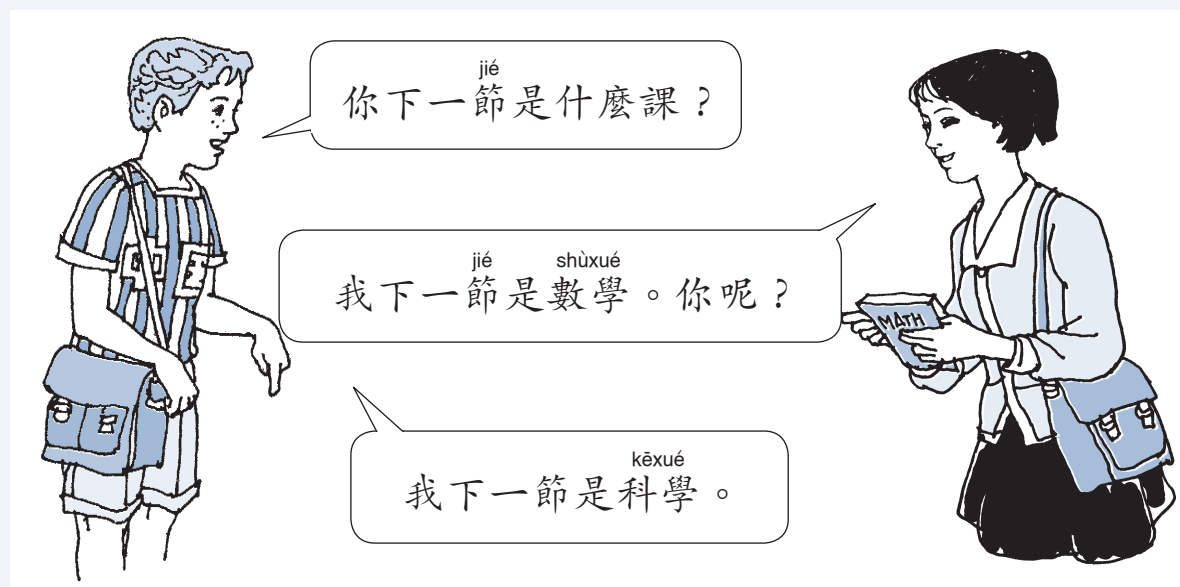
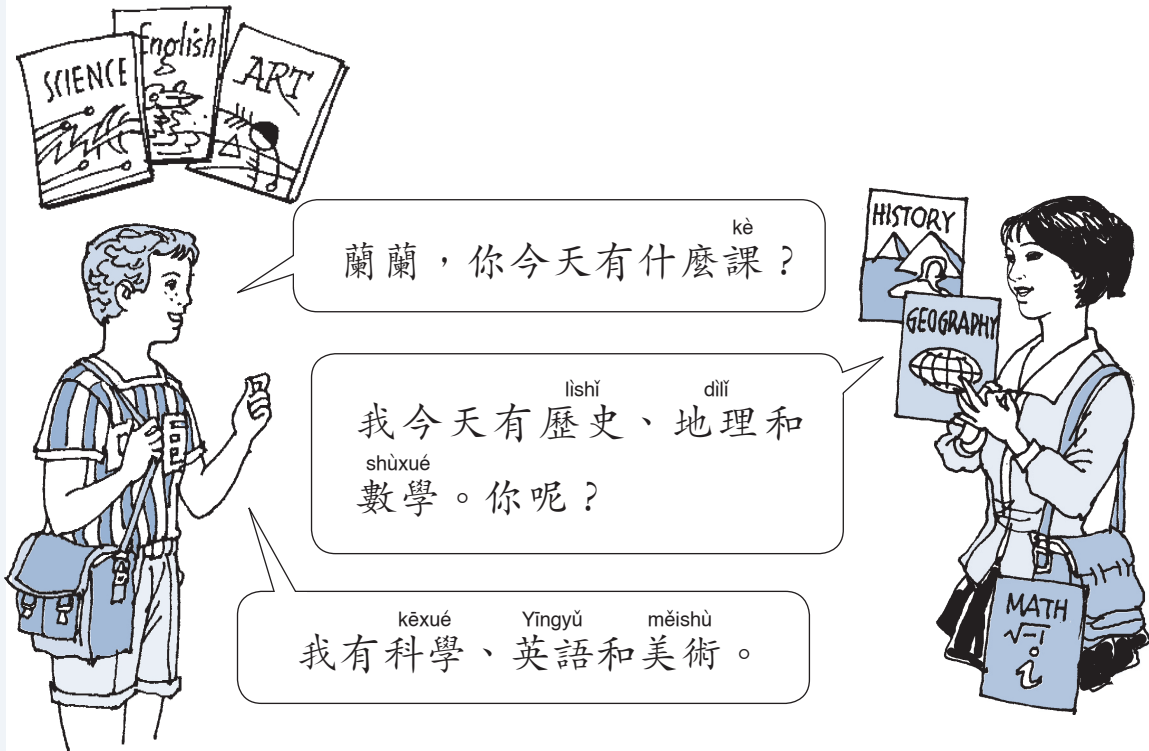


dì yī kè wǒ de xuéxiào shēnghuó  
 第一課 我的學校生活

1 What subjects do you have today?





tǎoyàn                      yóuqí                      shíyàn  
 我最討厭科學了，尤其是做實驗。

tǐng                      shíyàn  
 我挺喜歡做實驗的，  
 tāoyàn  
 我最討厭數學了。

a  
 真的啊？我很喜歡  
 數學。



kǎoshì  
 昨天的數學考試，  
 kǎo de  
 你考得怎麼樣？

kǎo de zāo tòu  
 我考得糟透了。我只  
 dé  
 得了五十五分。你  
 dé  
 得了幾分？



我得了九十二分……上課  
 kuài                      bié chí dào  
 了，快走吧，別遲到了。





## Learn the sentences

## \* Asking about school subjects

To ask about school subjects, use 什麼課 *shéme kè*, i.e. 你今天有什麼課? *Nǐ jīntiān yǒu shéme kè?* What subjects do you have today? and 下一節是什麼課? *Xià yì jié shì shéme kè?* What class is next period? To answer both questions, replace 什麼課 *shéme kè* with the subject(s).

你今天有什麼課? 你明天有什麼課? 你星期四有什麼課?	我今天有歷史、地理、家政和體育。 我明天有英語、科學、中文和美術。 我有數學、歷史、英語、音樂和美術。
下一節是什麼課? 你上一節是什麼課? 你第三節是什麼課? 你最後一節是什麼課?	下一節是化學。 我上一節是數學。 是我最討厭的音樂。 是體育。

## \* Asking how someone did on a test

To ask how someone did on a test, use 考得怎麼樣 *kǎo de zěmeyàng*, i.e. 你數學考得怎麼樣? *Nǐ shùxué kǎo de zěmeyàng?* How was your math test? To answer, replace 怎麼樣 *zěmeyàng* with the outcome of the test.

你數學考得怎麼樣?	我考得糟透了。
你英語考得怎麼樣?	我考得還可以。
你地理考得怎麼樣?	馬馬虎虎, 還可以。
他歷史考得怎麼樣?	他考得還不錯。
他科學考得怎麼樣?	他考得很好。
她中文考得怎麼樣?	她考得非常好。



Write the characters

<p>第</p> <p>dì</p> <p>(order)</p>	<p>課</p> <p>kè</p> <p>lesson, subject</p>	<p>校</p> <p>xiào</p> <p>school</p>	<p>歷</p> <p>lì</p> <p>experience</p>	<p>史</p> <p>shǐ</p> <p>history</p>
<p>地</p> <p>dì</p> <p>floor, earth, ground</p>	<p>理</p> <p>lǐ</p> <p>texture, reason, logic</p>	<p>數</p> <p>shù; shǔ</p> <p>numbers; to count</p>	<p>科</p> <p>kē</p> <p>science</p>	<p>英</p> <p>yīng</p> <p>brave, elite</p>
<p>語</p> <p>yǔ</p> <p>language</p>	<p>術</p> <p>shù</p> <p>technique, art</p>	<p>考</p> <p>kǎo</p> <p>to take/give a test</p>	<p>試</p> <p>shì</p> <p>test, to try</p>	<p>借</p> <p>jiè</p> <p>to borrow, to lend</p>
<p>用</p> <p>yòng</p> <p>to use</p>	<p>忘</p> <p>wàng</p> <p>to forget</p>	<p>班</p> <p>bān</p> <p>class</p>	<p>教</p> <p>jiào, jiāo</p> <p>to teach</p>	<p>室</p> <p>shì</p> <p>room</p>
<p>樓</p> <p>lóu</p> <p>multi-storied building</p>	<p>新</p> <p>xīn</p> <p>new</p>	<p>文</p> <p>wén</p> <p>language</p>	<p>作</p> <p>zuò</p> <p>to do</p>	<p>業</p> <p>yè</p> <p>course of study</p>

【為什麼？】

他為什麼喜歡馬和老虎？

因為他做事馬馬虎虎。





## Something to know

### ✿ School subjects and homeroom

High school students in China and Taiwan do not have many elective subjects and most of them stay in their homeroom where they study and take their afternoon nap. It is only when they need to use special equipment that they go to the chemistry laboratory, the computer room, or the kitchen. Senior high school students must choose either social science or natural science as the focus of their future study. Those who choose the same field of study will be placed in the same class and will share the same homeroom.

### ✿ Radicals of Chinese characters

Chinese characters consist of one, two, or more components. A radical is the basic component of each character and it mostly relates to the meaning of the character. Some characters are radicals themselves, while some contain a radical and other component(s). In most cases, the other component(s) indicates the sound of the character. Although components may not always be pronounced exactly the same in different characters, there is always some degree of similarity. Some examples are:

Characters that are radicals:

女 nǚ, 言 yán, 口 kǒu, 人 rén, 日 rì

Characters with the same radicals:

好 hǎo, 她 tā, 媽 mā, 姐 jiě, 妹 mèi - radical 女 nǚ, woman

誰 shéi, 謝 xiè, 請 qǐng, 該 gāi, 說 shuō, 話 huà - radical 言 yán, speech

嗎 ma, 吧 ba, 呢 ne, 哪 nǎ, 吃 chī, 喝 hē - radical 口 kǒu, mouth

晴 qíng, 明 míng, 昨 zuó - radical 日 rì, sun

Characters with different radicals but with the same components and similar pronunciation:

媽 mā, 嗎 ma - component 馬 mǎ

晴 qíng, 請 qǐng - component 青 qīng

飯 fàn, 板 bǎn - component 反 fǎn

It is essential to use the radical to find a character whose pronunciation is not known in the dictionary. When the pronunciation is known, the quickest way to look up a character is to use the Pinyin alphabetical listing. However, if the pronunciation is not known, the radical and the number of strokes in the character are the aids used to find it in the dictionary. A list of the radicals is in Appendix 1.