

A You are planning a party and need to tell people what to bring. Make your requests based on the images, following the example below. **PRESENTATIONAL**



王朋，请你带蛋糕 (dàngāo)。

1



中文听说读写

INTEGRATED

Simplified
Characters

CHINESE

4th Edition

Yuehua Liu and Tao-chung Yao
Nyan-Ping Bi, Yaohua Shi, Liangyan Ge

Original Edition by Tao-chung Yao and Yuehua Liu
Yea-fen Chen, Liangyan Ge, Nyan-Ping Bi, Xiaojun Wang, Yaohua Shi

2 Workbook



CHENG & TSUI

"Bringing Asia to the World"™

中文听说读写

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CHINESE

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CHENG & TSUI

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Preface

In designing the workbook exercises for Volumes 1 and 2 of *Integrated Chinese* (IC), we strove to give equal emphasis to the core language skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing. For the new edition, we have also added *pinyin* and tone exercises for students to progressively improve their pronunciation, extra writing exercises to test their knowledge of Chinese characters, and lesson opener checklists so they can track their learning. Where appropriate, we have labeled the exercises as interpretive, interpersonal, or presentational according to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) *21st Century Skills Map for World Languages*.

In addition to the print editions, the IC workbooks are also available online through the **ChengTsui Web App™** (*Essential* and *Educator Editions*). In the digital format, the exercises are presented interactively alongside the textbook content, and automatic feedback for students is provided. For more information or a free preview, visit chengtsui.co.

Organizational Principles

As with the textbooks, the IC Volume 1 and 2 workbooks do not follow one pedagogical methodology, but instead blend several effective teaching approaches. When accessed through the ChengTsui Web App, the workbooks are particularly suited for differentiated instruction, blended learning, and the flipped classroom. Here are some features that distinguish the IC Volume 1 and 2 workbooks:

Form and Function

The ultimate purpose of learning any language is to be able to communicate in that language. With that goal in mind, we pay equal attention to language form and function. In addition to traditional workbook exercise types (e.g., fill-in-the-blanks, sentence completion, translation, multiple choice), we include task-based assignments that equip students to handle real-life situations using accurate and appropriate language. These exercises provide linguistic context and are written to reflect idiomatic usage.

Visual Learning

Engaging learners through rich visuals is key to our pedagogy. To build a bridge between the classroom and the target language setting, we include a range of exercises centered on authentic materials. We also include illustration-based exercises that prompt students to answer questions directly in Chinese without going through the process of translation.

Learner-Centered Tasks

We believe that workbook exercises should not only align with the textbook, but also relate to students' lives. We include exercises that simulate daily life and reference culturally relevant topics and themes, including social media and globalization. We hope such open-ended exercises will actively engage students in the subject matter, and keep them interested in the language-learning process.

Differentiated Instruction

We have designed the exercises at different difficulty levels to suit varying curricular needs. Therefore, teachers should assign the exercises at their discretion; they may use some or all of them, in any sequence. Moreover, teachers may complement the workbook exercises with their own materials, or with supplementary resources available at chengtsui.co.

Bringing It Together

Every five lessons, we provide a short cumulative review unit ("Bringing It Together") for students who wish to check their progress. These flexible units do not introduce any new learning materials, and can be included in or excluded from curricula according to individual needs.

Volume 2 Lesson Structure

For maximum flexibility in pacing, each lesson is divided into two parts corresponding to the lesson halves in the textbook. Teachers may spend two or three days teaching the first half and assigning students the associated exercises, then devote an equal amount of time to the second half and its exercises. Teachers may also give two separate vocabulary tests for the two readings to ease student workload.

The workbook lesson sections are as follows:

Listening Comprehension

All too often, listening comprehension is sacrificed in the formal classroom setting. Because of time constraints, students tend to focus their time and energy on mastering a few grammar points. We include a substantial number of listening comprehension exercises to remedy this imbalance. There are two categories of listening exercises; both can be done on students' own time or in the classroom. In either case, the instructor should review students' answers for accuracy.

The first group of listening exercises, which is placed at the beginning of this section, is based on the scenarios in the lesson. For the exercises to be meaningful, students should study the vocabulary list before listening to the recordings.

The second group of listening exercises is based on audio recordings of two or more short dialogues or narratives. These exercises are designed to give students extra practice on the vocabulary and grammar points introduced in the lesson. Some of the exercises, especially those that ask students to choose among several possible answers, are significantly more difficult than others. These exercises should be assigned towards the end of the lesson, after students have familiarized themselves with its content.

Audio for the workbooks (and textbooks) is accessible via the ChengTsui Web App and, for print users, at chengtsui.co/resources.

Pinyin and Tone

This new section includes exercises that ask students to identify characters with the same initials or finals and write them in *pinyin*; and to indicate the tones of characters that are pronounced similarly.

Speaking

As with Listening Comprehension, this section includes two groups of exercises. They should be assigned separately based on students' proficiency level.

To help students apply new vocabulary and grammar knowledge to meaningful communication, we first ask questions related to the dialogue or narrative, and then ask questions related to their own lives. These questions require a one- or two-sentence answer. By stringing together short questions and answers, students can construct their own short dialogues, practice in pairs, or take turns asking or answering questions.

As their confidence increases, students can progress to more difficult questions that invite them to express opinions on a number of topics. Typically, these questions are abstract, so they gradually teach students to express their opinions in longer conversations. As the school year progresses, these questions should take up more class discussion time. Because this second group of speaking exercises is quite challenging, it should be attempted only after students are well grounded in the lesson's grammar and vocabulary. Usually, this does not occur immediately after students have completed the first group of exercises.

Reading Comprehension

This section includes questions asking students to match terms, answer questions in English, or answer multiple-choice questions based on readings. There are also activities based on realia.

Writing and Grammar

Characters

These newly added exercises develop students' analytic ability by asking them to apply their knowledge of radicals and patterns. Where appropriate, space to practice writing characters is also provided.

Grammar and Usage

These drills and exercises are designed to solidify students' grasp of important grammar points. Through brief exchanges, students answer questions using specific grammatical forms, or are given sentences to complete. Because they must provide context for these exercises, students cannot treat them as simple mechanical repetition drills.

Translation

Translation has been a tool for language teaching through the ages, and positive student feedback confirms our belief in its continued importance. The exercises we have devised serve two primary functions: one, to have students apply specific grammatical structures; and two, to encourage students to build on their vocabulary. Ultimately, we believe this dual-pronged approach will enable students to realize that it takes more than just literal translation to convey an idea in a foreign language.

Writing Practice

This group of exercises is the culmination of the section, as it encourages students to express themselves through writing. Many of the topics overlap with those used in oral practice. We expect that students will find it easier to write what they have already learned to express orally.

Note: Prefaces to previous editions of IC are available at chengtsui.co.

Lesson 11

第十一课

天气 Weather

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- Today's weather is better than yesterday's.
- It's not snowing anymore.
- I wonder what the weather will be like tomorrow.
- I checked the weather forecast online.

Cultural Norms

- Place name transliteration
- Three Furnaces on the Yangtze River
- Units of measurement
- Twenty-four solar terms

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: Tomorrow's Weather Will Be Even Better!



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Yesterday's weather was very bad.
- 2 ___ Today's weather is better, but still a little cold.
- 3 ___ When Gao Xiaoyin found out that her brother had invited Bai Ying'ai to go skating with him, she didn't tell him that Bai Ying'ai had gone to New York.
- 4 ___ Gao Xiaoyin seems better informed than her brother about a lot of things.
- 5 ___ Gao Wenzhong plans to listen to music at home tomorrow.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ This conversation probably takes place at a sporting goods store.
- 2 ___ Bai Ying'ai and Wang Peng went skating together without inviting Li You or Gao Wenzhong.
- 3 ___ Among the four friends, Bai Ying'ai is the best skater.
- 4 ___ Gao Wenzhong plans to hire a coach for himself and Li You.
- 5 ___ Gao Wenzhong and Li You decide to go to the park tomorrow.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same finals (either *üe* or *ie*) and write them in *pinyin*.

别 约 雪 铁 节

1 *üe*: _____

2 *ie*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 气 _____ 起 _____

2 比 _____ 笔 _____

3 雪 _____ 学 _____

4 网 _____ 望 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 How is today's weather compared with yesterday's?
- 2 What is Gao Wenzhong's plan for tomorrow?
- 3 Where did Gao Xiaoyin get the weather forecast?
- 4 Why does Gao Xiaoyin tell Gao Wenzhong to change his plans?

B In pairs, ask what your partner usually does when the weather is bad. INTERPERSONAL

C Check this weekend's weather forecast. Determine if the weather will be nice or not and describe what you plan to do, given the predicted conditions. PRESENTATIONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *huá* in *huá bīng* with the *shuǐ* in *hē shuǐ*, you have *huá shuǐ*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the term *huá shuǐ* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 “滑冰”的“滑”+“喝水”的“水”

→ 滑+水 → _____

2 “滑冰”的“滑”+“下雪”的“雪”

→ 滑+雪 → _____

3 “学校”的“校”+“公园”的“园”

→ 校+园 → _____

4 “暖和”的“暖”+“天气”的“气”

→ 暖+气 → _____

5 “约人”的“约”+“开会”的“会”

→ 约+会 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

这个星期五下午，王朋约了李友星期天一起去公园滑冰。可是电视上的天气预报说，星期天的天气不好，会下雪。王朋就给李友打电话，告诉她星期天不去公园了。星期天上午王朋请李友来他的宿舍看电视，可是星期天的天气很好，不但没下雪，而且很暖和。王朋说：“以后电视上说会下雪，我们就可以去公园玩儿。电视上说天气很好，我们就只能在家看电视了。”

- 1 ___ The passage takes place in the summer.
- 2 ___ Wang Peng and Li You had to change their plans for Sunday because of the weather forecast.
- 3 ___ Wang Peng looked up the weather forecast online.
- 4 ___ The forecast predicted that it would snow.
- 5 ___ Wang Peng is glad that he and Li You did not go out on Sunday.
- 6 ___ In Wang Peng's opinion, weather forecasts are not reliable.

C

Read this passage, then answer the questions by circling the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE











































现在已经是一月了，可是不但不下雪，而且很暖和。大家都很高兴，只有小美不太高兴。她问李友：“一月的天气怎么跟十月一样啊？什么时候才会冷啊？”李友不懂小美为什么希望天气冷，就去问白英爱，才知道小美上个星期买了一件漂亮的新大衣。

- 1 Which season is described in the passage?
 - a spring
 - b summer
 - c autumn
 - d winter
- 2 Which of the following best describes the current weather conditions?
 - a seasonably cold
 - b unseasonably warm
 - c seasonably rainy
 - d unseasonably snowy
- 3 Li You found Xiaomei's comments on the weather to be
 - a interesting.
 - b annoying.
 - c expected.
 - d perplexing.
- 4 Which of the following statements is true?
 - a Xiaomei knows both Li You and Bai Ying'ai.
 - b Xiaomei knows Li You but not Bai Ying'ai.
 - c Xiaomei knows neither Li You nor Bai Ying'ai.
 - d Xiaomei knows Bai Ying'ai but not Li You.
- 5 According to Bai Ying'ai, Xiaomei is quite eager to
 - a experience cold weather.
 - b experience typical October-like weather.
 - c wear her new overcoat.
 - d return her new overcoat.

D Answer the following questions in English based on the weather forecast below. INTERPRETIVE

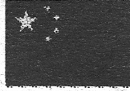
1 纽约这一天冷还是暖和?

2 除了纽约以外, 你还认识哪些城市的名字?

城市	天气	气温(°C)	城市	天气	气温(°C)
华盛顿		34~24	新德里		35~27
纽约		32~23	德黑兰		39~25
芝加哥		26~18	莫斯科		26~15
洛杉矶		24~17	圣彼得堡		26~15
旧金山		20~12	伊斯坦布尔		30~21
温哥华		22~11	雅典		34~25
蒙特利尔		26~16	维也纳		27~15
多伦多		28~20	日内瓦		28~12
阿卡波克		24~11	法兰克福		25~14
巴西利亚		25~13	柏林		21~11
里约热内卢		26~17	汉堡		20~13
布宜诺斯艾利斯		12~9	巴黎		25~15
圣地亚哥		11~6	里昂		30~18
东京		31~24	曼彻斯特		18~10
曼谷		33~25	伦敦		21~14
新加坡		29~25	斯德哥尔摩		19~12
吉隆坡		30~23	马德里		37~17
马尼拉		32~25	巴塞罗那		29~22
惠灵顿		13~9	米兰		29~18
悉尼		16~8	华沙		23~12
卡拉奇		33~28	开普敦		16~6

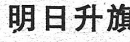
E In addition to the weather forecast, what other useful information does this newspaper clipping feature? INTERPRETIVE

气象小贴士




今日降旗时刻:
19:45

天气: 阴有雷阵雨, 偏南风 2、3 级, 27 至 26°C



明日升旗时刻: 4:54


天气: 多云, 偏北风 1、2 级, 22 至 23°C



上下班气象


今天下班: 阴有雷阵雨, 偏南风 2、3 级, 28 至 26°C

明天上班: 多云, 偏北风 1、2 级, 23 至 25°C



穿衣指数

白天适宜穿薄短袖类服装。

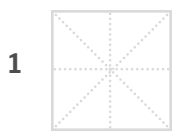


洗车指数

未来两天有雷阵雨, 不宜洗车。

Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 艹 in the character 园, as in 公园. Write three more characters with the same radical, compound each of them with another character to form a disyllabic word, and then provide the meaning of each word in English (write the radical in 1).



B Use the prompts to write some advertising copy for a promotional email, following the example.

PRESENTATIONAL

好 便宜

我们的东西不但好，而且便宜。

1 多 新

2 好看 好用

3 男人喜欢 女人喜欢

4 大人喜欢 小孩喜欢

C Unfortunately, online reviews indicate that customers don't agree with your selling points in (B). Use the prompts to give voice to the customers' complaints. PRESENTATIONAL

好 便宜

他们的东西不但不好，而且不便宜。

1 多 新

2 好看 好用

3 男人喜欢 女人喜欢

4 大人喜欢 小孩喜欢

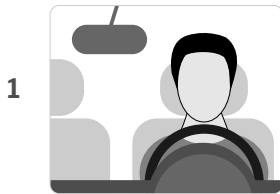
D Little Wang has become environmentally conscious, and is trying to save energy any way he can. Write about what he is doing differently, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



(past)

(present)

小王以前常常洗车,现在不常洗车了。



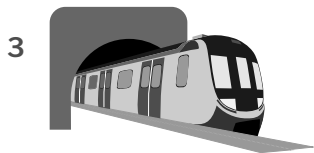
(past)

(present)



(past)

(present)



(present)

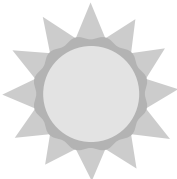
(past)

E Have any of your study habits or dietary preferences changed recently? Describe these changes by following the example. PRESENTATIONAL

我以前听录音，现在不听了。

F This is tomorrow's weather forecast for New York and Beijing. Interpret the forecast and determine, for both cities, whether it will snow and whether it will be colder or warmer than where you are. PRESENTATIONAL

1



纽约 40°F

2



北京 30°F

G Translate this sentence into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

The online weather forecast says that it will not only be very cold tomorrow, but it will also snow.

H Compare two celebrities in the same field or profession in terms of characteristics and abilities. Who is younger, taller, etc.? Who is better at singing, dancing, playing sports, etc.? PRESENTATIONAL

Dialogue 2: The Weather Here Is Awful!

Listening Comprehension



A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Gao Wenzhong and Bai Ying'ai are talking on the phone.
- 2 ___ Bai Ying'ai is looking for weather information online.
- 3 ___ Gao Wenzhong is moving to California for the great weather.
- 4 ___ Bai Ying'ai is interviewing for a job in New York because she does not like California.
- 5 ___ Bai Ying'ai will cut her trip short because she can't stand the local weather anymore.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ It's been raining since at least yesterday.
- 2 ___ The woman likes rainy weather.
- 3 ___ The woman is from another city.
- 4 ___ The man doesn't care whether the woman stays or not.
- 5 ___ The woman is unlikely to consider the man's suggestion.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same finals (either *ao* or *ou*) and write them in *pinyin*.

糟 又 糕 好 州

1 *ao*: _____

2 *ou*: _____

- B** Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 糟 _____ 早 _____

2 夏 _____ 下 _____

3 雨 _____ 预 _____

4 加 _____ 假 _____

Speaking

- A** Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. **PRESENTATIONAL**

- 1 How do Gao Wenzhong and Bai Ying'ai communicate with each other?
- 2 Why didn't Bai Ying'ai go out?
- 3 What is keeping Bai Ying'ai from going home?
- 4 Does Bai Ying'ai think that the weather in California is nice?
Does she want to go there? Why or why not?

- B** In pairs, ask what your partner's favorite city is and what the weather is like there in each season.

INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

- A** If you combine the yǔ in xià yǔ with the yī in yīfu, you have yǔyī, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word yǔyī means? Write the characters, pinyin, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “下雨”的“雨”+“衣服”的“衣”

→ 雨+衣 → _____

2 “下雨”的“雨”+“鞋”

→ 雨+鞋 → _____

3 “一枝笔”的“笔”+“面试”的“试”

→ 笔+试 → _____

4 “舒服”的“舒”+“合适”的“适”

→ 舒+适 → _____

5 “寒假”的“寒”+“冬天”的“冬”

→ 寒+冬 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

黄先生以前在加州工作。加州冬天不冷，夏天不热，春天和秋天更舒服。黄先生现在在纽约工作。他说纽约夏天很热，春天和秋天也不太舒服，冬天天气更糟糕，不但很冷，而且常常下雪。他约夏小姐这个周末去加州玩儿，夏小姐说加州天气好是好，可是没意思，不想去。

- 1 ___ Mr. Huang used to work in California.
- 2 ___ The four seasons are equally comfortable in New York.
- 3 ___ In New York, winter is the worst season.
- 4 ___ Mr. Huang would like to spend a weekend in California.
- 5 ___ Ms. Xia declined Mr. Huang's invitation because she liked the weather in her own city better.

C Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

谢小姐是北京人，在加州工作。她的爸爸妈妈都在北京，谢小姐常常去看他们。可是她不喜欢夏天回去，因为北京的夏天很热。谢小姐想请她爸爸妈妈夏天到加州来，可是他们说，加州好是好，但是那儿的的朋友比北京少得多。他们觉得北京虽然天气不好，可是比加州更有意思。

- 1 _____ 谢小姐的爸爸妈妈常常去加州。
- 2 _____ 谢小姐喜欢在六月或者七月回北京。
- 3 _____ 谢小姐的爸爸妈妈在北京有很多朋友。
- 4 _____ 谢小姐觉得加州夏天的天气比北京好。
- 5 _____ 谢小姐的爸爸妈妈很喜欢北京。

D Read this dialogue, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

(老王和老李打电话聊天。)

老王：老李，我最近工作不忙，想去北京玩儿。

老李：现在是冬天，这儿天气非常冷。

老王：春天呢？

老李：北京春天的天气有的时候也很糟糕！

老王：夏天呢？

老李：夏天比春天更糟糕，不但很热，而且常常下雨。

老王：啊，冬天不好，春天不好，夏天也不好，你不希望我去北京，对吗？

老李：不、不，你是我最好的朋友。我希望你秋天来，因为北京秋天最舒服。

老王：那好，我秋天去。

- 1 ___ The telephone conversation takes place in the summer.
- 2 ___ Old Li lives in Beijing.
- 3 ___ According to Old Li, the best season in Beijing is autumn.
- 4 ___ It is not very cold during the winter in Beijing.
- 5 ___ Old Li doesn't want Old Wang to come to Beijing.

E According to this sign, what takes place here?

INTERPRETIVE

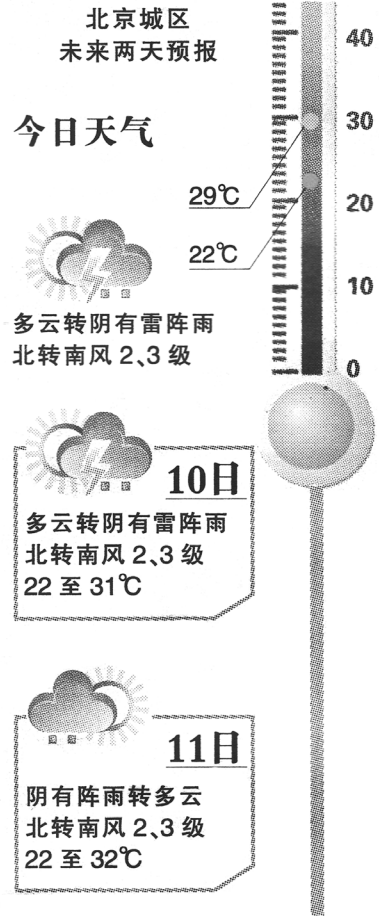


F Answer the following questions in English based on the weather forecast. INTERPRETIVE

1 这是哪一个城市的天气预报?

2 哪一天最热?

3 这几天会不会下雨?



G Based on this lesson's Cultural Literacy section, can you find the "Three Furnaces on the Yangtze River" in the weather forecast below? What are the forecasted high temperatures in these cities?

INTERPRETIVE

城市	天气	最高气温	最低气温	城市	天气	最高气温	最低气温
北京		31	22	石家庄		31	22
哈尔滨		27	18	济南		30	22
长春		27	19	郑州		28	20
沈阳		28	20	合肥		29	24
天津		31	22	南京		29	24
呼和浩特		27	16	上海		35	27
乌鲁木齐		37	23	武汉		30	23
西宁		24	12	长沙		33	24
银川		29	19	南昌		30	25
兰州		31	19	杭州		35	25
西安		35	23	福州		36	27
拉萨		20	9	南宁		33	25
成都		32	24	海口		34	26
重庆		35	25	广州		33	26

Writing and Grammar

A Pick a character from each of the words below, compound them with another character to form a new word or phrase, then provide the meaning of each word or phrase in English. Follow the example below.

打球 打车 to hail a taxi

1 非常 _____

2 那么 _____

3 面试 _____

4 舒服 _____

B Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, following the example below. Then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears.

日 on the left with 月 on the right: 明 as in 明天

1 力 on the left with 口 on the right: _____ as in _____

2 讠 on the left with 先 on the right: _____ as in _____

3 女 on the left with 口 on the right: _____ as in _____

4 今 on top with 心 on the bottom: _____ as in _____

5 讠 on the left with 票 on the right: _____ as in _____

C Student A is eyeing a pair of shoes she found at the mall. She loves the color, style, fit, and degree of comfort. She wants to buy them, but her friend, Student B, is only concerned about the price. Following the example below, what would you say to Student A in a diplomatic but honest way if you were Student B? **PRESENTATIONAL**

Student A: 这双鞋的颜色真漂亮。

Student B: 颜色漂亮是漂亮，可是太贵了。

1 Student A: 这双鞋的样子真好看。

Student B: 样子 _____ ,
_____ ○

2 Student A: 这双鞋的大小真合适。

Student B: 大小 _____ ,
_____ ○

3 Student A: 这双鞋真舒服。

Student B: _____ ,
_____ ○

D Little Zhang, a diehard fan of *Modern Family*, binge-watched the series over winter break. He saw some episodes on December 27 and 28, took a break to go on a trip with friends on December 29, and resumed watching the series on December 30. Continue the narrative after the given sentence, using 又 or 没 to state whether he watched it on each of the days. PRESENTATIONAL

小张十二月二十七日又看了 *Modern Family*。

十二月二十八日 _____

十二月二十九日 _____

十二月三十日 _____

E Are you a fan of *Modern Family* or any other TV show, or are you enthusiastic about a particular book series, movie, sports team, or musician? Write a description like the one above about your binge reading, watching, or listening. PRESENTATIONAL

F Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL




1 Shoot, today is even colder than yesterday! I'd better put on my new sweater, have some hot coffee, and tell my little brother not to go outside to play.

2 I have three pairs of pants: one white, one black, and one brown. The white pants were \$124.99 and were much more expensive than the black ones. The black ones are newer than the brown ones, but they are a little big on me. I think the brown ones fit me the best. They are not only good-looking but also inexpensive. I wore them three times last week. This week, I wore them three times again. I want to wear them three more times next week.

3 I like this school a lot. It's big and beautiful. Everyone says it's as beautiful as a park. Many students ice skate in the winter. The weather forecast said that it would be very cold and would snow next week. I hope I can go skating next weekend.

G Narrate tomorrow's weather forecast based on the given prompts. Focus your report on possible changes in temperature and precipitation in the morning, afternoon, and late at night.

PRESENTATIONAL

10:00 am  36°F	04:00 pm  34°F	Midnight  29°F
---	--	---

H Check your local weather forecast for tomorrow and report in writing whether it's predicted to rain, snow, and be warmer or colder than today. PRESENTATIONAL

I

Choose two countries and search online to find out which country is bigger, which has a larger population (X 的人比 Y 的人多), which has a hotter summer, which has a colder winter, which has a more pleasant spring or fall, etc. Write a paragraph comparing the two countries.

PRESENTATIONAL

J

Write a story in Chinese based on the four images below. Make sure your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical.

PRESENTATIONAL



Lesson 12

第十二课

吃饭

Dining

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- Are there any tables left?
- Would you like to order?
- May I have _____ (a dish) please?
- I'm vegetarian.
- You've given me the wrong change.

Cultural Norms

- Major regional cuisines
- Typical staple foods
- Eating utensils
- Vegetarianism

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: Dining Out



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 When Wang Peng and Li You arrive at the restaurant,
 - a no one greets them.
 - b there's a long wait for a table.
 - c the restaurant is not crowded at all.
 - d there is still a table available.
- 2 When the waiter comes to take their order,
 - a Wang Peng and Li You order separately.
 - b Li You asks Wang Peng to order for her.
 - c Wang Peng offers to order for Li You.
 - d Wang Peng does not want to order for Li You.
- 3 Which of the following statements is true?
 - a Wang Peng and Li You order two dishes and a soup.
 - b Wang Peng orders three dishes and a soup.
 - c Li You does not order any soup.
 - d Wang Peng orders two different soups for himself and Li You.
- 4 When they order beverages,
 - a Wang Peng asks for no ice.
 - b Wang Peng asks for extra ice.
 - c Li You asks for extra ice.
 - d Wang Peng and Li You both ask for extra ice.
- 5 Which of the following statements is true?
 - a Both Wang Peng and Li You are vegetarian.
 - b Li You is vegetarian.
 - c Wang Peng prefers vegetarian dumplings.
 - d Li You occasionally eats meat.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ The man and the woman are at home.
- 2 ___ The woman has completely changed her diet.
- 3 ___ The woman suggests meat dumplings because eating out as a vegetarian is too difficult.

4 ____ The woman still doesn't eat meat at home.

5 ____ The man suggests vegetable dumplings because the woman is vegetarian.

- C** ____ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

- A** Identify the characters with the same initials (either *j* or *x*) and write them in *pinyin*.

饺 像 些 家 精

1 *j*: _____

2 *x*: _____

- B** Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 都 _____ 豆 _____

2 酸 _____ 算 _____

3 碗 _____ 晚 _____

4 渴 _____ 课 _____

Speaking

- A** Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 What is Li You's impression when she enters the restaurant?
- 2 Is there meat in the dumplings or the tofu dish that Li You and Wang Peng order? Why or why not?

- 3 What special requests does Li You make for her hot-and-sour soup?
- 4 Do Li You and Wang Peng order any vegetable dishes? Why or why not?
- 5 What drinks do Li You and Wang Peng order?

B In pairs, ask what drinks your partner usually orders at restaurants. INTERPERSONAL

C In pairs, role-play a conversation in a restaurant. The customer orders a main dish, a soup, and a drink, with special requests for the dish or drink. The waiter or waitress will recommend a dish, politely take the order, and confirm the order at the end. INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *shū* in *kàn shū* with the *zhuō* in *zhuōzi*, you have *shūzhuō*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *shūzhuō* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 “看书”的“书”+“桌子”的“桌”

→ 书+桌 → _____

2 “吃饭”的“饭”+“桌子”的“桌”

→ 饭+桌 → _____

3 “青菜”的“菜”+“刀”

→ 菜+刀 → _____

4 “吃素”的“素”+“点菜”的“菜”

→ 素+菜 → _____

5 “喝茶”的“茶”+“饭馆”的“馆”

→ 茶+馆 → _____

B

Read this dialogue, then answer the questions by circling the most appropriate choice.

INTERPRETIVE

李小姐：服务员，你们的家常豆腐一点儿也不好吃。酸辣汤也很糟糕。我点菜的时候告诉你我不喜欢味精，可是好像还是放了很多味精。

服务员：对不起，小姐，可是菜你都吃完了……大家都说我们饭馆儿的菜很不错，有的菜六点就卖完了。

李小姐：你自己觉得这儿的菜怎么样？

服务员：我不知道。

李小姐：你怎么不知道？你在这儿工作，不在这儿吃饭吗？

服务员：我真的不知道，因为我和别的服务员都去别的饭馆儿吃饭。

1 Why didn't Miss Li like the soup?

- a It was too hot.
- b It was too sour.
- c It was not cooked in the way she wanted.

2 In commenting on the food, what does the waiter suggest?

- a Since Miss Li finished the food, it must have been okay.
- b Since Miss Li didn't finish the food, it must not have been good.
- c Some dishes had sold out, because they were cheap.

3 The waiter tries to defend his restaurant by saying that

- a its dishes have sold out very quickly.
- b customers have to come early to get a table.
- c some dishes aren't fresh because they have to be prepared early.

4 Miss Li had assumed that

- a the waiter does not have meals at the restaurant, even though he works there.
- b the waiter eats at the restaurant every day, since he works there.
- c the waiter eats lunch at the restaurant on his days off.

5 How does the waiter like the food at the restaurant where he works?

- a He doesn't like it, even though he eats it every day.
- b He likes it, even though he isn't usually allowed to eat there.
- c He doesn't have an opinion because he's never eaten at the restaurant.

C

Read this passage, then mark the sentences true or false. INTERPRETIVE

王朋和李友昨天晚上六点到一家饭馆儿吃饭。他们要了两杯可乐。王朋点了一盘肉和一盘饺子。李友一点儿肉也不吃，所以只要了一盘豆腐。两杯可乐很快就来了，可是到了七点半一盘菜都没上。王朋问服务员：“我们的菜做好了吗？”服务员说：“你们现在饿了吗？”王朋和李友都说：“我们都饿了。”服务员告诉他们：“我们饭馆儿跟别的饭馆儿不一样。要是你不太饿，你会觉得我们的菜一点儿也不好吃。要是你饿了，才会觉得我们的菜特别好吃。所以我得等你们很饿了才上菜。”

- 1 ___ Li You ordered a cola and a vegetarian dish.
- 2 ___ Wang Peng and Li You waited for their drinks for a long time.
- 3 ___ At 7:30, not even a single dish had arrived.
- 4 ___ We can assume that Wang Peng and Li You will visit this restaurant again soon.

D

Based on the passage in (C), circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 According to the waiter, this restaurant is unique in that
 - a its delicious food makes customers feel even hungrier.
 - b its customers can never have enough of its delicious food.
 - c its food is delicious only to customers who are hungry.

2 According to the waiter, he had to

- a wait for Wang Peng and Li You to become really hungry.
- b wait on other hungry customers first.
- c eat first because he was hungry.

E Look at this menu and answer the questions. **INTERPRETIVE**

- 1 What can you order from this menu if you are vegetarian?
- 2 How much does the hot-and-sour soup cost?

No 0032733 价目表

品名	单价	数量	金额
招牌锅贴	4		
韭菜锅贴	4		
辣味锅贴	5		

招牌水饺	5		
韭菜水饺	5		
辣味水饺	5		
素水饺	5		
鲜虾水饺	7		

汤类

酸辣汤	25		
玉米浓汤	25		
旗鱼丸汤	25		

原汁豆浆	15		
纯黑豆浆	15		
米浆	15		

合计: _____

Writing and Grammar

A 孩子 and 裤子 contain the character 子. Provide three more disyllabic words from this lesson that contain 子, along with their *pinyin* and English meanings.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

B Describe the images by writing the appropriate numbers, measure words, and nouns, following the example below. Use each measure word only once. PRESENTATIONAL



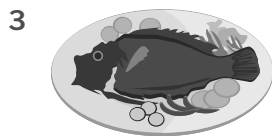
一位老师

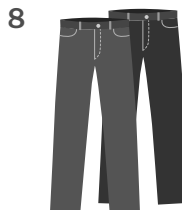










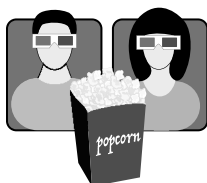








C This past winter break, Little Gao was too busy to do anything and too broke to buy anything. Based on the images, use 一...也/都...不/没... to describe what he was not able to do over break. Follow the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



寒假小高一个电影也/都没看。

1



2



3



D

Mr. Li is not feeling well and has no appetite. Based on the images, use 一...也/都... 不/没... to describe what he doesn't want to eat or drink. PRESENTATIONAL



李先生不舒服，一点儿茶都不想喝。

1



2



3



4



E

You just received your latest test scores and are trying to motivate yourself to improve your grades. List below in Chinese what you need to do more and less of in order to reach your goal. PRESENTATIONAL

多...

少...

F When Little Wang's mother says 要是功课没做好，就不能玩儿 she really means 功课做好了，才能玩儿。 Based on this example, rephrase the following sentences so that Little Wang can better understand them. PRESENTATIONAL

1 要是饭没吃完，就不能玩儿。

2 要是汉字没写对，就不能玩儿。

3 要是录音没听懂，就不能玩儿。

4 要是考试没准备好，就不能玩儿。

G Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** Do you use MSG when you cook?

Student B: No, I don't. Not even a little.

2 **Student A:** Eat some more. Aren't you hungry?

Student B: I'm hungry, but I'm vegetarian.

Student A: Really? I'll make some vegetable dumplings. They'll be ready in no time.

Student B: Great, thanks!

Dialogue 2: At the Dining Hall

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then mark these statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

- 1 ___ There isn't anything good to eat at the dining hall.
- 2 ___ The sweet-and-sour fish is very tasty.
- 3 ___ Wang Peng doesn't like the chef's recommendation.
- 4 ___ Wang Peng doesn't have any cash on him.
- 5 ___ The chef shortchanges Wang Peng.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. **INTERPRETIVE**

- 1 **Who's cooking tonight?**
 - a The woman will do all the cooking tonight.
 - b The woman will do most of the cooking tonight.
 - c The man will do all the cooking tonight.
 - d The man will do most of the cooking tonight.
- 2 **Who wants soup?**
 - a the man
 - b the woman
 - c both the man and the woman
 - d neither the man nor the woman
- 3 **Which of the following statements is true?**
 - a The man will make the soup.
 - b The woman will make the soup.
 - c The man and the woman will make the soup together.
 - d The man and the woman will each make their own soup.
- 4 **Why does the woman offer to make the soup?**
 - a The man doesn't know how to make it.
 - b She doesn't like how the man makes it.
 - c She wants to help.
 - d The man doesn't feel like making soup.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. **INTERPRETIVE**

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same finals (either *uan* or *an*) and write them in *pinyin*.

暖 饭 酸 拌 盘

1 *uan*: _____

2 *an*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 汤 _____ 糖 _____

2 甜 _____ 天 _____

3 烧 _____ 少 _____

4 拌 _____ 办 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 How does the chef describe the sweet-and-sour fish?
- 2 Does Wang Peng order the beef braised in soy sauce?
- 3 What does Wang Peng finally order?
- 4 How much in change does the chef give Wang Peng? Why?

B In pairs, ask how much your partner usually spends on lunch. INTERPERSONAL

C In pairs, role-play a conversation. Ask your partner (a waiter in a restaurant) what the total cost of your order is. He/she tells you the price; you pay with a large bill and ask for change. He/she gives you the wrong change, either too much or too little. Politely explain why the change he/she gave you is incorrect. INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *mǐ* in *mǐfàn* with the *cù* in *tángcùyú*, you have *mǐcù*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *mǐcù* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “米饭”的“米”+“糖醋鱼”的“醋”

→ 米+醋 → _____

2 “酸辣汤”的“酸”+“下雨”的“雨”

→ 酸+雨 → _____

3 “金”+“糖醋鱼”的“鱼”

→ 金+鱼 → _____

4 “凉拌”的“凉”+“鞋”

→ 凉+鞋 → _____

5 “喝水”的“水”+“牛肉”的“牛”

→ 水+牛 → _____

B Read this dialogue, then mark the statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

李先生：请问，你们的红烧牛肉怎么样？

服务员：好吃极了。

李先生：你们的家常豆腐好吃不好吃？

服务员：家常豆腐比红烧牛肉更好吃。

李先生：那你们的糖醋鱼呢？

服务员：糖醋鱼比家常豆腐更好吃。

李先生：你们的菜都好吃，那我点什么
呢？还是给我一盘红烧牛肉吧。

服务员：好，红烧牛肉比糖醋鱼更好吃。

李先生：你刚才说家常豆腐比红烧牛肉
更好吃。算了吧，我不点菜
了。我去别的饭馆吧。

服务员：先生，为什么？

李先生：因为你不知道哪个菜好吃。

- 1 ___ Mr. Li is very familiar with the menu.
- 2 ___ The waiter believes that beef braised in soy sauce is the most delicious dish on the menu.
- 3 ___ Mr. Li is vegetarian.
- 4 ___ In the end, Mr. Li decides not to eat at the restaurant.

C

Based on the dialogue in (B), circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Which of the following statements is true?
 - a The waiter's enthusiasm for the food at his restaurant is genuine.
 - b The waiter thinks that the sweet-and-sour fish tastes best.
 - c The waiter tries to rush Mr. Li into making a quick order.
- 2 Mr. Li decides to eat elsewhere because
 - a he loses confidence in the waiter's recommendations.
 - b he loses count of the number of dishes he orders.
 - c he thinks that the service is far too slow.

D Read this passage, then complete the task. INTERPRETIVE

小谢和小张刚打完球，现在又饿又渴。他们走进一家餐厅，想点些吃的和喝的东西。可是他们两个人一共只有三十二块五毛钱。他们最少得点一个素菜、一个荤菜(hūncài)（有肉的菜）、一碗汤、两碗饭，两个人还得喝点东西。不过小谢不吃辣的菜，小张不能喝茶或者咖啡。要是你是小谢或者小张，你怎么办？下边是餐厅的菜单，请你看一下，然后帮小谢和小张点些吃的和喝的。

菜单

素饺子	9.50 (一盘)
牛肉饺子	12.50 (一盘)
红烧牛肉	15.50
糖醋牛肉	15.50
红烧鱼	12.50
糖醋鱼	12.50
*家常豆腐	9.50
红烧豆腐	9.50
*凉拌黄瓜	6.50
白菜豆腐汤	3.00 (两人份)
白饭	1.00
可乐	1.50
绿茶	1.50
红茶	1.50
咖啡	2.50
*=辣的菜	

看了菜单以后，现在请你帮小谢和小张点菜。

点菜单	
第一道菜: _____	\$ _____
第二道菜: _____	\$ _____
第三道菜: _____	\$ _____
汤: _____	\$ _____
喝的东西: _____	\$ _____
饭: _____	\$ _____
	\$ _____

E Read this passage, then answer the first two questions in English and the third question in Chinese.
INTERPRETIVE

小夏渴极了，也饿极了。他走进饭馆，想点一杯凉凉的、甜甜的可乐。可是，上个星期医生告诉他得少喝甜的东西。他又想点茶或者咖啡，也不行，因为喝了会让他紧张。那来碗酸辣汤吧！可是医生说一点儿辣的都不能吃。算了，算了，多喝水吧！小夏想点牛肉，不过，最近牛肉好像有问题。那还是吃鱼吧！可是服务员告诉他鱼卖完了。糟糕！那吃什么呢？最后，小夏点了一盘素饺子、一盘豆腐、一盘凉拌黄瓜。吃完以后，小夏觉得不够，还觉得饿。要是你是小夏，这个时候你怎么办？

1 List on the left all the drinks and dishes that Little Xia wished to order but didn't, and explain on the right why he didn't.

2 What did Little Xia end up having at the restaurant? Do you like his choices? Why or why not?

3 Answer the question raised at the end of the passage.

F Look at today's menu, then write down the price of the cucumber salad. INTERPRETIVE



G Can students use meal cards at this particular cafeteria? INTERPRETIVE



Writing and Grammar

- A** Write the common component and the characters, and provide their *pinyin*. Then write one more character that has the same component in it, and provide its *pinyin* and the meaning in English (write the common component in 1).

精 清

1  _____

3  _____

2  _____

4  _____

- B** Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, following the example below. Then provide a word, a phrase, or a short sentence in which that character appears.

口 on the left with 加 on the right: 咖 as in 咖啡.

1 口 on top with 贝 on the bottom: _____ as in _____

2 米 on the left with 青 on the right: _____ as in _____

3 亻 on the left with 我 on the right: _____ as in _____

4 讠 on the left with 青 on the right: _____ as in _____

5 讠 on the left with 每 on the right: _____ as in _____

- C** Everyone's tastes and dietary restrictions are different. What requests do you personally make when placing an order at a restaurant? Form several requests using 多放 or 少放 in your answers. PRESENTATIONAL



多放

少放

D Place orders based on the images, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



服务员，来两碗米饭。

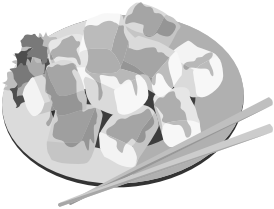
1



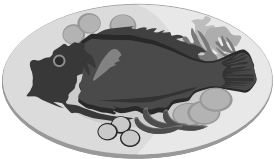
2



3



4



E When 酸辣汤 comes to mind, many people who like it will immediately think of the expression 酸酸的、辣辣的, 很好喝. What do the following bring to mind? PRESENTATIONAL

1 糖醋鱼: _____

2 凉拌豆腐: _____

3 冰咖啡: _____

F Answer these questions according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你觉得中国菜好吃还是美国菜好吃?

A: _____

2 Q: 你喜欢吃青菜还是吃肉?

A: _____

3 Q: 天气热的时候, 你喜欢喝什么?

A: _____

4 Q: 你平常先喝汤再吃饭, 还是先吃饭再喝汤?

A: _____

5 Q: 你能吃辣的吗?

A: _____

6 Q: 要是你不能吃味精, 你跟服务员说什么?

A: _____

G Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** We just finished our exam. I asked Little Li to have dinner with us tomorrow.

Student B: Great! What should we make, then?

Student A: He likes to eat meat. We'll make beef braised in soy sauce and sweet-and-sour fish. How about it?

Student B: You're vegetarian. I'll make some vegetarian dumplings and a cucumber salad.

Student A: Good. Little Li likes vegetarian dumplings and cucumber salad, too.

2 Yesterday was Little Wang's birthday. I treated him to dinner. We went to a Chinese restaurant. When we arrived, there wasn't even a single customer. The waiter asked us what we wanted to eat. I ordered a plate of dumplings. Little Wang said he was hungry and thirsty. He ordered a cola, a tofu dish, and sweet-and-sour fish. The waiter wanted us to order one more dish. We said we'd already ordered enough food. But the dumplings were sold out and the fish was too sour. The waiter not only served the food slowly but also gave the wrong change. The service there was really terrible. We'd better not go there again in the future.

H Suppose that you're a restaurant manager. Make a flyer to promote your specials of the day. The flyer must include one spicy dish, one meat dish, one vegetable dish, and one soup. Make sure that the flyer appropriately promotes your dishes, and don't forget to mention that you don't put any MSG in your dishes. PRESENTATIONAL

I Write a story based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one picture to the next is smooth and logical. **PRESENTATIONAL**

1



2



3



4



Lesson 13

第十三课

问路

Asking Directions

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- Where are you off to?
- Where is _____ (a place)?
- I don't know how to get there.
- I have no sense of direction.
- Turn left/right.

Cultural Norms

- Feng shui
- Four Symbols
- Chinatown
- Casual greetings
- Urban planning

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: Where Are You Off To?



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Teacher Chang asks Bai Ying'ai where she is going because
 - a Teacher Chang is nosy.
 - b this is a common way to greet someone.
 - c Teacher Chang needs to know where Bai Ying'ai is going.
 - d Bai Ying'ai looks lost.
- 2 Does Bai Ying'ai know how to get to the computer center?
 - a No, Bai Ying'ai doesn't know how to get to the computer center.
 - b No, Bai Ying'ai has forgotten how to get to the computer center.
 - c No, Bai Ying'ai has no idea where the computer center is.
 - d No, and Teacher Chang doesn't know how to get to the computer center either.
- 3 Which description of the campus is correct?
 - a The library is between the computer center and the student activity center.
 - b The student activity center is between the library and the computer center.
 - c The computer center is between the library and the student activity center.
 - d The computer center is between Wang Peng's dorm and the library.
- 4 Teacher Chang and Bai Ying'ai will walk together because
 - a Teacher Chang enjoys Bai Ying'ai's company.
 - b Teacher Chang's destination is not far away from Bai Ying'ai's.
 - c Bai Ying'ai asks Teacher Chang to walk with her.
 - d they haven't seen each other for a long time.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ The woman doesn't know where the athletic field is.
- 2 ___ The man doesn't know where the computer center is.
- 3 ___ The woman is on her way to the computer center.
- 4 ___ The athletic field is between the library and the computer center.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same finals (either *eng* or *ong*) and write them in *pinyin*.

动 冷 空 冬 更

1 *eng*: _____

2 *ong*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 场 _____ 常 _____

2 远 _____ 园 _____

3 离 _____ 里 _____

4 方 _____ 放 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 Where does Bai Ying'ai want to go?
- 2 Which is farther from the classroom, the computer center or the athletic field?
- 3 Where is the computer center?
- 4 Why does Teacher Chang offer to go together with Bai Ying'ai?

B Draw a simple map of your school's campus and indicate where the library, student activity center, computer lab, athletic field, and your Chinese classroom are in relation to each other. In pairs, pretend you are a new student and ask your partner for directions to the school library and the student activity center. INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *jìn* in *yuǎnjìn* with the *lù* in *gāosù gōnglù*, you have *jìnlù*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *jìnlù* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “远近”的“近”+“高速公路”的“路”

→ 近+路 → _____

2 “运动”的“动”+“生词”的“词”

→ 动+词 → _____

3 “远近”的“远”+“电视”的“视”

→ 远+视 → _____

4 “远近”的“近”+“电视”的“视”

→ 近+视 → _____

5 “书店”的“店”+“服务员”的“员”

→ 店+员 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

小钱的家离学校很远。每天早上，他都得先坐公共汽车，然后换地铁，才能到学校。因为每天去学校上课都得花很多时间，所以他觉得很累，希望能换一个学校。他希望新学校离家近一点儿。

- 1 ___ Little Qian lives in a dorm.
- 2 ___ Little Qian's home is near a subway line.
- 3 ___ Little Qian takes the bus to the subway.
- 4 ___ Little Qian doesn't mind the commute.
- 5 ___ Little Qian would like to go to a different school if possible.

C

Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

蓝先生早上想到学校运动场去运动，可是他不知道运动场在哪儿。八点，他在图书馆前边看到李友，问李友运动场在哪儿，比书店近还是比书店远。李友告诉他运动场没有书店那么远。蓝先生走到了书店，可是没有看到运动场。书店的售货员告诉他，运动场就在电脑中心的旁边。蓝先生到了电脑中心，也没找到运动场，因为他不知道学校有两个书店和两个电脑中心。九点蓝先生又回到了图书馆。李友问：“您去运动场运动了吗？”蓝先生说：“不运动了，我今天已经走够了。”

- 1 ___ Mr. Lan doesn't know the campus well.
- 2 ___ Mr. Lan and Li You go to the library together.
- 3 ___ Li You tells Mr. Lan that he should see the athletic field before the bookstore.
- 4 ___ It is likely that Li You was at the library for at least an hour.
- 5 ___ In the end, Mr. Lan opts not to go to the athletic field because he has had enough exercise already trying to find it.
- 6 ___ Mr. Lan doesn't find the athletic field because of a miscommunication.

D Look at this map, then answer the question in Chinese. INTERPERSONAL

第一教学楼离图书馆近还是第二教学楼离图书馆近?



Writing and Grammar

A Use the second character in each word to form a different word, then provide the meaning of the new word in English.

- 1 听说 _____
- 2 旁边 _____
- 3 中间 _____
- 4 书店 _____

B Based on each pair of images, write two sentences to describe what Little Gao thinks. Follow the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



小高觉得饺子比米饭好吃。
小高觉得米饭没有饺子好吃。

1 ✓  ✗  difficult

2 ✓  ✗  fun/interesting

3 ✓  ✗  expensive

C List the activities that students can do at the student center at your school, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL

学生可以到学生活动中心去运动。

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

D

Imagine that you are a campus planner. Make a plan for an ideal school. Where would you situate the library, classrooms, dorms, teachers' offices, computer lab, and athletic facilities in relation to one another? Explain why in Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

E

Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** Is the bookstore between the student center and the athletic field?

Student B: No, it's inside that dorm.

2 **Student A:** I heard the park isn't far away from here. Do you know how to get there?

Student B: Yes, I do. I'm heading there, too. Let's go together.

Student A: Great!

Dialogue 2: Going to Chinatown

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Who has been to Chinatown before?**
 - a Both Wang Peng and Gao Wenzhong have been to Chinatown many times.
 - b Wang Peng has been to Chinatown before.
 - c Neither Gao Wenzhong nor Wang Peng has been to Chinatown before.
 - d Gao Wenzhong has been to Chinatown before.

- 2 Do they have a map?**
 - a Yes, Wang Peng has a map in his car.
 - b Yes, Gao Wenzhong brings a map.
 - c No, Gao Wenzhong forgets to bring the map.
 - d No, Wang Peng doesn't need a map.

- 3 Where do they end up?**
 - a in Chinatown
 - b back at Wang Peng's place
 - c at a traffic light
 - d in Little Tokyo

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Where did the speakers think they were heading to?**
 - a a restaurant in Beijing
 - b a restaurant in Tokyo
 - c a restaurant called Beijing
 - d a restaurant called Tokyo

- 2 The woman becomes worried they won't be able to get a seat at the restaurant because**
 - a the restaurant is still another six blocks away.
 - b it is Friday and a lot of people are dining out.
 - c the restaurant doesn't take reservations.
 - d no one answers the phone at the restaurant.

- 3 They end up having Japanese food because**
 - a they had Chinese food last weekend.
 - b they are going to Tokyo soon.
 - c the man called the wrong restaurant.
 - d the Japanese restaurant is closer.

- C** — Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

- A** Identify the characters with the same finals (either *uo* or *ou*) and write them in *pinyin*.

过 够 国 肉 左 豆

1 *uo*: _____

2 *ou*: _____

- B** Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 拿 _____ 那 _____ 3 灯 _____ 等 _____

2 男 _____ 南 _____ 4 左 _____ 做 _____

Speaking

- A** Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 Why didn't Wang Peng know where Chinatown was?
- 2 Did Wang Peng and Gao Wenzhong have a map with them? Why or why not?
- 3 What directions did Gao Wenzhong give Wang Peng to get to Chinatown?
- 4 Why didn't they make a turn at the fourth intersection?
- 5 Did Wang Peng and Gao Wenzhong arrive in Chinatown? Why or why not?

- B** In pairs, ask your partner if he/she has ever been to a Chinatown. If so, ask what he/she did there. If not, ask how he/she would like to spend a day in Chinatown. INTERPERSONAL

- C** Tell your classmates how to get to your place from school. Draw a map to illustrate the route. PRESENTATIONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *zuǒ* in *zuǒbian* with *shǒu*, you have *zuǒshǒu*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *zuǒshǒu* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “左边”的“左”+“手”

→ 左+手 → _____

2 “右边”的“右”+“手”

→ 右+手 → _____

3 “前面”的“前”+“门”

→ 前+门 → _____

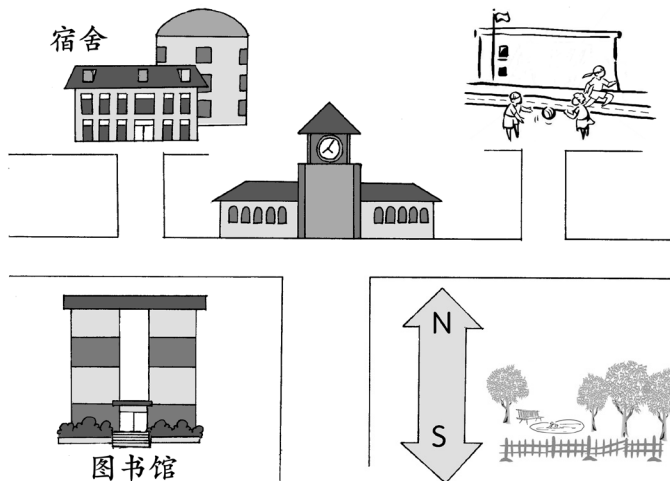
4 “红绿灯”的“红”+“冰茶”的“茶”

→ 红+茶 → _____

5 “红绿灯”的“绿”+“冰茶”的“茶”

→ 绿+茶 → _____

B Mark the statements true or false according to the campus map. **INTERPRETIVE**



- 1 _____ 学生宿舍的东边有一个公园。
- 2 _____ 图书馆在学生宿舍的南边。
- 3 _____ 学生宿舍在运动场的西边。
- 4 _____ 公园的北边有公共汽车站。

C Read this passage and answer the questions. INTERPRETIVE

老李去过中国城买东西、吃中国饭，但是每次都是坐朋友的车去。上个周末老李自己开车到中国城去，但是忘了带手机，看不了地图，所以走错了。他想回家去拿手机，可是找不到回家的路。他想问朋友，可是没有手机，也不能问。老李很紧张，就到旁边的饭馆儿问。饭馆儿的师傅告诉他一直往东开，到第三个红绿灯就能看到中国城了。

1 What has Old Li done in Chinatown in the past?

2 How did he get to Chinatown in the past?

3 Why couldn't he locate Chinatown last weekend?

4 Why didn't he go home to get his cell phone?

5 Why didn't he call someone for help?

6 How did he finally find Chinatown?

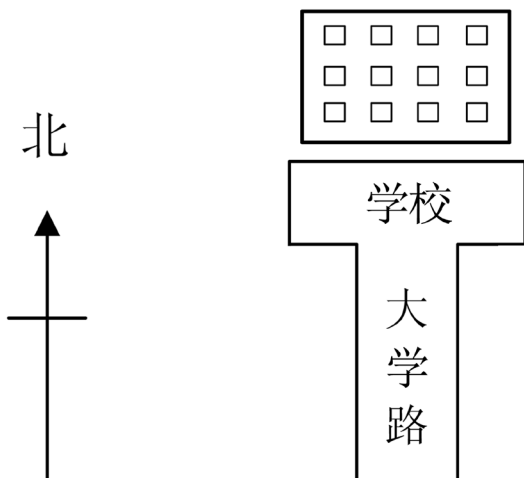
D Read this passage and answer the questions. INTERPRETIVE

快考试了，我得去书店买书复习复习，但我没去过书店。小白说走到那里太慢，开车很快就能到。她说从学校出去，先上大学路，一直往南开，到第一个红绿灯往东开。然后到了第一个路口往左一拐就会看到路的右边有一家活动中心。再往前走，就会看到路的左边有一家鞋店，书店就在鞋店的北边。

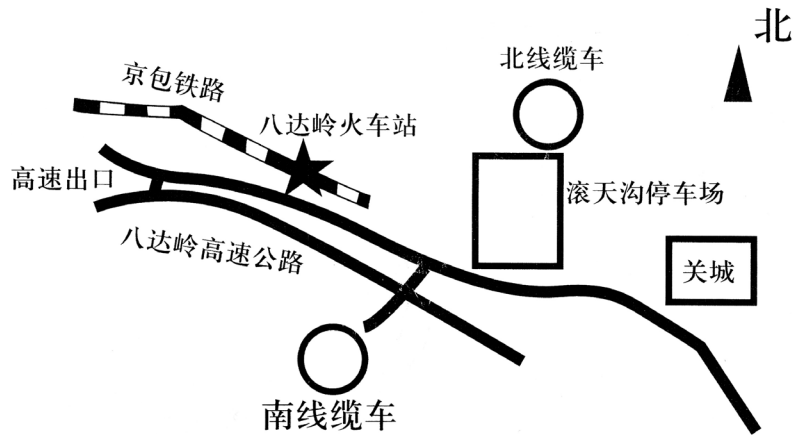
1 What does the narrator want to buy? Why?

2 According to Little Bai, is it more convenient to drive or walk to the narrator's destination?

3 Based on Little Bai's directions, draw a map of the route to the narrator's destination and indicate all the landmarks.



E Look at this map and answer the question in Chinese. INTERPRETIVE



Is the train station to the north, east, south, or west of the highway?

Writing and Grammar

A Write the common radical and its meaning in English, then write the two characters and their meanings in English. Provide another character with the same radical, a two-syllable word in which the character is used, and the meaning of the word in English (write the common radical in 1).

城 地

1 _____

3 _____

2 _____

4 _____

B Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, following the example below. Then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears.

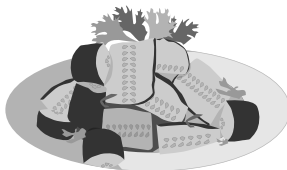
左边一个“日”，右边一个“月”是“明天”的“明”。

1 左边一个“土”，右边一个“也”是 _____
的 _____。

- 2 外边一个“门”，里边一个“日”是 _____
的 _____。
- 3 上边一个“合”，下边一个“手”是 _____
的 _____。
- 4 上边一个“山”，下边一个“山”是 _____
的 _____。
- 5 上边一个“口”，下边一个“八”是 _____
的 _____。

C

Form questions-and-answers based on your own experience, following the prompts and the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



Q: 你吃过凉拌黄瓜吗?

A: 我吃过。

Q: 你觉得凉拌黄瓜好吃吗?

A: 我觉得凉拌黄瓜很好吃/不好吃。

or

Q: 你吃过凉拌黄瓜吗?

A: 我没吃过。

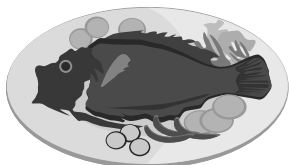
Q: 你想吃吗?

A: 我想吃/我不想吃。

1



2



3



4



5



D Based on the images below, form questions-and-answers about the locations of the person and the items relative to the table. PRESENTATIONAL



1



Q: _____

A: _____

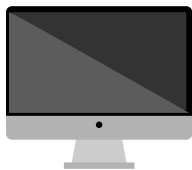
2



Q: _____

A: _____

3



Q: _____

A: _____

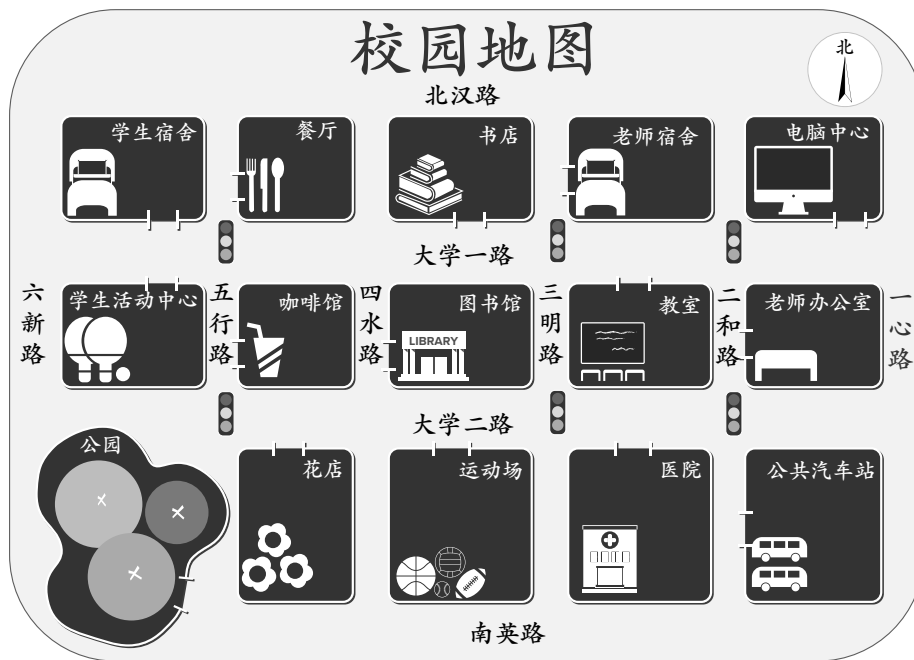
4



Q: _____

A: _____

E Locate the buildings based on this map, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



Q: 书店在哪儿?

A: 书店在餐厅的东边。/ 书店在老师宿舍的西边。/ 书店在餐厅和老师宿舍的中间……



F Answer the question based on the map in (E). INTERPERSONAL

请问，从公园到电脑中心怎么走?

G Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** Have you found your red shoes?

Student B: No, I haven't.

Student A: I heard your red shoes were expensive. Five hundred dollars?

Student B: Not that expensive.

2 **Student A:** Have you finished the letter to your mother?

Student B: No, I haven't finished it. I haven't even started yet.

Student A: Hurry up, her birthday is coming.

Student B: OK, I'll do it after I finish drinking this cup of coffee.

3 **Student A:** Have you been to Chinatown?

Student B: No, never. Where is it?

Student A: It's not far from here. After the second traffic light, make a right turn, and you'll be there. Would you like to go?

Student B: OK, let's go now!

4 Student A: I am going to order a hot-and-sour soup today. What would you like to order?

Student B: I've had their hot-and-sour soup before. It is a bit sour and a bit spicy. Quite delicious. But I've never had dumplings here. I am going to order some dumplings.

H Write a story based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical. PRESENTATIONAL

1



2



3



4



Lesson 14

第十四课

生日晚会

Birthday Party

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- Here's your birthday gift.
- I'll come pick you up.
- I'll bring some beverages.
- I'm flattered.
- I was born in the year of the _____
(your Chinese zodiac sign).

Cultural Norms

- Chinese zodiac
- Karaoke
- Gift giving
- Party etiquette

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: Let's Go to a Party!



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Whose birthday is it?
 - a Gao Wenzhong's cousin's
 - b Gao Wenzhong's
 - c Gao Xiaoyin's
 - d Gao Xiaoyin's boyfriend's

- 2 What won't the host of the party receive from Wang Peng and Li You?
 - a flowers
 - b fruit
 - c beverages
 - d balloons

- 3 What won't the host and guests do at the party?
 - a sing
 - b dance
 - c watch TV
 - d eat

- 4 Who isn't coming to the party?
 - a Gao Xiaoyin's boyfriend
 - b Gao Xiaoyin's classmate
 - c Gao Xiaoyin's cousin
 - d Gao Xiaoyin's parents

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio, then match each item with the person who purchased it.

INTERPRETIVE

1



2



3



a



b



c



- C** _____ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

- A** Identify the characters with the same initials (either *j* or *x*) and write them in *pinyin*.

西 姐 些 接 介

1 *j*: _____

2 *x*: _____

- B** Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 姐 _____ 接 _____

2 饮 _____ 音 _____

3 舞 _____ 物 _____

4 梨 _____ 礼 _____

Speaking

- A** Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 Why does Li You call Wang Peng?
- 2 What will people do at Gao Xiaoyin's place?
- 3 What will Wang Peng bring?
- 4 What will Li You bring and why?
- 5 How will Li You get to Gao Xiaoyin's place and why?

- B** In pairs, role-play inviting a friend to your birthday party. Tell him/her when and where the party is, what people will do, what to bring, and how to get there. Ask your friend if he/she needs a ride.

INTERPERSONAL

- C** Tell your classmates about your favorite birthday party, including when and where the party was, what people did, and the reasons it was your favorite. PRESENTATIONAL

Reading Comprehension

- A** If you combine the *rè* in *tiānqì rè* with the *yǐn* in *yǐnliào*, you have *rèyǐn*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *rèyǐn* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 “天气热”的“热”+“饮料”的“饮”

→ 热+饮 → _____

2 “天气冷”的“冷”+“饮料”的“饮”

→ 冷+饮 → _____

3 “英国”的“国”+“一把花”的“花”

→ 国+花 → _____

4 “门”+“路口”的“口”

→ 门+口 → _____

5 “一把花”的“花”+“汽车”的“车”

→ 花+车 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

昨天是小常二十岁生日，晚上我们在他的宿舍给他过生日。小常的女朋友带了水果、饮料，还有很多别的好吃的东西。大家一边吃东西、一边聊天儿、一边玩，晚上十二点才回家。因为我昨天回家太晚，所以今天的考试考得糟糕极了。

- 1 ___ Little Chang turned nineteen last year.
- 2 ___ Little Chang's girlfriend prepared snacks, fruit, and drinks for the party.
- 3 ___ Everyone danced and had a great time last night.
- 4 ___ The narrator didn't go to bed until after midnight.
- 5 ___ The narrator did well on today's test.

C Read this dialogue, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

(在李友的生日舞会上……)

李友：小蓝，喝点儿饮料或者吃点儿水果吧。

小蓝：谢谢，我喝茶吧。李友，你看，张英正在跳舞呢。她穿的就是上个周末跟你一起买的那件衬衫，真漂亮。

李友：不对，她跟我一起买的那件是黄的。这件是白的，是你送给她的。你怎么忘了？

小蓝：是啊，我怎么忘了呢？现在我知道我为什么这么喜欢这件衬衫了。

- 1 ____ Little Lan likes tea better than soda.
- 2 ____ Li You went shopping with Zhang Ying last weekend.
- 3 ____ Zhang Ying is wearing a yellow blouse for the party.
- 4 ____ Zhang Ying bought a white blouse last weekend.
- 5 ____ Little Lan forgot to give Zhang Ying a present.

D Review this multi-course menu, then answer the following questions. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Does the meal come with fruit and beverages?
How do you know?

- 2 What do 凉菜 and 热菜 mean?

A套

凉菜：鲜椒口水鸡

热拌时蔬

五香牛肉

糯米藕夹

蒜泥白肉

乡巴佬豆干

热菜：鲜椒美极虾

香酥樟茶鸭

宫保带子

水煮鲶鱼

剁椒粉丝扇贝

烧汁牛柳

豆瓣肘子

榄菜季豆鸡掌脆

草菇扒菜胆

竹笋炖老鸡

小吃：鸡汁锅贴

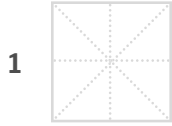
醪糟汤圆

水果拼盘

自制饮料两扎

Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 犮 in the character 饮 and two characters with the same radical, then provide each character's *pinyin* and meaning in English (write the common radical in 1).



B Answer these questions based on your own preferences. PRESENTATIONAL

1 你爱吃什么水果?

2 你爱喝什么饮料?

3 你爱吃什么中国菜?

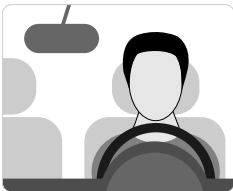
C Based on the images, form questions-and-answers about what people are doing. Use (正在) …呢 where appropriate, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



Q: 她 (正在) 做什么呢?

A: 她 (正在) 跳舞呢。

1



Q: _____

A: _____

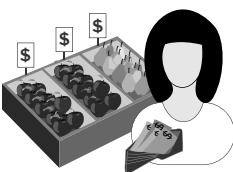
2



Q: _____

A: _____

3



Q: _____

A: _____

D You are planning a party and need to tell people what to bring. Make your requests based on the images, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



王朋，请你带蛋糕 (dàngāo)。

1



2



3



E

Little Fei is an effusive guy. This comes across in the enthusiastic way he describes things. Write down what he would be likely to say about the following using 极了 to indicate a superlative degree, and be sure to use a different adjective for each sentence. Follow the example below.

PRESENTATIONAL

我住的地方好极了。

1 the car he drives

2 the computer he uses

3 the characters he writes

4 the friends he knows

F

Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** What kind of fruit do you like? Watermelons, pears, or apples?

Student B: I love eating watermelon in the summer and apples in the fall.

2 **Student A:** What are you doing?

Student B: I'm watching TV.

Student A: Gao Wenzhong is having a dance party. Do you feel like going?

Student B: Sure, but his place is very far from my house. Can you come pick me up?

Student A: No problem.

Student B: Thanks. I'll wait for you downstairs at 7:30.

Dialogue 2: Birthday Bash

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

1 Who greets Wang Peng and Li You at the door?

- a Gao Wenzhong
- b Gao Wenzhong's cousin
- c Gao Xiaoyin
- d Bai Ying'ai

2 Who hasn't arrived yet?

- a Wang Hong
- b Helen
- c Tom
- d Bai Ying'ai

3 Who is Tom?

- a Helen's dog
- b Helen's son
- c Helen's boyfriend
- d Helen's cousin

4 Helen speaks Chinese very well because

- a she is Chinese.
- b she was a Chinese teacher.
- c she studied Chinese in summer school.
- d she has a lot of Chinese friends.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

1 The female speaker is the male speaker's

- a mother.
- b sister.
- c girlfriend.
- d cousin.

2 A book wouldn't be a good gift because

- a the speaker's father doesn't have time to read.
- b the speaker's father doesn't like to read.
- c the speaker's father can't read.
- d the speaker's father has too many books already.

3 Coffee wouldn't be a good gift because

- a the speaker's father doesn't like coffee.
- b the speaker's father has decided to give up caffeine.
- c the speaker's father has stopped drinking coffee on his doctor's orders.
- d the speaker's father is very picky about coffee.

4 A shirt wouldn't be a good gift because

- a the speaker's father doesn't like people buying clothes for him.
- b the speaker's father doesn't wear dress shirts.
- c the speaker's father doesn't need another shirt.
- d it's impossible to find shirts that fit the speaker's father.

5 What would the father like to have on his birthday?

- a an outing to the movies
- b Chinese food
- c time with his children
- d time by himself

C Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio, then answer these questions in English based on the speaker's message to her dog-sitter. INTERPRETIVE

1 Does the speaker already know the dog-sitter? How do you know?

2 What specific instructions does the speaker give to the dog-sitter? List them in detail.

3 If you were the dog-sitter, would you have any questions for the owner? Ask at least one.

4 Has the dog-sitter ever met the dog? How do you know?

5 Would you dog-sit for the speaker if you were asked? Why or why not?

D Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same initials (either *zh* or *z*) and write them in *pinyin*.

钟 长 最 重 嘴

1 *zh*: _____

2 *z*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 嘴 _____ 最 _____ 3 班 _____ 拌 _____

2 聪 _____ 从 _____ 4 属 _____ 舒 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 What does Gao Xiaoyin say when she receives birthday presents from Li You and Wang Peng?
- 2 How much time does Wang Hong spend practicing English every day?
- 3 Who is Tom?
- 4 Where did Helen study Chinese?
- 5 What does Tom look like?

B In pairs, have a conversation about daily activities. Ask each other how much time you ordinarily spend on eating dinner, doing homework, and sleeping every day. INTERPERSONAL

C In pairs, ask each other what year you were born, where you were born, and what your Chinese zodiac sign is. INTERPERSONAL

D Present a photo of someone famous, a family member, or a friend, and describe to your classmates what the person looks like. PRESENTATIONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *yǎn* in *yǎnjing* with the *qiú* in *dǎ qiú*, you have *yǎnqiú*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *yǎnqiú* means? Complete this section by providing the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “眼睛”的“眼”+“打球”的“球”

→ 眼+球 → _____

2 “鼻子”的“鼻”+“发音”的“音”

→ 鼻+音 → _____

3 “蛋糕”的“蛋”+“白色”的“白”

→ 蛋+白 → _____

4 “蛋糕”的“蛋”+“黄色”的“黄”

→ 蛋+黄 → _____

5 “天气热”的“热”+“狗”

→ 热+狗 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

张英很喜欢日文班的一个男同学。他们是在一个朋友的生日舞会上认识的，那天他们在一起聊天聊了半个多钟头。那个男同学跟张英一样，是英国人。他的眼睛大大的，鼻子高高

的，笑的时候很好看。他又会唱歌又会跳舞。下个星期六学校有个舞会，张英很想请他一起去跳舞，可是不好意思问他。下午下课以后，张英回到宿舍，和她住在一起的李友说：“刚才日文班的一个男的给你打电话，请你下个星期六和他一起去跳舞，可是我忘了他姓什么了。”张英听了以后，有点儿高兴，也有点儿紧张，她希望打电话的就是自己喜欢的那位男同学。

- 1 ___ 张英喜欢的男孩子是她的朋友的朋友。
- 2 ___ 那个男孩子学习日文。
- 3 ___ 张英是英国人，那个男孩子是日本人。
- 4 ___ 张英想请那个男孩子来她家跳舞。
- 5 ___ 张英和李友今天上的课是一样的。
- 6 ___ 李友知道打电话的那个人是日文班的学生。
- 7 ___ 张英知道请她跳舞的那个人就是她喜欢的那个男孩子。

C

Read this dialogue, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

(在李友的生日舞会上……)

李友：哎，王朋，你怎么现在才来？

王朋：对不起，我来晚了。李友，这是我送给你的生日礼物。

李友：谢谢。

王朋：还有一个礼物。

李友：哎，这是我忘在图书馆的中文书！
太好了！你是什么时候找到的？

王朋：刚找到的。

李友：你是怎么找到的？

王朋：我有一个朋友，在图书馆工作。
他帮我找，我们一起找了两个多
钟头才找到。

李友：在哪儿找到的？

王朋：在日文书那边。图书馆的人不认
识中文，他们觉得中文跟日文一
样。你在书上写的中文名字，他
们以为是日文。

李友：王朋，你真好。

- 1 ___ Li You was anxiously awaiting Wang Peng's arrival.
- 2 ___ Wang Peng spent at least two hours in the library today.
- 3 ___ Wang Peng spent a lot of money on his second birthday gift for Li You.
- 4 ___ Wang Peng had told Li You that he would look for her lost book.

D Based on the dialogue in (C), circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Why did Wang Peng look for the book today?
 - a He wanted to make Li You happy on her birthday.
 - b He knew his librarian friend was working today.
 - c He wanted to save money on a birthday gift.

2 Why didn't the librarians find the book earlier?

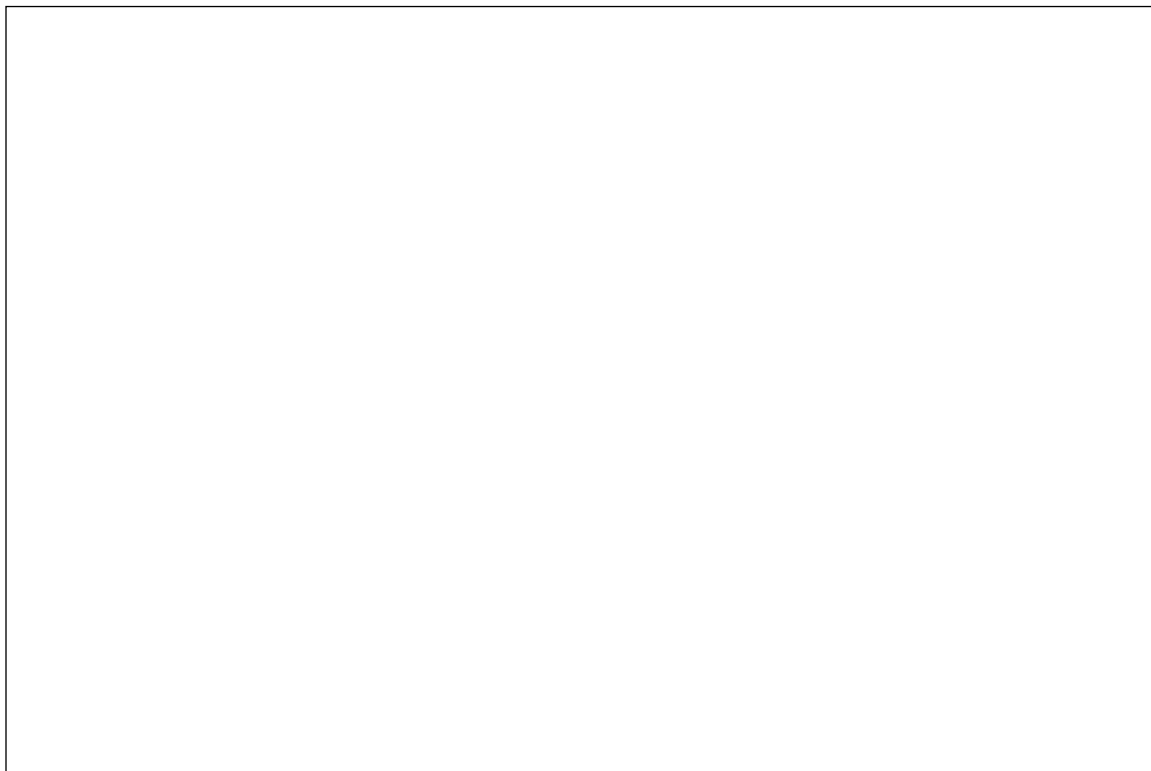
- a Li You didn't write her name on it like she said she had.
- b They couldn't tell written Chinese from written Japanese.
- c They knew that Wang Peng would eventually find it.

E

Read this passage, then draw a picture based on what it says and answer the questions in English.

INTERPRETIVE

这是我的狗，他的毛 (máo) (hair, fur) 是白色的，我叫他小白。因为我属狗，所以我爸爸妈妈送小白给我做生日礼物。他长得很可爱，脸大大的，嘴小小的，鼻子不高。我常常带他到公园去玩。他跟我一样，也喜欢吃肉、喝饮料、不喜欢运动，每天晚上也睡九个钟头的觉。你看，这是小白的照片，他正在笑呢！



- 1 What's the dog's name? Who gave him that name, and why?
- 2 Why did the narrator's parents give her a dog as a birthday gift?
- 3 What does the passage tell you about the narrator?

F What does this store sell? INTERPRETIVE



Writing and Grammar

A You have just learned the word 聪明 (clever, intelligent). Write down a second word that starts with a character sharing the same pronunciation as the last character in 聪明, then write down a third word with a character sharing the same pronunciation as the last character in the second word, and so on. See how many words you can write down to form a “dragon of words.”

B Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, following the example below. Then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears.

左边一个“女”，右边一个“子”是“好久不见”的“好”。

- 1 左边一个“女”，右边一个“且”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 2 左边一个“纟”，右边一个“工”是 _____ 的 _____。

- 3 上边一个“日”，下边一个“者”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 4 左边一个“工”，右边一个“力”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 5 左边一个“目”，右边一个“青”是 _____ 的 _____。

C Look at the apples on the flyer. Which could be an American Granny Smith?



D Your friend is studying fashion marketing and would like to interview you for an assignment. Answer the following questions based on what you are wearing today. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你的衣服是什么时候买的?

A: _____

2 Q: 你的衣服是在哪儿买的?

A: _____

3 你的衣服是谁买的?

4 你的衣服是花多少钱买的?

E Answer these questions using the “subject + verb + (object + verb) + (了) + duration of time” or “subject + verb + (了) + duration of time + (的) + object” structure according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你平常每天做功课多长时间?

A: _____

Q: 昨天呢?

A: _____

2 Q: 你平常吃晚饭吃多长时间?

A: _____

Q: 昨天呢?

A: _____

3 Q: 你平常洗澡洗多长时间?

A: _____

Q: 昨天呢?

A: _____

F Describe this dog. Include as many details as you can. PRESENTATIONAL



G Describe what your ideal boyfriend/girlfriend would look like. PRESENTATIONAL

H Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** Little Li is a good student. He is both smart and hardworking.

Student B: I heard he does homework for four hours every night.

Student A: But he likes to exercise, too. We exercised for an hour yesterday afternoon at the student center.

Student B: Really? He is quite busy.

2 **Student A:** Who's that guy ice-skating?

Student B: That's my boyfriend, Tom.

Student A: He's quite handsome. Is he older or younger than you?

Student B: He's the same age as I am. We were both born in 2000.

Student A: Where did you meet?

Student B: We met at school.

I

You are planning a birthday party for your best friend. Write up a plan for the guest of honor to review. The plan needs to include information such as who you are inviting, where the party will take place, what people can bring to the party, what activities there will be, how long each activity will last, and what gifts your friend might wish to receive. Some of the party guests may need a ride to the party; include suggestions for their transportation plans. PRESENTATIONAL

J

Write a story in Chinese based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical. PRESENTATIONAL

1



2



3



4



Lesson 15

第十五课

看病

Seeing a Doctor

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- My stomach is killing me!
- I caught a cold.
- I'm allergic to _____.
- Do I need to take any injections?
- Take this medicine _____ (#) times a day, _____ (#) pills at a time.

Cultural Norms

- Chinese medicine
- Seeing the doctor
- Medical care
- Alternative medical treatments

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: My Stomach Is Killing Me!



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 When did Gao Wenzhong start feeling under the weather?
 - a last week
 - b five days ago
 - c yesterday morning
 - d last night
- 2 Why does Gao Wenzhong have a stomachache?
 - a He had too much ice.
 - b He has an ulcer.
 - c He ate some spoiled food.
 - d He drank polluted water.
- 3 How much medication does Gao Wenzhong need to take, and how often?
 - a three pills twice a day
 - b two pills three times a day
 - c one pill three times a day
 - d two pills twice a day
- 4 The doctor recommends that Gao Wenzhong
 - a abstain from food for twenty-four hours.
 - b drink nothing but water for twenty-four hours.
 - c rest for twenty-four hours.
 - d come back to the clinic in twenty-four hours.

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio, and then select the appropriate answer to each question.

INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Why is the dog named Little Bai?
 - a It is white.
 - b The speaker's family name is Bai.
 - c The doctor's last name is White.
 - d It loves white toys.
- 2 What does the speaker take Little Bai to see the doctor annually for?
 - a a physical check up
 - b an immunization injection
 - c both a and b
 - d neither a nor b

3 According to the doctor, what could result from Little Bai eating human food?

- a He could be healthier than other dogs.
- b He could become bigger than other dogs.
- c He could have to go to the bathroom more often.
- d He could be more liable to get sick.

4 What is the doctor's advice to the speaker?

- a Walk Little Bai more often.
- b Don't feed Little Bai human food.
- c Take Little Bai to the bathroom more often.
- d Take Little Bai to see the doctor twice a year.

C _____ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same finals (either *an* or *ian*) and write them in *pinyin*.

片 蛋 脸 检 办

1 *an*: _____

2 *ian*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 夜 _____ 也 _____ 3 约 _____ 越 _____

2 病 _____ 冰 _____ 4 院 _____ 圆 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 Why does Gao Wenzhong go to the doctor?
- 2 How did his symptoms start?

- 3 What does the doctor say about the cause of his illness?
- 4 What are the instructions on his prescription?
- 5 What does the doctor suggest that Gao Wenzhong should do in addition to taking the medication?

B In pairs, role-play a conversation between a doctor and a patient. The patient describes his/her symptoms and asks the doctor about the treatment. The doctor responds and gives instructions based on the label below. INTERPERSONAL

内服药

_____ 先生

_____ 女士

每日 4 次，每次 1 片 饭后

每 6 小时服用一次

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *Zhōng* in *Zhōngguó* with the *yī* in *yīshēng*, you have *Zhōngyī*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *Zhōngyī* means? Complete this section by writing the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 “中国”的“中”+“医生”的“医”

→ 中+医 → _____

2 “东南西北”的“西”+“医生”的“医”

→ 西+医 → _____

3 “公共汽车”的“公”+“厕所”的“厕”

→ 公+厕 → _____

4 “写信”的“信”+“冰箱”的“箱”

→ 信+箱 → _____

5 “吃药”的“药”+“检查”的“检”

→ 药+检 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

因为今天要考试，小黄昨天晚上把功课做完以后就开始看书，今天早上四点才睡觉，六点就起床了。一起床他就觉得头有一点儿疼。考完试以后，小黄的头更疼了，就去看病。医生说小黄没什么问题，只是睡觉不够，今天晚上多睡一点就好了。医生没有给他打针，也没给他药吃。

- 1 _____ 小黄昨天晚上先做功课，然后看书。
- 2 _____ 因为小黄考试考得不好，所以他头疼。
- 3 _____ 考试以后，小黄的头比起床的时候更疼了。
- 4 _____ 医生觉得小黄的病很重。
- 5 _____ 医生告诉小黄今天晚上得多睡觉。
- 6 _____ 医生觉得小黄不用打针，也不用吃药。

C

Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

小钱以前住在学生宿舍，每天在学生餐厅吃饭。餐厅的菜很便宜，可是不好吃，小钱常常吃很少一点东西就不想再吃了。小钱的妈妈知道了，就说，“回家来住吧。”这个学期小钱住在家里，每天都吃妈妈做的菜，觉得好吃极了。小钱家离学校很远，她每天早上很早就得起床，然后坐地铁去上课。因为她睡觉睡得不够，眼睛常常是红红的，有点儿不舒服。可是小钱还是觉得住在家里比住在学生宿舍好。

- 1 ___ Little Qian has been living at home for a year.
- 2 ___ When she lived on campus, Little Qian had to spend a lot of money on food.
- 3 ___ Little Qian's mom is a good cook.
- 4 ___ Little Qian's eyes are often red because of some kind of allergy.
- 5 ___ We can assume that Little Qian will not move back to the dorm soon.

D

Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

李友星期四晚上请王红教她做了一盘家常豆腐，没吃完，就把没吃完的豆腐放在冰箱里了。星期五李友吃早饭的时候，吃了几口豆腐，上课的时候肚子就疼起来了。李友一下课就去看病，医生检查了一下，说是吃坏肚子了。李友不懂那盘豆腐在冰箱里只放了八、九个小时，怎么会把肚子吃坏了呢？她打电话请王朋来帮她看看冰箱，王朋检查了以后说：“冰箱坏了。”

- 1 ____ Li You cooked a tofu dish and invited Wang Hong to dinner.
- 2 ____ The tofu dish was the cause of Li You's stomachache.
- 3 ____ When Li You went to the doctor, it took the doctor a long time to diagnose the problem.
- 4 ____ Until she saw the doctor, Li You had taken for granted that her refrigerator was functioning properly.
- 5 ____ Li You asked Wang Peng to help her look for a new refrigerator.

E This is an instruction label on a prescription drug bottle. Explain in Chinese what you think the character 服 and the instructions 空腹服 and 睡前服 mean.

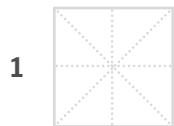
INTERPRETIVE

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

姓名
日期
每日服 次，每次服 粒 每隔 小时服 1 次
<input type="checkbox"/> 空腹服 <input type="checkbox"/> 饱肚服 <input type="checkbox"/> 早上服 <input type="checkbox"/> 睡前服 <input type="checkbox"/> 咬碎服 <input type="checkbox"/> 含口服 <input type="checkbox"/> 发烧服 <input type="checkbox"/> 需要时服 <input type="checkbox"/> 服药后可能会有睡意、忌驾驶、忌饮酒
药名

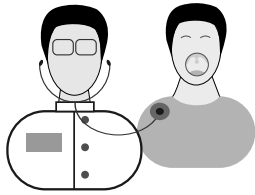
Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical in the character 针 and three more characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a word or phrase, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).





B Form questions-and-answers based on the images provided, following the example below.
PRESENTATIONAL



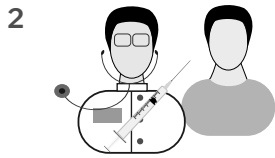
Q: 医生做什么呢?

A: 医生给病人看病呢。



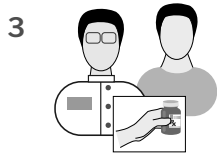
Q: _____

A: _____



Q: _____

A: _____



Q: _____

A: _____

C Answer these questions according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你每个星期上几次中文课?

A: _____

2 Q: 你每个星期工作几次?

A: _____

3 Q: 你每个星期运动几次?

A: _____

4 Q: 你每个月洗几次衣服?

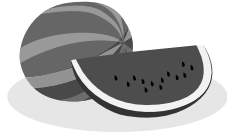
A: _____

5 Q: 你昨天喝了几次水?

A: _____

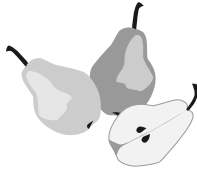
D Your younger brother is coming to stay with you for a few weeks. Based on the images, use 把 to write down instructions on where he should place his things, following the example below.

PRESENTATIONAL



把西瓜放在冰箱里。

1



2



3



4



5



E What does your teacher often say to the class? Translate these sentences into Chinese, using 把. Follow the example below. PRESENTATIONAL

Please hand in your homework.

请把功课给我。

1 Please finish your homework.

2 Please finish listening to the audio.

3 Please write the characters correctly.

F Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** Where is the watermelon I bought?

Student B: I put it in the refrigerator.

2 **Student A:** I drank three glasses of water before bed last night, and I went to the bathroom twice late last night.

Student B: You'd better not drink any water before bed.

3 **The teacher asked us to listen to the audio recording ten times every day. But I often listen to it three times. Last night, I only listened once. I hope the teacher won't ask me to read the text aloud today. I will definitely do a very bad job.**

Dialogue 2: Allergies

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then circle the appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Why are Wang Peng's eyes red?
 - a They are infected.
 - b He is suffering from allergies.
 - c He has been crying.
 - d He is wearing contact lenses.
- 2 Why has Wang Peng been self-medicating?
 - a He doesn't have health insurance.
 - b He is too busy to see a doctor.
 - c He has the right medicine.
 - d He knows a lot about medicine.
- 3 Li You thinks that Wang Peng should
 - a take being sick more seriously.
 - b be more careful with his money.
 - c not be too reliant on pills.
 - d not worry about his health excessively.
- 4 Li You offers to
 - a buy some new medicine for Wang Peng.
 - b lend Wang Peng some money for better health insurance.
 - c go to the doctor's office with Wang Peng.
 - d call a doctor friend for advice.

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ The message was left by the caller on her brother's answering machine.
- 2 ___ The caller's mother called today.
- 3 ___ The mother doesn't know that her son is suffering from allergies.
- 4 ___ The caller told her mother that her brother would seek treatment.
- 5 ___ The caller wants her brother to call their mother.
- 6 ___ The caller would like to see a Chinese film tomorrow.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same initials (either *j* or *zh*) and write them in *pinyin*.

健 针 住 检 种

1 *j*: _____

2 *zh*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 毛 _____ 冒 _____ 3 健 _____ 检 _____

2 懒 _____ 蓝 _____ 4 痒 _____ 样 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 What are Wang Peng's symptoms?
- 2 What does Li You think Wang Peng's problem is?
- 3 Where did Wang Peng get his medication?
- 4 Why hasn't Wang Peng seen a doctor?
- 5 What does Wang Peng plan to do about his illness?

B In pairs, discuss what you and your partner do when you have a cold. Do you see a doctor, take medicine, rest, or stay home from school or work? INTERPERSONAL

C In pairs, pretend that you are feeling ill, but you don't feel like seeing the doctor. Describe your symptoms and explain why you don't want to go to the doctor. Your partner will try his/her best to change your mind. INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *bìng* in *shēng bìng* with the *chuáng* in *qǐ chuáng*, you have *bìngchuáng*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *bìngchuáng* means? Complete this section by writing the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “生病”的“病”+“起床”的“床”

→ 病+床 → _____

2 “生病”的“病”+“寒假”的“假”

→ 病+假 → _____

3 “身体”的“身”+“高”

→ 身+高 → _____

4 “身体”的“体”+“检查”的“检”

→ 体+检 → _____

5 “身体”的“体”+“重”

→ 体+重 → _____

B Read this dialogue, then mark the statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

医生：你哪儿不舒服？

病人：医生，我肚子疼死了。

医生：我给你检查一下。你昨天吃什么东西了？

病人：我昨天晚上吃了一盘糖醋鱼和几个饺子。

医生：我知道了，一定是那盘糖醋鱼有问题。你得赶快吃药，要不然你的肚子会越来越疼。你去的那个饭馆一定很便宜，对不对？你以后出去吃饭，一定要去贵的饭馆。虽然多付一点钱，可是吃了不会生病。

病人：您说得对，那家饭馆很便宜，可是我觉得那盘鱼真的很好吃，不会有问题。

医生：你是在哪个饭馆吃的？

病人：在我们学校南边的那家小饭馆。

医生：是吗？……哎，糟糕了！

病人：医生，您怎么了？

医生：我的肚子也疼起来了，昨天晚上我也是在那家饭馆吃的晚饭。

- 1 ___ The patient and the doctor meet in a restaurant.
- 2 ___ The patient has a stomachache.
- 3 ___ Neither the doctor nor the patient had dinner at home yesterday.
- 4 ___ The doctor urges the patient to take medicine as soon as possible.
- 5 ___ The doctor always dines at expensive restaurants.

C Based on the dialogue in (B), circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 What is the doctor's logic as he tries to diagnose the patient's problem?
 - a If the food was the problem, the restaurant must have been cheap.
 - b If the patient got a stomachache, he must have eaten spoiled fish.
 - c If a restaurant is cheap, it must serve cheap fish dishes.
- 2 What is the doctor's advice to the patient about dining out?
 - a Go to more expensive restaurants where the food is tastier.
 - b Go to more reputable restaurants where the food is more expensive.
 - c Go to more expensive restaurants where the food is safer.
- 3 What can we say about the doctor?
 - a He himself follows the advice he gives to his patient.
 - b He himself does not follow the advice he gives to his patient.
 - c He doesn't eat at cheap restaurants himself.

D Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

小高这几天一直不舒服。上个周末他头疼，医生给了他一些药，他吃了两次就好了。可是星期一小高觉得鼻子很痒，眼睛红红的。医生说他对什么过敏了。医生给了他一种药，可是小高吃了三天，一点儿用也没有。今天上午小高又去看病，想请医生给点儿别的药试试。医生请他把他吃的药拿出来看看，才知道小高这几天吃的不是医生给的过敏药，是头疼药！

- 1 _____ 小高上个周末和这个星期都不太舒服。
- 2 _____ 小高吃了头疼药，头很快就不疼了。
- 3 _____ 上个星期天小高把头疼药都吃完了。

- 4 _____ 医生说，小高对头疼药过敏，所以眼睛红红的。
- 5 _____ 星期三小高的眼睛不红了，鼻子也不痒了。
- 6 _____ 小高今天上午又去看医生，因为他觉得医生给他的过敏药没有用。
- 7 _____ 因为小高吃错药了，所以他的病还没好。

E

Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

李友的朋友小钱很喜欢学校医院的一位男医生。小钱身体很健康，可是为了去看那位医生，就说自己鼻子痒，眼睛疼，一定是对什么过敏了。李友一边笑一边说：“你平常不过敏，怎么一看到那位长得很帅的男医生眼睛就疼起来，鼻子就痒起来了？你一定是对那位医生过敏了。”



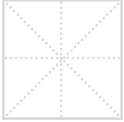
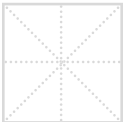
- 1 ___ Little Qian first met the doctor when she went to the hospital for her allergies.
- 2 ___ According to Li You, Little Qian has suffered from allergies for a long time.
- 3 ___ According to Li You, allergies are Little Qian's excuse for visiting this particular doctor.
- 4 ___ Li You knows Little Qian very well.
- 5 ___ Little Qian's allergy symptoms became worse when she saw the doctor.
- 6 ___ Li You suggests that Little Qian see a different doctor.

F This is a form for new patients to complete. Fill in as many blanks as you can. Locate the area asking if the patient is allergic to any medications. INTERPRETIVE

科		急诊病历记录		N ^o : 6072580	
<input type="checkbox"/> 海淀 <input type="checkbox"/> 本市外区 <input type="checkbox"/> 暂住 <input type="checkbox"/> 外省市 <input type="checkbox"/> 留学生 <input type="checkbox"/> 外宾 <input type="checkbox"/> 代管 <input type="checkbox"/> 公费 <input type="checkbox"/> 医保 <input type="checkbox"/> 院校 <input type="checkbox"/> 自费 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他:				编 号: _____ 门诊号: _____ 住院号: _____	
姓名	<input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 女	出生日期	年 月 日	岁	身份证号
职业					职业
单位	住址		电话		联系人
药物过敏史					
分诊印象			来诊时间 年 月 日 上/下午 时 分		
病情分级		<input type="checkbox"/> 濒死 <input type="checkbox"/> 危重 <input type="checkbox"/> 急症 <input type="checkbox"/> 非急 <input type="checkbox"/> 已死		安置地点 <input type="checkbox"/> 诊室 <input type="checkbox"/> 抢救室 <input type="checkbox"/> 其它 () 护士签名	
诊前处置		T	°C	P	/分 R /分 Bp / mmHg <input type="checkbox"/> 吸氧 <input type="checkbox"/> 输液 <input type="checkbox"/> 血尿便常规 <input type="checkbox"/> 心电图 <input type="checkbox"/> 其它

Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 心 in the character 感 and three characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a word or phrase, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).

- 1 
- 2  _____
- 3  _____
- 4  _____

- B** Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, following the example below. Then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears.

外边一个“口”，里边一个“口”是“回家”的“回”。

- 1 左边一个“月”，右边一个“土”是 _____
的 _____。
- 2 外边一个“户”，里边一个“冬”是 _____
的 _____。
- 3 左边一个“钅”，右边一个“十”是 _____
的 _____。
- 4 左边一个“亻”，右边一个“木”是 _____
的 _____。
- 5 上边一个“自”，下边一个“心”是 _____
的 _____。

C In Chinese, list possible symptoms of the following ailments. PRESENTATIONAL

1 感冒：

2 过敏：

3 拉 (lā) 肚子 (diarrhea)：

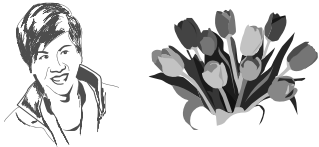
D Based on the images, use 对 to explain what each person is allergic to. Follow the example below.

PRESENTATIONAL



高文中对味精过敏。

1



2



3



4



E Use 越来越 to answer these questions according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 最近越来越冷还是越来越暖和?

A: _____

2 Q: 你的功课越来越多还是越来越少?

A: _____

3 Q: 健康保险越来越贵还是越来越便宜?

A: _____

4 Q: 找工作越来越容易还是越来越难?

A: _____

F Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 Student A: Do you have a fever?

Student B: I do, but I bought some medicine.

Student A: You can't just take any kind of medicine when you have a fever. You'd better see the doctor.

2 **Student A:** Take out the clothes you bought so I can take a look.

Student B: Here they are.

Student A: Why did you buy these clothes?

Student B: Because they fit well, and besides, they were cheap, too.

3 **Student A:** What's the matter with you? Do you have a cold?

Student B: My eyes are itchy. I think I'm allergic to your dog.

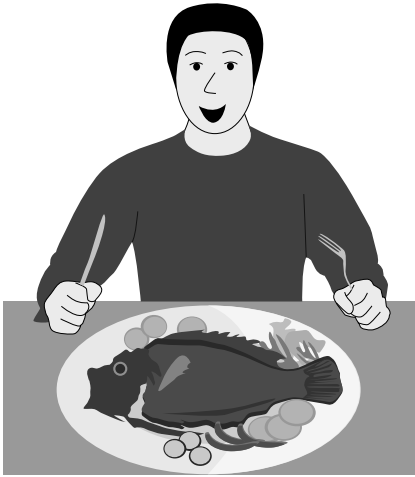
Student A: But you've been to my house five or six times . . .

Student B: My eyes are getting itchier and itchier. Please hurry and give me a ride to see the doctor.

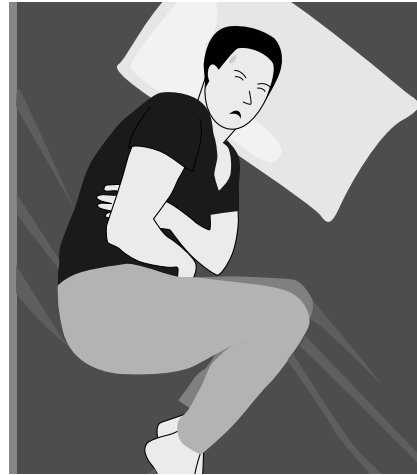
Student A: I'll give you a ride if you have health insurance. Otherwise, how about you lie down for a while after taking this medicine that my doctor gave me?

G Write a story in Chinese based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical. PRESENTATIONAL

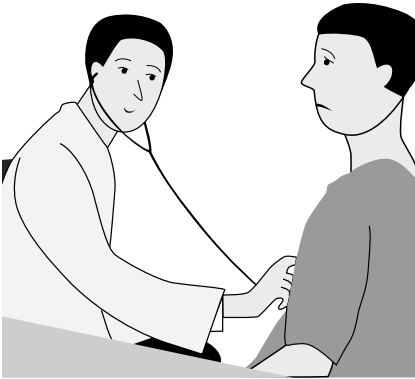
1



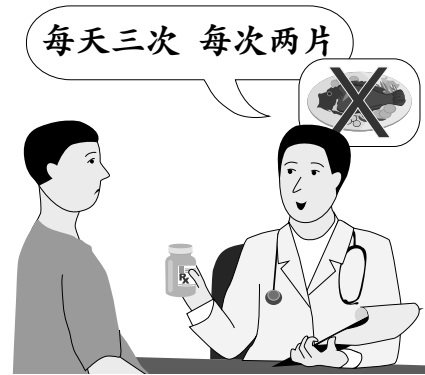
2



3



4



Bringing It Together (Lessons 11–15)

Pinyin and Tone

A Compare the characters' pronunciation and tones, then write them in *pinyin*.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-----|-------|
| 1 出去 | _____ | 去年 | _____ |
| 2 下雪 | _____ | 下雨 | _____ |
| 3 预报 | _____ | 运动 | _____ |
| 4 肚子 | _____ | 舞会 | _____ |
| 5 路口 | _____ | 暑期班 | _____ |
| 6 糖醋鱼 | _____ | 红绿灯 | _____ |
| 7 牛肉 | _____ | 水果 | _____ |
| 8 越来越乱 | _____ | 我约你 | _____ |
| 9 不饿 | _____ | 不渴 | _____ |
| 10 菜够了 | _____ | 我属狗 | _____ |
| 11 长短 | _____ | 长大 | _____ |
| 12 觉得 | _____ | 睡觉 | _____ |

Radicals

A Group these characters according to their radicals.

肚 暖 冷 绿 桌 素 热 醋
饿 暑 疼 冰 饺 约 糟 病
酸 糕 精 灯 楼 脸 烧 痒
梨 饮

Radical	Characters
1 _____	_____
2 _____	_____
3 _____	_____
4 _____	_____
5 _____	_____
6 _____	_____
7 _____	_____
8 _____	_____
9 _____	_____
10 _____	_____

Characters

A Circle the common character in each pair of words. Write down the *pinyin* for the character in common, then define its original meaning.

- 1 预习 预报 _____
- 2 非常 家常豆腐 _____
- 3 售货员 服务员 _____
- 4 考试 面试 _____
- 5 糟糕 蛋糕 _____
- 6 老师 师傅 _____
- 7 黄色 黄瓜 _____
- 8 黄瓜 西瓜 _____
- 9 运动场 活动中心 _____
- 10 飞机场 运动场 _____
- 11 商店 书店 _____
- 12 地图 图书馆 _____
- 13 跳舞 舞会 _____
- 14 水果 如果 _____
- 15 功课 用功 _____
- 16 医生 医院 _____
- 17 冰茶 冰箱 _____
- 18 发烧 红烧牛肉 _____

VO Compounds

A Circle the verbs that are VO compounds.

滑冰

下雪

点菜

检查

看病

过敏

听说

打针

Communication

A Interview one of your classmates, jot down the information you gather, then present an oral or written report to introduce him/her to the rest of the class.

Food Preferences and Habits

- 1 你平常晚饭能吃几碗米饭? 吃得下吃不下两碗?
- 2 你先吃饭再喝汤还是先喝汤再吃饭?
- 3 你吃素吗?
- 4 你能不能吃辣的?
- 5 要是你很饿, 你想吃什么?
- 6 你最爱喝什么饮料?
- 7 你最爱吃什么水果?
- 8 你做饭的时候放不放味精?
- 9 你对味精过敏吗?

- 10 要是你在饭馆点菜，但是你想吃的菜卖完了，你怎么办？
- 11 你常常吃坏肚子吗？
- 12 如果肚子疼，你怎么办？

Clothing and Style

- 1 你今天穿的衣服是在哪儿买的？
- 2 是什么时候买的？
- 3 是谁买的？
- 4 是花多少钱买的？
- 5 你觉得衣服的大小、颜色、样子（对你）合适不合适？

Living Situation and Commute

- 1 你的学校在你住的地方的哪一边？
- 2 你的学校离你住的地方远不远？
- 3 你去过学校的学生活动中心吗？在图书馆的哪一边？
- 4 你平常几点去学校上课？今天呢？今天是几点去学校上课的？
- 5 你平常怎么去学校上课？今天呢？今天是怎么去学校上课的？

Academics

- 1 你为什么上这个学校?
- 2 你在这个学校学习了多长时间了?
- 3 你每个星期上几次中文课? 每次上多长时间?
- 4 你会用中文发电子邮件吗?
- 5 你常常上网用中文跟人聊天儿吗?

Dream Date

- 1 你希望你的男/女朋友长得怎么样?
- 2 你希望你的男/女朋友是哪一年生的? 属什么?
- 3 你希望你的男/女朋友比你聪明、比你酷吗?
- 4 如果你想约你的男/女朋友出去玩儿, 你们会去什么地方?

Lesson 16

第十六课

约会

Dating

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- Anyone else going with us?
- It's a deal!
- I cannot remember.
- This weekend won't do.
- My cell phone ran out of battery.

Cultural Norms

- Traditional marriage
- Dates
- Saving face
- Matchmaking corners

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: Seeing a Movie



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Wang Peng and Li You have known each other for almost six months.
- 2 ___ There is a showing of a Chinese film at school tonight.
- 3 ___ Wang Peng had no trouble getting tickets.
- 4 ___ Li You has seen many Chinese films before.
- 5 ___ Wang Peng and Li You will be going to the film with friends.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then answer the questions below. INTERPRETIVE

1 What does the man offer to do? List four things.

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____

2 What are the four reasons that the woman gives for not accepting the man's invitations and offers?

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____

3 What does the woman really want?

4 Does the man get the message?

- C** — Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Speaking

- A** Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 How long have Li You and Wang Peng known each other?
- 2 How did Li You and Wang Peng become good friends?
- 3 What would Wang Peng like to invite Li You to do this weekend?
- 4 Was it easy for Wang Peng to get the tickets? Why or why not?
- 5 What additional plans have Wang Peng and Li You made for the day of the event?

- B** In pairs, role-play inviting your partner to the movies this weekend. Decide together which movie you should see and discuss what you could do before and after. INTERPERSONAL

- C** Present to the class how you met your best friend, how long you have known each other, why you like him/her, and what you usually do together. PRESENTATIONAL

Pinyin and Tone

- A** Identify the characters with the same finals (either *in* or *ing*) and write them in *pinyin*.

印 影 兴 信 定

1 *in*: _____

2 *ing*: _____

- B** Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 印 _____ 音 _____ 3 费 _____ 飞 _____

2 演 _____ 言 _____ 4 像 _____ 香 _____

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *tóng* in *tóng yí ge* with the *bān* in *shǔqī bān*, you have *tóngbān*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *tóngbān* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “同一个”的“同”+“暑期班”的“班”

→ 同+班 → _____

2 “手”+“印象”的“印”

→ 手+印 → _____

3 “演电影”的“演”+“服务员”的“员”

→ 演+员 → _____

4 “费力气”的“费”+“时间”的“时”

→ 费+时 → _____

5 “后天”的“后”+“今年”的“年”

→ 后+年 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

小谢跟小黄认识已经快两年了，他们是英文班的同学。小黄去过英国，英文说得很好，常常帮小谢练习说英文。小黄做饭做得不太好，周末的时候，小谢常常请小黄到她家去吃饭。小黄对小谢的印象越来越好。小谢觉得小

黄又聪明，又用功，对他的印象也很好。上个周末小谢的爸爸妈妈来看她，小谢把小黄介绍给爸妈认识。小谢的爸妈觉得小黄长得不错，学习也不错，很喜欢他。

- 1 _____ 小谢的英文老师也是小黄的英文老师。
- 2 _____ 两年以前小谢不认识小黄。
- 3 _____ 小谢说英文说得比小黄好。
- 4 _____ 周末小谢常常请小黄到饭馆去吃饭。
- 5 _____ 小黄觉得小谢是个很好的女孩子。
- 6 _____ 小谢喜欢小黄，但小谢的爸妈觉得他们在一起不合适。

C

Read this dialogue, then answer the questions in English. INTERPRETIVE

高文中对白英爱的印象很好，可是他不知道白英爱对他的印象怎么样，所以一直没有告诉姐姐高小音他喜欢白英爱，朋友们也都不知道。小音问他喜欢什么样的女孩子，文中说：“眼睛大大的，鼻子高高的，嘴不大也不小。得聪明，会跳舞，还会做饭。”小音觉得要找到这么好的女孩子，得费很大力气。文中又说：“那个女孩子最好姓白。”小音才知道文中说的一定是白英爱。

- 1 Why hasn't Gao Wenzhong told his sister how he feels about Bai Ying'ai?
-

2 Do any of Gao Wenzhong's friends know for sure how Gao Wenzhong feels about Bai Ying'ai? Why or why not?

3 What is Gao Wenzhong's dream partner like?

4 Was Gao Xiaoyin optimistic at first about her brother's chances of meeting his dream partner? Why or why not?

5 Does Gao Xiaoyin now know who Gao Wenzhong's dream partner is? Who is she?

D Review the listing, then answer the following questions. INTERPRETIVE



印象电影院

周二全天半价：周一至五12:00前半价

上映影片：

《危情24小时》 9:00 10:55 12:50
14:45 16:40 18:35

《功夫熊猫》 9:00 11:50 12:40
13:40 15:30 16:20 17:20 19:10
20:00 20:30 21:00

《精舞门》 10:50 14:30 18:10

1 What's the name of the movie theater? _____

2 How many movies are currently playing at the theater? _____

3 How many showings are there daily for the first movie? _____

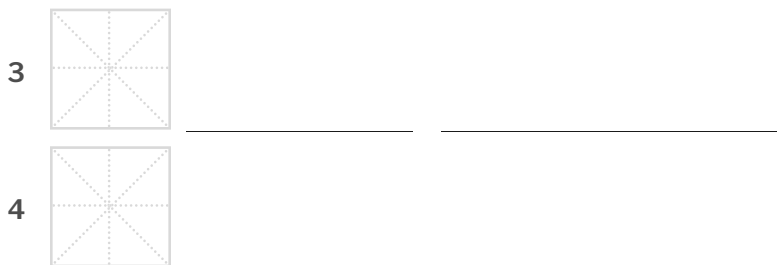
4 Can you get half-price tickets for Monday morning showings? _____

Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 辶 in the character 演 and three more characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a word or phrase, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).

1  _____

2  _____



B Answer these questions in Chinese according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你去过哪些城市?

A: _____

Q: 你对哪一个城市的印象最糟糕?

A: _____

2 Q: 你去过哪些学校?

A: _____

Q: 你对哪一个学校的印象最好?

A: _____

3 Q: 你看过中国电影吗?

A: _____

Q: 你对中国电影的印象怎么样?

A: _____

C Are the following items available for purchase where you live? Use 得 or 不 where appropriate to write questions-and-answers, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL

中国音乐

Q: 这个城市买得到买不到中国音乐?

A: 这个城市买得到中国音乐。 /
这个城市买不到中国音乐。

1 中文书

Q: _____

A: _____

2 中国地图

Q: _____

A: _____

3 中国绿茶

Q: _____

A: _____

D Are the following dishes available at your local restaurants? Use 得 or 不 where appropriate to write questions-and-answers, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL

红烧牛肉

Q: 你住的城市能吃到红烧牛肉吗?

A: 我住的城市吃得到红烧牛肉。 /
我住的城市吃不到红烧牛肉。

1 凉拌黄瓜

Q: _____

A: _____

2 糖醋鱼

Q: _____

A: _____

3 家常豆腐

Q: _____

A: _____

E You are leaving on a trip tomorrow night and your roommate is double-checking with you whether you can finish the food in your refrigerator before you leave. Use 得 or 不 where appropriate to write questions-and-answers, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL

米饭 ✓

Q: 冰箱里的米饭，明天吃得完吃不完？

A: (冰箱里的米饭，明天) 吃得完。

1 青菜 ✗

Q: _____

A: _____

2 饺子 ✓

Q: _____

A: _____

3 饮料 ✗

Q: _____

A: _____

4 汤 ✓

Q: _____

A: _____

F

Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 **Student A:** There are six pears on the table. Would you like to eat some?

Student B: I can't eat pears. I'm allergic to them.

Student C: I can eat them. But six pears are too many. I can't eat them all.

- 2 **Student A:** I made three hundred dumplings yesterday. It took a lot of effort to get the dumplings ready.

Student B: How many people were making the dumplings?

Student A: Only me, one person.

- 3 **Student A:** I have a great impression of Beijing. I would like to go there again.

Student B: Great! I've always wanted to go to Beijing. But would we be able to get airline tickets?

Student A: We have to hurry. Otherwise, we won't be able to get them.

G

Provide a brief history of your friendship with someone, including who your friend is, when and where you met, how long you have known each other, when you became friends, what your friend does well, what attributes your friend has, what he/she looks like, what you have in common, what you often do together, etc. PRESENTATIONAL

Dialogue 2: Turning Down an Invitation

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Li You recognizes the caller's voice right away.
- 2 ___ Li You is not happy to get the call.
- 3 ___ Li You has never met the caller before.
- 4 ___ The caller wants to ask Li You to go out dancing with him.
- 5 ___ Li You tries to turn the caller down without directly saying so.

B Listen to the Workbook Telephone Message. Based on what you hear, write a note in Chinese reconstructing the message. Make sure to include your friend's name, the caller's name, the purpose of the call, the time and place of the event, and the special request being made.

INTERPRETIVE & PRESENTATIONAL

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same initials (either *j* or *x*) and write them in *pinyin*.

记 想 间 行 象

1 *j*: _____

2 *x*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

- 1 记 _____ 极 _____ 3 房 _____ 放 _____
- 2 搬 _____ 班 _____ 4 整 _____ 正 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 According to the caller, when, where, and how did he meet Li You?
- 2 How did he get Li You's phone number?
- 3 What is the purpose of his phone call?
- 4 What is Li You planning to do over the next three weekends?
- 5 How does Li You end the conversation?

B In pairs, role-play inviting your partner to do something with you. Your partner should come up with different reasons to turn down the invitation. Both parties should be persistent but polite.

INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *wèn* in *wèntí* with the *hào* in *hàomǎ*, you have *wèn hào*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *wèn hào* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 “问题”的“问”+“号码”的“号”

→ 问+号 → _____

2 “搬出去”的“搬”+“我家”的“家”

→ 搬+家 → _____

3 “吃药”的“药”+“房间”的“房”

→ 药+房 → _____

4 “旅行”的“旅”+“图书馆”的“馆”

→ 旅+馆 → _____

5 “水电”的“电”+“红绿灯”的“灯”

→ 电+灯 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

李友：王朋，今天晚上想不想跟我去看电影？我请客。

王朋：看电影？

李友：对，很好看的电影，很多人想看，票我已经买好了。

王朋：你没有车，票是怎么买的？

李友：是刚才坐公共汽车去买的。我昨天考试考得不错，我们好好玩儿玩儿吧。

王朋：可是我今天还没打球呢。

李友：我知道你今天晚上想打球，明天再打吧。

王朋：好，没问题，我和你去看电影。
几点？

李友：八点……还是八点一刻？让我看看电影票……糟糕，电影票我忘在公共汽车上了。

- 1 ___ Li You wants to go see a movie because she did well on her exam.
- 2 ___ Wang Peng accepts the invitation promptly.
- 3 ___ Wang Peng had previously planned to play ball this evening.
- 4 ___ We can assume that the movie theater will be half empty this evening.
- 5 ___ It is not clear from the tickets whether the movie starts at 8:00 p.m. or 8:15 p.m.
- 6 ___ Li You says that she found the movie tickets on the bus.

C Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

高文中：哎，李友，好久不见。明天有一个音乐会，我买了两张票。一起去听，好吗？

李友：你真客气，可是，对不起，我明天得先去买个冰箱，还得整理房间。你还是跟白英爱去吧。

高文中：你不是很喜欢听音乐吗？上个月学校开音乐会，你早上七点就去买票，费了很大力气才买到，对不对？

李友：对，我很喜欢听音乐，可是我明天没空儿。

高文中：哎，告诉你吧，李友，这两张票是我帮王朋买的。怎么样，明天晚上不想整理房间了吧？

- 1 _____ 李友说明天晚上的音乐会没有意思。
- 2 _____ 王朋找高文中帮他和李友买了两张票，可是没有告诉李友。
- 3 _____ 高文中今天早上七点就去买票了。
- 4 _____ 李友说她刚买了一个冰箱，可是冰箱现在不在她的房间里。
- 5 _____ 李友上个月去听学校的音乐会了。
- 6 _____ 上个月学校开音乐会，很多人不想去。
- 7 _____ 高文中觉得李友明天晚上不会在家整理房间，她会跟王朋去听音乐会。

D What does the store sell? List three items.



Writing and Grammar

A In addition to 打扫, provide three more words or phrases that start with the character 打, along with the meaning of each of them in English.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

B Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears. Follow the example below.

上边一个“田”，下边一个“力”是“男朋友”的“男”。

1 左边一个“亻”，右边一个“两”是 _____ 的 _____。

2 左边一个“讠”，右边一个“己”是 _____ 的 _____。

3 左边一个“木”，右边一个“几”是 _____ 的 _____。

4 左边一个“石”，右边一个“马”是 _____ 的 _____。

5 上边一个“日”，下边一个“生”是 _____ 的 _____。

C Answer these questions according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你记得不记得你上个星期五吃了些什么东西?

A: _____

2 Q: 你想得起来想不起来你中学英文老师叫什么名字?

A: _____

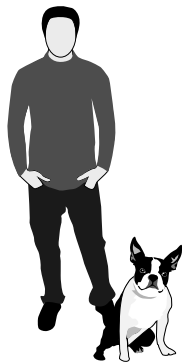
3 Q: 你知道不知道你爸爸、妈妈的手机号码?

A: _____

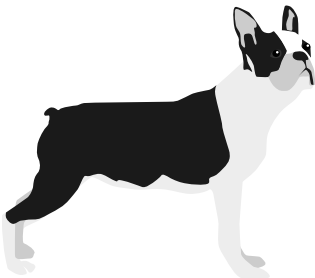
D Your friend, an animal obedience trainer, has a client in Chinatown who needs help training his dog. The dog only follows simple commands in Chinese, and your friend asks you to teach him some common commands. Write down the proper commands in Chinese based on each image.

PRESENTATIONAL

1



2



3



4



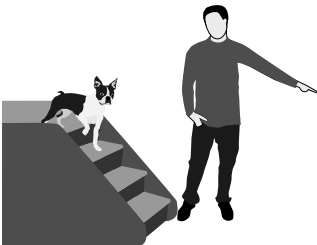
5



6



7



8



E Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** When did you move out of the dorm?

Student B: I moved out in February.

2 **Student A:** Who's the woman sitting next to Little Wang? I can't remember.

Student B: I don't know her. I've never met her before.

3 **Student A:** I'm going to be traveling for a month. Please remember to clean the house once a week.

Student B: No problem. I won't forget. Have fun. Call my cell phone if you need anything.

F List three lines that you could use if you needed to end a phone conversation without hurting the other person's feelings. PRESENTATIONAL

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

G List three ways to decline a date indirectly and politely. PRESENTATIONAL

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

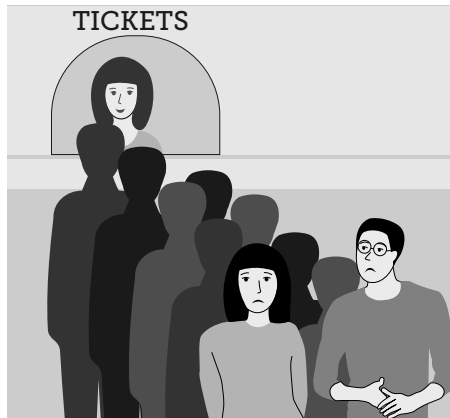
H Describe your perfect date, including the time, the location, and the activity. PRESENTATIONAL

I Write a story in Chinese based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical. PRESENTATIONAL

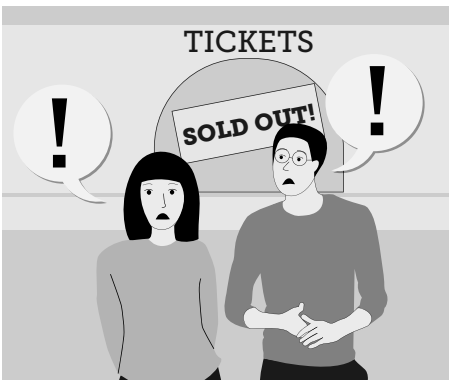
1



2



3



4



Lesson 17

第十七课

租房子

Renting an Apartment

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- My dorm is very noisy.
- It's really inconvenient!
- The apartment is already furnished.
- Do I have to pay a deposit?
- No pets are allowed in our apartments.

Cultural Norms

- Campus dorms
- Renting an apartment
- Popular pets

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Narrative: Finding a Better Place



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Narrative audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1** How long has Wang Peng been living in his dorm?
a two weeks
b two years
c two semesters
d two months
- 2** Wang Peng's dorm has many problems, but he isn't bothered by
a the price.
b the size.
c the noise.
d the location.
- 3** How long has Wang Peng been looking for an apartment?
a about a week
b about a month
c about a year
d about a semester
- 4** How many rooms does the advertised apartment have?
a three
b five
c four
d two

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio of a voice mail Wang Peng just received, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1** ___ The speaker is probably a friend of Wang Peng's.
- 2** ___ The speaker thinks that he and Wang Peng would be good roommates.
- 3** ___ The speaker would like to move off campus.
- 4** ___ The speaker is trying to persuade Wang Peng to move into a different dorm.
- 5** ___ The speaker thinks it's great to be able to cook for oneself.

C Reply to the caller in the Workbook Narrative audio on Wang Peng's behalf. INTERPERSONAL

D ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same initials (either *z* or *zh*) and write them in *pinyin*.

准 纸 租 走 住

1 *z*: _____

2 *zh*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 连 _____ 脸 _____

2 寓 _____ 鱼 _____

3 报 _____ 保 _____

4 附 _____ 服 _____

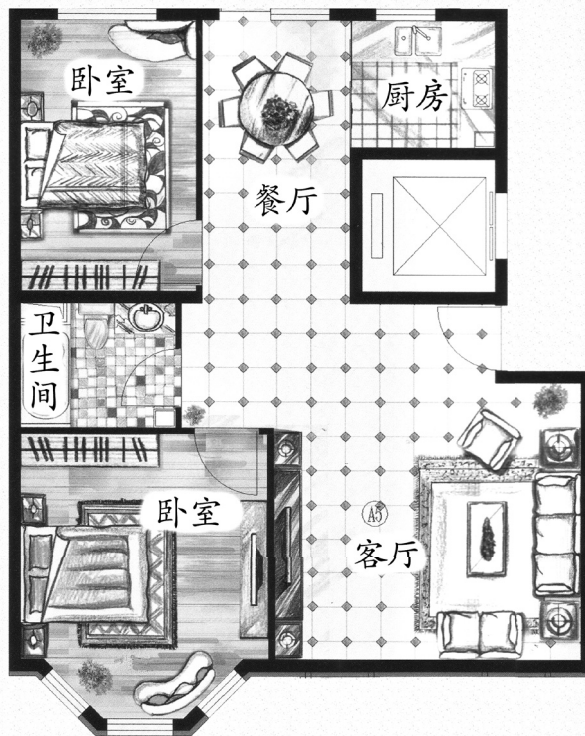
Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on the Textbook Narrative. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 Why does Wang Peng want to move out of his dorm?
- 2 How long has Wang Peng been looking for an apartment?
- 3 How far from school is the advertised apartment?
- 4 What other information does the ad include apart from the apartment's location?

B In pairs, discuss where you live, how far it is from school, and why you do or don't like your current place. INTERPERSONAL

- C** This is Little Xia's place. In pairs, talk about the rooms in the apartment and the furniture in the main rooms. INTERPERSONAL



Reading Comprehension

- A** If you combine the *wǎn* in *wǎnshang* with the *bào* in *bàozhǐ*, you have *wǎnbào*, as seen in Exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *wǎnbào* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

1 “晚上”的“晚”+“报纸”的“报”

→ 晚+报 → _____

2 “写信”的“信”+“一张纸”的“纸”

→ 信+纸 → _____

3 “一套”的“套”+“房间”的“间”

→ 套+间 → _____

4 “卫生间”的“卫生”+“一张纸”的“纸”

→ 卫生+纸 → _____

5 “厨房”的“厨”+“师傅”的“师”

→ 厨+师 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

小马在学生宿舍住了两个学期了。因为他的房间很小，放不下两张床，所以他一个人住。宿舍里有餐厅、图书室、电脑室，还有洗衣房，非常方便。小马不太会做饭，又很喜欢认识新朋友，所以觉得住宿舍对他很合适。他听说在校外租房子比住宿舍便宜，但是得跟别人一起住，还得自己做饭，不太方便。所以他现在还不知道下个学期要不要搬出去住。

1 _____ 小马是两个学期以前搬进学生宿舍的。

2 _____ 虽然房间里有两张床，可是没有别人住在小马的房间里。

3 _____ 小马想用电脑的时候，得去学校的电脑中心。

4 _____ 小马觉得自己做饭没有在餐厅吃饭方便。

5 _____ 住学校宿舍虽然比住在学校外边贵，可是很方便。

6 _____ 小马还不清楚他下个学期要住在哪儿。

C Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

我是今年寒假搬进我现在住的公寓的。公寓离学校很近，开车只要五分钟，买东西也很方便。虽然卧室不太大，可是厨房和客厅都很漂亮，而且家具都是新的，每个月只要五百块钱。公寓这么好，怎么这么便宜呢？我想这个问题想了三个月了，上个星期才听说很多住过这个公寓的人都会生病，而且如果住的时间长，病就会越来越重，但是一搬出这个公寓，病就好了。所以这儿的房租一定得便宜，要不然没有人住。我应该怎么办呢？虽然现在我的身体很健康，可是我得好好儿想想，要不要准备搬家？

- 1 ____ The narrator's apartment is inexpensive and conveniently located.
- 2 ____ All of the rooms in the apartment are spacious and beautifully furnished.
- 3 ____ Similar apartments elsewhere in the city are considerably more expensive.
- 4 ____ Before the narrator moved into the apartment, he talked to many former tenants of this apartment building.

D Read the passage in (C), then answer the questions by circling the most appropriate choice.

INTERPRETIVE

- 1 What happened to many of the people who once lived in the apartment building?
 - a They couldn't find doctors when they got sick.
 - b They couldn't move out when they got sick.
 - c Their health was temporarily affected.
 - d Their health was permanently affected.

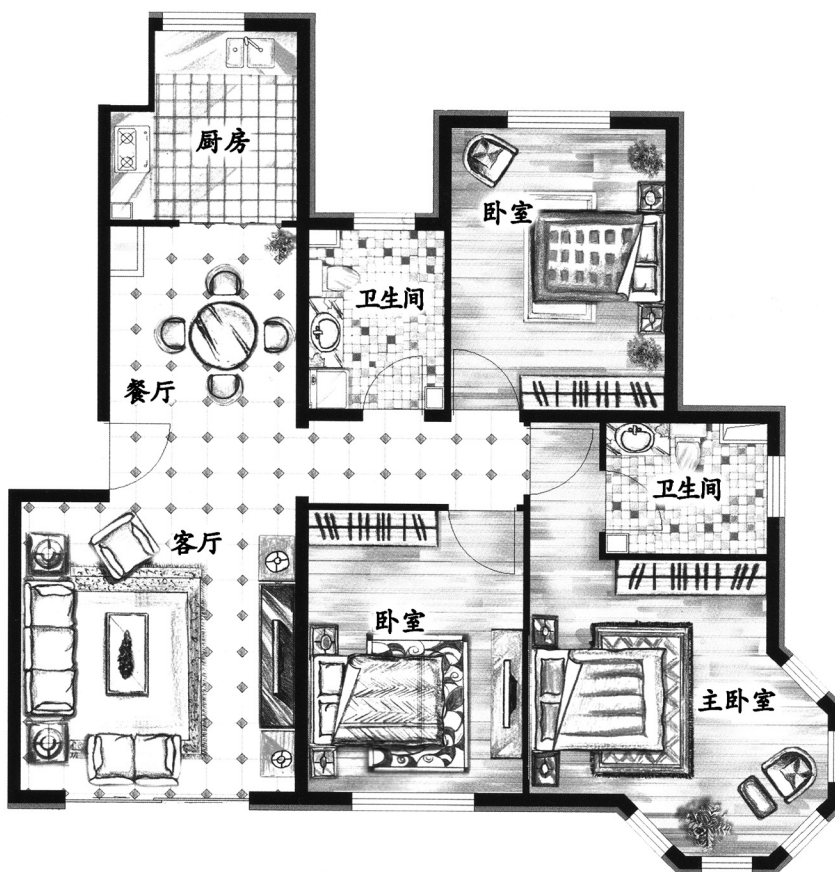
2 The narrator found out the truth behind the low rent

- a over winter break.
- b last week.
- c three months ago.
- d in March.

3 At the end of the passage, the narrator sounds

- a bitter.
- b ill.
- c indifferent.
- d conflicted.

E Look at the floor plan and answer the following questions.

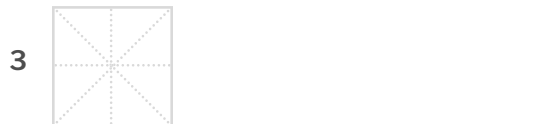
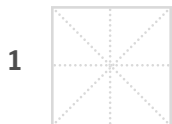


1 请用英文写出这个公寓有什么房间：

2 “主卧室”的英文是：

Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 宀 in the character 寓 and three more characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a word or a phrase, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).



B What rooms does your apartment, house, or dorm have? List up to eight of them in Chinese.

PRESENTATIONAL

1 _____

5 _____

2 _____

6 _____

3 _____

7 _____

4 _____

8 _____

C Answer these questions in Chinese according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你住的地方是学校宿舍、房子、还是公寓?
吵不吵?

A: _____

2 Q: 你自己一个人住还是跟别人一起住?

A: _____

3 Q: 你住的地方带不带家具?

A: _____

4 Q: 有没有自己的卫生间?

A: _____

5 Q: 有没有厨房? 可以做饭吗?

A: _____

6 Q: 上学、坐车、买东西方便不方便?

A: _____

7 Q: 附近有什么饭馆、商店?

A: _____

8 Q: 卧室大不大? 能放下一个大电视吗?

A: _____

9 Q: 你在现在住的地方住了多长时间了?

A: _____

10 Q: 下个学期你准备搬家吗? 为什么?

A: _____

D Answer these questions about your commute in Chinese. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你今天是怎么去学校的? 走路、开车、还是坐车?

A: _____

2 Q: 你今天是什么时候到学校的?

A: _____

3 Q: 你今天是自己一个人还是跟同学一起去学校的?

A: _____

4 Q: 你住的地方离学校远不远? 走路走多长时间? / 开车开多长时间? / 坐公共汽车坐多长时间?

A: _____

E The IC cast members have been learning new skills in their free time. Form questions-and-answers about their new endeavors based on the information given, following the example below.

PRESENTATIONAL



cooking three months

Q: 王朋学做饭学了多长时间了?

A: 王朋学做饭学了三个月了。

1



driving one month

Q: _____

A: _____

2



English half a year

Q: _____

A: _____

3



ice skating two weeks

Q: _____

A: _____

4 computer five days



Q: _____

A: _____

F

Based on the images, use 得下 to describe how much you can eat or drink, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



Q: 你吃得下几个饺子?

A: 我吃得下六个饺子。

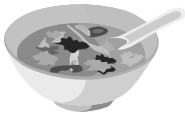
1



Q: _____

A: _____

2



Q: _____

A: _____

3



Q: _____

A: _____

G

Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** My apartment is very big. There's enough room for four people.

Student B: My room is small. It can't even fit a large bed.

2 **Student A:** The place where I live is close to the stores. It's convenient for going shopping.

Student B: Really? How long does it take to walk to the stores?

Student A: It only takes three minutes to walk there.

3 **Student A:** You've been living here for a little over a month. How's it going?

Student B: I would like to move out.

Student A: What's the matter?

Student B: It's too noisy. I can't get a good night's sleep.

Dialogue: Calling about an Apartment for Rent

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ There isn't any furniture in the living room.
- 2 ___ Wang Peng thinks the apartment is a little expensive.
- 3 ___ There don't seem to be any chairs in the bedroom.
- 4 ___ Wang Peng will most likely study in the living room.
- 5 ___ Wang Peng won't have to pay for utilities.
- 6 ___ Wang Peng's first payment will be \$1,600.

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Little Huang's apartment is not very
 - a expensive.
 - b convenient.
 - c noisy.
 - d large.
- 2 Little Huang probably has a
 - a three-room apartment.
 - b studio apartment.
 - c four-room apartment.
 - d two-room apartment.
- 3 Little Huang doesn't have a
 - a bed.
 - b desk.
 - c chair.
 - d bookcase.
- 4 Little Huang wishes his apartment were less
 - a expensive.
 - b noisy.
 - c cramped.
 - d far from work.

C Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ The bedroom is the nicest room in the apartment.
- 2 ___ The man likes the bedroom and intends to spend most of his time there.
- 3 ___ The room the man intends to sleep in is well furnished.
- 4 ___ We can assume that nobody will be using the desk.
- 5 ___ Pets are allowed in this apartment building.
- 6 ___ Meimei likes to eat takeout food.
- 7 ___ Meimei is the man's faithful, devoted servant.

D ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same finals (either *ü* or *u*) and write them in *pinyin*.

出租寓具住

- 1 *ü*: _____
- 2 *u*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

- 1 静 _____ 净 _____
- 2 币 _____ 鼻 _____
- 3 样 _____ 痒 _____
- 4 元 _____ 远 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on the Textbook Dialogue. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 What furniture comes with the apartment?
- 2 How much is the rent per month?
- 3 What kind of discount did the landlady offer Wang Peng?
- 4 How much is the deposit?
- 5 Do you think that Wang Peng has ever had pets? Why or why not?

B In pairs, role-play a tenant asking a landlord about an apartment for rent. Make sure you get all the details about the apartment, such as how far the apartment is from school; how many rooms it has; whether it comes furnished; how much the rent, utilities, and deposit will be; and whether pets are allowed. Set up an appointment to see the apartment in person. INTERPERSONAL

C Describe your residence based on a photo or drawing. Mention how many rooms it has, where it is located and what is nearby, how far it is from school, what furniture it has, etc. PRESENTATIONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *lěng* in *hěn lěng* with the *jìng* in *ānjìng*, you have *lěngjìng*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *lěngjìng* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 “很冷”的“冷”+“安静”的“静”

→ 冷+静 → _____

2 “安静”的“静”+“水电”的“电”

→ 静+电 → _____

3 “报纸”的“纸”+“人民币”的“币”

→ 纸+币 → _____

4 “学习”的“学”+“水电费”的“费”

→ 学+费 → _____

5 “出租”的“租”+“押金”的“金”

→ 租+金 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

小张在学校宿舍住了两年了，最近才搬出来，在学校附近租了一套公寓，公寓里什么家具都没有。朋友们告诉他什么都不用买，因为他们有很多家具。他们送给了小张一张书桌，两个书架和一张床。那张床特别漂亮，哪个家具店都买不到。他们还说，要是小张还要别的东西，什么时候给他们打电话都可以。

- 1 ___ Little Zhang has lived in his apartment for two years.
- 2 ___ The apartment is not furnished.
- 3 ___ Little Zhang's friends want to know what furniture he wants to buy.
- 4 ___ Little Zhang is wondering what furniture store he should visit to find a beautiful bed.
- 5 ___ Little Zhang will not have to spend any money on furniture.
- 6 ___ Little Zhang's friends want to know when he will call them.

C

Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

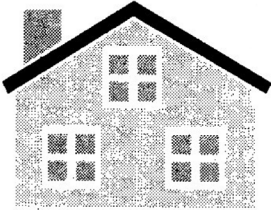
小黄上个月在学校附近找了一套小公寓，一房一厅，还带家具。房租每个月只要五百二十块。小黄觉得比住在学校宿舍便宜多了，所以就搬进去了。可是他搬进去以后才知道，他每个月得付九十块钱的水电费。小黄觉得太贵了。昨天他又找到了一套房子，虽然离学校有一点儿远，可是很安静，房租每个月五百四十块，不用付水电费。小黄对那套公寓很有兴趣，想下个星期搬进去。可是因为他在现在的公寓只住了一个月，如果现在搬出去，付的押金就拿不回来了。

- 1 ___ Little Huang has lived in his current apartment for one semester.
- 2 ___ Little Huang thought his current apartment was inexpensive when he moved in.
- 3 ___ The on-campus dorms cost \$520 per month.
- 4 ___ Little Huang has to pay at least \$610 a month for his current apartment.
- 5 ___ Little Huang's current apartment is far from campus.
- 6 ___ Once he moves into the new apartment, he will pay only \$540 per month.
- 7 ___ Little Huang's new apartment is quiet but relatively far from campus.
- 8 ___ When he moves out of his current apartment, he will get his deposit back.

- D** Read this passage, then create an image by hand or with a computer on a separate piece of paper, based on the given information. INTERPRETIVE

李先生家楼下有一个客厅，一个厕所，一个厨房。客厅里的家具不多，就一个沙发，一张咖啡桌。你看，李先生正坐在沙发上看报纸呢！厨房里有一张饭桌和四把椅子。楼上有两个卧室，一个卫生间。每个卧室都有一张床，李太太正在打扫整理右边的卧室。左边的卧室是谁的呢？我想起来了，是他们儿子的房间。他怎么躺在床上呢？糟糕，他对房子附近的花过敏，眼睛很不舒服！……你看，他们家的狗小白正在房子外边玩呢。小白眼睛大大的，嘴也大大的，非常可爱。

- E** Between these two rentals, which would you pick? Give your reasons in Chinese. INTERPERSONAL

<p style="text-align: center;">房屋租售</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">房屋出租</p> <p style="text-align: center;">三房两厅 两个厕所 有冰箱，洗衣机 月租：\$1375 有意请电：425-754-XXXX</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">房屋出租</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$180-\$350</p> <p style="text-align: center;">电视CABLE, 近公车站 有意者请电：206-682-XXXX</p>
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Writing and Grammar

A You have just learned the word 兴趣. Write the radical 走 in the character 趣 and two characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a word or phrase, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).

1			
2			
3			

B Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears. Follow the example below.

左边一个“亻”，右边一个“更”是“方便”的“便”。

- 1 左边一个“口”，右边一个“少”是 _____ 的_____。
- 2 左边一个“禾”，右边一个“且”是 _____ 的_____。
- 3 左边一个“亻”，右边一个“寸”是 _____ 的_____。
- 4 左边一个“氵”，右边一个“少”是 _____ 的_____。
- 5 上边一个“加”，下边一个“木”是 _____ 的_____。

C List four pieces of furniture in your current residence.

1 _____ 3 _____

2 _____ 4 _____

D Use an online currency converter to answer the following questions. Cite the website you used and provide the date of your search. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 一百元美元能换多少人民币?

A: _____

2 Q: 一百元人民币能换多少美元?

A: _____

3 网站: _____

4 日期: _____

E Rewrite these sentences using “都/也,” following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL

小夏不认识小王、小白、小张、小高……。

→ 小夏谁都/也不认识。

1 老师上午、中午、下午、晚上都没空。

2 这个房间没有桌子、椅子、床……。

3 我弟弟喝茶、喝水、喝可乐、喝咖啡，也喝果汁。

4 李老师对小王的印象不好，对小张、小白、小高的印象也不好。

F 如果你想租房子，租房子以前，你会问房东哪些问题？ PRESENTATIONAL

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

G 你的朋友正想租房子，下边是报纸上的一个出租广告，你觉得对你的朋友很合适。可是你的朋友看不懂英文，请你用中文告诉他广告上说了些什么。 PRESENTATIONAL

Apt for Rent
3 BR, 1 LR, 2 BA, furnished
quiet
walk to Univ
close to bus stop, shopping, and park
\$965 a month, utilities included
no pets allowed
555-5555

H Translate these sentences and the passage into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 Q: This living room is so clean.

A: It's too clean! It has nothing, not even a piece of furniture or a piece of paper.

2 Q: What are you interested in?

A: I am interested in keeping pets.

3 I've been living with my friend for more than two years. Our apartment is furnished and very close to school, the park, and the bus stop. The rent is less expensive than in the dorms. I like where I live. My friend is also very nice to me. He cleans the house once a week and often hosts dance parties. Even my mother likes the place where I live. But I may have to move out next semester. It's not because it's so noisy that I cannot sleep well, and it's not because I am allergic to my friend's dog. It's because my friend's cousin is moving in and the place is too small for three people. It's difficult to find a suitable and affordable apartment. I could ask my friend if he'd like to find a house that's a little bigger.

I List three things that you like and dislike, respectively, about your current residence.

PRESENTATIONAL

喜欢

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

不喜欢

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

J Based on the lists in the previous exercise, describe your ideal living quarters. PRESENTATIONAL

K Write a story based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical. PRESENTATIONAL

1



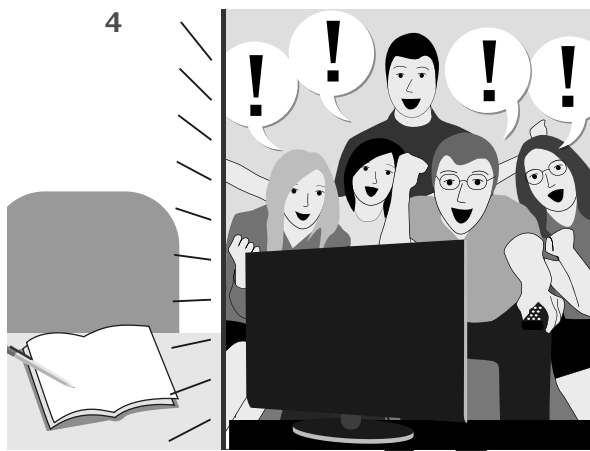
2



3



4



Lesson 18

第十八课

运动

Sports

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- I exercise three times a week.
- That's way too much hassle.
- That's really dangerous.
- There's nothing I can do.
- Hurry, turn the TV on.

Cultural Norms

- Popular sports
- Morning exercises
- Diet and weight

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: Getting in Shape



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Wang Peng says he has been putting on weight.
- 2 ___ Gao Wenzhong wants to start exercising right away.
- 3 ___ Gao Wenzhong hasn't exercised in two years.
- 4 ___ Wang Peng suggests that Gao Wenzhong take up martial arts.
- 5 ___ Gao Wenzhong thinks playing basketball is too expensive.

B Listen to the Workbook Telephone Message Bai Ying'ai left for Gao Wenzhong, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 **Bai Ying'ai calls Gao Wenzhong to ask him to**
 - a come to her birthday party.
 - b play tennis with her.
 - c have breakfast with her.
 - d meet her classmate.
- 2 **Bai Ying'ai suggests that Gao Wenzhong**
 - a buy a tennis racket.
 - b buy some tennis balls.
 - c hire a tennis coach.
 - d get a pair of tennis shoes.
- 3 **Who else might come?**
 - a Bai Ying'ai's father
 - b Bai Ying'ai's classmate
 - c Bai Ying'ai's friend Wang Peng
 - d Bai Ying'ai's teacher
- 4 **Bai Ying'ai thinks that Gao Wenzhong may not want to go because**
 - a tennis shoes are expensive.
 - b he doesn't eat breakfast.
 - c he can't get up early.
 - d he isn't a sports enthusiast.

- C** — Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

- A** Identify the characters with the same finals (either *an* or *ang*) and write them in *pinyin*.

当 然 单 篮 胖

- 1 *an*: _____
- 2 *ang*: _____

- B** Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

- 1 胖 _____ 旁 _____ 3 单 _____ 蛋 _____
- 2 简 _____ 间 _____ 4 篮 _____ 懒 _____

Speaking

- A** Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 According to Wang Peng, why has Gao Wenzhong gained weight?
- 2 How often and for how long does Wang Peng recommend that Gao Wenzhong exercise?
- 3 How long has it been since Gao Wenzhong exercised?
- 4 What sports does Wang Peng recommend?
- 5 What excuse does Gao Wenzhong give for disliking jogging?
- 6 Why does Wang Peng recommend swimming?
- 7 What is Wang Peng's conclusion?

- B** In pairs, have a conversation about exercise routines. Ask your partner if he/she exercises, how often, what kind of exercise he/she does, and why he/she likes that kind of exercise. INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *pǎo* in *pǎo bù* with the *chē* in *qìchē*, you have *pǎochē*, as seen in Exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *pǎochē* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 “跑步”的“跑”+“汽车”的“车”

→ 跑+车 → _____

2 “上网”的“网”+“人民”的“民”

→ 网+民 → _____

3 “一把花”的“花”+“篮球”的“篮”

→ 花+篮 → _____

4 “游泳”的“泳”+“衣服”的“衣”

→ 泳+衣 → _____

5 “危险”的“危”+“楼下”的“楼”

→ 危+楼 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

大明是小明的哥哥，他们都喜欢运动。大明每个星期打一次篮球，有时候还跟朋友一起去打网球。要是朋友都很忙，不能去打球，大明就自己一个人去跑步。小明跟大明不一样，已经两年没有运动了，只喜欢看别人运动。他

觉得球赛比什么都好看，电视里一有篮球比赛或者网球赛，小明就坐在沙发上看，有时候连饭都不想吃。大明今年三十五岁，但因为常常运动，身体好极了。小明今年只有二十五岁，可是越来越胖。大明小明两个人在一起，不认识他们的人常说大明是弟弟，小明是哥哥。小明不懂为什么他和哥哥都喜欢运动，可是身体没有哥哥那么好。

- 1 ___ The older brother looks younger than the younger brother.
- 2 ___ Running is Big Ming's favorite kind of exercise.
- 3 ___ The last time Little Ming exercised was two years ago.
- 4 ___ When there is a ball game on TV, Little Ming doesn't want to watch anything else.
- 5 ___ Little Ming has gained weight because he doesn't eat regularly.
- 6 ___ Both brothers love sports, but in very different ways.

C Read this dialogue, then answer the questions. INTERPRETIVE

哥哥：你最近常常生病，身体越来越糟糕，要想身体好，就得运动。运动不用多，做一种就够了。

弟弟：一种就够了？我做过好几种运动，可是一点儿用都没有。半年前我就开始打网球了。

哥哥：网球是一种很好的运动。你现在跟谁一起打？

弟弟：我五个月没打网球了。我觉得游泳更有意思，所以打了两次网球，就去游泳了。

哥哥：游泳也不错。你现在在哪儿游泳？

弟弟：我四个月没游泳了。我游了两个多星期的泳，觉得还是打篮球方便，就开始打篮球了。

哥哥：你不说我也知道，你打了几次篮球，觉得没意思，就好几个月没打了，对不对？我现在才知道，你的身体为什么这么不好。

1 What is the older brother's initial advice to the younger brother on losing weight?

2 What sports has the younger brother tried recently?

3 For how long did the younger brother play tennis?

4 When did the younger brother stop going swimming?

5 Why do you think none of these sports has worked for the younger brother?

6 Does the older brother think that his younger brother is likely to change his habits and get healthier?

D According to the TV guide provided, when can you watch basketball? INTERPRETIVE

BTV 6
11:15 体坛风云
13:15 奥运故事365
16:00 篮球精彩回放
21:25 直播：天天体育

Writing and Grammar

A Compound the second character in these words with another character to form a new word or phrase, and provide their meanings in English.

1 当然 _____

2 淹死 _____

3 愿意 _____

4 篮球 _____

B Answer these questions and explain your opinions. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 什么运动很危险?

A: _____

2 Q: 什么运动很简单?

A: _____

3 Q: 什么运动很麻烦?

A: _____

4 Q: 什么运动得花很多时间?

A: _____

5 Q: 什么运动得花很多钱?

A: _____

- C** Little Wang has been so busy studying this semester that he's neglected doing anything else. Based on the information provided, describe what he hasn't had time to do, and for how long, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



⊗ two months

小王两个月没运动了。

1



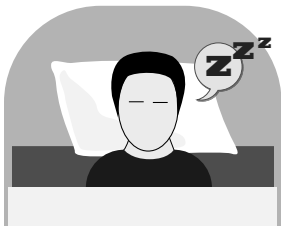
⊗ a week

2



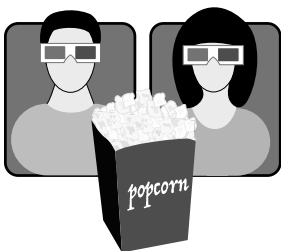
⊗ three months

3



⊗ thirty-six hours

4



⊗ one semester

D Answer these questions according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你觉得哪一个汉字好写? 哪一个汉字难写?

A: _____

2 Q: 你觉得哪一个生词好懂? 哪一个生词难懂?

A: _____

3 Q: 你觉得哪一个字的音好发? 哪一个字的音难发?

A: _____

E Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrases. INTERPRETIVE

学下去 住下去 跑下去 写下去 忙下去

1 这个公寓对我很合适, 明年我想 _____
_____, 不想搬出去。

2 他给一个外国朋友写电邮写了很多年了,
还会 _____。

3 中文非常有意思, 我下个学期一定 _____
_____。

4 你最近忙得不能好好儿吃饭、睡觉, 再
这么 _____, 一定会生病,
多休息几天吧。

F

Translate these sentences and the passage into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 Q: Why don't you like swimming? Are you afraid of water?

A: Of course not. I feel that going swimming is a lot of trouble.

2 Q: You studied dancing for three years. Why didn't you continue?

A: I was too tired, and I didn't want to continue.

Q: How long has it been since you danced?

A: It's been more than six months.

3 I have studied Chinese for more than seven months. My teacher asked us to listen to the audio for half an hour every day. But I haven't for more than a week. There's a test tomorrow. I'd better review thoroughly and hope I ace the test.

Dialogue 2: Watching American Football

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Wang Hong has watched soccer in the past.
- 2 ___ Wang Hong is unfamiliar with American football.
- 3 ___ Gao Xiaoyin's boyfriend loves watching American football.
- 4 ___ Wang Hong becomes instantly hooked on American football.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ The woman doesn't believe that Gao Wenzhong went to play tennis.
- 2 ___ Gao Wenzhong may not like playing tennis much, but he likes his tennis partner.
- 3 ___ The man gives high marks to Gao Wenzhong for his positive attitude.
- 4 ___ Gao Wenzhong gave up tennis after one lesson.
- 5 ___ The woman thinks that Gao Wenzhong will succeed in losing weight.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same initials (either *sh* or *q*) and write them in *pinyin*.

球 手 受 秋 收

1 *sh*: _____

2 *q*: _____

- B** Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 抱 _____ 报 _____ 3 足 _____ 租 _____
 2 担 _____ 单 _____ 4 踢 _____ 体 _____

Speaking

- A** Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 How much time does Wang Hong spend watching TV and why?
- 2 What does Gao Xiaoyin want to watch?
- 3 What two differences between American football and soccer does Gao Xiaoyin mention?
- 4 Why does Wang Hong want to switch channels?
- 5 Do you think Gao Xiaoyin's boyfriend likes to watch American football? Why or why not?

- B** In pairs, have a conversation about TV-watching habits. Ask your partner how often he/she watches TV and whether he/she watches sports on TV. If so, which sports does he/she watch?

INTERPERSONAL

- C** In pairs, discuss whether you like or dislike watching American football, and explain your reasons.

PRESENTATIONAL

Reading Comprehension

- A** If you combine the *sài* in *bǐsài* with the *pǎo* in *pǎo bù*, you have *sàipǎo*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *sàipǎo* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 “比赛”的“赛”+“跑步”的“跑”

→ 赛+跑 → _____

2 “比赛”的“赛”+“唱歌”的“歌”

→ 赛+歌 → _____

3 “水平”的“平”+“手”

→ 平+手 → _____

4 “天气”的“气”+“压坏”的“压”

→ 气+压 → _____

5 “运动”的“动”+“宠物”的“物”

→ 动+物 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

为了提高自己的中文水平，白先生每天下午开车到图书馆去看两个多小时的中国电影。今天吃完午饭他想去图书馆，才想起来自己的汽车让表弟开回家去了。他打电话请表弟把车开回来，可是表弟的太太说，车让他开到机场去了。白先生知道今天不能去图书馆了。

- 1 ___ Mr. Bai is a native Chinese speaker.
- 2 ___ Mr. Bai spends at least two hours in the library every day.
- 3 ___ Mr. Bai's home is not within walking distance of the library.
- 4 ___ Mr. Bai drove his cousin's car to the library yesterday.
- 5 ___ When Mr. Bai called, his cousin wasn't home.
- 6 ___ Mr. Bai still plans to go to the library later this afternoon.

C

Read the passage, then answer the questions in English. INTERPRETIVE

张英和妹妹都喜欢打网球。张英每个星期六下午打两个小时的球，然后回家吃晚饭。上个星期六她没打，因为球拍叫妹妹拿去了。妹妹那天要跟朋友打球，她觉得姐姐的球拍比她的好。今天又是星期六。张英告诉妈妈她晚上七点半才会回家吃晚饭，因为上个星期六她没打球，所以今天要打四个小时的球。

1 Why didn't Zhang Ying play tennis last Saturday?

2 What did Zhang Ying's sister do last Saturday?

3 When do you think Zhang Ying will start playing tennis today?

4 Does Zhang Ying usually have dinner at 7:30 on Saturdays?

5 For how much longer than usual will Zhang Ying play tennis today?

D

Read the passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

高小音的男朋友很喜欢运动。他每天游一个小时的泳，每个星期打一次篮球。他没有踢过美式足球，可是美式足球是他最喜欢看的球赛。高小音刚从英国来美国的时候，不太懂美式足球。可是现在跟男朋友一样，都爱看美式足球，电视上一有美式足球赛，他们俩就连饭也忘了吃。

- 1 ___ Gao Xiaoyin's boyfriend is great at swimming, basketball, and American football.
- 2 ___ Gao Xiaoyin's boyfriend exercises at least seven hours every week.
- 3 ___ Gao Xiaoyin was an American football fan before she came to the United States.
- 4 ___ For Gao Xiaoyin, her boyfriend's enthusiasm for American football was contagious.
- 5 ___ Before watching American football games on TV, Gao Xiaoyin and her boyfriend usually have a meal out.

E Here's today's TV guide for the sports channels. Circle any soccer programs you see listed.

INTERPRETIVE

体育电视菜单

<p>0100 MLB美国职棒大联盟： 费城人对亚特兰大勇士</p> <p>1000 (直播) MLB美国职棒大联盟： 旧金山巨人对亚利桑那响尾蛇</p> <p>1300 足球：进球大汇串</p> <p>1330 英超指南</p> <p>1400 (首播) 2017年世界排球大奖赛： 阿根廷对澳大利亚 (第二场)</p> <p>1530 MLB美国职棒大联盟： 旧金山巨人对亚利桑那响尾蛇</p> <p>1830 (首播) ESPN趣味野外竞赛</p>	<p>2030 2017印第安维尔斯网球赛： 费德勒对纳达尔</p> <p>2130 MLB美国职棒大联盟： 旧金山巨人对亚利桑那响尾蛇</p> <p>0030 (首播) WWE HEAT</p> <p>0130 第八届冬季X GAMES - 趣味镜头</p> <p>0155 (直播) 2017/18年西班牙甲级足球联赛： 皇家马德里对巴塞罗那</p> <p>0400 亚洲赛车集锦</p> <p>0430 (直播) 女子职业高尔夫</p>
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Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 扌 in the character 提 and three more characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a disyllabic word or phrase, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).

<p>1 </p> <p>2 </p>	<p>3 _____</p> <p>4 _____</p>
---------------------	---------------------------------

- B** Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears. Follow the example below.

左边一个“月”，右边一个“土”是“肚子”的“肚”。

- 1 左边一个“月”，右边一个“半”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 2 左边一个“扌”，右边一个“白”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 3 左边一个“扌”，右边一个“是”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 4 左边一个“足”，右边一个“易”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 5 上边一个“音”，下边一个“心”是 _____ 的 _____。

- C** Answer these questions according to your own workout routine. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你喜欢什么运动?

A: _____

2 Q: 你常常去什么地方运动?

A: _____

3 Q: 你每个星期/每个月运动几次?

A: _____

4 Q: 你每次运动多长时间?

A: _____

5 Q: 你多长时间没运动了?

A: _____

D Answer these questions according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 你的中文老师平常坐着上课还是站着上课?

A: _____

2 Q: 你常常坐着还是躺着听音乐?












A: _____

3 Q: 你觉得抱着球跑累不累?

A: _____

E Look at this chart and summarize who did what for how long yesterday. Follow the example below.

PRESENTATIONAL

	1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
					
4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	5:45 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m. – 10:15 p.m.	all day

李友昨天打扫房子打扫了两个小时/钟头。

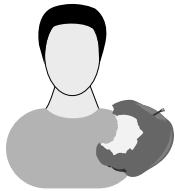
or 李友昨天打扫了两个小时 (的) 房子。

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

F

Based on the images, write questions-and-answers to discuss the following situations. Use 被/叫/让 to indicate the passive voice in the answers, following the example below.

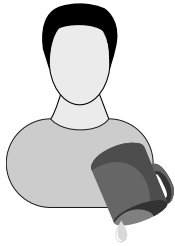
PRESENTATIONAL



Q: 苹果呢?

A: 苹果被人吃了。

1



Q: _____

A: _____

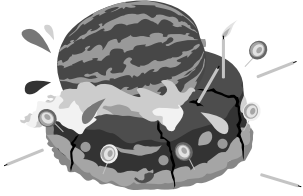
2



Q: _____

A: _____

3



Q: _____

A: _____

G Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** The weather is getting colder and colder. You'd better put on some more clothes. Otherwise, you might catch a cold.

Student B: Don't worry. I'm in great shape. I don't get sick easily.

2 **Student A:** How come my tennis ball isn't round anymore?

Student B: I'm sorry. It got crushed by the sofa.

3 **Teacher:** Class, I have a fever. I'm going to have teach today's lesson sitting down.

Student: Teacher, you should go home and rest.

4 **Little Li:** Old Wang, do you know how to send text messages?

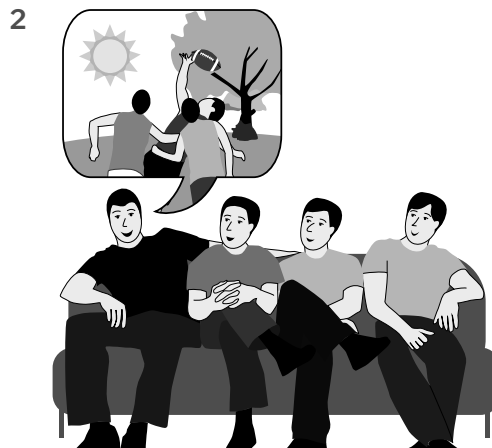
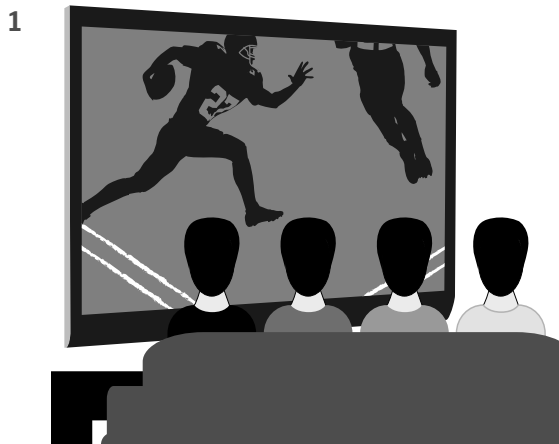
Old Wang: I don't. I don't even know how to e-mail.

Little Li: Old Wang, you don't even have a cell phone, right?

Old Wang: Right!

H Design a weekly workout schedule for yourself. For each workout session, indicate the type of exercise, location, frequency, and duration. PRESENTATIONAL

I Write a story based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical. PRESENTATIONAL



Lesson 19

第十九课

旅行 Travel

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- Time flies!
- I haven't decided yet.
- I'll apply for a visa.
- Two one-way/round-trip tickets, please.
- Can I make a reservation?

Cultural Norms

- Rail travel
- Major travel agencies
- Major airlines
- Attitudes toward travel

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: Traveling to Beijing



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 What's Wang Peng's plan for summer break?
 - a to do an internship
 - b to visit his parents
 - c to take summer classes
 - d to get a part-time job
- 2 At the beginning of the conversation, does Li You have summer plans?
 - a No, nothing definite.
 - b Yes, she plans to get a part-time job.
 - c Yes, she plans to visit her parents.
 - d Yes, she plans to take summer classes.
- 3 Wang Peng seems particularly proud of Beijing's many
 - a good restaurants.
 - b important libraries.
 - c cultural centers.
 - d cool stores.
- 4 If Li You wanted to leave for Beijing today, she wouldn't have to worry about getting
 - a a passport and an airline ticket.
 - b a passport and a Chinese visa.
 - c a tour guide and an airline ticket.
 - d a passport and a tour guide.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ The woman wants to go to northern California because she wouldn't have to speak a foreign language.
- 2 ___ The woman dislikes both flying and hot weather.
- 3 ___ The man doesn't think much of northern California, but the woman manages to persuade him of its charms.
- 4 ___ It seems that the woman has been to northern California before.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice below. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same initials (either *j* or *zh*) and write them in *pinyin*.

际 迹 治 计 直

1 *j*: _____

2 *zh*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 迹 _____ 计 _____

2 证 _____ 政 _____

3 签 _____ 前 _____

4 北 _____ 被 _____

Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 What are Wang Peng's classmates' plans for the summer?
- 2 What is Wang Peng's plan for the summer?
- 3 What does Wang Peng say about Beijing?
- 4 Which cities in Asia has Li You visited before?
- 5 What does Li You need to do in order to travel to Beijing?

B In pairs, have a conversation about summer break. Ask your partner whether he/she plans to travel, work, study, or do something else over the break. INTERPERSONAL

C Search online to find out how long it takes and how much it costs to obtain a tourist visa to China. In pairs, compare notes on your findings. PRESENTATIONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *chūn* in *chūntiān* with the *jià* in *fàngjià*, you have *chūnjià*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *chūnjià* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “春天”的“春”+“放假”的“假”

→ 春+假 → _____

2 “放假”的“放”+“担心”的“心”

→ 放+心 → _____

3 “养宠物”的“养”+“父母”的“父”

→ 养+父 → _____

4 “订机票”的“订”+“押金”的“金”

→ 订+金 → _____

5 “报纸”的“报”+“旅行社”的“社”

→ 报+社 → _____

B Read this dialogue, then mark the statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

(还有三个星期学校就放假了。白英爱打算一放假就坐飞机回家去看爸爸妈妈，在家住三个星期，然后回学校。)

李友：英爱，飞机票买好了吗？

白英爱：买好了。比上次回家的机票便宜不少。

李友：是吗？你是在哪家旅行社买的？

白英爱：是高文中帮我在网上买的，他说在网上买又快、又方便、又便宜。

李友：英爱，我觉得高文中很不错。你一点儿都不喜欢他吗？

白英爱：我也不知道我喜欢不喜欢他。昨天他听说我放假要回家，就给我打手机说要开车送我去机场。

李友：那你跟他说什么？

白英爱：我说，要是他真的那么喜欢开车，等我回来以后，我跟他一起开车去加州实习吧。

李友：哎，英爱，那他一定高兴得不得了。太好了！

- 1 ___ Bai Ying'ai's summer break is only three weeks long.
- 2 ___ Bai Ying'ai plans to leave as soon as break starts.
- 3 ___ It wasn't hard for Bai Ying'ai to get a cheap flight.
- 4 ___ Gao Wenzhong will drive Bai Ying'ai to the airport.
- 5 ___ Bai Ying'ai probably does like Gao Wenzhong.

C

Read this dialogue, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

高小音：文中，学校要放假了，你有什么打算？上暑期班还是再去我们图书馆打工？

高文中：不，我要和白英爱一起去加州的一家公司实习。

高小音：是吗？

高文中：我和白英爱都没去过，可是我看过不少加州的照片，漂亮得不得了。

高小音：我去过加州好几次，就是在加州认识我男朋友的，所以我对加州的印象特别好。

高文中：是吗？你想不想再去一次加州？当我们的导游。

高小音：我当然想去，可是我工作太忙，也没有假。

高文中：那我和白英爱在那儿多照几张照片，用电子邮件或者短信发给你吧。

- 1 ___ Gao Wenzhong has never worked at Gao Xiaoyin's library.
- 2 ___ Gao Wenzhong has been to California before.
- 3 ___ California holds a special place in Gao Xiaoyin's heart.

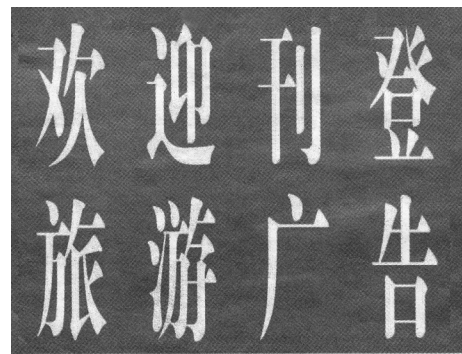
- 4 ____ Gao Xiaoyin wishes that she could go with Gao Wenzhong.
- 5 ____ Gao Wenzhong's tour guide will help them take a lot of photos.

D Look at this newspaper ad from a travel agency, then answer the questions. INTERPRETIVE



- 1 Which city is the focus of this tour package?
- _____
- 2 From which city does the tour leave?
- _____
- 3 What's included in the package? List at least three things.
- _____

E Look at this banner. What kind of advertisements are welcome (欢迎) (*huānyíng*) here? INTERPRETIVE



Writing and Grammar

A In addition to 实习, provide three more words that contain the character 习, along with the meaning of each of them in English.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

B Answer these questions according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 学校几月几号开始放暑假?

A: _____

2 Q: 暑假放多长时间?

A: _____

3 Q: 暑假你打算做什么? 回家看父母、打工、
出国旅行、在学校上暑期班, 还是什么都不做?

A: _____

C Write the English names of the following airlines. Search online if necessary. INTERPRETIVE

1 美国航空公司 _____

2 英国航空公司 (英航) _____

3 加拿大航空公司 (加航) _____

4 日本航空公司 (日航) _____

5 西南航空公司 _____

6 中国东方航空公司 _____

D Fill in the blanks with the appropriate information about these capitals, following the example below. **PRESENTATIONAL**

Washington, D.C. 是美国的首都，也是美国的政治中心。

1 北京 _____

2 东京 _____

3 纽约 _____

E Translate these sentences and the passage into Chinese. **PRESENTATIONAL**

1 **Student A:** Have you heard of the Great Wall?

Student B: Of course. The Great Wall is the most famous historic site in China. Everyone knows it. It's huge. Have you been to it?

Student A: I haven't.

Student B: I've been to the Great Wall many times. I'll take you there and be your tour guide.

2 Time flies! Summer break is around the corner. Some of my classmates are interning at different companies. Some are going home to work. I'll be traveling to Tokyo. Tokyo is the capital and the political and cultural center of Japan, with many famous historic sites. There are too many good restaurants to count. I don't need a visa to go to Japan, and I have my airline ticket ready. I'm leaving the day after tomorrow. See you next semester.

F

Write an essay about which cities you have visited, and which of those cities has given you the best impression. Explain why you like that city. Discuss the weather, the people, the shopping, the tourist sights, whether the city is a political or cultural center, etc. Alternatively, pick a city you would like to visit in the future and write about why you have a good impression of that city as a travel destination. PRESENTATIONAL

Dialogue 2: Planning an Itinerary

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then mark these statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

- 1 ___ Wang Peng and Li You are leaving for Beijing in early June.
- 2 ___ Wang Peng and Li You plan to stay in Beijing for about a month.
- 3 ___ Wang Peng doesn't put in seat requests for the flight to Beijing.
- 4 ___ Wang Peng asks for vegetarian meals for both himself and Li You.
- 5 ___ Because it's cheaper, Wang Peng decides to fly Air China.

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio, then mark these statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

- 1 ___ Little Wang doesn't like flying because he thinks it's dangerous.
- 2 ___ Little Wang never feels that the cabin temperature is right.
- 3 ___ Little Wang often gets an upset stomach from eating airline food.
- 4 ___ Little Wang often misses his connections because he spends too much time at airport restaurants.
- 5 ___ Little Wang prefers to travel by car.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. **INTERPRETIVE**

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same finals (either *an* or *ang*) and write them in *pinyin*.

往返餐航班

1 *an*: _____

2 *ang*: _____

- B** Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 初 _____ 厨 _____ 3 份 _____ 分 _____
 2 转 _____ 专 _____ 4 千 _____ 钱 _____

Speaking

- A** Answer these questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. **PRESENTATIONAL**

- 1 When is Wang Peng going back to Beijing this summer?
- 2 What's his strategy for deciding on an airline to fly?
- 3 Why does Wang Peng choose Air China?
- 4 Does Wang Peng ask for aisle or window seats?
- 5 What else does Wang Peng request?

- B** In pairs, role-play a conversation between a traveler and a travel agent. The traveler calls the travel agent to inquire about ticket prices from where he/she lives to Beijing, Hong Kong, or Taipei, telling the travel agent his/her departure and return dates, airlines of interest, and seat and meal preferences. The agent should present the passenger with several options. **INTERPERSONAL**

- C** In pairs, discuss a recent trip, your favorite trip, or a trip you would like to take in the future. Remember to mention the purpose of the trip, the dates, your transportation arrangements, your travel companions, the length of the trip, and any enjoyable or frustrating aspects of the trip. **PRESENTATIONAL**

Reading Comprehension

- A** If you combine the *dān* in *dānchéng* with the *hào* in *hàomǎ*, you have *dānhào*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *dānhào* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “单程”的“单”+“号码”的“号”

→ 单+号 → _____

2 “往返”的“返”+“航班”的“航”

→ 返+航 → _____

3 “直飞”的“飞”+“糖醋鱼”的“鱼”

→ 飞+鱼 → _____

4 “转机”的“转”+“学校”的“学”

→ 转+学 → _____

5 “快慢”的“快”+“素餐”的“餐”

→ 快+餐 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

小张和小蓝是男女朋友。小张常常换工作，什么工作钱多他就做什么工作，哪儿的工作好他就去哪儿住。他十个月前从北京搬到香港，可是在香港只住了半年多，就在上海找到了一个钱更多的工作。小蓝跟他不一样，对钱没有兴趣，哪个城市有文化，她喜欢哪个城市，所以她一直住在北京，哪儿也不想搬。小张说他每个星期都要坐飞机去北京看一次小蓝，把钱都花在飞机票上了，希望以后能两个星期飞一次。小蓝说要是小张爱她，又不想花钱，很简单，搬回北京。要不然，就再见。

- 1 ___ Little Zhang has lived in three different cities in the past year.
- 2 ___ Little Zhang wants to experience life in different big cities.
- 3 ___ Little Zhang makes more money now than he did months ago.
- 4 ___ Little Lan is staying put because she has a well-paid job where she is.
- 5 ___ Little Zhang is not happy about spending money on airline tickets.
- 6 ___ Little Lan has given Little Zhang an ultimatum.

C

Review Teacher Gao's travel itinerary, then answer the questions. INTERPERSONAL

Holiday Tours 假期旅游	
12 JUN - WEDNESDAY	
UNITED 1547 COACH CLASS	
LV: SEATTLE 941A	NONSTOP
AR: SAN FRANCISCO 1145A	CONFIRMED
SNACK-AUDIO	SEAT-15D
UNITED 857 COACH CLASS	
LV: SAN FRANCISCO 135P	NONSTOP
AR: SHANGHAI/PUDON 540P	ARRIVAL DATE-13 JUN
LUNCH-LUNCH-MOVIE	SEAT-47C
14 JUN - FRIDAY	
CHINA EASTER 5161 COACH CLASS	
LV: SHANGHAI/PUDON 345P	NONSTOP
AR: BEIJING 545P	CONFIRMED
SNACK	
22 JUN - SATURDAY	
UNITED 852 COACH CLASS	
LV: BEIJING 925A	NONSTOP
AR: TOKYO/NARITA 150P	CONFIRMED
LUNCH	SEAT-34B
UNITED 876 COACH CLASS	
LV: TOKYO/NARITA 455P	NONSTOP
AR: SEATTLE 930A	CONFIRMED
DINNER-BREAKFAST-MOVIE	SEAT-35A

1 Q: 你知道不知道高老师的飞机票是什么时候订的?

A: _____

2 Q: 你知道不知道飞机票是多少钱买的?

A: _____

3 Q: 高老师的飞机票是跟旅行社还是跟航空公司订的?

A: _____

4 Q: 高老师哪一天走? 从哪儿走?

A: _____

5 Q: 高老师到什么地方去?

A: _____

6 Q: 高老师哪一天回美国?

A: _____

7 Q: 他回美国的航班号码是多少?

A: _____

8 Q: 他买的是往返票还是单程票?

A: _____

9 Q: 高老师去中国的时候坐的是直飞的飞机吗?

A: _____

10 Q: 位子订好了吗?

A: _____

11 Q: 旅行社的中文名字叫什么?

A: _____

D Answer these questions based on the menu. INTERPRETIVE

1 On a flight between which two cities will this meal be served?

2 Is this meal suitable for vegetarians? Why or why not?

3 What beverages are on offer?

午餐/晚餐
香港-北京

日本芥末苹果杂菜沙拉
黑椒汁扣牛肉配白饭
或
红酒烩猪柳配意大利面

哈根达斯雪糕
面包、牛油

诚意提供 太平洋咖啡

福茗堂茶庄
福建乌龙、福建特级香片

红茶、日本绿茶

E Look at the ad, then answer the questions. INTERPRETIVE

1 Name two items that are on sale.

2 On which day of the week is the discount available?

每逢周四

图书 85折

音乐CD/DVD 9折

儿童幼教软件 85折

F Look at this ad, then answer the questions.

INTERPRETIVE

1 Circle baby bok choy. If the original price of baby bok choy was \$1, what would the sale price be?

2 What does 有机 mean?
_____ (Hint: 有机 vegetables are more expensive than regular vegetables.)

	
有机小白菜	有机芥菜
	
有机清江菜	有机A菜
	
有机苋菜	有机格兰菜

12/29~12/31 **全面 88折**

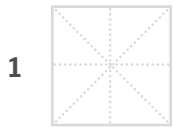
G Look at this travel agency ad, then name as many of the services they provide as you can.

INTERPRETIVE

			
酒店	机票	旅游	商旅

Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 礻 in the character 初 (beginning) and three more characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a word or short sentence, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).



B Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears. Follow the example.

左边一个“土”，右边一个“成”是“长城”的“城”。

1 上边一个“户”，下边一个“方”是 _____ 的 _____。

2 左边一个“讠”，右边一个“台”是 _____ 的 _____。

3 上边一个“夕”，下边一个“口”是 _____ 的 _____。

4 左边一个“车”，右边一个“专”是 _____ 的 _____。

5 上边一个“告”，下边一个“非”是 _____ 的 _____。

C Search online to find out the populations of these cities, then write them down in Chinese, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL

香港 (about 7,500,000)

香港差不多有七百五十万人。

- 1 台北 _____
- 2 上海 _____
- 3 北京 _____
- 4 纽约 _____
- 5 东京 _____
- 6 我现在住的城市 _____

D 请把出国旅行以前得做的事、得准备或者得带的东西写出来: PRESENTATIONAL

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



E List the prices of the following items from two stores in Chinese, then compare those prices, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



\$2300

两千三百元/块钱



\$2100

两千一百元/块钱

这个商店的电视比那个商店的电视贵两百元/块钱。

那个商店的电视比这个商店的电视便宜两百元/块钱。

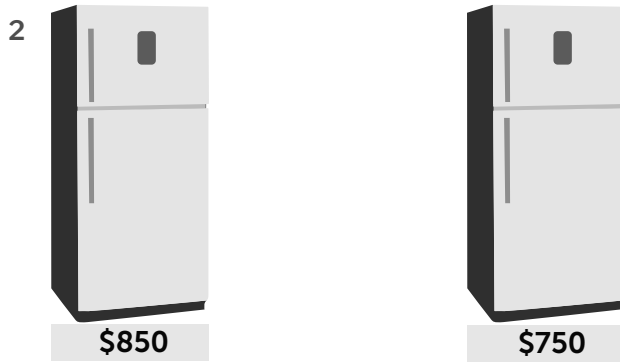
1



\$1500



\$1560




F Based on the prompts and images, express the discount being offered, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL




Then: \$100 Now: \$80

这件衣服打八折。

1  Then: \$20 Now: \$15

2  Then: \$50 Now: \$25

3  Then: \$200 Now: \$180

G Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Student A:** Where would you like to sit?

Student B: I'll sit wherever you want to sit.

Student A: Let's sit next to the window. What would you like to drink?

Student B: I'll have whatever you order.

Student A: What kind of dishes would you like to have?

Student B: I'll eat anything.

2 **Student A:** I heard that airline tickets are on sale.

Student B: I'll go online and check right now.

Student A: Twenty percent off or thirty percent off?

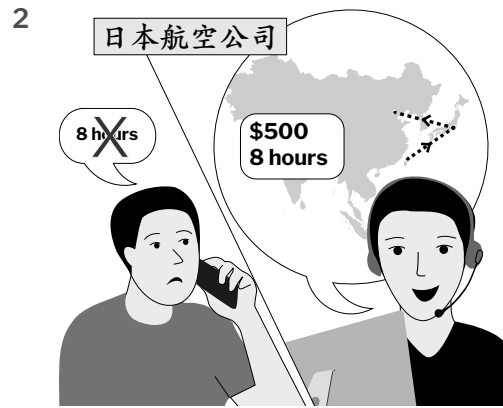
Student B: The online ad says that if you buy a round-trip ticket, the second round-trip ticket will be fifty percent off.

Student A: Then forget it.

H You are a travel agent. Having just helped a customer plan her trip and book a flight with Southwest Airlines, you recap the itinerary with her in Chinese, since she doesn't understand English. Be as detailed as possible and include information such as the times and places of her departures and arrivals, the route she is taking, how long each flight will take, the airline she is taking, the flight numbers, whether the tickets are one-way or round-trip, whether the flights are nonstop, etc. (Note that Chicago is 芝加哥 [Zhījiāgē] and Los Angeles is 洛杉矶 [Luòshānji].) **PRESENTATIONAL**

Trip	Date	Day	Stops	Routing	Flight	Routing Details
Depart	Jul 15	Sat	N/S	MDW-LAX	971	Depart Chicago (MDW) at 1:05 p.m. Arrive in Los Angeles (LAX) at 3:20 p.m.
Return	Aug 04	Fri	N/S	LAX-MDW	723	Depart Los Angeles (LAX) at 10:20 a.m. Arrive in Chicago (MDW) at 4:15 p.m.

I Write a story based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one picture to the next is smooth and logical. **PRESENTATIONAL**



Lesson 20

第二十课

在机场

At the Airport

Check off the following items as you learn them.

Useful Expressions

- Please show me your passport.
- I'd like to take this luggage on board.
- Have a safe trip!
- Have fun!
- Welcome to Beijing!

Cultural Norms

- Travel expressions
- Beijing airports
- Beijing roast duck

As you progress through the lesson, note other useful expressions and cultural norms you would like to learn.

Dialogue 1: Checking in at the Airport



Audio

Listening Comprehension

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 1 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 How many people see Wang Peng and Li You off at the airport?**
 - a two
 - b three
 - c four
 - d five
- 2 When do Wang Peng and Li You finish checking in?**
 - a around 9:00 a.m.
 - b around 10:00 a.m.
 - c around 11:00 a.m.
 - d around 12:00 p.m.
- 3 What will Bai Ying'ai do while Wang Peng and Li You are traveling?**
 - a She will intern in New York.
 - b She will go back home.
 - c She will go to California with Gao Wenzhong.
 - d She will join Wang Peng and Li You in Beijing.
- 4 What will Wang Hong do while Wang Peng and Li You are traveling?**
 - a She will be on her own.
 - b She will be with Gao Xiaoyin.
 - c She will travel with Gao Wenzhong and Bai Ying'ai.
 - d She will go back to China in a few weeks.

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1** ___ The plane has already taken off.
- 2** ___ The flight is from Beijing to Shanghai.
- 3** ___ The plane will arrive at the destination at 3:00 p.m.
- 4** ___ Because the flight is so short, no snacks or beverages will be served.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same initials (either *x* or *zh*) and write them in *pinyin*.

行 照 重 折 箱

1 *x*: _____

2 *zh*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 包 _____ 抱 _____

2 箱 _____ 象 _____

3 机 _____ 际 _____

4 哭 _____ 酷 _____

Speaking

A Answer the questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 1. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 How many pieces of luggage does Wang Peng check?
- 2 Where should Wang Peng and Li You go to board the plane?
- 3 Why does Wang Hong sound worried?
- 4 What will Bai Ying'ai do this summer?
- 5 What does Li You say when she learns about Bai Ying'ai and Gao Wenzhong's summer plans?
- 6 What does Bai Ying'ai tell Wang Peng and Li You to do when they arrive in Beijing?

B In Chinese, what do people usually say when they see friends off? PRESENTATIONAL

C In pairs or groups, role-play seeing friend(s) off at a local airport. Make small talk right before the departure of your friend(s). INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *shū* in *shūdiàn* with *bāo*, you have *shūbāo*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *shūbāo* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “书店”的“书”+“包”

→ 书+包 → _____

2 “超重”的“超”+“汽车”的“车”

→ 超+车 → _____

3 “超重”的“超”+“高速公路”的“速”

→ 超+速 → _____

4 “汽车”的“车”+“登机牌”的“牌”

→ 车+牌 → _____

5 “出去”的“出”+“登机口”的“口”

→ 出+口 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. **INTERPRETIVE**

今天白英爱坐飞机回学校。她托运了一件大行李，然后带着一个小包、护照和登机牌到九号登机口上飞机。上了飞机以后，白英爱刚在自己的位子上坐下，就听到航空公司的一位女服务员跟大家说：“这是去纽约的521号航

班。要是您上错了飞机，请您赶快下飞机。”她刚说完，坐在白英爱旁边的两位先生就说：“不对！我们的航班是去纽约的，可是是531号！”女服务员听了以后，就到飞机的前边去了。五分钟以后，她才回来对大家说：“真对不起，你们是对的，这是531号航班。电脑坏了，所以我上错飞机了。”

- 1 ___ Bai Ying'ai has two pieces of baggage.
- 2 ___ Bai Ying'ai goes to the wrong boarding gate.
- 3 ___ The men sitting next to Bai Ying'ai realize that they have boarded the wrong airplane.
- 4 ___ Both Flight 521 and Flight 531 are bound for New York.
- 5 ___ We can assume that Bai Ying'ai will not see that flight attendant again during her flight.

C

Read this dialogue, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

高文中：英爱！

白英爱：文中！等了很久吧？飞机一个小时以前就到了，可是我等托运的行李，等了半天了还没等到。

高文中：真的？航空公司一定是把你的行李放错飞机了。别担心，他们会找到的。

白英爱：他们告诉我行李到了会给我打电话，要我等他们的电话。还好，我的信用卡、护照、钱，都在这个小包里，要不然就麻

烦了。下一班飞机是两点半到，我想我的包一定在那个飞机上。我们还得等一个多小时。

高文中：那我们找个地方喝点咖啡吧。你知道吗，李友后天要跟王朋一起去北京。

白英爱：是吗？那我们后天可以去送他们。对了，我还没告诉李友我们要去加州，她可能以为我要去纽约实习呢。

.....

(航空公司的电话)：白英爱小姐吗？非常对不起，我们刚查到您托运的行李，您的行李现在正在去东京的飞机上.....

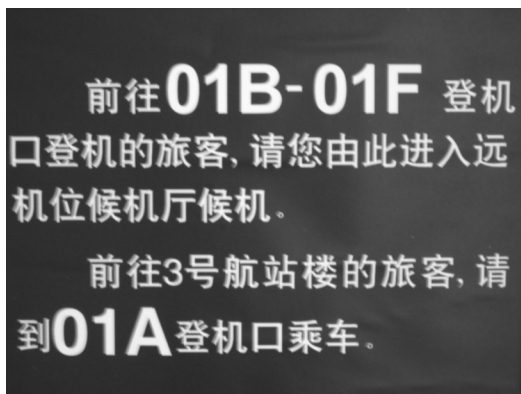
- 1 _____ 白英爱的航班早到了一个小时。
- 2 _____ 白英爱花了两个半小时找她的行李，可是没有找到。
- 3 _____ 高文中觉得白英爱的行李在别的飞机上。
- 4 _____ 白英爱很担心她托运的包，因为她的护照在那个包里。

5 _____ 白英爱早就知道李友要和王朋一起去北京。

6 _____ 李友还不知道白英爱最新的暑假计划。

7 _____ 白英爱一个多小时以后能拿到她托运的行李。

D Review this notice posted at an airport. Is it meant to help people locate baggage carousels, airline check-in counters, or boarding gates? INTERPRETIVE



Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 艹 in the character 箱 and three more characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a word or phrase, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).

1  _____

2  _____

3  _____

4  _____

B Fill in the blanks with 的, 得, or 地. INTERPRETIVE

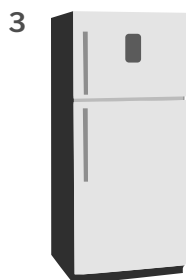
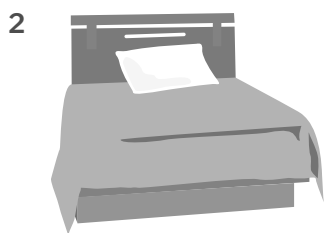
暑假快到了，大家都高高兴兴_____准备放假，有的人打算去旅行，有的人打算去实习。但也有的人什么事都不想做，只想好好儿_____在家休息休息。

希望每个人_____暑假都过_____很好，下个学期再见。

C Based on the images, use 把 to write instructions for moving these pieces of furniture out of your apartment, following the example below. PRESENTATIONAL



请把椅子搬出房间去。



D Fill in the blanks with 的时候 or 以后 as appropriate. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 生病_____，别乱跑，得在家休息。
- 2 父母死了_____，都是大哥照顾我们。
- 3 开车_____，别打手机，太危险了。
- 4 行李超重_____得多付钱。
- 5 签证办好_____，就可以订机票了。

E Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 **Student A:** Be careful. It's dangerous here. Don't run around.

Student B: Don't worry. I'm sitting right here.

- 2 **Student A:** Don't forget to send me an e-mail when you get to Tokyo.

Student B: OK... Don't cry. I'll be back in a month. Study hard at school.

Student A: OK. Bye. Have fun.

F Plan a trip to China: after choosing two cities in China that you would like to visit, explain your interest in these two cities, then arrange a trip from your current location. Search online for information about the cities, airfares, and hotel accommodations, and put together a travel itinerary with information on flights, airlines, airfares, how long it will take to get to each destination and how long you plan to spend there, your transportation to and from the airports, errands you need to take care of before you depart, and things you need to take with you on the trip. Don't forget to keep an eye on your budget. PRESENTATIONAL

G Your friend from China is traveling in the U.S. and needs your help understanding airline policies. Use the information below to fully explain the luggage policies on this particular airline to your friend. (Note that pound is 磅 [bàng].) PRESENTATIONAL

Domestic Free Luggage Allowance
Each ticketed passenger traveling domestically is allowed one piece of checked luggage and one piece of carry-on luggage, plus a purse or briefcase or laptop case. All checked and carry-on luggage is subject to the following limitations:

Checked Luggage
The Airline will accept checked luggage up to a maximum weight of 50 pounds (23 kg). Luggage weighing between 50 and 70 pounds (23–32 kg) will be assessed \$25 USD per piece and luggage weighing between 70 and 100 pounds (32–46 kg) will be assessed \$50 USD per piece. Luggage weighing over 100 pounds (46 kg) will not be accepted as checked luggage.

Carry-On Luggage
Each person is allowed one piece of carry-on luggage not exceeding 40 pounds, and one personal item such as a purse, briefcase, or backpack.

Dialogue 2: Arriving in Beijing

Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue 2 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Wang Peng's grandparents are waiting in a car outside the airport terminal.
- 2 ___ Wang Peng's parents are impressed with Li You's Chinese.
- 3 ___ Wang Peng has lost some weight due to his busy schedule.
- 4 ___ Wang Peng's parents plan to take Wang Peng and Li You directly home.

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio of a voice mail Li You left for her father from Beijing, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 **Where is Li You calling from?**
 - a a roast duck restaurant
 - b an airport terminal
 - c Wang Peng's parents' apartment
 - d the car leaving the airport
- 2 **Li You promises to**
 - a call her dad again tomorrow.
 - b catch up on her sleep.
 - c buy a cell phone for her dad.
 - d buy some DVDs for her dad.
- 3 **Which statement is correct?**
 - a Li You is very tired.
 - b Li You is already homesick.
 - c Li You is impressed with Beijing Capital Airport.
 - d Li You is very impatient.
- 4 **To call, Li You uses**
 - a Wang Peng's cell phone.
 - b Wang Peng's dad's cell phone.
 - c Wang Peng's mom's cell phone.
 - d her own cell phone.

C ___ Listen to the Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the number of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

Pinyin and Tone

A Identify the characters with the same finals (either *u* or *ou*) and write them in *pinyin*.

叔 瘦 首 受 暑

1 *u*: _____

2 *ou*: _____

B Compare the tones of these characters. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

1 瘦 _____ 首 _____

2 叔 _____ 属 _____

3 应 _____ 迎 _____

4 欢 _____ 换 _____

Speaking

A Answer the questions in Chinese based on Textbook Dialogue 2. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 How does Li You address Wang Peng's parents?
- 2 How does Li You account for her Chinese language skills?
- 3 Why does Wang Peng's mother think Wang Peng has lost weight?
- 4 What does Wang Peng say about how Wang Hong is doing in the United States?
- 5 Where are Wang Peng's grandparents?

B How would you respond to a compliment on your Chinese? PRESENTATIONAL

C In groups, role-play traveling with a Chinese friend and meeting his/her parent for the first time at an airport in Mainland China or Taiwan. Address your host parent appropriately and express your feelings about your flight. The Chinese friend should make sure to introduce everyone. The parent should ask you about the trip, what you would like to do on your visit, etc. INTERPERSONAL

Reading Comprehension

A If you combine the *kǎo* in *kǎoyā* with the *ròu* in *niúròu*, you have *kǎoròu*, as seen in exercise 1 below. Can you guess what the word *kǎoròu* means? Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed in this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. **INTERPRETIVE**

1 “烤鸭”的“烤”+“牛肉”的“肉”

→ 烤+肉 → _____

2 “烤鸭”的“烤”+“箱子”的“箱”

→ 烤+箱 → _____

3 “烤鸭”的“鸭”+“蛋糕”的“蛋”

→ 鸭+蛋 → _____

4 “一块钱”的“钱”+“包”

→ 钱+包 → _____

5 “上海”的“海”+“托运”的“运”

→ 海+运 → _____

B Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

王朋的妹妹王红来美国找王朋的时候，她的爸爸、妈妈、爷爷和奶奶都到机场去送她。因为王红的行李太多了，她爸爸的车放不下，所以爸爸跟妈妈开他们自己的车，王红跟爷爷奶奶坐出租汽车去机场。这是王红第一次出国，所以爸爸妈妈都很担心，一直告诉她到美国以后要好好照顾自己。妈妈要王红一到美国就让哥哥给家里打电话。王红知道哥哥在美国一年了，有很多朋友，他们会照顾她的。她真不懂爸爸妈妈为什么这么担心。

- 1 _____ 王红去美国的时候不是坐爸爸的车去机场的。
- 2 _____ 王红去美国以前去过一次日本。
- 3 _____ 王朋比王红早一年去美国。
- 4 _____ 王红到美国以后就会打电话给爸爸妈妈。
- 5 _____ 王红出国，爸爸妈妈比王红自己更担心。

C Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

王红在高小音家住了三个月了，英文水平提高了不少。王红说都是因为小音教得好，可是小音说是因为王红聪明。为了谢谢小音照顾

自己，王红计划秋天请小音跟她一起去北京，带小音看看北京的名胜古迹，当小音的导游，还要请她吃北京烤鸭。为了准备去中国，小音这几天每天都跟王红说中文，希望自己中文越来越好，秋天去中国什么都听得懂，什么都会说。

- 1 ___ Wang Hong is modest about the progress she has made in her English studies.
- 2 ___ Gao Xiaoyin is dissatisfied with the progress Wang Hong has made in English.
- 3 ___ Wang Hong wants to go back to Beijing in the fall because she's homesick.
- 4 ___ Wang Hong plans to hire a tour guide for Gao Xiaoyin.
- 5 ___ Gao Xiaoyin believes she can now understand and say anything in Chinese.


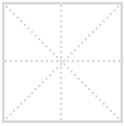
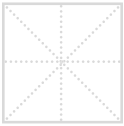
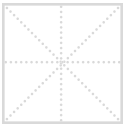
D

Review this poster, then write the *pinyin* for the Chinese sentence.



Writing and Grammar

A Write the radical 疒 in the character 瘦 and three more characters with the same radical. Then compound each character with another one to form a word or phrase, and provide their meanings in English (write the radical in 1).

1			
2			
3			
4			

B Form a character by fitting the given components together as indicated, then provide a word or phrase in which that character appears. Follow the example below.

左边一个“力”，右边一个“口”是“加州”的“加”。

- 1 上边一个“木”，下边一个“子”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 2 左边一个“足”，右边一个“包”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 3 左边一个“亻”，右边一个“牛”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 4 上边一个“田”，下边一个“系”是 _____ 的 _____。
- 5 左边一个“火”，右边一个“考”是 _____ 的 _____。

C Answer these questions in Chinese according to your own circumstances. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 要是在机场或者车站送人，你会说些什么话？

A: _____

2 Q: 要是在机场或者车站接人，你会说些什么话？

A: _____

D Translate these sentences into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 Student A: You've worked for more than ten hours. You must be exhausted.

Student B: I'm all right.

Student A: You haven't had any food for eight hours. You must be starving.

Student B: I'm OK.

2 Student A: I eat whatever you eat and drink whatever you drink. How come I'm getting fatter and fatter and you're getting thinner and thinner?

Student B: I exercise two or three times a week. How about you? You haven't exercised for two years.

E

Translate this email sent by Wang Peng to Wang Hong into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

Sister:

We arrived in Beijing yesterday afternoon. We waited a long time for our checked luggage. Mom and Dad came to the airport to pick us up. Li You and I felt all right. We weren't too tired. As soon as we got out of the airport, we headed straight for a Peking duck restaurant for dinner. When we arrived at the restaurant, Grandma and Grandpa were already there. I hadn't had Peking duck for a long time, and enjoyed the food very much. Li You is a vegetarian, so she didn't have duck, and only had some vegetable dumplings. She ate faster than Grandma and Grandpa, and after she finished her food, she said in Chinese to Grandma and Grandpa: "Take your time with the food." I think Grandma and Grandpa were happy after hearing that.

Your brother

F

Use the images to help you describe what people normally do: 1) one month before traveling overseas, 2) the night before flying out, and 3) on the day of travel. PRESENTATIONAL



1

2

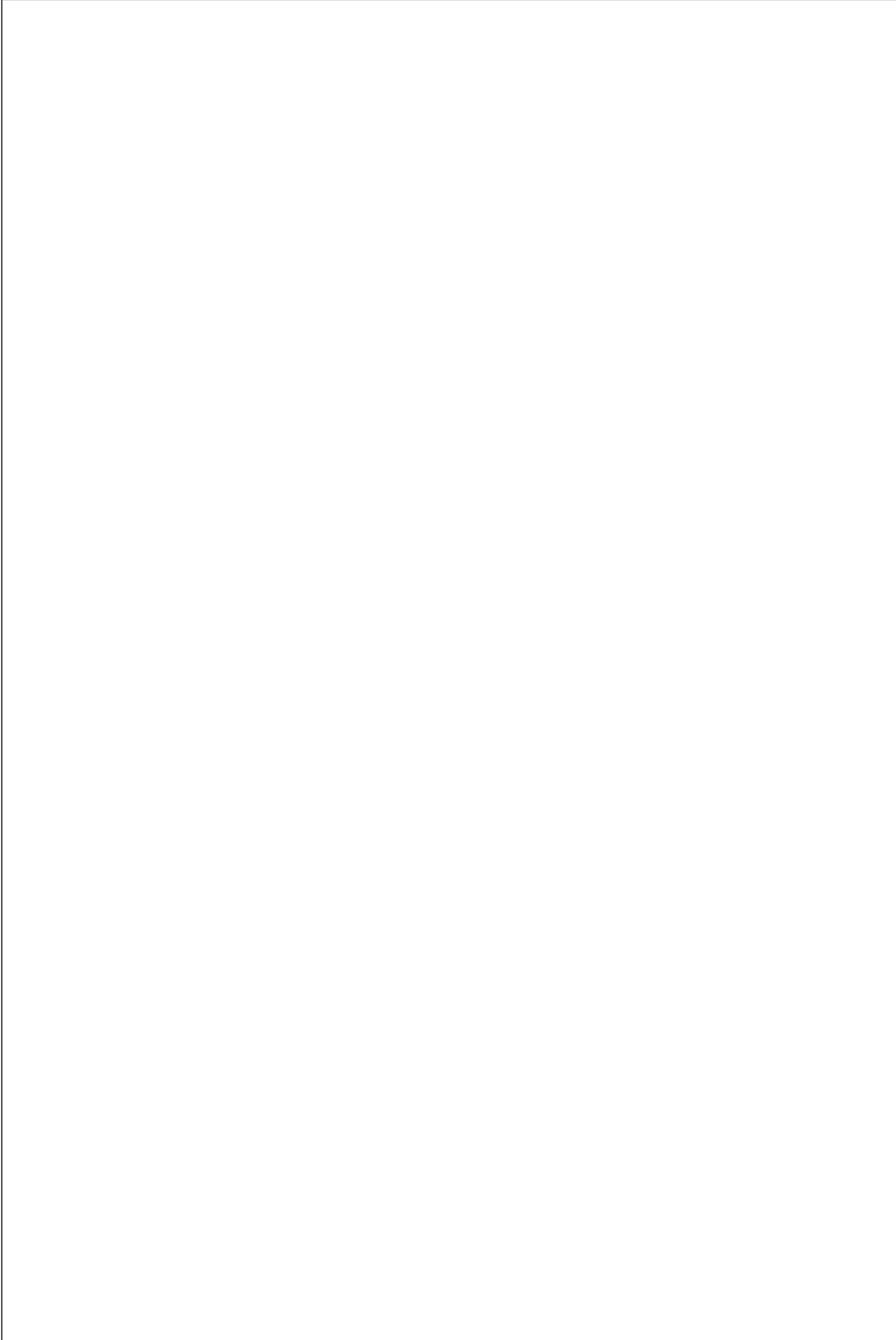
3

G

Pick a tourist/historic site in Beijing or another major Chinese-speaking city that you would like to visit. Search online for information on the site, and write a simple tourist pamphlet with information on where it is located (east, south, west, or north of the city), how far it is from the airport, what transportation people can use to get there, why it is famous, etc. Don't forget to provide the characters and *pinyin* for the name of the site. PRESENTATIONAL

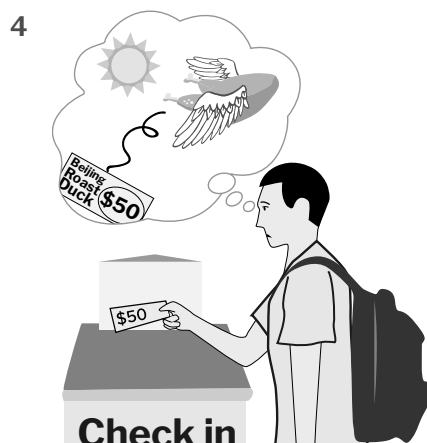
H

Draw your family tree and list your family members and close relatives in Chinese. Use Grammar 5 in the textbook as a reference to complete the tree. **PRESENTATIONAL**



I

Write a story in Chinese based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical. PRESENTATIONAL



Bringing It Together (Lessons 16–20)

Pinyin and Tone

A Compare the characters' pronunciation and tones, then write them in *pinyin*.

- 1 我们俩 _____ 我们两个 _____
- 2 出租 _____ 厨房 _____
- 3 家具 _____ 公寓 _____
- 4 不准 _____ 不瘦 _____
- 5 导游 _____ 游泳 _____
- 6 书架 _____ 暑假 _____

Radicals

A Group these characters according to their radicals.

架 初 简 特 跑 胖 椅 被
篮 物 桌 脚 踢 签 棒 脸

Radical	Characters
1 _____	_____
2 _____	_____
3 _____	_____

- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Characters

A Circle the common character in each group of words. Write down the *pinyin* for the character in common, then define its original meaning. For a challenge, see if you can think of any other words that contain the common character.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 天气 | 力气 | _____ | _____ |
| 2 | 一定 | 一言为定 | _____ | _____ |
| 3 | 房间 | 卫生间 | _____ | _____ |
| 4 | 房间 | 房租 | _____ | _____ |
| 5 | 预报 | 报纸 | _____ | _____ |
| 6 | 最近 | 附近 | _____ | _____ |
| 7 | 分钟 | 钟头 | _____ | _____ |
| 8 | 教室 | 卧室 | _____ | _____ |
| 9 | 请客 | 客厅 | _____ | _____ |
| 10 | 餐厅 | 客厅 | _____ | _____ |
| 11 | 暑期班 | 暑假 | _____ | _____ |
| 12 | 礼物 | 宠物 | _____ | _____ |

13	发烧	发短信	_____	_____
14	水平	平安	_____	_____
15	平安	安静	_____	_____
16	网上	网球	_____	_____
17	保险	危险	_____	_____
18	高兴	兴趣	_____	_____
19	有名	名胜古迹	_____	_____
20	暑假	放假	_____	_____
21	办法	怎么办	_____	_____
22	城市	中国城	_____	_____
23	简单	单程	_____	_____
24	告诉	广告	_____	_____
25	走路	走道	_____	_____
26	运动	托运	_____	_____
27	喜欢	欢迎	_____	_____
28	起床	起飞	_____	_____
29	公司	公园	_____	_____
30	练习	实习	_____	_____

VO Compounds

A Circle the verbs that are VO compounds.

打扫 整理 旅行 做饭 走路 游泳
跑步 放假 实习 打工 转机 托运

Communication

A Interview one of your classmates and jot down the information you gather, then present an oral or written report to introduce him/her to others.

Sports and Exercise

- 1 你对什么运动有兴趣?
- 2 你对什么球赛有兴趣?
- 3 你平常运动吗?
 - a 你每个星期运动几次? 每次运动多长时间?
 - b 你多长时间没运动了?
- 4 你觉得什么运动最简单? 为什么?
- 5 你觉得什么运动最麻烦? 为什么?
- 6 你觉得什么运动最危险? 为什么?

Housing

- 1 你住的地方是宿舍、公寓、还是房子？住得下三个人吗？
- 2 你住的地方几房几厅？有没有自己的厨房、卫生间？
- 3 你住的地方带不带家具？有什么家具？
- 4 你觉得你的房间干净吗？你常常整理房间吗？
- 5 你每个月打扫几次房子？
- 6 这个地方对你合适吗？为什么？
- 7 你打算住下去还是搬出去？为什么？

Travel

- 1 你去过哪些城市/国家？
- 2 你对哪一个城市/国家的印象最好/最糟糕？
- 3 你是什么时候去的？怎么去的？
- 4 你在那儿玩儿了多长时间？
- 5 你还会再去一次吗？
- 6 如果你有钱、有时间，你希望能到什么地方去旅行？
- 7 要是坐飞机，你怎么订票？你跟旅行社、航空公司订机票，还是上网订机票？

Research

A

Beijing and New York City are both world-renowned cities. Search online and find out more about them. Compare the two: how similar or different are they? You can do all six tasks or choose just a few. Report your findings to the class.

- 1** Check tomorrow's weather forecast for the two cities. Determine which one will be warmer or colder and whether it's supposed to rain tomorrow in either city.
- 2** Compare the population of the two and determine which city has more people.
- 3** Find out what means of public transportation are available in each city and determine which public transportation system is more convenient. Figure out where the international airports are located in relation to the downtown area, and how to get there.
- 4** List today's currency exchange rate for US dollars and RMB. Find out how much a watermelon, a refrigerator, and a basketball would cost in a local store in each city. Compare the prices in the two cities.
- 5** List today's currency exchange rate for US dollars and RMB. Find out how much it would cost to rent an apartment with two bedrooms and one bathroom in each city.
- 6** Find one US airline and one Chinese airline that provide flight service between the two cities. Describe their routes, departure times, flight durations, airfares, how many meals they serve onboard, etc. Compare the two options, and decide which airline you would like to fly.



中文听说读写

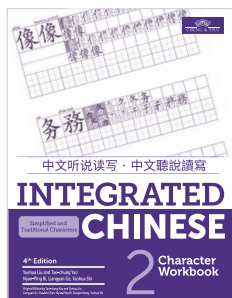
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