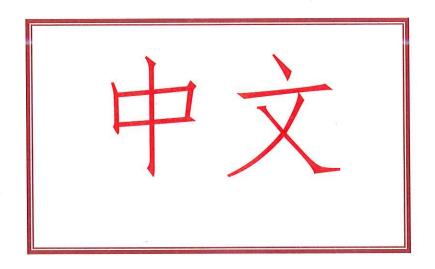
Year 7 Mandarin Chinese Vocabulary Book



Name:	
-------	--

Form:



"千里之行,始于足下" (qiānlǐ zhī xíng, shǐ yú zú xià) *"A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step" Lao Tzu*

Vocabulary Units

Easy Steps to Chinese Textbook 1

Unit 1

1 Pinyin, Basic Character Strokes

2 Numbers

3 Greetings

Unit 2

4 Dates

5 Age

6 Telephone Numbers

Unit 3

7 Family Members8 Self-introduction9 Occupation

Unit 4

10 Time 11 Daily Routine 12 Means of Transport

Unit 5

13 Colours
 14 Clothing
 15 Parts of the body

Easy Steps to Chinese Textbook 2

Unit 1 1 Countries, Languages 2 Subjects of Study 3 Making Phone Calls

Unit 2

4 Weather

5 Seasons

Vocabulary Units

Easy Steps to Chinese Textbook 1

Unit 1

Pinyin, Basic Character Strokes
 Numbers
 Greetings

Unit 2

4 Dates 5 Age

6 Telephone Numbers

Unit 3

7 Family Members8 Self-introduction9 Occupation

Unit 4

10 Time 11 Daily Routine 12 Means of Transport

Unit 5

13 Colours 14 Clothing 15 Parts of the body

Easy Steps to Chinese Textbook 2

Unit 1

1 Countries, Languages 2 Subjects of Study 3 Making Phone Calls

Unit 2

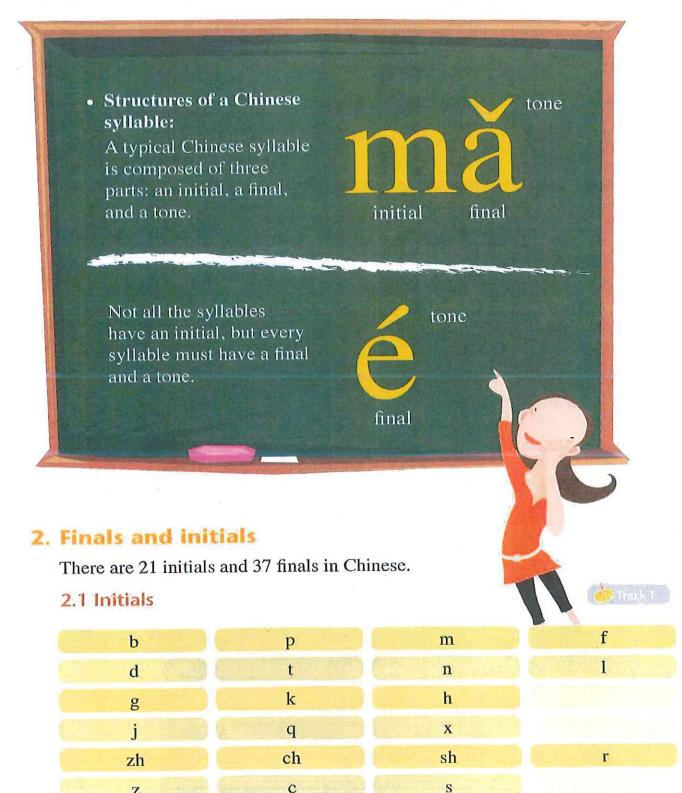
4 Weather

· 5 Seasons

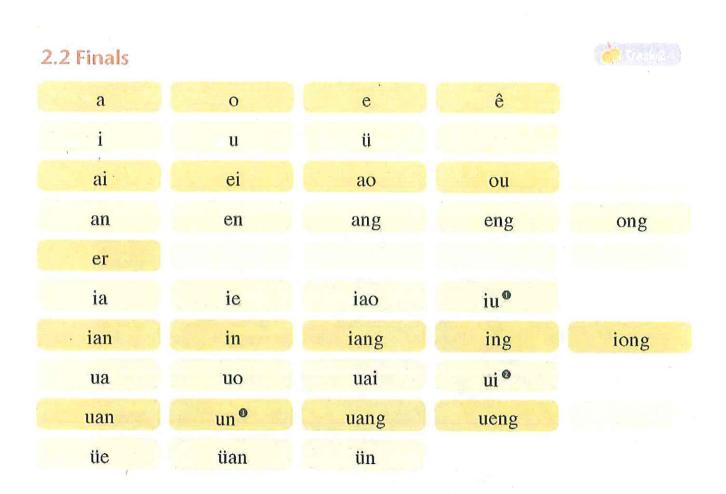
Unit 1 Lesson 1: Pinyin, Basic Character Strokes

Pinyin is the most widely used Romanisation system to teach the pronunciation of Chinese characters. (McGraw-Hill's Chinese Pronunciation)

1. The basic structure of the Chinese syllables



Z



For the sake of economy, some vowels are omitted in pinyin orthography. For example, **iu[®]** is pronounced **iou**, but the **o** is omitted and it is written as **iu**. Also, **ui[®]** and **un[®]** are pronounced **uei** and **uen**, but the **e** is omitted and they are written as **ui** and **un**.

When there is no initial consonant before i, u, ü:

i	i is written as y, or y is added before the syllable	i → yi, ia + ya, ie + ye, iao → yao, iu → you, ian → yan, iang + yang, in + yin, ing → ying, iong + yong
U	u is written as w , or w is added before the syllable	u → wu, ua → wa, uo → wo, uai → wai, ui → wei, uan → wan, un → wen, uang → wang, ueng → weng
ü	y is added before the syllable (the two dots can be dropped)	ü → yu, üan → yuan, üe → yue, ün → yun

(McGraw-Hill's Chinese Pronunciation)



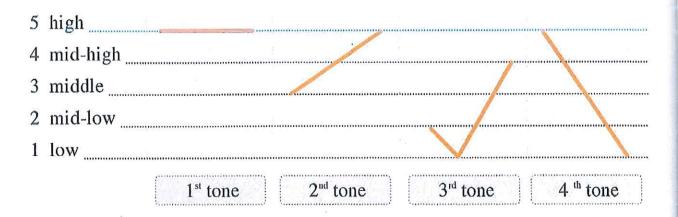
3. Tones

Tones are the pitch of a syllable. They are an important element of the Chinese syllable. The main function of the tones is to distinguish the meanings of the characters. For example, **shuǐjiǎo** (dumplings) and **shuìjiào** (to sleep). Their initials and finals are the same, but with different tones, the meanings are different. Chinese has four basic tones and a neutral tone:

	basic	tones		neutral tone
1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
	Current Conner			
mā	má	mă	mà	māma
n. mother	n. hemp	n. horse	v. to scold	n. mother

3.1 The tonal value of four basic tones

The pitches of the four tones are illustrated in the diagram below.



- The 1" tone is a high, level tone. It is a steady, high pitch and is the highest of the four tones. Remember to maintain the high level pitch from the beginning to the end of the syllable.
- The 2nd tone is a high, rising tone. It begins at about the middle of the voice range and rises rapidly to the top. Remember to raise your tone voice as if you're asking a question.
- The 3rd tone is a low, dipping tone. It starts quite low, then goes even lower, and quickly rises up. It is maintained a little longer than the other tones. Remember to start your tone at a low enough level.
- The 4th tone starts high and goes down sharply and quickly. This tone is held less time than any of the others. Remember to make your voice go down as quickly as possible.

(McGraw-Hill's Chinese Pronunciation)

3.2 The neutral tone

The neutral tone is toneless. It is pronounced soft and short. In transcription, the neutral tone does not carry a tone mark. For example:

gēge	háizi	năi <mark>nai</mark>	bàba
n. elder brother	n. child	n. grandmother	n. father

3.3 How to write tones

- 3.3.1 Tone marks are written above the main vowel of a syllable. The main vowel is determined by this order of precedence: a o e i u ü. For example, in ao, the main vowel is a, and in ei, the main vowel is e. However, there is an exception with i and u. That is, when i and u exist in the same syllable, the tone mark is always placed on the second vowel. For example, niú (cow) and duì (correct).
- 3.3.2 The dot in the letter i is removed when a tone mark is placed over it. For example, nǐ (you) and yī (one).
- **3.3.3** The two dots of group ü finals changes depending on the following situations:

	–ü, -üē, -üān, -i	in
Rem	ove the two dots	Keep the two dots
Stand alone	Combine with j, q, and x	Combine with n and l
Ex. yuè, yuán	Ex. jú, qún	Ex. nů, lù

Here are some more rules for the pinyin system.

- 1. Capital letters
 - Capitalize the first letter of all proper nouns. For example, Köngzi (Confucius), Xiānggăng (Hong Kong), and Li xiānsheng (Mr. Lee).
 - ② Capitalize the first letter of the first word in a sentence. For example, "Píngguð yì jīn duōshǎo qián?" (How much for one kilogram of apples?)
- 2. Pinyin basically follows the punctuation rules of English. The only difference is that, in Chinese, we use "," to separate the items. For example, "Wŏ xĭhuan píngguŏ, xiāngjiāo hé mùguā." (I like apples, bananas, and papayas.)
- 3. In order to avoid confusion, an apostrophe (') is used to divide two syllables when the combination may cause uncertainty or ambiguity. For example, jī'è (hunger) and píng'ān (safety).

(McGraw-Hill's Chinese Pronunciation)

Basic Character Strokes

Chinese characters are made out of simple single strokes, all of them variations of eight basic ones. All strokes have their own name and are written according to a few rules. It's very important to learn to recognise the strokes, since the number of strokes in a character is often the easiest way to find it in a dictionary index. It also helps you write a character accurately and memorise it. (clear.chinese.com)

Stroke Types



The eight basic forms of stroke types each appear in the character "eternal/ λ " and are listed below with their pinyin and English meaning. (zhongwen.com)

1. "Diǎn" - A simple dot.

永寸江太

2. "Héng" - Horizontal stroke, left to right.



3. "Shù" - Vertical stroke, top to bottom.

永王木十

4. "Gou" - Hook appended to other strokes.

永小心丁

5. "Tí" - Diagonal stroke, rising from left to right.

永打地功

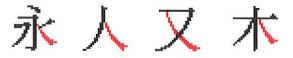
6. "Piě" - Diagonal stroke, falling from right to left.



7. "Duǎn Piě" - Short diagonal stroke, falling from right to left.



8. "Nà" - Horizontal stroke, falling from left to right.



Extra:

9. "héngzhé" - Horizontal stroke with a vertical turn



Exercises

Identify by highlighting in a different colour the named stroke of each character below:

Character: 大 Stroke: nà

小 piě

héng

浜

†í

Unit 1 Lesson 2: Numbers

Numbers 1-10

	уī	1
	èr	2
	sān	3
四	sì	4
五	wŭ	5
五 六	liù	6
Ł	qī	7
八	bã	8
九	jiŭ	9
+	shí	10

Numbers 11-20

+-	shí yī	11
+=	shí èr	12
十三	shí sān	13
十四	shí sì	14
十五	shí wǔ	15
十六	shí liù	16
十七	shí qī	17
十八	shí bā	18
十九	shí jiǔ	19
-+	èr shí	20

Numbers 21-99

-+-	èrshí yī	21
三十	sānshí	30
三十五	sānshí wǔ	35
五十八	wǔ shí bā	58
九十九	jiǔ shí jiǔ	99

<u>Exercises</u>

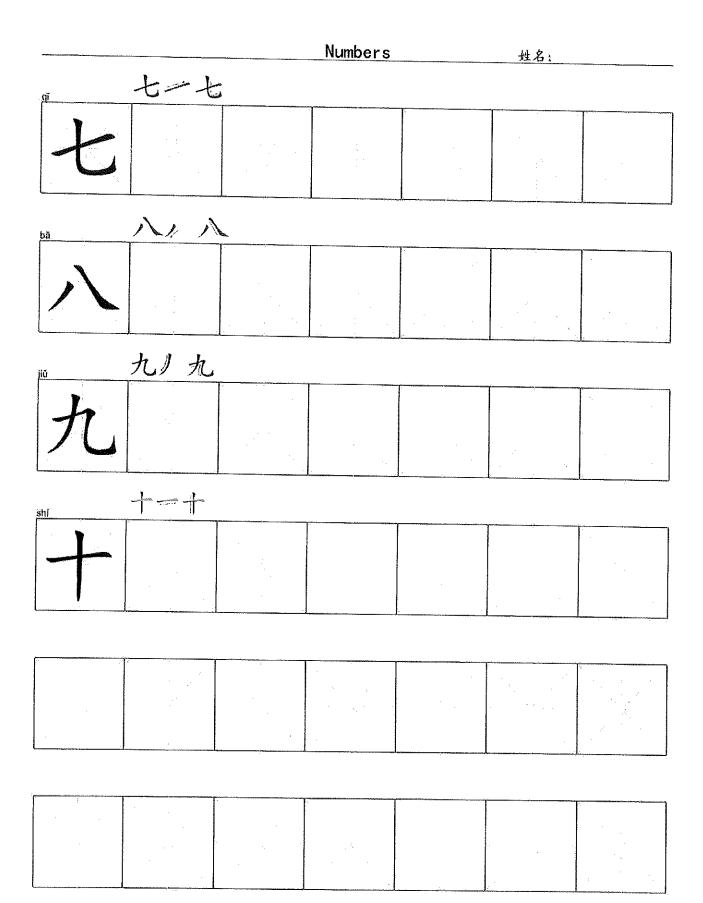
Complete the numbers sums below by writing your answers in Chinese characters. See how many characters you can remember without checking the vocabulary list.

e.g.	— pl	us 四 equals <u>五</u>	
111	plus	六 equals	+ plus ∄ equals
-	plus	九 equals	三 plus 九 equals
五	plus	= equals	十二 plus 五 equals
	plus	八 equals	六 plus 十四 equals
八	plus	七 equals	七十 plus 五 equals

10

			Numbers		姓名:	
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四						
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五						
ù	六 ` ~	六六	<u></u>	<u>]</u>	<u>Linear (1997)</u>	<u>i</u>

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Cultural Understanding

In China, certain numbers are believed to be lucky or unlucky, depending on words they sound similar to.

Lucky numbers:

Six, seven, eight and nine are all believed to be lucky numbers in Chinese culture.

The number 6 (liù) sounds similar to the character \hat{m} (liú) which means "to flow" and also sounds similar to β (lù) "road." The number 6 is considered particularly lucky in business. There is a popular expression: $\hat{n}\hat{n}\hat{n}$ (liù liù dà shùn) which literally means "66 big smooth" which is used to wish colleagues or friends lots of success in business. You might also see 168 (yī liù bā), which sounds like $-\beta\beta\chi$ (yí lù fā), which literally means "one road prosper" used to wish that someone is always prosperous.

The number 7 (qī) sounds like the characters 起 (qǐ) which means "to rise" and 气 (qì) meaning "life essence". It is considered to be a lucky number for relationships.

The number 8 (bā) is probably the luckiest of all Chinese numbers because it sounds similar to \mathcal{K} (fā) meaning "to prosper" or "wealth." The Opening Ceremony of the Beijing Olympics began on 8/8/2008 at 8 seconds and 8 minutes past 8pm local time

People will often pay a lot of money for a number with several eights in it, for example:

- In 2003, Sichuan Airlines bought a telephone number with eight as all the digits for CN¥2.33 million (approximately £243,630)
- Lots of airlines will charge extra to reserve seats with eights in them on flights to China

The number 9 (jiŭ) sounds like 久 (jiŭ), meaning "long lasting" and so is often used in weddings. People will often say 长长久久 (cháng cháng jiǔ jiǔ), meaning "long long forever forever" as a way of blessing newly-married couples.

Unlucky numbers:

The number 4 (sì) is considered unlucky in China because it sounds like \mathcal{R} (si), "death." Lots of buildings do not have a 4th floor and some people will avoid having a phone number or car registration plate with the number 4 in it.

Unit 1 Lesson 3: Greetings

你好	nǐ hǎo	Hello
您好	nín hǎo	Hello (polite form)
再见	zài jiàn.	Goodbye.

Asking someone's name

머니	jiào	To be called
什么	shénme	What?
名字	míngzi	name
我叫	wŏ jiào	I am called

Key sentences

nǐ jiào shénme míng zì 你叫什么名字? wǒ jiào 我叫...

What is your name?

I am called...

Cultural Understanding

Most Chinese names consist of a surname (xing) which is usually one syllable, followed by a personal name (míng) which is normally one or two syllables. When you ask a Chinese person their name, they will usually give their surname first and then their personal name. Only one hundred surnames are shared by 85% of China's citizens. The top three surnames are Wang (\pm) , Li (ϕ), and Zhang (\mathfrak{K}).

Asking how someone is

好	hǎo	Good
你好吗?	nǐ hǎo ma?	How are you?
我不好	wǒ bù hǎo	I am not good
我很好。	wǒ hěn hǎo.	I am very well.
你呢?	nĭ ne?	And you?

Being polite

谢谢	xièxie	Thank you
对不起	duìbùqĭ	Sorry
不客气	bùkèqi	Don't mention it

<u>Exercises</u>

Fill in the gaps with the correct Chinese character:



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名	字					
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第2页

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<u>.</u>						

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Pronouns

我	wǒ	
你	nĭ	you (singular)
他 / 她	tā /tā	he/she
我们	wǒ men	we
你们	nǐ men	you (plural)
他们	tā men	they

Possessive pronouns

我的	wŏ de	my/mine
你的	nĭ de	your/yours (singular)
他 / 她 的	tā / tā de	his/her/hers
我们的	wŏ men de	our/ours
你们的	nĭ men de	your/yours (plural)
他们的	tā men de	their/theirs

Exercises

Translate the following into English/Chinese characters:

- 1. 她叫 Esther _____
- 2. He is called Ben_____
- 3. We are called Ruth _____



			Pronouns	an a <u> </u>	姓名:	
tā	меп	他"1	何伸他	们们	个介们	
他	们					
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					, , , , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	

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月	yuè	month
一月 二月 三月	yī yuè	January
二月	èr yuè	February
三月	sān yuè	March
四月	sì yuè	April
五月	wǔ yuè	Μαγ
六月	liù yuè	June
七月	qī yuè	July
八月	bā yuè	August
九月	jiŭ yuè	September
十月	shí yuè	October
十一月	shí yī yuè	November
十二月	shí èr yuè	December

Unit 2 Lesson 4: Months of the Year

Days of the week

星期	xīngqī	Week
星期一	xīngqī yī	Monday
星期二	xīngqī èr	Tuesday
星期三	xīngqī sān	Wednesday
星期四	xīngqī sì	Thursday
星期五	xīngqī wŭ	Friday
星期六	xīngqī liù	Saturday
星期天	xīngqī tiān	Sunday
星期日	xīngqīrì	Sunday

Time phrases

今天	jīn tiān	Today
明天	míng tiān	Tomorrow
昨天	zuó tiān	Yesterday
年	nián	Year
今年	jīn nián	This year
是	shì	be/is
几	jĭ	How many?
号/日	hào / rì	number/mark/date
今天星期	jīn tiān xīngqī ji?	What day of the week is it
几?		today?
今天几月几	jīntiān jĭyuè jĭ hào?	What is the date today?
号		

Key sentences

jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ 今天 星期 几? What day is it today?

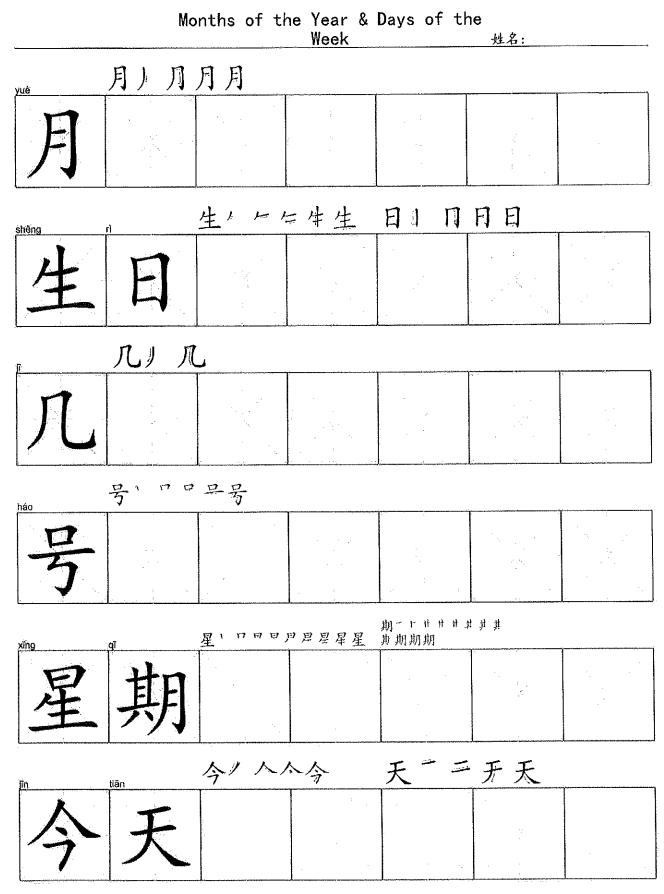
jīn tiān xīng qī tiān 今天 星期天。

Today it is Sunday.

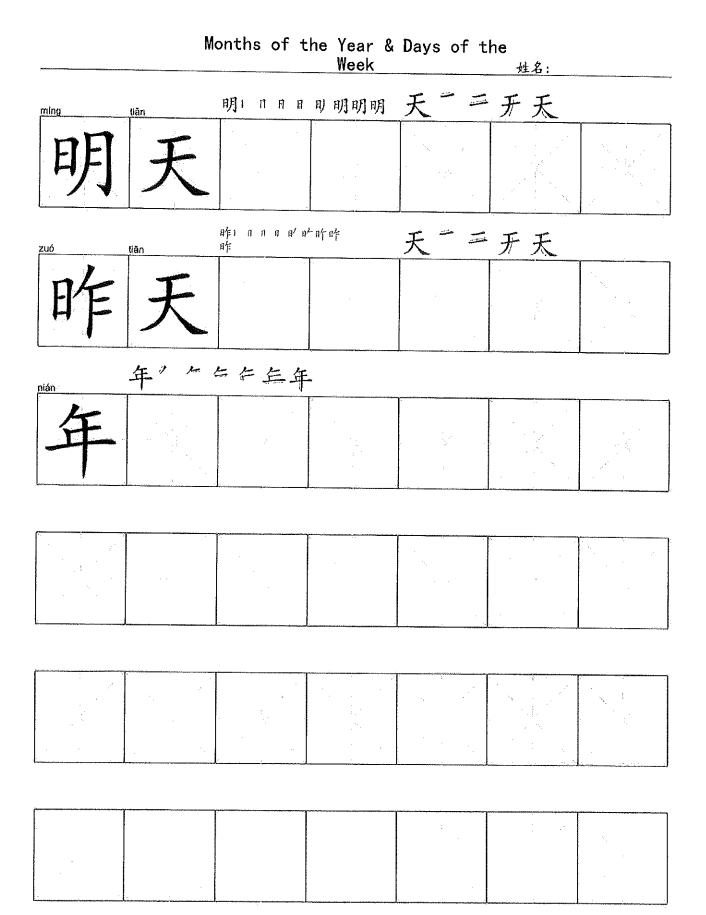
jīn tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào 今天 几 月 几 号? What is the date today?

jīn tiān shíyuè shíbā hào 今天 十月 十八 号。 Today is the 18th of October.

jīn tiān shì èr ling yī èr nián shíyuè shí liù rì xīng qī èr 今天 是 二 0 一二年 十月 十六日 星期二。 Today is Tuesday the 16th of October 2012



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Exercises

Match up English and Chinese:

1. 星期六 a. What is the day today? 2. 今天星期一 b. Yesterday was Sunday 3. 昨天星期天 c. Saturday 4. 明天八月三日 d. This year is 2016 5. 今天三月二十日 e. Today is Monday 6. 今年是二0一六年 f. Tomorrow is August 3rd 7. 昨天几月几号? g. Tomorrow is March 10th 8. 明天三月十日 h. What was the date yesterday? 9. 今天星期几? i. Today is March 20th

Translate the following into Chinese characters:

(Pay attention to word order in Chinese: year-month-date-day)

a.	Today it is Wednesday	
b.	What day is it tomorrow?	
c.	Tomorrow is Friday	
d.	Today is the 1 st of August.	
e.	20 October 2014	

Unit 2 Lesson 5: Age / telephone numbers

出生	chūshēng	To be born
岁	suì	Years old
你多大了?	nǐ duō dà le?	How old are you?
你几岁了?	nĭ jĭ suì le?	How old are you? (less than 10 years old)
生日	shēngrì	Birthday
家	jiā	Home/family
电话号码	diànhuà hàomă	Telephone number
多少	duō shao	How many/how much?
住	zhù	To live
在	zài	In/at/on
哪儿	nă 'r	Where?

Cities

北京	běijīng	Beijing
上海	shànghǎi	Shanghai
香港	xiānggǎng	Hong Kong
伦敦	lúndūn	London

••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Age / telephone numbers 姓名:							
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码	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							

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WWW.HANLEXON.COM

	Age / t	elephone n	umbers	姓名:			
lāng gāng 香 千 千 禾 禾 乔 香 香							
香港							
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			<u></u>				
<u>La para na mandri na mana na para na p</u>	nang tanan kana kana kana kana kana kana kan	<u>,</u>					

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Key sentences

我(在)一九九一年出生。 I was born in 1991.

你几岁了? 我三岁。 How old are you? (less than 10 years) I am 3 years old. 他多大了? 他三十八岁。 How old is he? (older than 10 years old) He is 38 years old. 你的生日是几月几号? 我的生日是八月三号。 What date is your birthday? My birthday is the 3rd August. 你家的电话号码是多少? 我家的电话号码是 2870 9987。 What is your home telephone number? My home telephone number is... 你住在哪儿? 我住在伦敦。 Where do you live? I live in London.

Exercises

Write a short paragraph about an imaginary person in Chinese characters. Include their name, year they were born, the date of their birthday, age, phone number and where they live:

Unit 3 Lesson 7: Family Members

爸爸	bà ba	Dad
妈妈	mā ma	Mum
姐姐	jiě jie	Elder sister
妹妹	mèi mèi	Younger sister
哥哥	gē ge	Elder brother
弟弟	dì di	Younger brother

Words to introduce your family

我家	wŏ jiā	my family
有	yǒu	have/has
没有	méi yǒu	not have/does not have
	kŏu	measure word (when saying how many people in your family)
个	gè	measure word (most commonly used)
人	rén	person
和	hé	and
两	liǎng	two (use in front of a measure word)

Key sentences

你家 有 几 口 人? How many people do you have in your family?

我家有五口人。

I have 5 people in my family.

你有[哥哥]吗?

Do you have [an older brother]?

我没有[哥哥]。	I don't have [an older brother].				
我有一个[哥哥]。	I have one [older brother].				
我有两个弟弟。	I have two younger brothers				
Exercises					
Translate the following int	o Chinese characters:				
1. I have 3 people in my family					
2. Do you have a younger brother?					
3. I don't have (a younger brother)					
4. I have two elder sisters.					
anno vao es es estas estas estas estas estas estas					

5. He has two elder brothers

谁	shúi /shéi	Who?
这	zhè	This
那	nà	That

Key Sentences

zhè shì shuí 这是谁? Who is this?

nà shì shuí 那是谁? Who is that? zhè shì wǒ gēgē 这是我哥哥。 This is my elder brother.

nà shì wǒ péngyǒu 那是我朋友。 That is my friend. zhè gè rén shì shuí 这个人是 谁?

Who is this person?

nà ge rén shì shuí 那个人是谁? Who is that person? zhè gè rén shì wǒ bàba 这个人是我爸爸。 This person is my dad.

nà ge rén shì wǒ jiě jiě 那个人是我姐姐。

That person is my older sister.

Exercises

Translate the following into Chinese:	
1. This is my Mum. That is my Dad	
2. This person is my younger brother	
3. That person is my younger sister _	
4. This person is my elder sister	
5. That person is my elder brother	

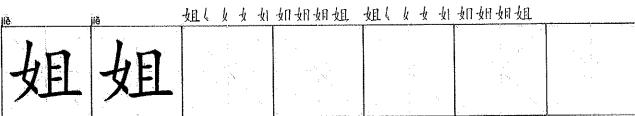


Write two questions and two answers in Chinese characters about this picture using 'this person' and 'that person':

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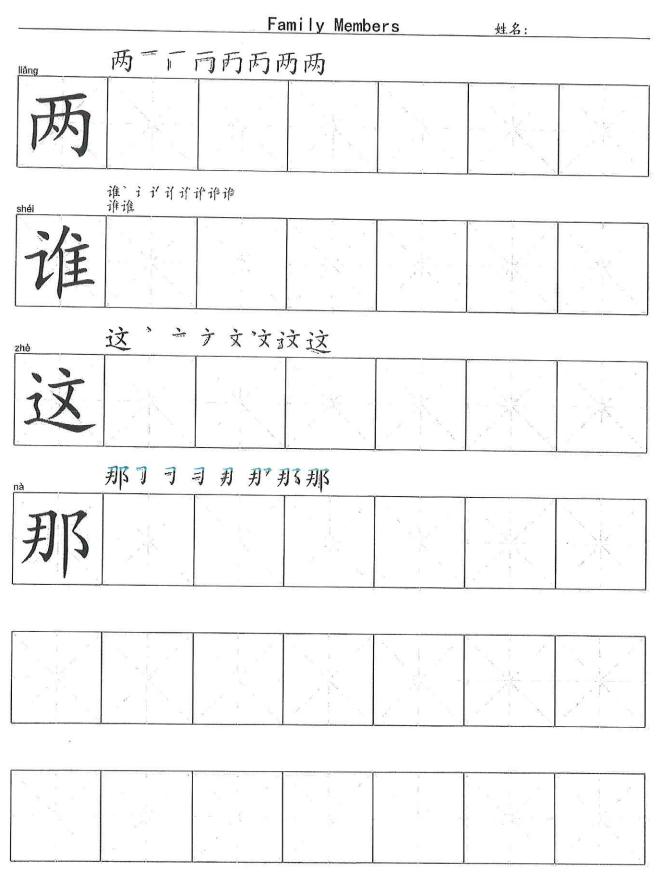
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Unit 3 Lesson 8: Self-introduction

兄弟	xiōng dì	Brothers
姐妹	jiě mèi	Sisters
中学生	zhōng xué shēng	Secondary school student
小学生	xiăo xué shēng	Primary school student
大学生	dà xué shēng	University student
年级	nián jí	Year/grade at school
Ŀ	shàng	To attend (e.g. to attend a particular year group)

Key Sentences

你有兄弟姐妹吗?	Do you have brothers and sisters?
我有一个弟弟。	I have a younger brother
你上几年级?	What Year are you in?
我上九年级。	I am in Year 9.

<u>Exercises</u>

Translate the following into Chinese:
1. I have an elder sister ______
2. What year is your elder brother in? ______
3. Does she have any brothers or sisters? _______
4. She has two younger brothers _______
5. My younger sister is in Year 7 _______

Re-arrange the following sentences and write out the English translation:

1. 是/我/小学生/弟弟/, /三/上/他/年纪/。

.

Corrected sentence:	
English:	
2. 爸爸/兄弟/有/你/吗/姐妹/?	

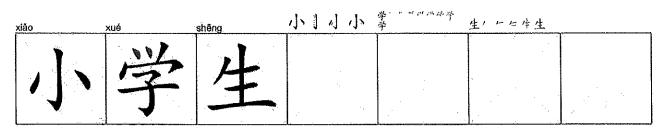
Correcte	ed sentence:_	 	
English:		 <u></u>	

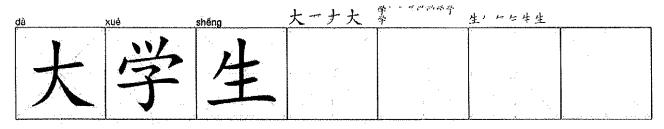
Self-introduction

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Countries

中国	zhōng guó	China
英国	yīng guó	England
美国	mĕi guó	America
日本	rì bĕn	Japan
法国	fă guó	France
德国	dé guó	Germany
意大利	Yìdàlì	Italy
西班牙	Xībānyá	Spain

Nationality

一半	yí bàn	Half
中国人	zhōng guó rén	Chinese (person)
英国人	yīng guó rén	English (person)

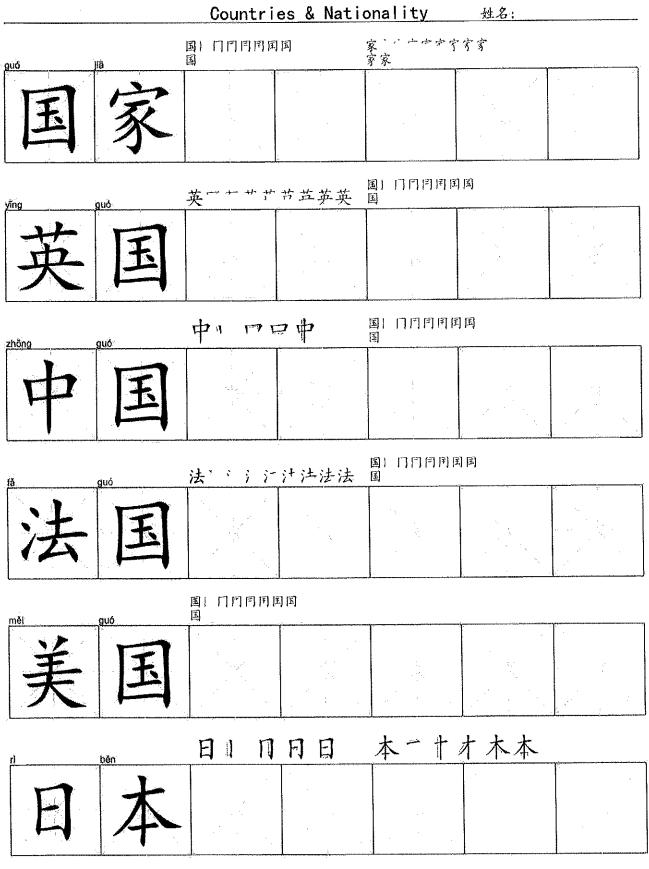
Key Sentences

nǐ shì nǎguórén 你是 哪 国 人? wǒ shì yīngguórén 我 是 英 国人

Which nationality are you?

I am British.

nǐ shì fǎguórén ma 你是 法 国人 吗? wǒ búshì fǎguórén 我 不是 法 国人 wǒ yí bàn shì yīngguórén yí bàn shì zhōngguórén 我一半 是 英国人一半 是 中 国人 I am half British, half Chinese.	Are you French? I am not (French).
Exercises	
Translate the following into Chinese:	
1. Which nationality is he?	
2. He is British	
3. Is he British?	
4. I am Chinese	
5. I am half British, half French	
Read the paragraph below and answer the q	uestions in English:
你好!我叫小红,我十一岁。我爸爸三十 二岁。她不是美国人,她是法国人。我一	
1. How old is my dad?	
 Is my dad English? How much older is my dad than my mu 	m?
What nationality is my mum?	
5. What is my nationality?	

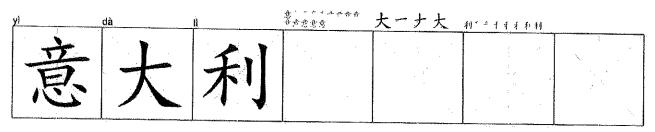


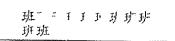
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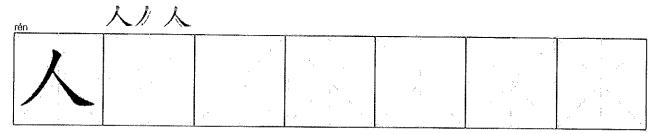
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工作	gōngzuò	Work				
老师	lǎoshī	Teacher				
律师	lǜshī	Lawyer				
商人	shāngrén	Business person				
护士	hùshi	Nurse				
医生	yīshēng	Doctor				
秘书	mìshu	Secretary				
经理	jīnglĭ	Manager				
司机	sījī	Driver				

Unit 3 Lesson 9: Occupations

Extra vocabulary

工人	gōngrén	Worker
工程师	gōngchéngshī	Engineer
演员	yǎnyuán	Actor
歌手	gēshǒu	Singer
记者	jìzhě	Journalist

Key Sentences

nǐ bàba gōngzuò ma wǒ bàba gōngzuò bùgōngzuò 你爸爸工作吗? 我爸爸工作/不工作。 Does your dad work? My dad works/doesn't work

nǐ māma zuò shénme gōngzuò wǒ māma shì lǎoshī nǐ ne 你妈妈做什么工作? 我妈妈是老师,你呢? What job does your mum do? My mum is a teacher, how about you? nǐ bàba shì shāngrén ma wǒ bàba búshì shāngrén 你爸爸是商人吗? 我爸爸不是商人。 Is your dad a businessman? My dad is not a businessman.

Exercises

Translate the following into Chinese:

- 1. He is a doctor _____
- 2. She is a manager
- 3. He is lawyer _____

4. What job does your elder sister do?

5. My elder sister is teacher

Read the paragraph and decide if the sentences are true (对) / false (不对):

我爸爸工作,妈妈不工作。我爸爸不是演员,他是律师。我爸爸喜欢他的 工作。我哥哥是工程师,他不喜欢他的工作。我弟弟不工作,他是中学 生。我也不工作,我是大学生。

- 1. 我爸爸和妈妈都工作。_____
- 2. 我弟弟是中学生。_____

3. 我哥哥喜欢他的工作。_____

- 4. 我爸爸是律师。_____
- 5. 我是中学生。_____



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Unit 4 Lesson 10: Time

现在	xiàn zài	Now
点	diăn	(for time) o'clock
半	bàn	Half
分	fēn	Minute
一刻	yí kè	a quarter
零	líng	Zero
差	chà	lacking/falling short of
两	liăng	Two

Key Sentences

xiànzài jǐ diǎn 现在几点?	What time is it now? (lit. "now how many o'clocks?")
xiànzài sān diǎn 现在三点。	It is 3 o'clock now (lit. "now three o'clocks")
xiànzài wǔ diǎn shí fēn 现在五点十分。 minutes")	It is ten past five now (lit. "now five o'clocks ten
xiànzài sì diǎn bàn 现在四点半。	It is half past four now (lit. "now four o'clocks half past")
xiànzài liù diǎn yí kè 现在六点一刻。 I†	is quarter past six now (lit. "now six o'clocks one quarter")

xiànzài wǔ diǎn sān kè

现在五点三刻。 It is five forty-five now (lit. "now five o'clocks three quarters")

xiànzài liǎng diǎnlíng wǔ fēn 现在两点零五分。It is five minutes past two now (lit. "now two o'clocks zero five minutes")

xiànzài chà shí fçn sì diǎn xiànzài sì diǎn chà shí ^{fēn} 现在差十分四点。/现在四点差十分。It is ten minutes to four now (lit. "now less ten minutes four o'clocks")

Exercises

Translate:

1. On the hour: yì diǎn zhōng a. 一点 (钟)=

sì diǎn zhōng b. 四点 (钟)=

c. two o'clock =

d. six o'clock =

2. Half past the hour:

liǎng diǎn bàn a.两点半 = shí diǎn bàn b.十点半=

c. half past nine =

d. half past eleven =

3. Minutes past the hour:

wǔ diǎnlíng wǔ fēn a.五点零 五分 =

c. twenty past seven =

jiǔ diǎnshí fēn b. 九点十分 =

d. five past two =

4. Quarter past/to:

a. 三点一刻=

c. a quarter past seven =

bādiānsān k è b. 八点三刻 =

d. a quarter to five =

5. Minutes to the hour:

chàshí fēn jiǔ diǎn a. 差十分九点

chà yí kè jiǔ diǎn b. 差 一刻九点

Times of the day

早上	zăo shàng	Early morning
上午	shàng wŭ	Morning
中午	zhōng wŭ	Noon
下午	xià wŭ	Afternoon
晚上	wăn shàng	Evening

Key Sentences

zǎoshang liùdiǎn	
早上 六点	six o'clock in the (early) morning
zǎoshang qī diǎn bàn	
早上七点半	half past seven in the (early) morning
shàngwǔ shí diǎn	
上午十点	ten o'clock in the morning
xiàwǔ liǎng diǎn bàn	
下午 两 点 半	half past two in the afternoon
wǎnshang jiǔdiǎn	
晚上九点	nine o'clock in the evening

<u>Exercises</u>

Translate:

1.	1. seven o'clock in the morning	
2.	2. half-past eleven in the morning	
3.	3. two o'clock in the afternoon	



	Time	姓名:	
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起	qĭ	Get up
床	chuáng	Bed
起床	qǐchuáng	Get out of bed
吃	chī	Eat
早饭	zǎofàn	Breakfast
午饭	wǔfàn	Lunch
晚饭	wǎnfàn	Dinner
去	qù	Go
上学	shàngxué	Go to/attend school
上课	shàngkè	Go to/attend class
放学	fàngxué	Finish school
睡觉	shuìjiào	Go to sleep

Unit 4 Lesson 11: Daily Routine

Key Sentences

wǒ zǎoshang bādiǎn qǐ chuáng 我早上八点起床。 I get up at 8 o'clock in the morning

wǒ bàba zǎoshang chà wǔ fēn qī diǎn chī zǎofàn 我 爸爸 早 上 差 五 分七 点 吃 早 饭。 My dad has breakfast at five to seven in the morning

wǒ mèimei zǎoshang bādiǎnsān kè qù shàngxué 我妹妹早上八点三刻去上学。 My younger sister goes to school at 8.45 in the morning wǒ gēge zǎoshang jiǔdiǎn bàn shàngkè 我哥哥早上九点半 上课。 My elder brother goes to class at 9.30 in the morning wǒ māma zhōngwù shí èr diǎn èrshí fēn chīwùfàn 我妈妈 中午十二点二十分吃午饭。 My mum has lunch at 12.20 noon. wǒmen xiàwǔ sìdiǎnlíngwǔ fēn fàngxué 我们下午 四 点零五分 放 学。 We finish school at 4.05 in the afternoon. liùdiǎnsān wǒmen yìjiā wǎnshang kè chī wǎnfàn 我 们一家 上 六 点三刻 吃 晩 晚饭。 My whole family eats supper at 6.45 in the evening. wǒ wǎnshang jiǔdiǎn bàn shuìjiào 我晚上九点半 睡觉。 I go to sleep at half-past nine at night.

Exercises

Translate the following into Chinese:

1. I get up at 6.30 in the morning

2. I eat breakfast at 7.00 in the morning

3. My dad goes to work at 7.10 in the morning _____

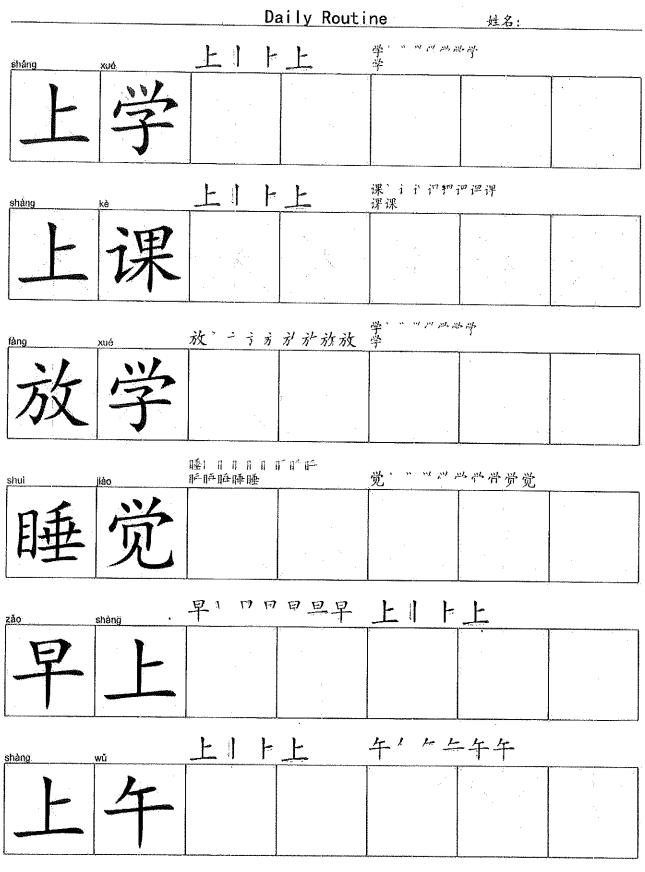
4. My elder brother goes go to school at 8.15 in the morning.

5. My whole family eats supper at 7.15 in the evening

	Daily Routine	姓名:	
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xià	wŭ	FT	T	午1	- 午午		
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Unit 4 Lesson 12: Transport

开	kāi	to drive
坐	zuò	to go by (eg train)
汽车	qìchē	car
公共汽车	gõnggòng qìchē	bus
火车	huŏchē	train
校车	xiàochē	school bus
地铁	dìtiě	tube
走路	zŏulù	to walk
每天	měitiān	every day
上班	shàngbān	go to work

Key Sentences

nǐ měitiān zěnme shàngxué 你每天怎么上学? How do you go to school every day? wǒ měitiān zuò huǒchē shàngxué 我每天坐火车上学。 I go to school by train every day nǐ bàba měitiān zěnme shàngbān 你爸爸每天怎么上班? How does your dad go to work every day? wǒ bàba měitiān kāichē shàngbān 我爸爸每天开车上班。 My dad drives (by car) to work every day.

Exercises

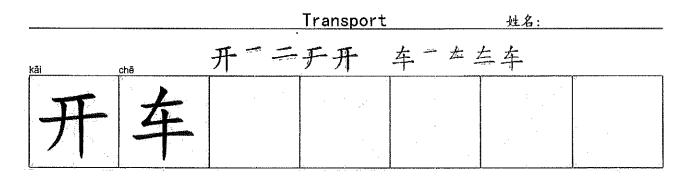
Translate the following into Chinese:

- 1. I go to school every day by bus _____
- 2. How does your elder brother go to school every day?
- 3. My elder brother walks to school every day

Match up the questions and answers:

- 1. 你好吗?
- 2. 你叫什么?
- 3. 你有弟弟吗?
- 4. 你爸爸多大?
- 5. 你妈妈是中国人吗?
- 6. 你哥哥怎么上学?
- 7. 他妈妈做什么工作?
- 8. 你妹妹坐火车上学吗?
- 9. 你姐姐几点吃晚饭?
- 10. 现在几点?

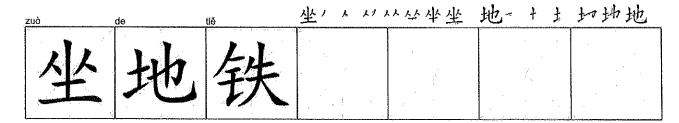
- A. 我妈妈是商人,在美国工作。
- B. 我叫小王。
- C. 现在晚上六点。
- D. 不是, 我妈妈是英国人。
- E. 我哥哥走路上学。
- F. 我很好。
- G. 没有, 我有一个妹妹。
- H. 我姐姐晚上差一刻七点吃晚饭。
- I.不,妹妹坐校车上学。
- J. 爸爸今年四十一岁。

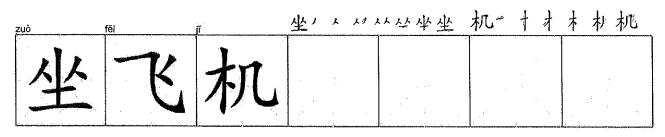


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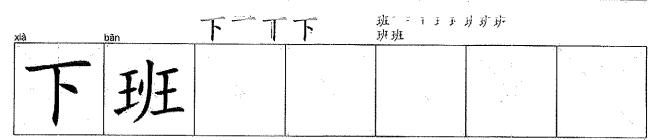


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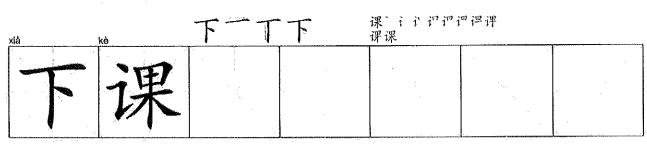
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Unit	5	Lesson	13:	Colours
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颜色	yánsè	Colour
红色	hóngsè	Red
黑色	hēisè	Black
黄色	huángsè	Yellow
蓝色	lánsè	Blue
白色	báisè	White
橙色	chéng sè	Orange
绿色	lǜsè	Green
棕色	zöngsè	Brown
喜欢	xĭhuan	to like

Key Sentences

wǒ xǐhuan lánsè 我喜欢蓝色 I like blue wǒ bàba bù xǐhuan chéngsè 我爸爸不喜欢橙色 My dad doesn't like orange

Exercises

Translate into Chinese characters:

1. My dad likes black. I don't like black, I like green.

2. Do you like blue?

.

•	Colours	姓名:
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hóng sé	红生生生红红	色" 《 乌 乌 刍 色 色
红色		
hếi se	黑1 口口口口口里里 里里黑黑	色"《乌名岛色色
黑色		
huáng sẻ	色" 《 与 分 分 分 分 合 合	3色
黄色		
lán sè	色"《与书子自	色色
蓝色		
bái sè	白" 丫 内 向 白	色"《乌名金色色
白色		



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Unit 5 Lesson 14: Clothing

衣服	yīfu	Clothes
穿	chuān	Wear
衬衫	chènshān	Shirt
牛仔裤	niúzǎi kù	Jeans
裙子	qúnzi	Skirt
汗衫	hàn shān	T shirt
校服	xiào fú	School uniform
长裤	cháng kù	Long trousers
短裤	duǎn kù	Shorts
毛衣	máoyī	Sweater

Key Sentences

wǒ xǐ huan chuān lánsè de kù zi bù xǐ huan chuān báisè de kù zi 我喜欢 穿 蓝色的 裤子, 不喜欢 穿 白色的 裤子

I like wearing blue trousers, I don't like wearing white trousers

dì di bù chuān xiào fú shàngxué wǒ měitiān chuān huīsè de chángkù báisè de chèn 弟弟不 穿 校服 上 学。我 每天 穿 灰色 的 长 裤, 白色 的 衬 shān hé hēisè de máo yī 衫 和 黑色 的 毛衣。

My younger brother doesn't wear a school uniform to school. I wear grey trousers, white shirt and a black sweater every day.

Exercises

Translate the following into Chinese:

- 1. I like to wear t-shirt and jeans _____
- 2. My younger brother likes to wear red jumpers and blue trousers
- 3. My elder brothers wear a blue shirt, black trousers to school every day

Extra vocabulary

lǐng dài	Tie
wàitào	Coat
dài	to wear (accessories)
màozi	Hat
shǒutào	Gloves
wéijīn	Scarf
píxié	Shoes
yùndòngxié	Leather shoes
wàzi	Socks
xīzhuāng	Suit (men)
	wàitào dài màozi shǒutào wéijīn píxié yùndòngxié wàzi

Exercises

Translate the following:

1.	我穿白色的衬衫
2.	蓝色的毛衣
3.	黑色的外套
4.	灰裤子
5.	黑皮鞋
6.	Green trousers
7.	My little sister likes to wear blue trainers
8.	Do you like wearing red jumpers?
9.	Does your dad wear a suit to work?
10	. Do you wear a tie to school?

Read the paragraph and decide if the sentences are true (对) / false (不对):

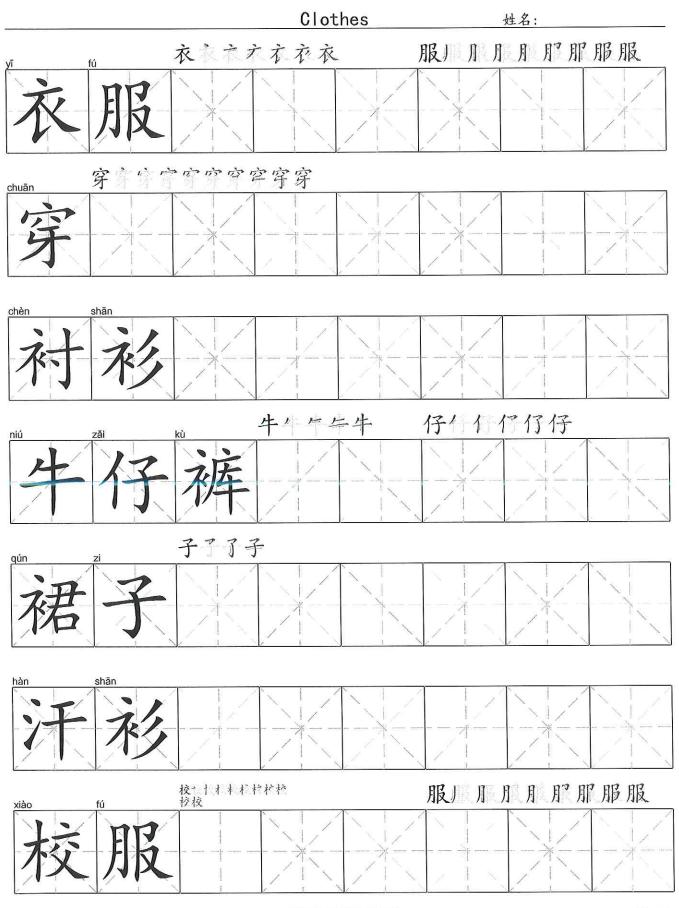
我爸爸是律师。他每天早上五点半起床。他坐火车和地铁上班。他穿黑色或灰色的西装上班。他也穿白色的衬衫和黑色的皮鞋。他戴红黑色的领带。他不喜欢戴领带。星期六和星期日,他喜欢穿红色的汗衫和蓝色的牛仔裤。

1. 我爸爸是律师。_____

2. 我爸爸穿牛仔裤上班。_____

3. 我爸爸喜欢穿蓝色的汗衫。_____

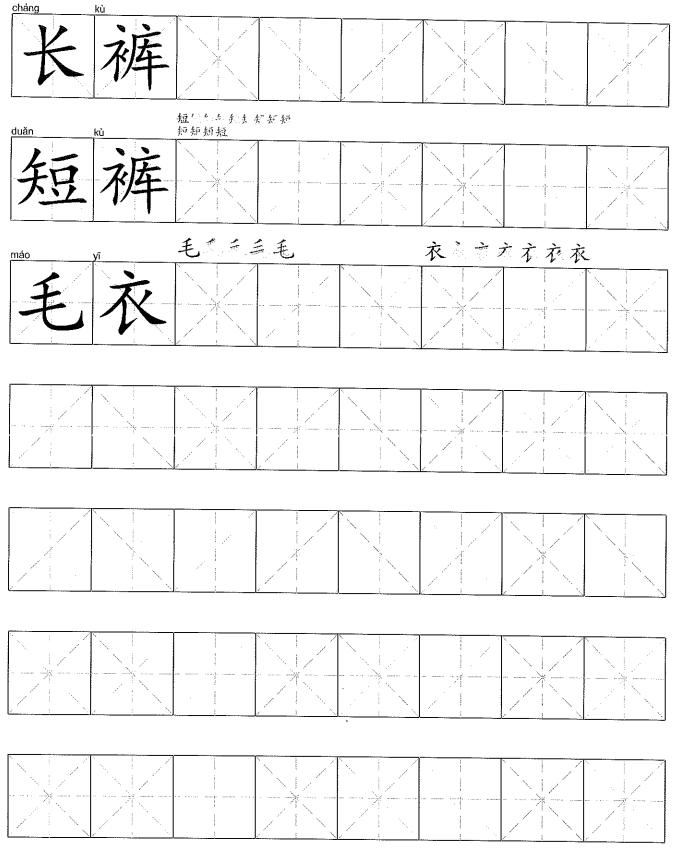
4. 我爸爸早上五点三十分起床。_____



第1页



姓名:



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Unit 5 Lesson 15: Parts of the body

头	tóu	Head
头发	tóufa	Hair
眼睛	yǎnjing	Eyes
耳朵	ěrduo	Ear
鼻子	bízi	Nose
	kŏu	Mouth
手	shǒu	Hand
脚	jiǎo	Foot
腿	tuĭ	Leg

Adjectives

K	cháng	Long
短	duǎn	Short (length)
高	gāo	Tall
矮	ăi	Short (height)
大	dà	Big
小	xiǎo	Small

Key Sentences

wǒ yǒu dà dà de yǎnjīng 我有大大的眼睛

wǒ de yǎn jīng dà dà de 我的眼睛大大的 I have big eyes

My eyes are big

wǒ zhǎng de bù gāo yě bù ǎi 我 长 得不高,也不矮	I am neither tall, nor short
tā detóu fà shì hēi sè de 她的头发是 黑色的	Her hair is black
tā detóu fà duǎnduǎnde 他的头发 短 短 的	His hair is short

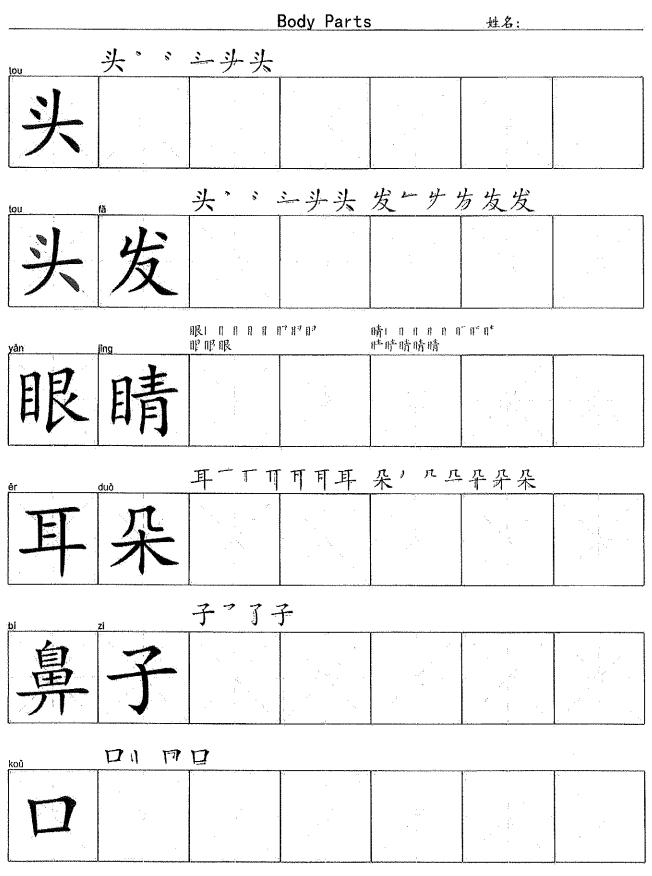
Exercises

Translate the following sentences:

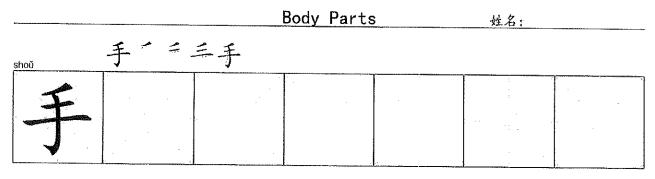
- 1. My friend is tall _____
- 2. Her hair is short _____
- 3. His hair is brown _____
- 4. My hair is neither short, nor long



Describe Jing Jing, one of the Beijing Olympic mascots in characters:



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		Body Parts	姓名:
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Unit 1 Lesson 1: Countries, Languages

中国	zhōng guó	China
去过	qù guo	Have been to
国家	guójiā	Country
英国	yīngguó	Britain
法国	făguó	France
美国	měiguó	America
日本	rìběn	Japan
西班牙	xībānyá	Spain

Key Sentences

nǐ qù guo shénme guójiā 你去过什么国家? What countries have you been to?

wǒ qù guò měiguó yīngguó hé fǎ guó 我去过美国,英国和法国。 I have been to America, England and France

nǐ qù guo rì běn ma qù guò méi qù guò 你去过日本吗?去过/没去过。 Have you been to Japan? Yes, I have been there/no, I haven't been there.

<u>Exercises</u>

Translate the following sentences into Chinese characters:

1. Have you been to China?

2. I have been to China but I haven't been to Japan.

3. My elder brother has been to Spain.

Languages

会	huì	Be able to
说。	shuō	Speak
语(言)	yǔ (yán)	Language
一点儿	yìdiǎnr	A little
英语	yīngyŭ	English
法语	făyŭ	French
日语	rìyŭ	Japanese
汉语	hànyǔ	Chinese

Key Sentences

nǐ huì shuō shénme yǔyán 你会 说 什么语言? What languages can you speak?

wǒ huì shuō fǎ yǔ hé yì diǎn r hàn yǔ wǒ bú huì shuō rì yǔ 我会说法语和一点儿汉语,我不会说日语。 I can speak French and a little Chinese, I can't speak Japanese

nǐ huì shuō hàn yǔ ma huì bú huì 你会 说 汉语吗? 会/不会。 Can you speak Chinese? Yes, I can / No, I can't

Additional countries

déguó	ào dà lì yà
德国 = Germany	澳大利亚 = Australia
yì dà lì	tàiguó
意大利 = Italy	泰国 = Thailand
jiā ná dà	xīn jiā pō
加拿大 = Canada	新加坡 = Singapore
ài ěrlán	yìndù
爱尔兰 = Ireland	印度 = India
sū gélán	hánguó
苏格兰 = Scotland	韩国 = (S) Korea
wēi ěr shì	cháoxiǎn
威尔士 = Wales	朝鲜 = (N) Korea

<u>Exercises</u>

Translate the following sentences into Chinese characters:

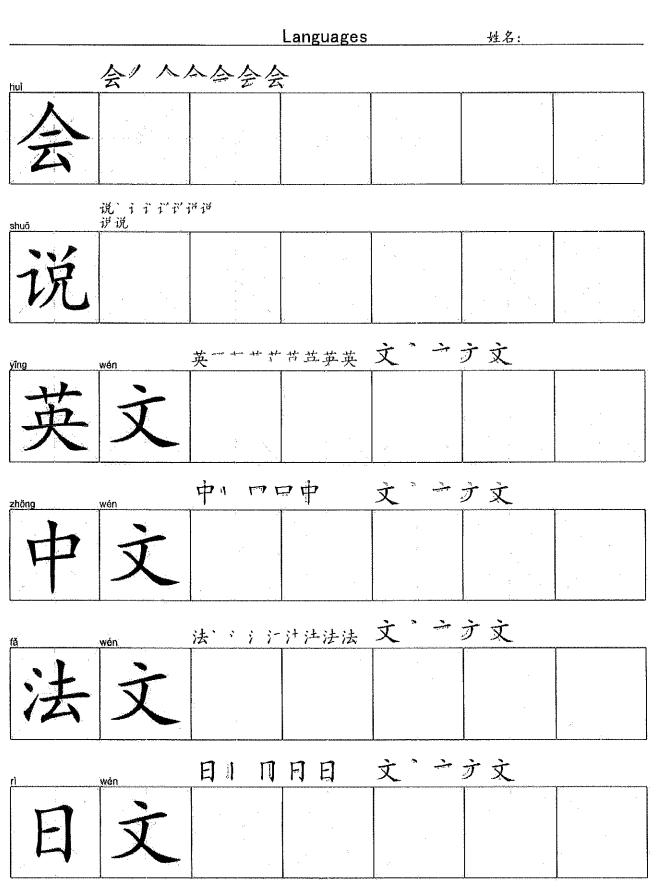
1. What languages can your dad speak?

- 2. He can speak French and Spanish
- 3. I can speak Chinese and a little Japanese.

Match up the questions and answers:

11.	你在哪儿出生?	А
12.	你爸爸是哪国人?	В
13.	你妈妈在哪儿工作?	С
14.	你会说什么语言?	D
15.	你去过什么国家?	E
16.	你弟弟会说中文吗?	F
17.	你在学校学习德文吗?	G
18.	你在家里说什么语言?	Н
19.	你姐姐去过泰国吗?	Ι
		,

- A. 我妈妈在加拿大工作。
- B. 不会, 他会说日文。
- C. 我在德国出生。
- D. 我在家里说广东话。
- E. 我爸爸是美国人。
- F. 学习, 我学习德文和法文。
- G. 我会说英文和一点法文。
- H. 没有,她没去过泰国。
- I. 我去过很多国家,比如: 美国,中国和意大利。



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Unit 1 Lesson 2: Subjects of Study

学校	xué xiào	School
上学	shàng xué	Go to school
放学	fàng xué	Finish school
课	kè	Lesson
[]]	mén	Measure word (lessons)
老师/教师	lǎo shī/jiào shī	Teacher
上课	shàngkè	Go to class/class start
下课	xiàkè	Finish class
数学课	shùxué kè	Maths lesson
英文课	yīng wén kè	English lesson
法文课	fǎ wén kè	French lesson
体育课	tǐyù kè	P.E. lesson
科学课	kēxué kè	Science lesson
美术课	měishù kè	Art lesson
音乐课	yīnyuè kè	Music lesson
电脑课	diànnǎo kè	I.T. lesson
历史课	lìshǐ kè	History lesson
地理课	dìlǐ kè	Geography lesson
戏剧课	xìjù kè	Drama lesson
化学课	huàxué kè	Chemistry lesson
生物课	shēngwù kè	Biology lesson
物理课	wùlĭ kè	Physics lesson

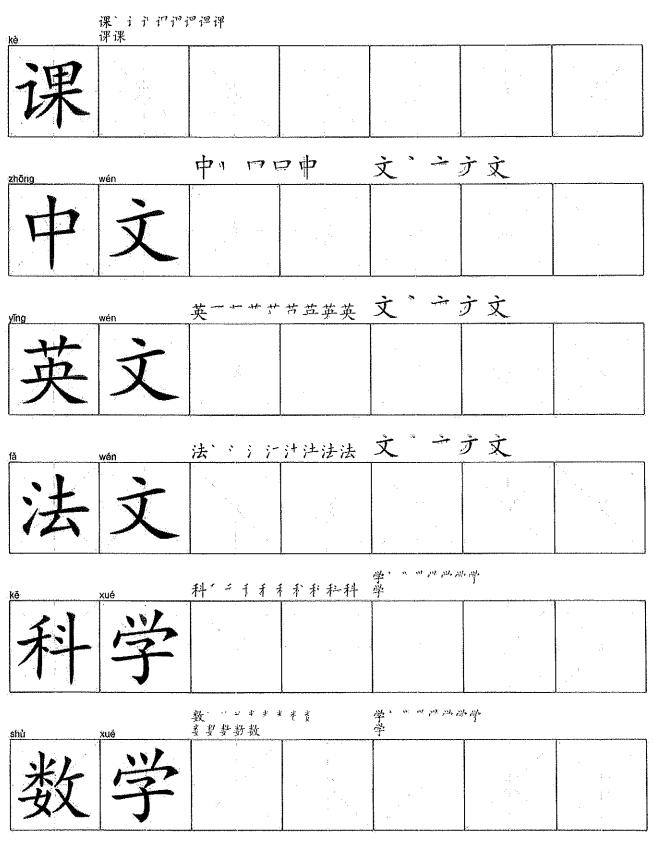
最	zuì	Most
非常	fēi cháng	Extremely
不太	bú tài	Not really
天天	tiān tiān	Every day

Key Sentences

nǐ xǐ huan shàng nămén kè 你喜欢 哪门课? E Which lesson(s) do you like? wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan yīnyuèkè 喜欢 音乐课。 非常 我 I really like music (lessons). wǒ xǐ huan tǐ yù kè 我喜欢体育课。 I like PE (lessons). shùxuékè wŏbù xĭhuan 我不 喜欢 学课。 数 I don't like maths (lessons). bù xǐhuan xìjù wǒ fēicháng kè 喜 欢戏剧课。 我 丰 常不 I really don't like drama (lessons). wǒ tiāntiān bādiǎnbàn shàngkè 八 点半 上 课。I go to class at half past eight every 天 天 我 day. wŏmen xiàwǔ chàwǔfēn sì diǎn xià kè tiāntiān

我们天天下午差五分四点下课。 We finish school at five to four every afternoon. School Subjects

姓名:



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	Scl	hool Subje	cts	姓名:	
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物理	<u>?</u>				
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<u>Exercises</u>

Translate the following sentences into Chinese characters:

- 1. Do you like History?
- 2. I really like maths.
- 3. My friend likes Geography, does not really like Chemistry.

Giving opinions

为什么?	wèishénme	Why?
因为	yīnwèi	Because
有意思	yǒu yìsi	Interesting/fun
没有意思	méiyðu yìsi	Boring
作业很多	zuòyè hěn duō	There's a lot of homework
作业很少	zuòyè hěn shǎo	There's not much homework
好学	hǎoxué	Easy to learn
不好学	bù hǎoxué	Difficult to learn
老师很好	lǎoshī hěn hǎo	The teacher is great

老师不好	lăoshī bù hǎo	The teacher is not very good
又又	yòuyòu	Both and (use with adjectives)

Key Sentences

wǒ bù xǐhuan shùxuékè yīnwèi lǎoshī bùhǎo 我 不 喜欢 数学课 因为 老师 不好。 I don't like maths lessons because the teacher is not very good

wǒ dì dì zuì xí huān xì jù kè yìnwèi yòuhǎoxué yòuyǒu yī si 我弟弟最喜欢戏剧课 因为 又好学,又有意思。

My younger brother likes Drama the most, because it is both easy to learn and interesting.

Exercises

Translate the following sentences into English/Chinese characters:

- 1. 我哥哥最喜欢英文课因为老师很好。
- 2. 我不太喜欢体育课,又没有意思,又不好学。

3. 你的数学作业很多吗?

4. I don't like French because there is lots of homework

5. I really don't like Geography, it is both boring and hard to learn

Additional Vocabulary

ŀ	shàng	Attend
年纪	nián jì	Year/grade at school
很多	hěn duō	Lots of
朋友	péng yǒu	Friend (s)
有的	yŏu de	Some

Key Sentences

nǐ shàng jǐ nián jí 你上几年级? What year are you in? wǒ shàngbā nián jí 我上八年级。 I am in Year 8.

wǒ yǒu hěn duō péngyǒu yǒude shì fǎ guó rén yǒude shì měiguórén hǎiyǒu de 我有很多朋友,有的是法国人,有的是美国人,还有的 shǐ yīngguórén 是英国人。

I have lots of friends, some of them are French, some are American, some are English.

Exercises

Read the paragraph below and answer the questions in English:

我一半是法国人,一半是英国人。在家里,我跟妈妈说法文。我喜欢法文 因为又有意思,又好学。我在学校学习德文和西班牙文。我也会说一点儿 中文。我今年上七年纪。我学习十门课。我最喜欢物理课,因为老师很 好。我不太喜欢德文课,因为作业很多。我们天天上午九点上学,下午差 十分钟四点放学。

- 1. What is my nationality?
- 2. What languages do I learn at school?
- 3. What other languages can I speak?
- 4. What is my favourite subject? Why?
- 5. What subject don't I like? Why not?
- 6. What time do we start and finish school each day?

Re-arrange the sentences below and translate into English:

1. 因为/有意思/喜欢/历史课/又/非常/我/又/好学

Chinese:	
English:	

2. 我们/八点半/天天/上午/上学/下午/五点一刻/放学

Chinese:	
English:	

Unit 1 Lesson 3: Making Phone Calls

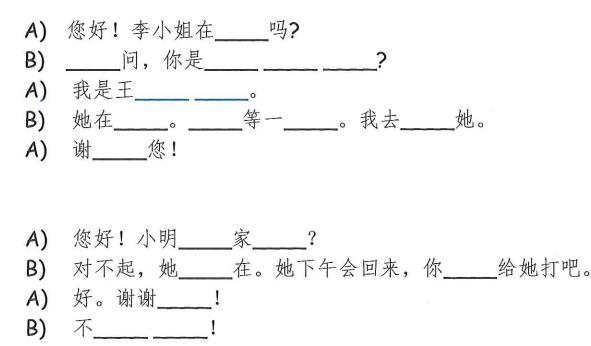
打电话	dă diàn huà	Make a phone call
电话号码	diàn huǎ hào mǎ	Telephone number
手机号码	shǒu jī hào mǎ	Mobile number
请问	qíng wèn	Excuse me
谢谢	xiè xie	Thank you
不客气	bú kè qi	You're welcome
没关系	méi guān xi	It doesn't matter
对不起	duì bù qĭ	Sorry
머니	jiào	Call (somebody)
先生	xiān shēng	Mr
小姐	xiǎo jiě	Miss
在家	zài jiā	At home
位	wèi	Measure word (polite) for people
等一等	děng yì děng	Wait a little bit
等一会儿	děng yì huľ'er	Wait a while
再	zài	Again
问一下	wèn yí xià	Ask
错	cuò	Wrong
回来	huí lái	Come back
不知道	bù zhī dào	Don't know

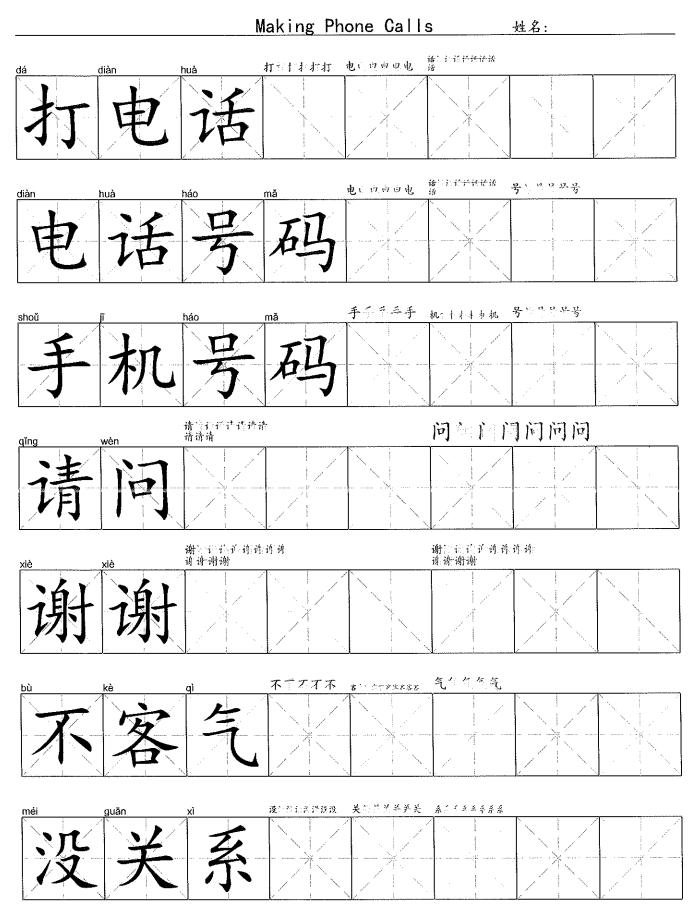
Key Sentences

nínhǎo wáng xiānshēng zài jiā ma 您好! 王 先 生 在家吗? Hello! Is Mr Wang at home? tā búzài 他不在。 He is not at home. qǐngwèn nǐ shìnǎ yí wèi 请 问, 你是哪一位? Excuse me, which person are you? qǐngděng yì děng 请 等 一 等 。 Please wait a little bit. nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshǎo 你的 电话 号码 是 多少? What is your telephone number?

Exercises

Fill in the gaps in the dialogues below:

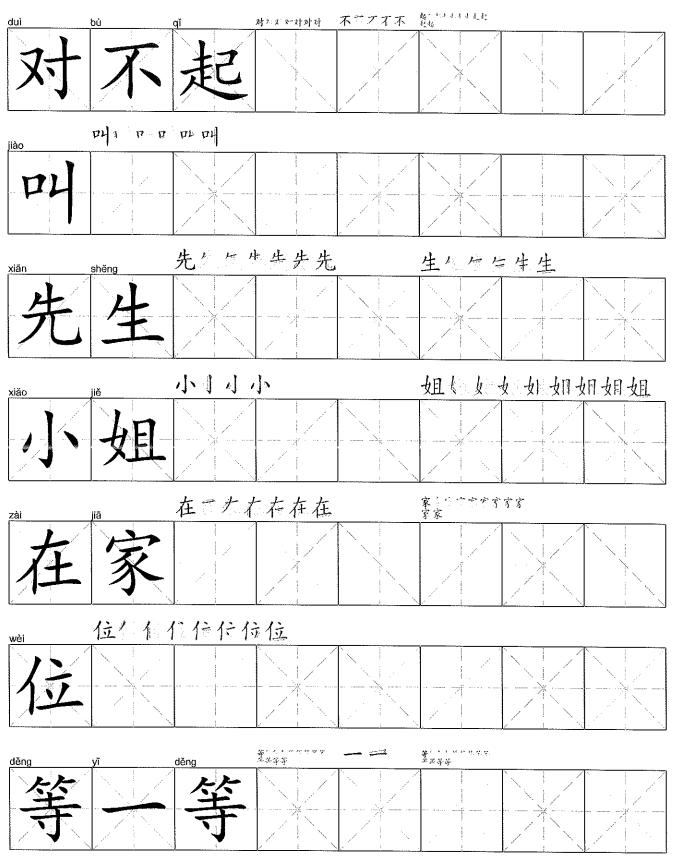




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Making Phone Calls

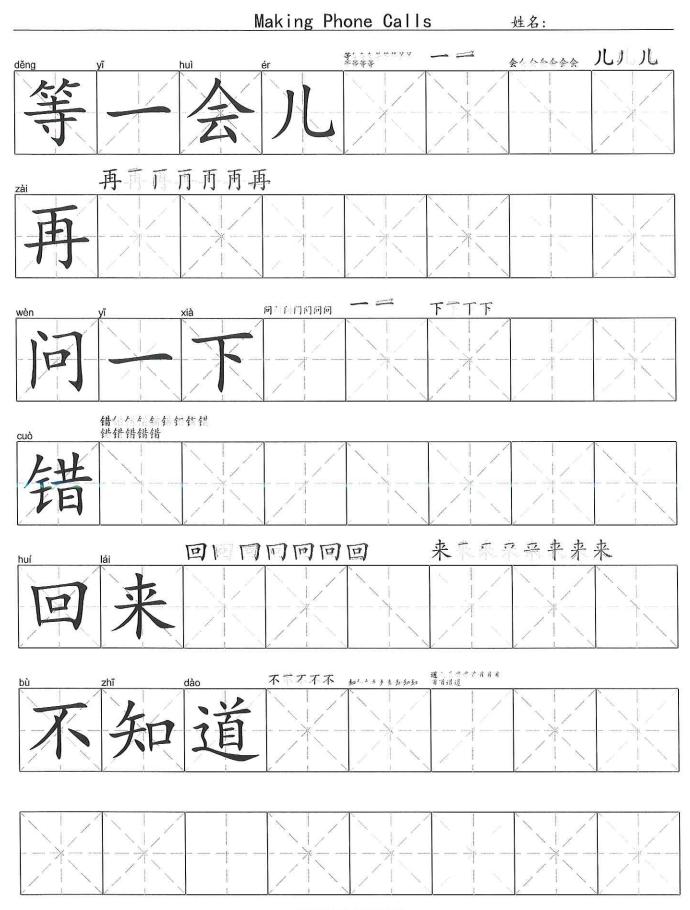
姓名:



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<u>Unit 2 Lesson 4: Weather</u>

天气	tiān qì	Weather
今天	jīn tiān	Today
昨天	zuó tiān	Yesterday
明天	míng tiān	Tomorrow
晴天	qíng tiān	Sunny day
阴天	yīn tiān	Overcast day
多云	duō yún	Cloudy
下雨	xià yǔ	Rainy
下雪	xià xuě	Snowy
刮风	guā fēng	Windy
台风	tái fēng	Typhoon
小雨/雪	xià yǔ/xuě	Light rain/snow
大雨/雪	dà yǔ/xuě	Heavy rain/snow
气温	qì/wēn	Temperature
度	dù	Degrees
左右	zuǒ/yòu	Roughly
零下	líng xià	Below zero
雷雨	léi yǔ	Thunderstorm
冰雹	bīn báo	Hailstorm
常常/经常	cháng cháng/jīng	Often
	cháng	

Key Sentences

jīn tiān tiān qì zěnmeyàng 今天 天气怎么样? What is the weather like today? jīn tiān shì gíngtiān 今天是晴天。 Today is a sunny day. zuótiān gì wēn duōshǎo dù 昨天气温 多少度? What was the temperature yesterday? zuótiān qì wēnzài èr shídùzuðyòu 昨天气温在二十度左右。 The temperature yesterday was about 20 degrees yīngguó chángcháng xià yǔ ma 英国 常 常 Does it often rain in England? 下雨 吗? yīngguó chángcháng xià yǔ It often rains in England. 英国 常 常 下雨。

Exercises

Answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. 今天天气怎么样?

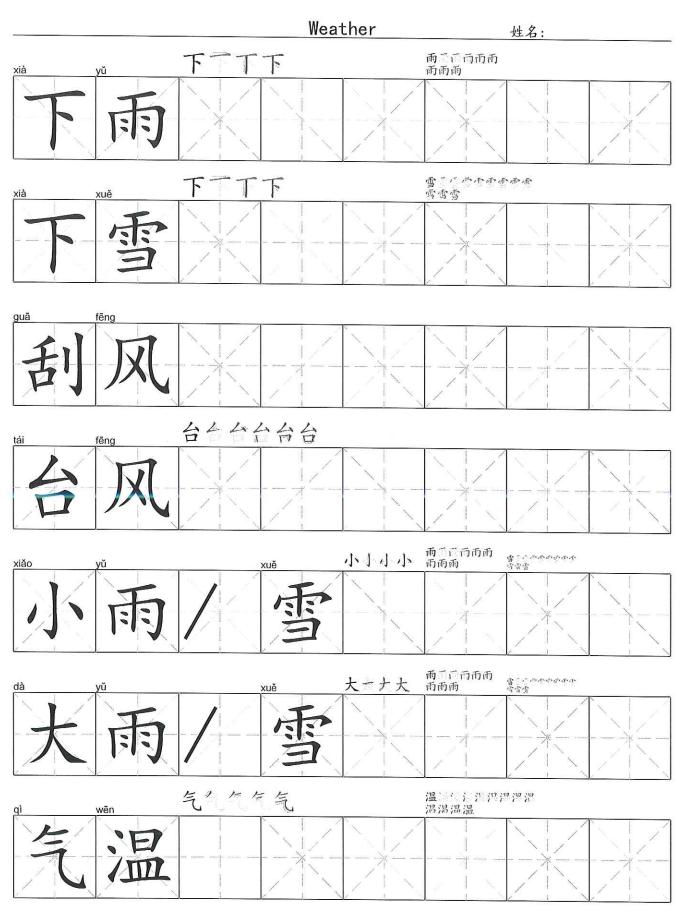
2. 昨天气温多少度?

3. 明天会下雨吗?

4. 昨天是阴天吗?



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Unit 2 Lesson 5: Seasons

季节	jìjié	Season
春天	chūn tiān	Spring
秋天	qiū tiān	Autumn
冬天	dōng tiān	Winter
夏天	xià tiān	Summer
以下	yǐ xià	Below
以上	yǐ shàng	Above
热	rè	Hot
冷	lěng	Cold
最高气温	zuì gāo qì wēn	Highest temperature
最低气温	zuì dī qì wēn	Lowest temperature
暖和	nuăn huō	Warm
凉快	liáng kuài	Cool
伦敦	lún dūn	London
北京	běi jīng	Beijing
上海	shàng hǎi	Shanghai
南京	nán jīng	Nanjing
香港	xiāng gǎng	Hong Kong
纽约	niŭ yuē	New York
有时候	yǒu shí hòu	Sometimes

Key Sentences

lúndūn dōng tiāntiān qì zěnmeyàng 伦敦 冬 天天气 怎么样? What is the weather like in London in the winter?

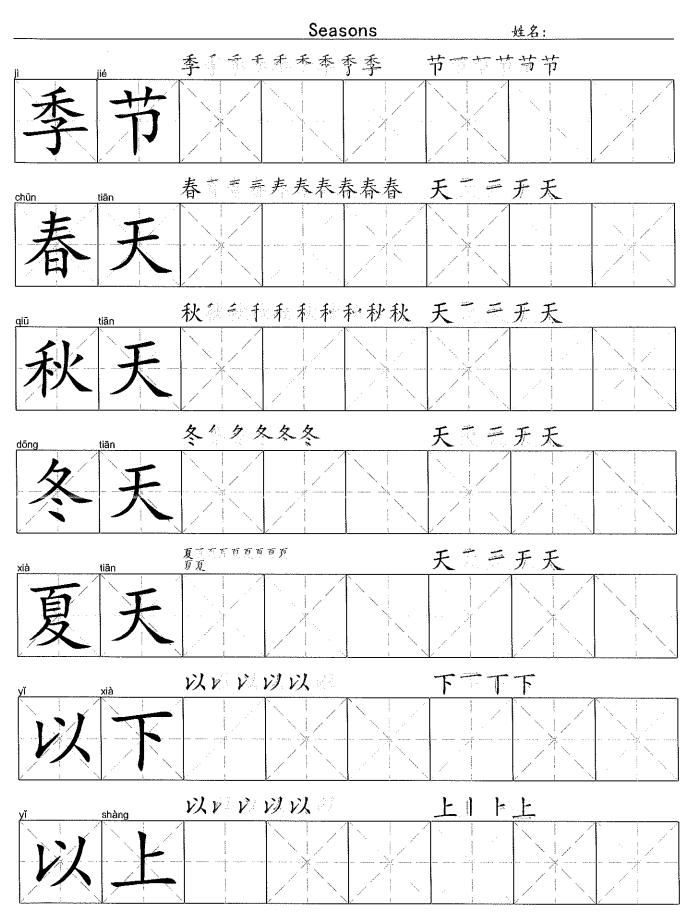
lúndūn dōngtiān tiān lěng yǒushíhòu huì xiàxuě 伦敦 冬天 很 冷,有时候 会 下雪。 London in the winter is cold, sometimes it snows.

míngtiān zuìgāo qì wēn duōshǎodù 明天最高气温多少度? What is the highest temperature tomorrow?

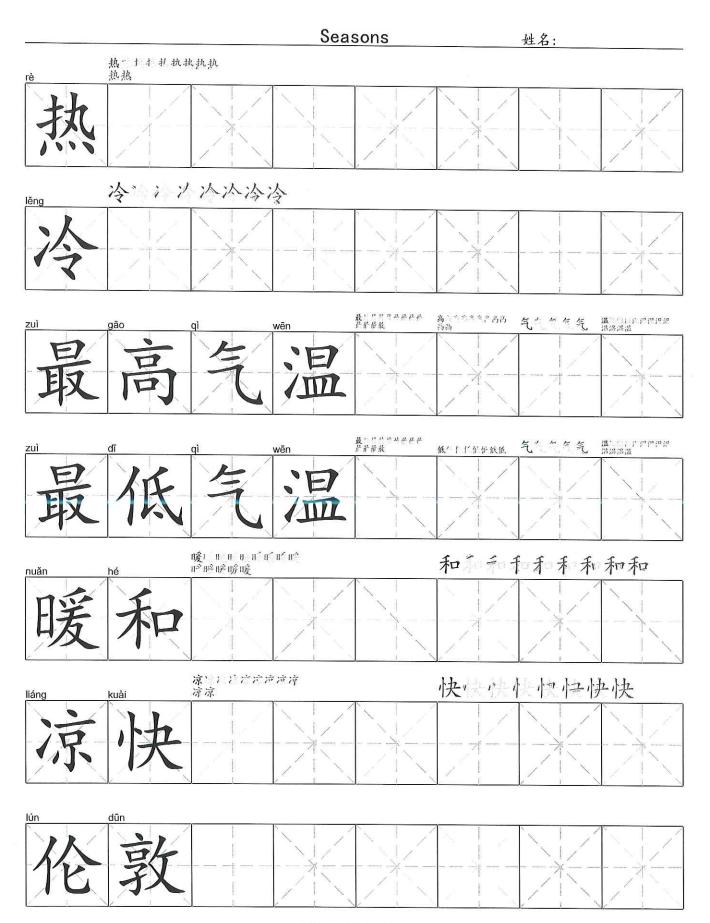
míngtiān zuìgāo qì wēn sānshí dù zuǒyòu 明天 最高气温 三十度 左右。 The highest temperature tomorrow is about 30 degrees.

běijīngxiàtiānhěn rè ma 北京夏天很热吗? Is it hot in Beijing in the summer?

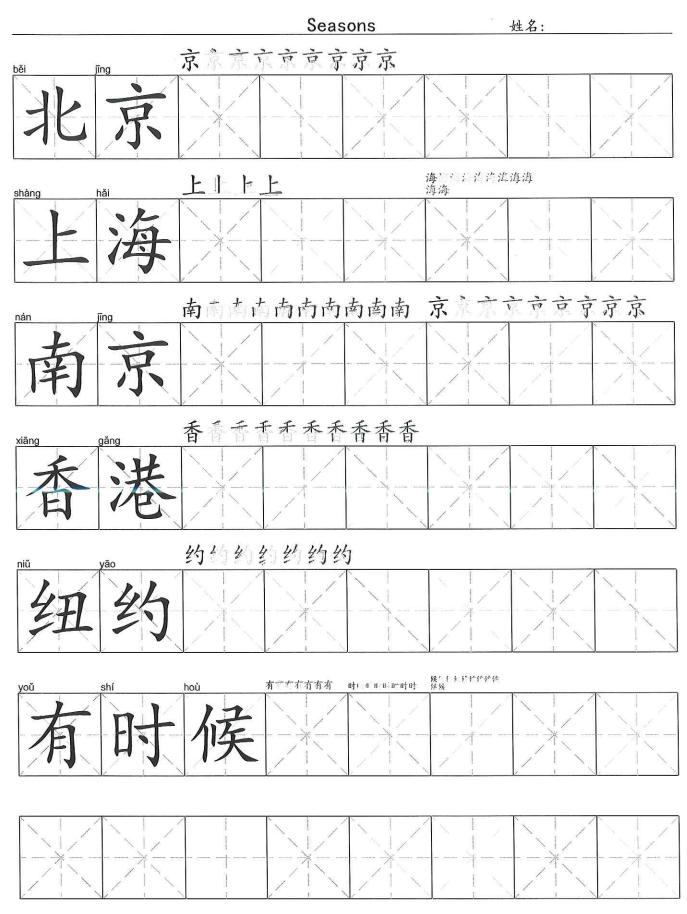
běijīngxiàtiānhěn rè qì wēnzàisānshí dù yǐ shàng 北京夏天很热,气温在三十度以上。 Beijing in the summer is hot, the temperature is higher than 30 degrees.



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Exercises

Read the paragraph and decide if the sentences are true (对) / false (不对):

北京一年有四个季节。北京冬天很冷,常常下雪,最高气温五度左右。北 京春天很暖和,经常是晴天,但是有时候会下小雨。北京夏天很热,气温 在三十八度以上。我不喜欢北京的夏天因为太热了!北京秋天很凉快,很 舒服,最低气温在十度左右。

- 北京一年有三个季节 _____ 1.
- 2. 北京冬天很凉快
- 北京夏天最低气温三十八度____ 3.
- 北京春天常常是阴天 _____ 4.
- 北京秋天气温在十度以上___ 5.

Match the questions and answers:

- A. 不, 上海春天很热, 常常是晴天 1. 北京冬天天气很热吗?
- 2. 伦敦夏天天气怎么样?
- 3. 上海春天常常下雨吗?

4. 南京冬天下雪吗?

5. 北京秋天天气怎么样?

- B. 下,南京冬天经常下雪
- C. 伦敦夏天天气很好
- D. 不, 北京冬天很冷
- E. 北京秋天很凉快, 但是常常刮风

Question Words

吗: Generic question word – place at the end of a statement to turn it into a question.

你喜欢红色 → 你喜欢红色 吗?

什么: What? Always goes where the answer is expected in the sentence.

我喜欢红色→你喜欢什么颜色?

谁: Who? Always goes where the answer is expected in the sentence.

我家有<u>爸爸,妈妈和弟弟</u> →→ 你家有谁?

怎么: How? Always goes where the answer is expected in the sentence.

我坐火车上学 → 你怎么上学?

几: How many? Always goes where the answer is expected in the sentence.

我家有三口人 → 你家有几口人?

多少: How many? Always goes where the answer is expected in the sentence.

我家的电话号码是01678890 → 你家的电话号码是多少?

哪: Which? Always goes where the answer is expected in the sentence.

我是英国人 → 你是<u>哪</u>国人?

哪儿: Where? Always goes where the answer is expected in the sentence.

我住在<u>伦敦</u> →→ 你住在<u>哪儿</u>?

ma 骂	Generic question word
shénme 什么	What?
shuí 谁	Who?
zěnme 怎么	How?
儿	How many?
duōshǎo 多少	How many? (often used for larger numbers)
nă 哪	Which?
nă r 哪儿	Where?
nǐ ne 你 呢	And you?

你呢? And you? Always follows a statement giving similar information.

我是英国人,你呢?

我喜欢红色, 你呢?

Exercises

Fill in the gaps with the correct question word.

- 1. 你是中学生____? Are you a middle school student?
- 2. 你 是 ____国 人? Which nationality are you?
- 3. 你 ____ 点 吃 早饭? What time do you eat breakfast?
- 4. 这 个 人 是 ____? Who is this person?
- 5. 你家住在____? Where do you live?
- 6. 你每天 _____去上学? How do you go to school every day?

Write the questions in Chinese to these answers

1.	我七点半吃早饭
2.	他是中国人
3.	我家有五口人
4	哥哥 每天走路去上学
5.	这个人是我哥哥

Word Order

1. Subject + time + verb. A point in time always comes before the action.

wò qī diǎn qǐ chuáng 我七点起床。I get up at seven o'clock.

2. Time +Manner + Place

wǒ měitiān zuò gōnggòng qì chē qù shàngxué 我每天坐公共汽车去上学。I to go school by bus every day

3. If there are several time phrases (year, month, day, afternoon, time etc) go from "big" to "small".

wǒ měitiān wǎnshang shí yī diǎn chà yí kè shuìjiào 我 每天 晚 上 十一 点 差一刻 睡 觉 。 I go to sleep at

quarter to eleven every evening

4. "Time when" generally occurs before a "location phrase"

我 每天 在家 吃饭。 I eat at home every day

5. "Together with" phrases 跟。。。一起;和。。一起

wǒ měitiān gēn gēgē yì qǐ dǎwǎngqiú 我 每 天 跟 哥哥 一起 打 网 球。 I play tennis every with elder brother wǒ hé māmā yì qǐ shuō zhōngwén 我和妈妈(一起)说中文。I speak Chinese with Mum

Exercises

Rearrange the words to form a correct sentence and translate into English.

a. 我/睡觉/十点/每天晚上

b. 弟弟 /去上学 /每天 / 坐校车

c. 二月 / 我的生日 /二日 / 是

d. 我/吃晚饭/七点/每天

e. 哥哥 /放学/四点/每天