorm room picture from the program coordinator, who wanted to give you a glimpse into the daily life at the summer program. Pair up with your partner and describe to each other the picture that you’ve received.

Step 1: Describe to your partner where the following items are placed in the room: 美国地图, 电脑, 笔记本, 书, 笔盒, “请安静”的牌子, 文件夹, 书包. Your partner will draw the items as you describe them.

Model: 他的房间左边放着一张床, 右边放着一个书桌。门上挂着一张画儿。



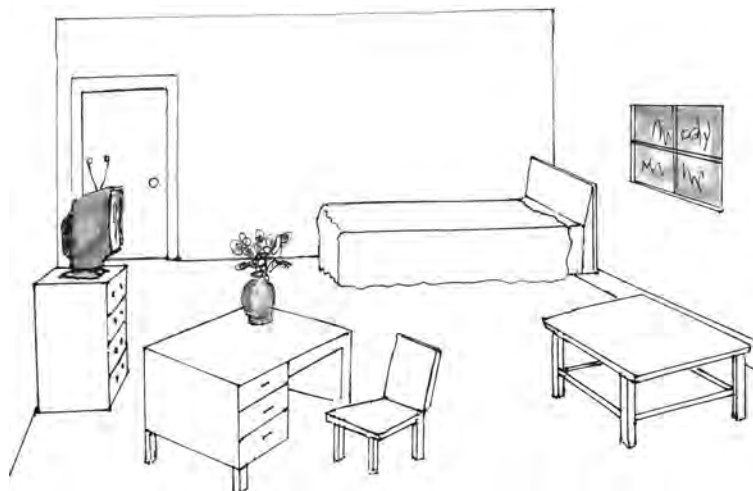
Step 2: Switch! It is your turn to listen to your partner’s descriptions and draw each item mentioned in the picture below.



B's Sheet

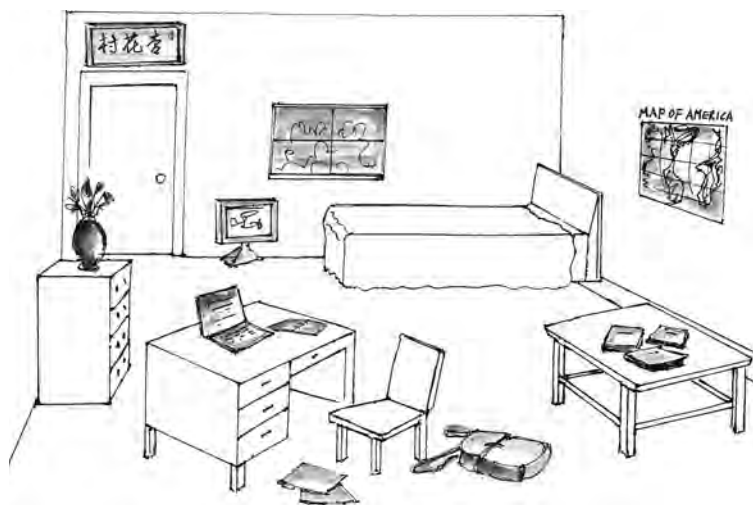
Directions: You and your partner will be participating in the “Summer in Beijing” study tour this year. Today, both of you have received a dorm room picture from the program coordinator, who wanted to give you a glimpse into the daily life at the summer program. Pair up with your partner and describe to each other the picture that you’ve received.

Step 1: Listen to your partner’s descriptions and draw each item mentioned in the picture below.



Step 2: Switch! Now it's your turn to describe to your partner where the following items are placed in the room: 美国地图, 电脑, 笔记本, 书, 电视, “杏花村” 的牌子, 文件夹, 书包. Your partner will draw the items as you describe them.

Model: 他的房间左边放着一张床，右边放着一个书桌。门上挂着一张画儿。



III. Group Activity: Chinese Holiday Knowledge Competition

Directions: Form a small group of three or four. Decide who will be the host of this competition.

Step 1: Each student in the group works individually to complete the matching game below. You need to match the holidays in Column 1 with the dates in Column 2. Note: Each question is worth 100 points. If necessary, you can find the answer key in your textbook (pp. 56–57).

Column 1

青年节	Qīngniánjié
国际儿童节	Guójì értóngjié
七夕节	Qīxījié
国际妇女节	Guójì fùnǚjié
国庆节	Guóqìngjié
中秋节	Zhōngqiūjié
元旦	Yuándàn
端午节	Duānwǔjié
春节	Chūnjié
元宵节	Yuánxiāojié
国际劳动节	Guójì láodòngjié
重阳节	Chóngyángjié
清明节	Qīngmíngjié

Column 2

公历一月一日
公历四月五日
农历五月五日
农历七月七日
农历一月十五日
公历五月一日
公历五月四日
农历一月一日
公历六月一日
公历三月八日
公历十月一日
农历九月九日
农历八月十五日

Step 2:

Instructions to the game host: You will give clues about the holidays to the group following the model below. Since each correct response is 100 points, you should consider picking the holidays randomly. After giving the clue, call on the first player who raises his/her hand for a response. A correct response earns the player 100 points. If the player gives an incorrect response, that amount of points is deducted from his/her score. You can then call on another player to respond. If no correct response is given, you read the correct response. Keep score on a separate sheet of paper.

Instructions to the competitors: Listen carefully to the clues given by your host. After a clue has been given, raise your hand quickly if you know the response. **Attention:** Your response must be in the form of a question (see the model below). Only responses that are correct in content and grammar can receive points.

Model: Host: 这个节日在公历一月一日。
Competitors: 元旦是什么时候?

IV. Mixer Activity: Experiences and Aspirations

Directions: Pair up with a partner. Use the information given in your worksheet to ask and answer questions. When your partner answers the questions, record his/her answers in your worksheet. Make sure you use a question word such as 哪个 or 什么 in all your answers.

A's Sheet

Model: B: 你想看哪本书? A: 你看过哪个电影?
 A: 我哪本书都不想看。 B: 我哪个电影都看过。

想做什么? (Use this section to answer your partner's questions)		回答		
右面的书你想看哪本?	《北京人在纽约》	想看	_____	不想看 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	《西湖的早晨》	想看	_____	不想看 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	《北京的故事》	想看	_____	不想看 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
右面的工作你想做什么?	客户服务	想做	_____	不想做 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	护士	想做	_____	不想做 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	公司经理	想做	_____	不想做 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
右面的活动你想学什么?	拉大提琴	想学	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不想学 _____
	拉小提琴	想学	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不想学 _____
	弹竖琴	想学	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不想学 _____
你有钱的时候你想买哪个东西?	一个大房子	想买	_____	不想买 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	一辆汽车	想买	_____	不想买 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	一个大电视	想买	_____	不想买 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

做过什么？ (Use this section to record your partner's answers)		回答	
右面的电影 你看过哪个？	《饮食男女》	看过 _____	没看过 _____
	《卧虎藏龙》	看过 _____	没看过 _____
	《一个也不能少》	看过 _____	没看过 _____
这几种饭你喜欢吃什么？	中国饭	喜欢 _____	不喜欢 _____
	日本饭	喜欢 _____	不喜欢 _____
	韩国饭	喜欢 _____	不喜欢 _____
右面的国家你去过哪个？	英国	去过 _____	没去过 _____
	法国	去过 _____	没去过 _____
	德国	去过 _____	没去过 _____
这些运动里你喜欢什么？	游泳	喜欢 _____	不喜欢 _____
	滑雪	喜欢 _____	不喜欢 _____
	武术	喜欢 _____	不喜欢 _____

B's Sheet

Model: B: 你想看哪本书? A: 你看过哪个电影?
A: 我哪本书都不想看。 B: 我哪个电影都看过。

想做什么? (Use this section to record your partner's answers)		回答	
右面的书你 想看哪本?	《北京人在纽约》	想看 _____	不想看 _____
	《西湖的早晨》	想看 _____	不想看 _____
	《北京的故事》	想看 _____	不想看 _____
右面的工作 你想做什么?	客户服务	想做 _____	不想做 _____
	护士	想做 _____	不想做 _____
	公司经理	想做 _____	不想做 _____
右面的活动 你想学什么?	拉大提琴	想学 _____	不想学 _____
	拉小提琴	想学 _____	不想学 _____
	弹竖琴	想学 _____	不想学 _____
你有钱的时候 你想买哪个东西?	一个大房子	想买 _____	不想买 _____
	一辆汽车	想买 _____	不想买 _____
	一个大电视	想买 _____	不想买 _____

做过什么? (Use this section to answer your partner's questions)		回答			
右面的电影 你看过哪个?	饮食男女	看过	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	没看过	<input type="checkbox"/>
	卧虎藏龙	看过	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	没看过	<input type="checkbox"/>
	一个也不能少	看过	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	没看过	<input type="checkbox"/>
这几种饭你喜欢吃什么?	中国饭	喜欢	<input type="checkbox"/>	不喜欢	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	日本饭	喜欢	<input type="checkbox"/>	不喜欢	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	韩国饭	喜欢	<input type="checkbox"/>	不喜欢	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
右面的国家你去过哪个?	英国	去过	<input type="checkbox"/>	没去过	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	法国	去过	<input type="checkbox"/>	没去过	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	德国	去过	<input type="checkbox"/>	没去过	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
这些运动里你喜欢什么?	游泳	喜欢	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不喜欢	<input type="checkbox"/>
	滑雪	喜欢	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不喜欢	<input type="checkbox"/>
	武术	喜欢	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不喜欢	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Pair Activity: Tic-Tac-Toe

Directions: Pair up with a partner and play the two tic-tac-toe games below. Remember, you can mark your square with a circle or an X only after you have correctly answered the question.

Game 1: Following the model, rewrite the following sentences using interrogative question words.

Model: 每个人都喜欢学汉语 → 谁都喜欢学汉语。

<div>我们家每个人都会做饭。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>今天上海机场的每个航班都晚点了。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>你买的每个月饼都非常好吃。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
<div>这儿的每个地方我都没去过。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>每个文件夹的颜色都很漂亮。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>好像每个学生都很聪明。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
<div>每个网页都可以下载音乐。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>每个家庭都一边吃月饼一边看月亮。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>每个城市都有杏花村的月饼。</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Game 2: Complete the following sentences based on the suggestions in English.

<p>去浦东机场很方便，(any airport shuttle will do)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>他们说话说得 太快，我 (cannot understand anything)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>你来定我们去 哪儿吃饭吧， 我 (can go anywhere)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>我们上个学期 看了几个中国电影，可是 (did not finish any)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>张爷爷病了以 后， (cannot eat anything)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>他去过很多国 家，所以 (likes any country's food)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>这里的东 西非常好，我 (want to buy everything)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>我今天太累 了，晚上 (do not want to do anything)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>我今天很忙， 所以 (did not do any exercise.)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

VI. Writing an invitation

You are on the organizing committee of the Moon Festival party. At a meeting to discuss the party, someone jotted down some notes. Now you've been asked by the committee to write a Chinese invitation to all the students who are studying Chinese at your school. Refer to the meeting notes in order to write the invitation.

9月28号晚上七点（阴历8月15日），在335教室。
王老师、张老师都来。他们带月饼。
大卫带中国音乐的CD。
小丽带中秋节的_____（the note taker left it blank）。
看月亮、吃月饼、听音乐、听中秋节的传说……

VII. Put the following scrambled sentences into correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 开 一个 的 晚会 中秋节 我们 庆祝

(We will have a party to celebrate the Moon Festival.)

2. 历史 的 年 三千 多 有 中秋节

(The Moon Festival has a history of more than 3,000 years.)

3. 几 号 是 知道 的 几 月 今天 吗 你 阴 历

(Do you know today's date [which day and which month] on the lunar calendar?)

4. 有 名 那个 北京 很 书店 在

(That bookstore is well known in Beijing.)

5. 看到 两次 拐 你 右 地铁站 就 了 往

(Turn right twice and you will see the subway station.)

6. 商店 容易 行李 找 那个 很

(It's very easy to find that luggage store.)

7. 名字 书 写 我 上 着 的

(My name is written in the book.)

8. 大 的 房间 挂 我 一张 很 的 地图 着 里

(A very large map is hanging in my room.)

VIII. My Moon Festival

Here is an email from Maria's pen pal.

Send	Reply	Reply All	Forward	Print	Delete
<p>玛丽娅：你好！</p> <p>中秋节过得好吗？中秋节晚上，我们中文班的师生在一起看月亮，吃月饼，还听老师说了中秋节的历史和传说。我们的中秋节晚会开得很好。大家都很喜欢吃我带去的月饼。你知道中秋节晚上，我带了多少月饼去晚会吗？五盒！每盒都有八个大月饼。</p> <p>我爸爸是一个大公司的经理。每年过中秋节，都有不少人送月饼给他。今年我们家收到(shōudào, receive)十八盒月饼。爸爸给爷爷奶奶送去了三盒，妈妈给姥爷(lǎoye, maternal grandfather)姥姥(lǎolao, maternal grandmother)送去了两盒，还给她的哥哥姐姐送去了五六盒。可是家里还有很多月饼。我妈妈一看到朋友就问，“你们要月饼吗？”</p> <p>前几天，我一听我们班要开中秋晚会就告诉大家，我负责(fùzé, be in charge of)月饼。大家都很喜欢吃我带去的月饼，四十个月饼都吃完了。我想那些送月饼给我爸爸的人知道以后，应该很高兴，因为他们的月饼给我们班带来了快乐。</p> <p>过完了中秋节，国庆节就要到了。国庆节的时候，你打算去哪儿玩？</p> <p style="text-align: right;">小明</p>					

Maria was telling her friends about her pen pal’s experience during the Moon Festival. Based on the email you have read, decide if Maria understood Xiao Ming’s email correctly.

	对	错
1. 我的朋友小明说他过了一个快乐的中秋节。		
2. 中秋节晚上他们中文班开了一个晚会。		
3. 他们的中文老师带了很多月饼给大家吃。		
4. 小明也带了五个月饼去晚会。		
5. 小明家有很多月饼，因为每年有不少人送月饼给他爸爸。		
6. 小明的爷爷奶奶姥爷姥姥也送月饼给他们。		
7. 小明的妈妈很喜欢送礼物给别人，所以常常问别人要不要月饼。		
8. 大家都很喜欢吃月饼，所以月饼都吃完了。		
9. 有一个同学吃了四十个月饼。		
10. 小明说，月饼给他们班的老师和学生带来了快乐。		

IX. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A	B	C
月亮	tèbié	legend
阴历	yǒumíng	turn, make a turn
阳历	páizi	sign
月饼	chuánshuō	thousand
特别	yīnlì	famous, well-known
传说	yánglì	hang
有名	yuèliàng	round, circle
牌子	yuèbǐng	moon cake
圆	guà	special, specially, particularly
拐	qiān	lunar calendar
千	yuán	moon
挂	guǎi	solar (Western) calendar

三· 汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

[illegible]

yáng	ㄩˊ									ㄩˊ ㄅ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ (6)	
阳	阳	阳	阳								

lì	厂	一 厂 万 历 (4)									
历	历	历	历								

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

qiān	十	二千 (5)									
千	千	千	千								

chuán	イ	ノ イ 亻 仁 传 传 (6)									
传	传	传	传								

guǎi	拐	一 寸 才 才 扣 扣 拐 拐 (8)									
拐	拐	拐	拐								

[illegible][illegible]

2.2

在超市 In a Supermarket

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-2-1. Each phrase will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-2-2. Each sentence will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

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

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 2.2 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-2-3.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 2.2 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-2-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 2-2-5. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. Q: _____
- A: _____
2. Q: _____
- A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____

6. Q: _____

A: _____

7. Q: _____

A: _____



VI. Listen to the supermarket announcement and write down the price of each item on the shopping list.

My Shopping List

Item:

Unit price:

Red apples


Green apples

Red grapes

Green grapes


Bananas

Watermelon

 **VII.** Rejoinders: In Audio Clip 2-2-7 you will hear five partial conversations, followed by four possible choices designated by (A), (B), (C), and (D). Circle the choice that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner.

Note: Both the questions and the choices will be read once.

1	2	3	4	5
(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

 **VIII.** Audio Clip 2-2-8 includes several short listening passages. Each passage is followed by one or more multiple-choice questions based on the content. After listening to each passage, circle the response that best corresponds to what you hear. Each passage will be read twice.

Passage 1

1. The customer bought:
 - a. one *jin* of red grapes
 - b. three *jin* of green grapes
 - c. ten *jin* of red grapes
 - d. eighteen *jin* of green grapes
2. The customer spent:
 - a. ¥3
 - b. ¥18
 - c. ¥30
 - d. ¥58

Passage 2

What did the two customers buy in the end?

- a. apples
- b. grapes
- c. bananas
- d. watermelon

Passage 3

The imported apples cost

- a. ¥5.80
- b. ¥8.50
- c. ¥10
- d. ¥11

Passage 4

If you have ten yuan, you can buy:

- a. five *jin* of apples or one *jin* of watermelon
- b. forty *jin* of watermelon or four *jin* of apples
- c. ten *jin* of apples or fourteen *jin* of watermelon
- d. fourteen *jin* of apples or four *jin* of watermelon

Passage 5

1. How much more do you need to pay in order to buy the American bottled water?
 - a. ¥5.00
 - b. ¥1.50
 - c. ¥2.50
 - d. ¥3.50
2. According to the conversation, the American bottled water is more expensive because:
 - a. the merchant made a mistake
 - b. it includes transportation costs
 - c. it tastes better
 - d. the bottle is larger

二 · 综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. Apples are three yuan per *jin*.

2. Grapes are more expensive than bananas.

3. Green grapes are less expensive (cheaper) than red grapes.

4. Four *jin* of bananas should be enough.

5. I am going to the supermarket to buy some fruit and drinks.

6. On Saturday night, we either watch TV or play computer games. What we do is the same old stuff.
















7. Watermelon is both delicious and inexpensive.

8. They like to chat online.
















II. Pair Activity: New Price Tags

Directions: You and your friend are volunteering at a local education resource center that sells recycled or donated school supplies to local teachers. Today your task is to put new price tags on the merchandise in preparation for the End of Month Sale. Tell each other the new price of each item on your list, so that both of you can finish making the new price tags.

A's Sheet

Item Name	Price
	¥ 0.99/盒
	¥ 1.00/十个
	¥ 2.50/支
	¥ 1.50/十支
	¥ 0.25/个
	
	
	
	
	

B's Sheet

Item Name	Price
	
	
	
	
	
	¥ 10.00/十五张
	¥ 127.95/个
	¥ 4.95/个
	¥ 0.45/个
	¥ 10.99/个





III. Pair Activity: Making a Comparison





Step 1: Take turns talking about the following pictures, using the comparison structure of 比. When one person speaks, the other should take notes. Each picture should have at least one comparative sentence. If you can come up with more than one, write them all down.

Step 2: Count the number of sentences you've made. The team with the most sentences wins.

(Here are some adjectives that you have learned. You may use some of them in your sentences:

大, 小, 多, 少, 重, 轻, 胖, 贵, 便宜, 好看, 好吃, 老, 高兴, 新, 快, 慢)

IV. Pair Activity: How many kinds of fruit can we buy?

Your school is going to have a party. You and your partner have been assigned to purchase fruit for the party. You have a budget of ¥100 to buy enough fruit for approximately 50 people. You have decided to look at the weekly sale ads from two supermarkets nearby.

Step 1: Enter the item name and unit price of the fruit advertised by the supermarket that you looked into. Then ask your partner how much the same fruit would cost at the other supermarket. Listen carefully and record your partner's answer in the space provided.

Model:

A: 中山超市的苹果多少钱 一斤?		A: 元大超市的苹果多少钱 一斤?
B: 中山超市的苹果三块五 一斤。	or	B: 元大超市的苹果三块五 一斤。

Step 2: Work together with your partner. First, compare the prices of the same fruit at the two supermarkets and see which store offers the cheaper price. Then, decide which kinds of fruit you will buy at each supermarket and how much you will buy.







Model:

- 你看，中山超市的苹果比元大超市的便宜。
- 那我们在中山超市买苹果吧。
- 好吧。买几斤?
- 买五斤够了吧?
- 好。五斤苹果十九块钱。

Step 3: Share your shopping decisions in class. The team that can buy the most variety and the largest total quantity of fruit wins.

A's Sheet

中山超市
特价水果

		
¥3.80	¥1.38	¥1.88
		
¥1.50	¥8.88	¥4.80







水果	中山超市	元大超市	买几斤	多少钱
苹果	¥3.80			

New Words:

特价 tèjià sales price	甜瓜 tiánguā melon	草莓 cǎoméi strawberry
----------------------	------------------	----------------------

B's Sheet

元大超市

		
¥7.80	¥1.79	¥10.00
		
¥1.25	¥1.66	¥3.90

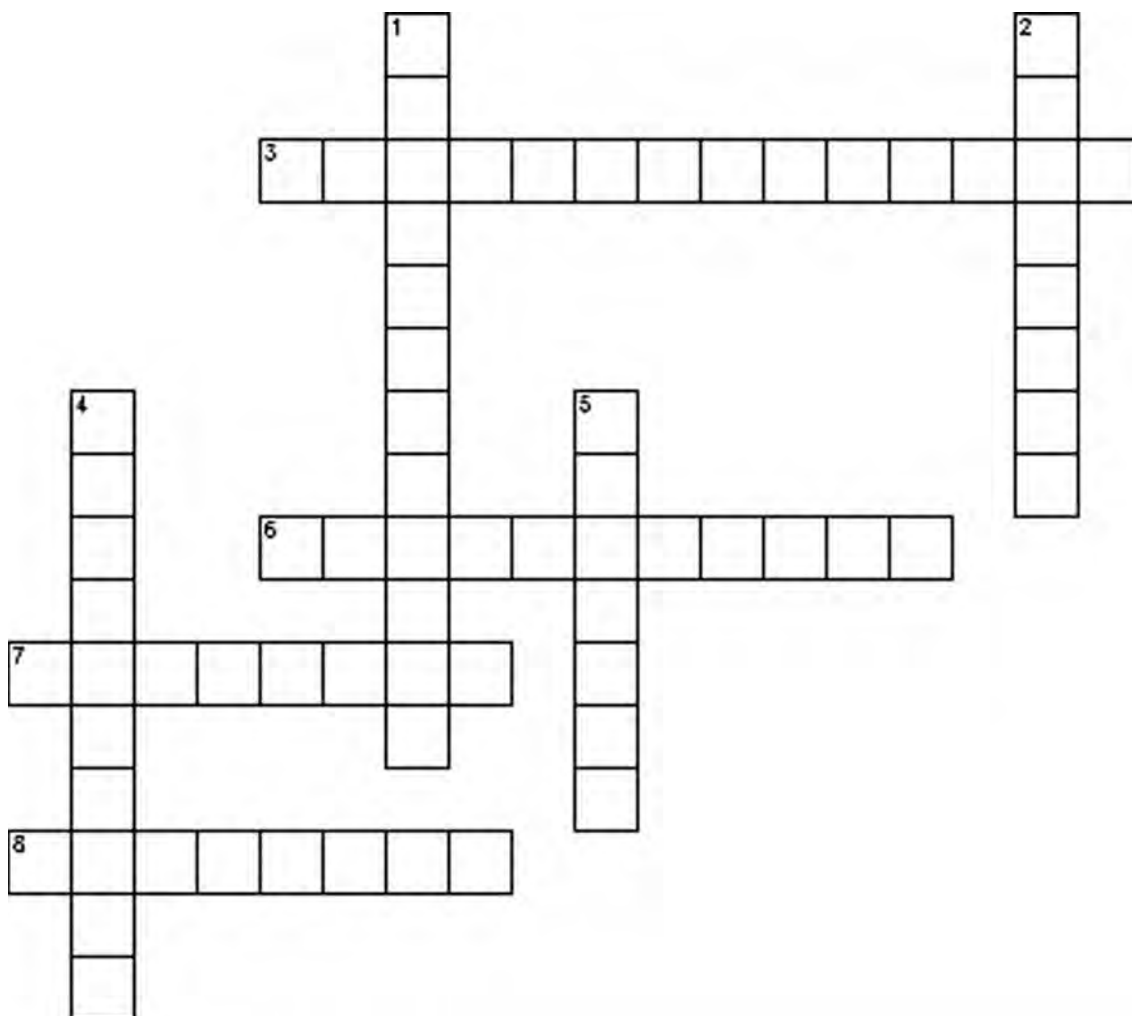
水果	中山超市	元大超市	买几斤	多少钱
苹果		¥3.90		

New Words:

特价 tèjià sales price	甜瓜 tiánguā melon	草莓 cǎoméi strawberry
----------------------	------------------	----------------------

V. Character Crossword

Complete the crossword puzzle in Chinese characters, following the clues below.



Across

3. Let's buy one *jin* of red apples and three *jin* of bananas.
6. The watermelons from northern China taste better than those from the south.
7. Buying fruit is better than buying beverages.
8. This kind of bananas is better than that kind.

Down

1. Let's buy some foreign imported beverages.
2. Red grapes are more expensive than green grapes.
4. How come this kind of water is more expensive than that kind?
5. Apples are cheaper than grapes.

VI. Put the following scrambled sentences into the correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 五毛 一块 一斤 西瓜

(Watermelon is 1.5 yuan per *jin*.)

2. 了 水 十瓶 够 买 应该

(It should be enough to buy ten bottles of water.)

3. 电视 水果 他 一边 一边 吃 看 喜欢

(He likes to eat fruit while watching TV.)

4. 中国 和 超市 外国 有 水果 里的

(There are Chinese and foreign fruits in the supermarket.)

5. 大 图书馆 那个 这个 比

(This library is bigger than that one.)

6. 红 好吃 比 绿 吗 苹果 苹果

(Are red apples tastier than green apples?)

7. 比 来 葡萄 中国 外国 贵的 的

(Grapes from foreign countries are more expensive than the Chinese ones.)

8. 比 重 行李 的 的 你 我

(My luggage is heavier than yours.)

VII. Story: My Grandfather's Bike

暑假的时候，我去杭州看我爷爷。我爷爷奶奶住得离西湖不太远。我爷爷今年75岁，已经退休10年了。以前他在大学教音乐。退休以后，他还是很忙，因为他常常去老人中心教唱歌。西湖很大，我爷爷住在西湖的南边，老人中心在西湖的北边。从爷爷家坐公共汽车去老人中心不太方便，路上要换一次车，有时候等车的时间比坐车的时间长。所以我爷爷不坐公共汽车，他每个星期都骑自行车去老人中心。

爷爷的自行车看着非常旧(jiù, old)，我觉得那辆自行车最少有一百年的历史了。我问爷爷，

“这辆自行车你骑了多久了？”

爷爷说，“这辆自行车是我的好朋友，我们在一起有五十五年了。

那是我20岁生日的时候，我爷爷

给我买的。那时候，我还在大学学习，因为没有自行车，去学校不太方便。有一天，我爷爷在一个二手

(èrshǒu, secondhand) 商店看到这辆英国自行车，他就买回来了。我有了自行车以后，每天都骑着它去上学，后来又每天骑着它去工作，现在每天骑着它去逛西湖，也骑着它去老人中心。”

我问爷爷，“你的自行车骑了这么多年了，没有问题吗？”爷爷说，“也有过一些问题，可是都是小问题，不是大问题，所以这么多年过去了，我的自行车还在为我工作。它真是我最忠实(zhōngshí, loyal) 的朋友。



Answer the comprehension questions:

1. 爷爷以前做什么，现在做什么？

2. 爷爷为什么要去老人中心？

3. 爷爷为什么不坐公共汽车去老人中心？

4. 爷爷的自行车是谁送给他的？

5. 爷爷的自行车骑了多少年了？

6. 爷爷为什么说自行车是他最忠实的朋友？

VIII. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A

超市
水果
老一套
便宜
苹果
香蕉
为
贵
葡萄
聊天
饮料
西瓜

B

píngguǒ
liáotiān
shuǐguǒ
chāoshì
pútáo
xīguā
guì
wèi
yǐnliào
xiāngjiāo
piányí
lǎoyītào

C

for
apple
supermarket
fruit
expensive, costly
watermelon
drinks
chat
inexpensive, cheap
banana
grape
the same old stuff

三· 汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

chāo 走 一 十 土 丰 丰 丰 走 走 超 超 超 超 (12)

超 超 超 超

shi	巾	一 广 市 (5)									
市	市	市	市								

wèi	、	、ノ为为 (4)
为	为	为

guǒ	木	1 口 冂 日 旦 卑 果 (8)									
果	果	果	果								

yǐn 个

ノ ㄣ ㄥ 𠂉 竹 𦵏 饮 (7)

饮 饮 饮 饮

[illegible]

xiāng	香	一 二 千 牙 禾 禾 香 香 香 (9)									
香	香	香	香								

jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ

蕉 蕉 蕉 蕉

(15)

píng	廿	一 十 廿 廿 廿 廿 廿 廿 廿 廿 (8)									
苹	苹	苹	苹								

kuài 土 一 十 土 扌 扌 块 块 (7)

块 块 块 块

máo 毛 一 二 三 毛 (4)

毛 毛 毛 毛

jīn 斤 一 厂 斤 斤 (4)

斤 斤 斤 斤

guì 贝 一 冫 口 巾 巾 巾 贵 贵 贵 (9)

贵 贵 贵 贵

pú 艹 一 一 艹 艹 芍 芍 芍 芍 芍 芍 芍 芍 (12)

葡 葡 葡 葡

táo 艹 一 一 艹 艹 芍 芍 芍 芍 芍 芍 芍 芍 (11)

萄 萄 萄 萄

yuán 二 一 二 元 元 (4)

元 元 元 元

jiǎo 角 一 丿 丿 角 角 角 角 (7)

角 角 角 角

liáo 耳 一 一 耳 耳 耳 耳 聊 聊 聊 聊 (11)

聊 聊 聊 聊

2.3

你想吃什么?
What Do You Want to Eat?

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-3-1. Each phrase will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-3-2. Each sentence will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 2.3 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-3-3.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 2.3 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-3-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen to the speakers' discussions in Audio Clip 2-3-5 and answer the True/False questions below.

1. The second chocolate is more expensive than the first one.

对 / 错
2. The two items are the same size.

对 / 错
3. Both speakers like fruit salad.

对 / 错

4. The red apples are cheaper than the yellow ones.

对 / 错

5. The two kinds of oatmeal are different in quality.

对 / 错



VI. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 2-3-6. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. Q: _____

A: _____

2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____

6. Q: _____

A: _____

7. Q: _____

A: _____



VII. Rejoinders: In Audio Clip 2-3-7 you will hear five partial conversations, followed by four possible choices designated by (A), (B), (C), and (D). Circle the choice that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner.

Note: Both the questions and the choices will be read once.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

二 · 综合语言练习 **INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE**

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. I would like to have a sandwich and a fruit salad.

2. He eats a lot of vegetables every day.

3. I am not feeling well.

4. It is not that I don't like to eat vegetables, but that I don't like to eat that much.

5. Chocolate ice cream is tastier than fruit ice cream.

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6. Oatmeal is heavier than cornflakes.

7. These fruits are about the same in price (similarly expensive).

8. My homework is almost finished.

9. My schoolbag is the same as yours.

10. My mother says that we have to eat an apple a day.

II. Create Your Own Rhyme

Directions: Read the children's rhyme below, following Audio Clip 2-3-8.

香蕉
香蕉的外边是黄黄的，
香蕉的里边是白白的，
香蕉的样子是长长的，
香蕉的味道是甜甜的。

New Words:

样子 yàngzi appearance	长 cháng long	味道 wèidào taste	甜 tián sweet
-------------------------	-----------------	--------------------	-----------------

Your turn:

- Translate this rhyme into English.
- Using 香蕉 as a model, write a short poem about a fruit, a vegetable, or your favorite food.
- Share your poem with your classmates.

III. Pair Activity: Character Bingo

Directions: So far you have learned many Chinese words that relate to food and beverages. Can you recognize all these words in characters?

Step 1: Randomly select 16 words from the word bank below to fill out your bingo board. Make sure you know what they mean in English.

Word Bank:

水果	葡萄	香蕉	苹果	西瓜
饮料	冰水	可口可乐	咖啡	汽水
蔬菜	色拉	玉米	饺子	三明治
麦片	包子	小吃	汉堡包	中餐
点心	巧克力	月饼	冰激淋	西餐

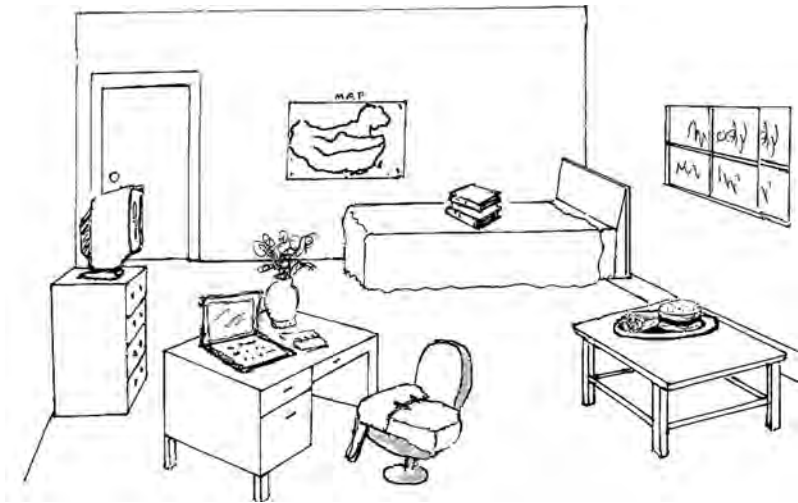
Bingo Grid:

Step 2: Pair up with a classmate and call out each other's bingo game. When it is your partner's turn to call out a word, listen carefully, and if you have that word in your bingo grid, tell your partner “我有” and say the English meaning of the word before crossing it out. Whoever crosses out four words in a row wins the game.

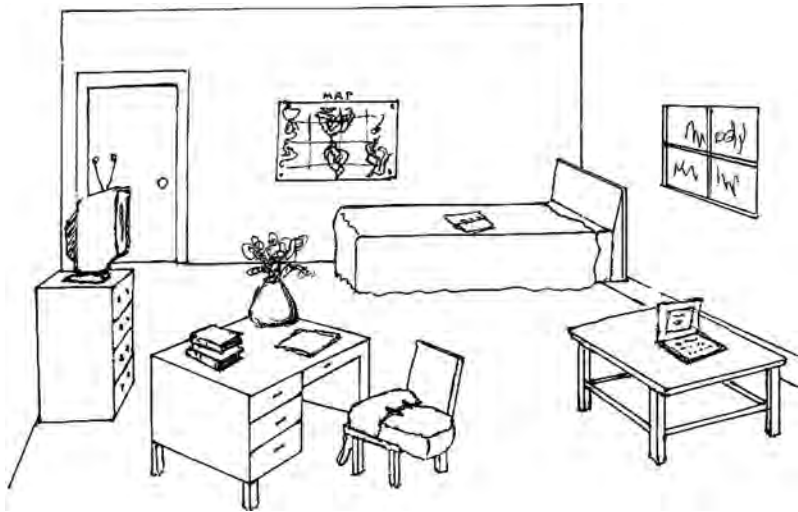
IV. Pair Activity: 一样不一样?

Pair up with a classmate and compare the two pictures below. How are the two pictures similar to or different from each other? Following the model, write down your discoveries in the space provided.

Room 1:



Room 2:



一样	不一样

V. Small Group Activity: 你想吃什么？

Directions: A Chinese restaurant called “西餐中吃快餐店” just opened downtown last weekend. Unlike other Chinese restaurants in the area, this new restaurant requires that you choose one item from each category on their menu, and you pay the amount you think the food is worth. Today you and some classmates are going to try it out.

Step 1: Form small groups of four and decide who will be the waiter taking everybody’s order.

Step 2: Study the menu carefully and check what you would like to order from the menu.

西餐中吃快餐店 (必须每种食品只选一个)			
色拉	主食	甜品	饮料
<input type="checkbox"/> 苹果色拉 <input type="checkbox"/> 黄瓜色拉 <input type="checkbox"/> 葡萄色拉 <input type="checkbox"/> 蔬菜色拉 <input type="checkbox"/> 玉米色拉	<input type="checkbox"/> 山东饺子 <input type="checkbox"/> 天津包子 <input type="checkbox"/> 西安三明治 <input type="checkbox"/> 上海汉堡包 <input type="checkbox"/> 老北京面条	<input type="checkbox"/> 绿茶冰激淋 <input type="checkbox"/> 草莓冰激淋 <input type="checkbox"/> 巧克力冰激淋 <input type="checkbox"/> 香蕉奶昔 <input type="checkbox"/> 葡萄冰沙	<input type="checkbox"/> 绿茶 <input type="checkbox"/> 咖啡 <input type="checkbox"/> 可口可乐 <input type="checkbox"/> 冰西瓜水 <input type="checkbox"/> 苹果汁

New Words:

食品 shípǐn food	主食 zhǔshí staple food	甜品 tiánpǐn dessert
草莓 cǎoméi strawberry	奶昔 nǎixī milkshake	冰沙 bīngshā shaved ice
茶 chá tea	汁 zhī juice	

Step 3: Your waiter will be asking what you have decided to order. Listen to his/her questions carefully and answer accordingly.

Notes to waiter: Do not ask generic questions such as 你想吃什么？ Instead, ask specific questions such as 你想吃什么色拉？ 你想吃什么主食？ 你想吃什么甜食？ 你想喝什么饮料？ Listen to the answers carefully and enter the orders on the menu.

Step 4: Discuss with your group members how much you think your meal is worth. You must justify your decision by commenting on the quality of food and service.

VI. Pair Activity: My Shopping List

Step 1: Suppose you are going to the supermarket. Write some food items on your shopping list.

List 1:

	<u>我要买的东西</u>
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

Step 2: Work in pairs. Tell your partner what's on your shopping list. Listen carefully and take notes on your partner's list using List 2.

List 2:

	<u>同学要买的东西</u>
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

Step 3: Go back to your own shopping list (List 1), and add one of the following words before each food item: 想买, 应该买, 必须买. Do not let your partner see your list.

Step 4: Take turns to ask each other questions. Use List 2 to find out what your partner would like to buy, should buy, and must buy. Use List 1 to answer your partner's questions. You can only use yes/no questions.

Model: A: 你想买苹果吗?

B: 我不想买, 但是妈妈说我应该买。

A: 你必须买麦片吗?

B: 对, 我必须买麦片。

VII. Put the following scrambled sentences into the correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 牛肉 了 中午 一个 我 三明治 吃

(I had a beef sandwich at noon.)

2. 只 一点儿 吃 色拉 他 了

(He only ate a little salad.)

3. 差不多 这 一样 巧克力 好吃 两种

(These two kinds of chocolate are as tasty as each other [are similarly tasty]).

4. 和 色拉 水果 一样 蔬菜 贵 色拉

(The fruit salad is as expensive as the vegetable salad.)

5. 必须 多 我们 蔬菜 吃 水果

(We must eat more vegetables and fruit.)

6. 和以后吃晚饭我们了冰激淋水果一点儿

(After dinner we had a little ice cream and fruit.)

7. 我从去家要机场一个差不多小时

(It takes almost an hour to go from my house to the airport.)

8. 我们水果再吃完了，一点儿去吧买

(All the fruit is gone, so let's go buy some more.)

VIII. Online Chat

You are in an online chatroom. Type your questions and answers in Chinese.

网友一：有谁知道怎么做水果色拉吗？

网友二：我们不是可以去饭店买水果色拉吗？为什么要做呢？

网友一：自己做比饭店的便宜。再说，自己做的比较新鲜(xīnxiān, fresh)。

你：我会做，

网友三：我应该买多少水果？

你：

网友一：你常常去哪儿买水果？超市还是水果店？

你：

网友二：超市的水果常常比水果店的贵。可是超市有外国来的水果。

你：_____？

网友二：有日本来的苹果、美国的葡萄、马来西亚(Malaysia)的瓜。

网友三：我觉得美国葡萄很好吃。

网友一：可是我最喜欢吃的是美国的巧克力。你们最喜欢吃什么？

你：_____

网友二：我最喜欢吃哈根达斯(Hāgēndásī, Häagen-Dazs)的冰激淋。

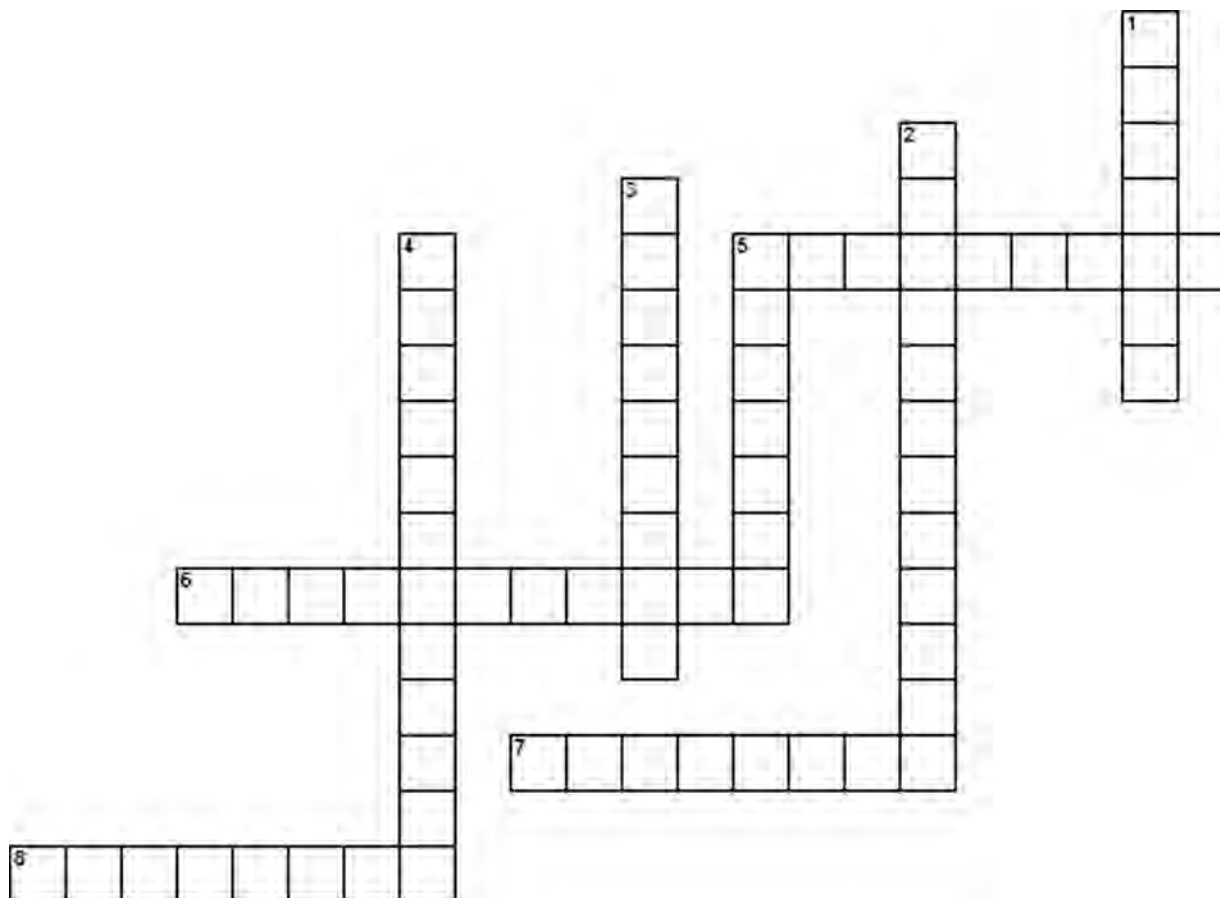
网友一：说到哈根达斯的冰激淋，你们可以去中大超市买。这两天那里的冰激淋特价(tèjià, on sale)。

你：_____？

网友一：三十五块钱一盒。

IX. Character Crossword Puzzle

Follow the clues to complete the character crossword puzzle. You may want to translate the clues into Chinese before solving the puzzle.



Across

5. Do you also want to have another one?
6. Can we buy a piece of chocolate?
7. Do you (plural) like to eat salad?
8. What kind of ice cream would you like?

Down

1. Do we want to buy one?
2. Hasn't he already had a hamburger?
3. Why do you only eat chocolate?
4. Shouldn't we buy another ice cream?
5. Don't you eat sandwiches?

X. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A

三明治
巧克力
冰激淋
玉米片
差不多
已经
色拉
要看
必须
蔬菜
舒服
麦片
盒子
轻
饱

B

yùmǐpiàn
chàbùduō
sānmíngzhì
qiǎokèlì
bīngjīlín
shūcài
hézi
màipiàn
shūfú
yàokàn
bìxū
yǐjīng
sèlā
bǎo
qīng

C

full (from eating)
light
vegetable
wheat cereal, oatmeal
sandwich
it depends
cornflakes, corn cereal
comfortable, feeling well
salad
chocolate
box, carton
must
already
similar, about the same
ice cream

三·汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

zhì 治 丶 勹 冫 冫 冫 治 治 (8)

治 治 治 治

yǐ 已 ㇇ ㇇ 已 (3)

已 已 已 已

jīng 经 纟 纟 纟 纟 纟 纟 纟 纟 (8)

经 经 经 经

bǎo 饱 饣 饣 饣 饣 饣 饣 饣 饣 (8)

饱 饱 饱 饱

sè 色 丩 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 色 (6)

色 色 色 色

lā 拉 扌 扌 扌 扌 扌 扌 扌 扌 (8)

拉 拉 拉 拉

bì 必 丶 丶 心 心 必 必 (5)

必 必 必 必

xū 须 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 (9)

须 须 须 须

shū 蔬 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 艹 蔬 (15)

蔬 蔬 蔬 蔬

mài	麦	一 二 十 土 丰 秀 麦 (7)									
麦	麦	麦	麦								

piàn	片	丿 丨 尸 片 (4)									
片	片	片	片								

yù	玉	一 二 干 王 玉 (5)									
玉	玉	玉	玉								

chà	工	一 丨 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 (9)									
差	差	差	差								

qīng	车	一 𠂇 车 车 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 (9)									
轻	轻	轻	轻								

2.4

在饭店 In a Restaurant

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-4-1. Each phrase will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-4-2. Each sentence will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

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

- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 2.4 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-4-3.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 2.4 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-4-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 2-4-5. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. Q: _____

A: _____

2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____



VI. Audio Clip 2-4-6 includes several short listening passages. Each passage is followed by one or more multiple-choice questions based on the content. After listening to each passage, circle the response that best corresponds to what you hear. Each passage will be read twice.

Passage 1

The first speaker:

- a. does not want to have noodles for dinner
- b. wants to know when they will have dinner
- c. had rice last night
- d. likes to eat noodles more than rice

Passage 2

This conversation likely happened:

- a. at a student dorm
- b. at a home
- c. at a restaurant
- d. at a bus station

Passage 3

From the conversation, we can infer that:

- a. Zhang Laoshi is new to this place
- b. Zhang Laoshi works at this place
- c. Zhang Laoshi came to this place yesterday
- d. Zhang Laoshi is a regular at this place

Passage 4

The second speaker:

- a. likes the meal selections
- b. is bored with the meal selections
- c. wants to go somewhere else
- d. wants the first speaker to order for her

Passage 5

The first speaker:

- a. does not like to eat meat
- b. only eats salad
- c. likes to eat salad
- d. had some meat earlier



VII. Test your math skills: Listen to the problems in Audio Clip 2-4-7 and determine the price or the amount of the second object (Item B) mentioned in the conversation. To make the calculation easier, you can enter the difference in the appropriate column in the table below. Some information has been filled out for you.

	Item A	Difference	Item B
1	\$12.50		
2			
3			
4		-\$2.00	
5			
6			3个
7		+3个	
8			
9			
10	4双		

二·综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. Please take a look at the menu.

2. We will order some rice, a vegetable dish, and a seafood dish.

3. What drinks would you like to have?

4. I would like to have a pair of chopsticks.

5. The dish is both spicy and sour.

6. I am not full and will have another order of spring rolls.

7. It is said that the fish dish in this restaurant is famous.

8. Please bring us two glasses of ice water.

II. Pair Activity: What shall we order?

Your Chinese class is working on a weekend project. At lunch time, you and your partner are assigned to order food for your classmates. You’ve decided to order takeout from a Chinese noodle shop close to campus. Both of you have walked around to take your classmates’ orders. Now you are compiling the orders you’ve taken. Listen to your partner’s questions and answers and fill the missing information on your order list. After you have written down all the information, compare notes with your partner to see if your list is complete and correct.

Model: 你： 玛丽要（点）什么面？
你朋友： 她要（点）蔬菜炒面。
你： 她要喝什么？
你朋友： 她要喝水。

A’s Sheet

姓名	要吃什么	要喝什么
大卫	牛肉炒面	可口可乐
玛丽		
汤姆	海鲜汤面	冰水
小平		
丽丽	酸辣冷面	冰茶
大中		
元元	上海汤面	不要饮料
京生		
凯丽	蔬菜炒面	茶

天水		
你	牛肉汤面	可口可乐
你朋友		

New Words:

炒 chǎo stir-fry	冷 lěng cold
-----------------	-------------

B's Sheet

姓名	要吃什么	要喝什么
大卫		
玛丽	蔬菜炒面	水
汤姆		
小平	牛肉炒面	茶
丽丽		
大中	海鲜炒面	可口可乐
元元		
京生	北京炒面	冰水
凯丽		
天水	蔬菜汤面	不要饮料
你		
你朋友	海鲜汤面	茶

New Words:

炒 chǎo stir-fry	冷 lěng cold
-----------------	-------------

III. Mini-Dialogue: Pair up with a partner and complete the following dialogues according to the suggestions.

<p>A (You start) You are a waiter at a Chinese restaurant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask how many people are in the party. • Ask what the customers want to drink. • Serve the drinks. Ask if your customers are ready to order. • Recommend a few dishes, e.g. seafood noodles, squirrel fish, etc. • Repeat what the customer has ordered. Ask if they want anything else (还要别的吗?). • Respond to your customer. Tell your customer that the food will be served soon. 	<p>B You are a customer at the restaurant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the question. • Respond to the question. • Thank the waiter for the drinks. Ask what dishes the restaurant is best known for. • Order a soup and two main entrees, one of which must be from the waiter's recommendations. • Tell the waiter you'd like to add two (bowls of) rice (再要……).
<p>A You are a shopper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the question. Ask if the salesperson has any recommendations. • Thank the salesperson for the recommendations. Ask the price for red grapes and green grapes. • Ask why one kind of grapes is more/less expensive than the other. • Tell the sales person that you will buy some grapes (specify which kind). • Tell the sales person that you'd like to add two <i>jin</i> of bananas (再要……). 	<p>B (You start) You are a salesperson at a fruit shop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask your customer what he/she would like to buy. • Recommend a few fruits to your customer (e.g. the apples are very sweet, the bananas are inexpensive). • Respond accordingly (the price must be different). • Tell your customer that one kind of grapes (whichever is more expensive) is sweeter than the other. • Repeat what the customer has ordered. Ask if they want anything else (还要别的吗?). • Respond to your customer. Tell your customer the total price.

IV. Mixer Activity: How different are you?

You’ve always been told that you are unique. But you have always wondered how unique you really are in comparison with your peers. So you’ve decided to conduct a few interviews among your classmates and see if your lifestyle really is unique.

Step 1: Fill in the following questionnaire for yourself. You will use this form to answer your classmates’ questions. (Note: “Zero” is not an acceptable answer.)

问题	你自己
你这个学期上几门课?	
你每天做功课做几个小时?	
你有多少盘“说唱音乐” CD?	
你每个月看几本历史书?	
你每天喝几杯绿茶?	

Step 2: Interview at least two classmates, using the survey form below. Record their names and answers in the form below.

问题	学生一	学生二	学生三
	_____	_____	_____
你这个学期上几门课?			
你每天做功课做几个小时?			
你有多少盘“说唱音乐” CD?			

V. Put the following scrambled sentences into the correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 你们请菜单先看看

(Please take a look at the menu first.)

2. 点吧菜一个两个汤我们

(Let's order two dishes and one soup.)

3. 米饭应该我们要一些还

(We should also order some rice.)

4. 问要什么你们饮料请喝

(Excuse me, what drinks would you like to have?)

5. 味道又又酸辣汤好酸辣非常,

(The sour and hot soup is both sour and spicy, and the taste is very good.)

6. 给四我们筷子请双

(Please give us four pairs of chopsticks.)

7. 贵海鲜得蔬菜多面比面

(The seafood noodle [dish] is much more expensive than the vegetable one.)

8. 再和我们西湖鱼海鲜点一条一个醋汤

(We will also order a West Lake vinegar fish and a seafood soup.)

VI. Pair Activity: My Own Restaurant

Imagine that you and your partner are going to open a restaurant. How would you tailor the menu to appeal to your target customers?

Step 1: Pair up with a partner; discuss your business plan using the questionnaire below.

我们的饭店

1. 什么样的人 would 来我们的饭店吃饭?
2. 这样的人常常喜欢吃什么样的菜? 喝什么样的饮料?
3. 这样的人会用多少钱吃饭?

Step 2: Design your menu in the space provided. It must include appetizers, main courses, desserts, and beverages. Ask your teacher if you can get extra credit by presenting a professional-looking menu complete with graphic design.

VII. Which restaurant is the best?

Step 1: This Saturday is Teacher Wang's birthday. Your class will host a birthday party for him at a Chinese restaurant. You classmates have recommended three restaurants and asked you to select one. You went online and found the following comments about these three restaurants. Make a choice based on what you read.

熊猫饭店
评论(pínglùn, comment)一：星期天跟朋友去吃饭。饭店的菜很多，但是比较贵。我觉得没有特别好吃的菜，就是酸辣汤做得还不错。服务不错。
评论二：这家饭店的菜又贵又不好吃。饭店很大，可以坐一百多人。服务很好。
评论三：我很喜欢这家饭店，服务员很客气。
评论四：😊😊😊😊😊 我想我不会再去这家饭店了。
四川饭店
评论一：我非常喜欢这家店的炒牛肉和四川炒面，非常辣，太好吃了，也很便宜。一定会带我同学去。
评论二：昨天我跟父母去这家饭店。我觉得这家店的菜做得很传统(chuántǒng, traditional)。老人会比较喜欢这家店的菜。饭店很小，有点儿乱。菜非常便宜。我们一家人吃了四个菜一个汤，用了一百多块。

评论三：周末我们六个人去吃饭，等了四十分钟。
饭店太小，没有大桌子。可是那儿的菜又好吃又便宜。

西湖饭店

评论一：这家饭店做的饭菜非常好吃，都是杭州味道。有我吃过的最好吃的西湖醋鱼。饭店很大，有三层楼，可以坐三四百人。不太安静(ānjìng, quiet and peaceful)。

评论二：朋友在那儿开晚会。有很多种菜，西湖醋鱼最好。服务不错，上菜很快。吃饭的人非常多，周末去最好订座(dìngzuò, make a reservation)。

评论三：这家饭店离公共汽车站比较远。可是饭店很大，很漂亮，也很现代。菜做得非常好，很有杭州味道。不贵也不便宜。服务不错。😊😊😊😊😊

Step 2: Now write an email to your classmates. Tell them your choice and the reasons you’ve chosen this restaurant.

Send	Reply	Reply All	Forward	Print	Delete
<p>同学们：</p>					

VIII. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A

面条
海鲜
春卷
牛肉
米饭
服务员
菜单
筷子
点菜
汤
鱼
酸
辣
醋
甜

B

fúwùyuán
kuàizi
niúròu
càidān
chūnjuǎn
diǎncài
hǎixiān
mǐfàn
miàntiáo
là
cù
tián
tāng
suān
yú

C

order food in a restaurant
fish
soup
menu
sour
sweet
vinegar
spring roll, egg roll
seafood
chopstick
spicy, hot
(cooked) rice
noodle
beef
service person

三· 汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

[illegible]

dān 八

单 单 单 单

miàn	面	一 万 万 万 而 而 而 而 面 (9)									
面	面	面	面								

[illegible]

xiān 鱼 丶 ㇏ ㇏ ㇏ ㇏ ㇏ 𩺰 𩺱 𩺲 𩺳 𩺴 𩺵 𩺶 𩺷 𩺸 𩺹 (14)

鲜 鲜 鲜 鲜

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

chūn 日 一 二 三 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 春 春 春 春 (9)

春 春 春 春

juǎn 丩 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 卷 卷 卷 卷 (8)

卷 卷 卷 卷

niú 牛 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 牛 牛 牛 牛 (4)

牛 牛 牛 牛

ròu 肉 丨 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 肉 肉 肉 肉 (6)

肉 肉 肉 肉

mǐ 米 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 米 米 米 米 (6)

米 米 米 米

fàn 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 饭 饭 饭 饭 (7)

饭 饭 饭 饭

wù 力 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 务 务 务 务 (5)

务 务 务 务

yuán 贝 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 员 员 员 员 (7)

员 员 员 员

kuài 竹 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 筷 筷 筷 筷 (13)

筷 筷 筷 筷

2.5

饮食和健康
Diet and Health

一·听力练习 LISTENING PRACTICE



I. Phrase Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-5-1. Each phrase will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the phrase in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



II. Sentence Dictation. Listen carefully to Audio Clip 2-5-2. Each sentence will be read twice, first at normal speed for you to get a general idea, and then at slow speed for you to write down the sentence in pinyin.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____

8. _____



III. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 2.5 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-5-3.

	1	2	3
对			
错			



IV. Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 2.5 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 2-5-4.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



V. Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 2-5-5. First, write down the questions in pinyin in the space provided; then answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. Q: _____

A: _____

2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

4. Q: _____

A: _____

5. Q: _____

A: _____



VI. Which Aisle?

You are helping Mrs. Chang, an elderly Chinese lady who lives next door, with her weekly grocery shopping. Listen carefully to what Mrs. Chang wants to buy (Audio Clip 2-5-6) and enter the food item according to the categories that are common in the supermarkets.

水果、 蔬菜	海鲜、 肉	牛奶	谷物	糖、油、 盐	饮料



VII. Audio Clip 2-5-7 includes several short listening passages. Each passage is followed by one or more multiple-choice questions based on the content. After listening to each passage, circle the response that best corresponds to what you hear. Each passage will be read twice.

Passage 1

The two people are complaining about:

- a. the school cafeteria
- b. the school's health policy
- c. the school P.E. class
- d. the areas around the school

Passage 2

The person ordered only salad because:

- a. she does not want to gain weight
- b. she does not like meat
- c. she had pizza earlier
- d. she wants to save room for dessert

Passage 3

The second speaker is likely to:

- a. eat more vegetables
- b. eat less meat
- c. increase her exercise time
- d. do nothing about her diet

Passage 4

1. You most likely will hear this passage:

- a. in a classroom
- b. on the radio
- c. at a restaurant
- d. in the school cafeteria

2. According to this passage, most high school students in China:

- a. have a healthy diet
- b. overeat
- c. eat out daily
- d. have unhealthy eating habits

Passage 5

According to this passage, the food intake from most to least should be:

- a. grains, fruits, vegetables, milk, fish, and meat
- b. fruits, beans, vegetables, grains, milk, fish, and meat
- c. vegetables, fruits, grains, milk, fish, and meat
- d. fish and meat, milk, vegetables, fruits, and grains

二 · 综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. For the sake of health, they eat a lot of vegetables and don't eat greasy things.

2. We should all pay attention to health.

3. Eating and drinking excessively is not healthy.

4. Did you watch the program on diet and health?

5. What he said is not completely correct.

6. The Chinese eat a lot of vegetables and grains.

7. Beans are as good as meat. We should eat more beans.

8. We should eat less hamburgers, deep-fried chicken, pizza, ice cream, etc.

II. Pair Activity: Where to put it?

You and your classmate are volunteering at a local food bank. Your task today is to sort the donated food into categories.













A's Sheet

Listen to the food items mentioned by your partner and write them down (with the amount) in the form below. Here are some additional words that you may find helpful:

面包 miànbāo bread	意大利面 Yìdàlì miàn spaghetti
瓶 píng bottle	罐 guàn can (container)

水果、蔬菜	海鲜、肉	谷物	糖、油、盐	饮料













Switch! Now it is time for your partner to sort food. Tell your partner the name and quantity of the food donated so that he/she can write them down.

 五斤	 十斤
 二十斤	 五斤
 十五盒	 十二只
 二十包	 三十五罐
 八斤	 十个
 十五盒	 三十瓶

B's Sheet

Your partner will be sorting the food first. Tell your partner the name and quantity of the food donated so that he/she can write them down. Here are some additional words that you may find helpful:

面包 miànbāo bread	意大利面 Yìdàlì miàn spaghetti
瓶 píng bottle	罐 guàn can (container)

 十斤	 五斤
 二十五斤	 六斤
 三十二盒	 三十只
 十五包	 十二罐
 二十斤	 二十二个
 八盒	 三十瓶

Switch! Now it is time for you to sort food. Listen to the food items mentioned by your partner and write them down (with the amount) in the form below.

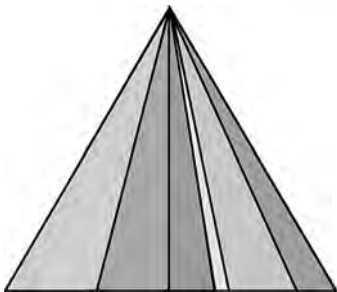
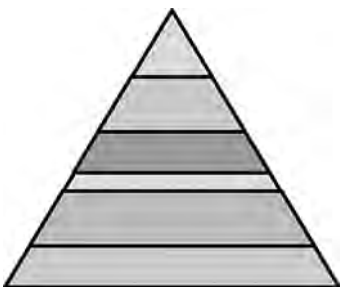
水果、蔬菜	海鲜、肉	谷物	糖、油、盐	饮料

III. Pair Activity: What does your diet look like?

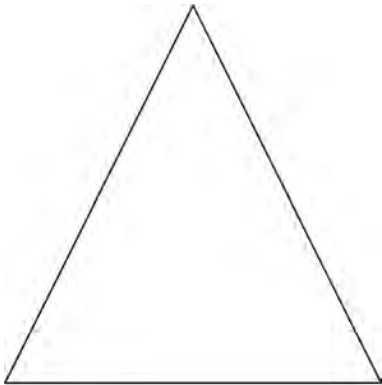
Step 1: Work in pairs. Help each other to write out the following food items in Chinese.

Grains		Beans	
Fruits		Vegetables	
Fish		Meat	
Oil		Sugar	
Salt		Milk	

Step 2: Work individually. Based on your own diet, draw a food pyramid for yourself. You can divide the triangle either horizontally like the one on the left, putting the food you eat most at the bottom and the food you eat least on the top, or vertically like the one on the right, dividing what you eat into approximate percentages.



我的饮食金字塔 (jīn zì tǎ, pyramid)



Step 3: After you have finished your diet pyramid, describe it to your partner.

IV. Pair Activity: Language Learning Advice

A's Sheet

Your friend wants to improve his/her Chinese skills and needs your advice. Listen to his/her specific language needs and give the best advice you can.

Note: You must use the expression 多 V or 少 V in your advice. For your reference, some suggestions are given below.

Model: — 要想说汉语说得很好，我应该做什么？
— 我觉得你应该多跟中国人说汉语。

Possible activities (Please add your own to the list):	
• 看中文电视	• 看中国电影
• 看中文小说	• 听中国音乐
• 每天写汉字	• 听汉语录音
• 作汉语练习	

Switch! Imagine that you are a Chinese exchange student who is studying in the United States. You would like to get some advice from your American friend on how to improve your English skills. Tell your friend what you would like to be able to do in English. Listen carefully as he/she gives you advice and write down the suggestions in the space provided.

你想做的事	朋友的建议
你想能听懂美国人说的话	
你想能看懂美国的电视节目	
你想能看懂英文小说	
你想记住很多英文SAT生词	
你想能跟美国人聊天	

B's Sheet

You want to improve your Chinese skills and need your friend's advice. Tell your friend what you would like to be able to do in Chinese. Listen carefully as he/she gives you advice and write down the suggestions in the space provided.

你想做的事	朋友的建议
你想能听懂中国人说的话	
你想能看懂很多汉字	
你想能看懂中国电影	
你想记住很多汉语生词	
你想能跟中国人聊天	

Switch! Your friend wants to improve his/her English skills and needs your advice. Listen to his/her specific language needs and give the best advice you can.

Note: You must use the expression 多 V or 少 V in your advice. For your reference, some suggestions are given below.

Model: — 要想说英语说得很好, 我应该做什么?
— 我觉得你应该多跟美国人说英语。

Possible activities (Please add your own to the list):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 看英文电视 看英文小说 做英语练习 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 看美国和英国电影 听英文音乐 听英语录音

V. Put the following scrambled sentences into the correct order, based on the English clues.

1. 所以 问题 他 大吃大喝 健康 常常 有,

(Because he often eats and drinks excessively, [he] has health problems.)

2. 都 每 东西 吃 应该 种 我们

(We should eat all kinds of [every kind of] things.)

3. 他 不是 就是 看 玩 电脑 电视 每天

(Every day he either watches TV or plays on the computer.)

4. 比 他们 运动 注意 和 了 以前 饮食

(They pay more attention to diet and exercise than before.)

5. 的 吃 别 太 的 和 油 东西 甜 多

(Don't eat too many sweet and oily things.)

6. 吃 不 冰激淋 应该 得 和 太 蛋糕 多

(Cake and ice cream shouldn't be eaten too much.)

7. 玩 都 大家 运动 电脑 多 少 要

(Everyone needs to exercise more and play on the computer less.)

8. 吃 什么的 蔬菜、水果、他 豆子 常常

(He often eats vegetables, fruits, beans, etc.)

VI. Group Work: A Healthy Menu

Step 1: Form small groups of four and design a healthy menu for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

	吃什么？
早饭	
午饭	
晚饭	

Step 2: Groups take turns to report to the class. The group that reports first was designing the Monday menu, and the group that reports last was designing the Sunday menu. Listen carefully and write down the menu each group designed in the following grid.

一周健康饮食

	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日
早饭							
午饭							
晚饭							

Step 3: Compare notes with a partner. See if your notes are complete and correct.

VII. Match Them!

Match the characters in Column A with the correct pinyin pronunciations in Column B and English meanings in Column C.

A	B	C
一口气	dàchīdàhē	decision; decide
大吃大喝	yīkǒuqì	(material) things
饮食	wèile	attention; pay attention to
完全	zhùyì	healthy, health
跑步	yǐnshí	vegetarian; vegetable
东西	juédìng	diet, food and drink
为了	jiànkāng	time, occasion
健康	pǎobù	in order to, for
注意	wánquán	in one breath, without a break
决定	dōngxī	eat and drink excessively
素	cì	jog, run
次	sù	completely

VIII. Character Bingo

Directions: So far you have learned many Chinese words that relate to food and beverages. Can you recognize all these words in characters?

Step 1: Randomly select 25 words from the word bank below to fill out your bingo board. Make sure you know what they mean in English.

Word Bank:

水果	葡萄	香蕉	苹果	西瓜
饮料	牛奶	油	咖啡	汽水
蔬菜	谷物	玉米	饺子	三明治
麦片	包子	糖	汉堡包	比萨
蛋糕	巧克力	月饼	冰激淋	豆子
炸鸡	牛肉	鱼	盐	海鲜

Bingo Grid:

Step 2: Pair up with a classmate and call out each other's bingo game. When it is your partner's turn to call out a word, listen carefully, and if you have that word in your bingo grid, tell your partner “我有” and say the English meaning of the word before crossing it out. Whoever crosses out five words in a row wins the game.

三· 汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

yóu	ㄧㄡˊ											
油	油	油	油									

dōng 一 一 东 东 东 东 (5)

sà	廿	一 十 廿 卅 肆 伍 陆 柒 捌 玖 拾 (11)								
萨	萨	萨	萨							

[illegible]

jī	鸡									f y x' x' 鸡鸡 (7)
鸡	鸡	鸡	鸡							

ci	次	、 ； ノ 次 次 次 (6)									
次	次	次	次								

[illegible]

kāng	广	一 广 户 户 户 序 序 康 康 康 (11)									
康	康	康	康								

zhù									ㄓㄨˋ 注 注音(8)	
注	注	注	注							

心

、 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百 (13)

意 意 意 意

jué

7

、 ； 江 江 决 决 (6)

决 决 决 决

SÙ

系

$$- = \# \text{ 主 丰 妻 妻 素 素 素 } (10)$$

素 素 素 素

shí

食

ノ 人 人 今 今 今 會 會 食 食 (9)

食 食 食 食

wán

下

' 尸 尸 尸 尸 完 (7)

完 完 完 完

quản

人

ノ人今今今全 (6)

全 全 全 全

၅၆

谷

[illegible]

谷 谷 谷 谷

nãi

女

く女女好奶 (5)

奶 奶 奶 奶

dòu

豆

一 厂 万 百 百 豆 豆 (7)

豆 豆 豆 豆

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

gāo 米

糕 糕 糕 糕

bù	止	卜止半并步 (7)									
步	步	步	步								

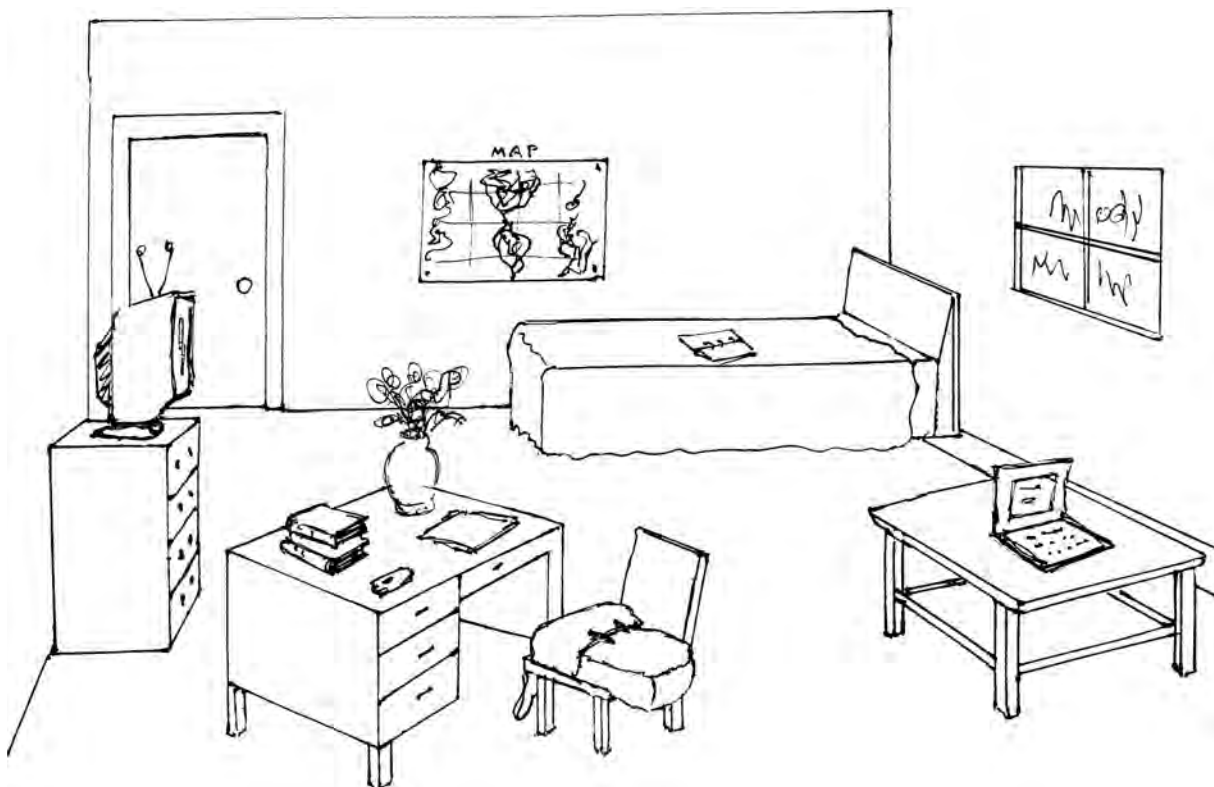
2.6

第二单元复习 Review of Unit 2

一· 综合语言练习 INTEGRATED LANGUAGE PRACTICE

I. Use **着** to describe the following picture.

Write at least five sentences about the picture below, using **放着**, **挂着** and location words such as **旁边**, **上边**, **下边**……



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

II. How do you say it in Chinese?

1. Red grapes are as expensive as green grapes.

2. Ice cream is much more expensive than watermelon.

3. Cornflakes are lighter than oatmeal.

4. The Sichuan beef is much spicier than the hot and sour soup.

5. The vegetable noodles are as delicious as the seafood noodles.

6. The grapes are much sourer than the bananas.

7. Eating a lot of vegetables is healthier than eating a lot of meat.

8. Deep fried chicken is almost as expensive as pizza.









III. Pair Activity: The price is right!

Three prices are listed next to each product, but only one is correct. You and your partner have some correct answers (shaded in gray), but not all of them. Circle the price that you think is correct. Take turns to guess the price by following the model below. You can only ask Yes/No questions. Mark on your worksheet whether your partner has guessed the right price. The one with the most correct answers wins the game.









Model: A: 一支铅笔六毛五分，对吗？

B: 对 or 不对。

A's Sheet














	斤	¥ 2.50	¥ 3.60	¥ 1.90
	台	¥ 5000	¥ 700	¥ 2500
	盒	¥ 15	¥ 23.50	¥ 2.00
	台	¥ 500	¥ 2000	¥ 1000
	辆	¥ 200	¥ 80	¥ 900
	只	¥ 40	¥ 2.50	¥ 100
	个	¥ 150	¥ 36.60	¥ 60.50
	本	¥ 110	¥ 30.10	¥ 5.30

B's Sheet

	斤	¥ 2.50	¥ 3.60	¥ 1.90
	台	¥ 5000	¥ 700	¥ 2500
	盒	¥ 15	¥ 23.50	¥ 2.00
	台	¥ 500	¥ 2000	¥ 1000
	辆	¥ 200	¥ 80	¥ 900
	只	¥ 40	¥ 2.50	¥ 100
	个	¥ 150	¥ 36.60	¥ 60.50
	本	¥ 110	¥ 30.10	¥ 5.30

IV. Game: Name that Food

For this activity, you will need a pair of dice. After throwing the dice, name the food item in the square in Chinese. If you cannot name the food, you lose a turn. The first one to reach square 20 wins the game.

16  ▶	17 Skip one square	18 	19 	20 Finish
▲ 15 	14 	13 	12 	11 ◀ Advance to 14
6 Back to 3 ▶	7 	8 Lose a turn	9 	▲ 10 
▲ 5 	4 Skip one square	3 	2 	1 ◀ Start

V. Pair Activity: Role play**Situation 1:**

- A: Call a restaurant to make a reservation for four people at 6 p.m. on Friday evening. It is very important you go to this restaurant because it's your friend's favorite.
- B: Suppose you work at a restaurant. Someone has made a reservation for a big party in your restaurant on Friday evening. Except for a few small tables at the back of the restaurant, all the tables will be taken by the party. Try to explain the situation to the customer.

A and B: Discuss the situation and try to reach a solution.

Situation 2:

- A: You ordered sweet and sour fish in a restaurant, but the fish is not sweet, it is spicy. Explain the problem and ask the waiter/waitress to bring you the correct dish.
- B: You are a waiter/waitress at a restaurant. Your customer is not satisfied with the dish he/she has ordered. Try to make him/her happy by offering some extra food or services.

二·汉字练习 CHINESE CHARACTER PRACTICE

Write the characters in the correct stroke order.

pǐn	口	丨 冂 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 (9)									
品	品	品	品								

zuò	广	丶 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 𠔁 (10)									
座	座	座	座								

jì	讠	讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 (5)									
记	记	记	记								

xǐ	氵	氵 氵 氵 氵 氵 氵 氵 氵 氵 氵 (9)									
洗	洗	洗	洗								