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Overview

Discover China is a four-level Mandarin Chinese course, specially designed for beginner to intermediate level students studying Chinese as a second or foreign language. It employs a truly communicative and integrated approach to language learning. Emphasis is placed on communication in real-life contexts through

pair work, group work and carefully sequenced activities to facilitate effective and fun language learning.

Each unit in *Discover China* Level 3 contains the following components:

	Student's Book	Workbook	
	(sections)	(activity categories)	
Lesson 1	 Vocabulary and listening Vocabulary activity Conversation Pronunciation and speaking Chinese to go 	 Vocabulary Conversation Listening Pronunciation 	
Lesson 2	Reading and writingReading passage Language in use	Reading passage WritingGrammar	
Lesson 3	 Communication activity Cultural corner Character writing Review and practice Vocabulary extension (for level 1&2) Vocabulary review 	 Conversation Character reading and writing Vocabulary extension 	
Extra materials	 Pair work (information gap) activities Grammar reference with detailed explanation of the grammar points in the "Language in use" section English translations of conversations and reading passages Vocabulary list arranged alphabetically by pinyin 	Character writing sheet for practice writing characters with target radicals and common words related to the unit topic (for level 1&2) Integrated skills training such as reading and responding for students to summarize the story in the unit and respond to open questions for critical thinking Self-assessment chart for students to evaluate their individual progress	

audio recordings are provided on the accompanying CD.

Online resources			
Teacher's	Activity bank with teaching options and detailed teaching steps for all activity types in the Student's Book		
Book	 Unit-by-unit teaching notes, including unit overview, extra language notes, warm-up activities/teaching steps, answer keys and audio scripts 		
Unit quizzes	Twelve unit quizzes with activities that simulate the question types from HSK test for students to assess what they have learned in each unit of the Student's Book		
Assessment tasks	Three assessment tasks to help students assess their progress after every four units in the Student's Book		
audio recordings for unit quizzes are provided on the audio CDs accompanying the Student's Book, audio recordings for assessment tasks are provided on the website.			

A note on pinyin

Discover China follows the official pinyin orthography of mainland China. Pinyin is matched to characters at the word level with their original tones indicated, except when special rules are introduced, such as tone sandhi.

Introduction

This Teacher's Book includes all the necessary support and references that you may need when using *Discover China* to teach the Chinese language.

There are two parts in this book: an activity bank, and teaching notes for each of the twelve units in the Student's Book.

ACTIVITY BANK

This is a bank of the main activity types in *Discover China Student's Book Three*, with various teaching options which are fleshed out with detailed teaching steps. These teaching steps show how to carry out a particular activity in clear stages; these apply to activities of the same type in all units. The bank includes many different ways of teaching the new words, conversation and reading passage, and of teaching grammar through an inductive or discovery approach. You can refer to these teaching options for ideas when you want to know how certain types of activities can be conducted in the classroom.

The activity types are arranged in the same order as the activities that appear in the various sections of the three lessons in each unit of the Student's Book.

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- Pre-listening activities to teach the key words and set the topic of the conversation (activities such as matching and ordering, etc.)
- · Conversation to present the key language in context
- · Comprehension questions to check understanding
- Controlled and guided activities to practise what is covered in the conversation
- Guided speaking activities to practise the conversation

Pronunciation and speaking

- Sound discrimination activities to present difficult pronunciation points, moving from characters and words to sentences
- Word repetition activities to practise the key or topic words from the conversation
- Speaking activities to use the key or topic words to do some controlled speaking practice

Chinese to go

 Simple and practical expressions or language "chunks" that are related to the unit topic are provided for immediate use, and help students in everyday communication.

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- Pre-reading activities to teach the key words and set the topic of the reading passage (matching and ordering activities)
- A reading passage of varying text type to present the key language in context
- Comprehension questions to check understanding
- Controlled and guided activities to practise what is covered in the reading passage
- Writing tasks to produce something similar or related to the reading passage

Language in use

- Language sample analysis activities to help students deduce the grammar rules through the use of example sentences and phrases from the conversation and reading passage (observing the sample and choosing the correct explanations)
- Grammar activities to practise and consolidate the grammar rules

LESSON 3

Communication activity

 Freer personalized communication tasks such as roleplays, group presentations and projects, which help students use the target language meaningfully for reallife communication

Cultural corner

 Cultural points linked to the unit topic, enabling a greater understanding of Chinese life and culture

Review and practice

Various controlled and guided activities are included to practise and consolidate what is covered in the unit.

Vocabulary review

New words from the unit are listed with blanks to help students further consolidate their vocabulary with distinction between words to recognize and words to write.

TEACHING NOTES

This part contains teaching notes specific to the content covered in each of the twelve units in the Student's Book. Each unit of this part includes the following sections:

Unit overview

Brief summary of the key language covered in the unit, such as unit theme, vocabulary, grammar, and listening, reading, speaking and writing skills.

Extra language points

This section provides explanations of three to nine extra language points from the conversation and reading passage that are not included in the "Language in use" section in the Student's Book, ranging from pronunciation and grammar to language usage. Teachers can refer to this section for other language points that may need to be explained to the students. A table showing the meaning of each character of certain new words is also provided should teachers want to show students the meaning of separate characters.

Teaching steps

This section provides ideas about how to deal with the text passages in each unit, how to facilitate students' own background knowledge about each unit topic, and how to carry out the activities with the students. Teaching steps are provided for both Lesson 1 and Lesson 2.

Answer key & audio scripts

Answer key and audio scripts of all activities are arranged in the same order as they appear in the Student's Book for easy reference.

ACTIVITY BANK

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

Activity Type A: Inferencing activities (Use the meanings of given words to work out the meanings of new words)

- 1 Ask students to look at the given words and their meanings. Tell them to pay attention to the similarities between the new words and the given words. For example, in Unit 1, 楼梯 (stairs) and 电梯 share 梯, 复印 (to make a copy) and 复印机 share 复印, 期刊 (periodicals) and 期刊室 share期刊, and 还 (return) and 还书 share 还.
- 2 Ask students to examine the different characters in each pair of words. Explain the formation of the compounds if necessary, e.g. a 电梯 carries people up or down the way stairs (楼梯) do, but is driven by electrical power. Therefore 电梯 means "lift or escalator".
- 3 Tell them to use the characters they already know, i.e. 电, 机, 室, 书 to guess the meanings of the new words. This activity aims to help students consolidate their knowledge of Chinese word formation for use as a reading skill when dealing with new words.
- 4 Give students time to do the activity. Walk around the classroom and provide help when necessary.
- 5 Ask different students to present their answers to each pair of words. Encourage others to listen and provide any different answers that they may have.
- 6 Check answers with the whole class.
- 7 Ask students to repeat the words after you.

Activity Type B: Inferencing activities (Use the meaning of the given words to work out the meaning of a shared character)

- 1 Ask students to look at the given words and their meanings. Tell them to pay attention to the character they share. For example, in Unit 3, the following words all share 末: 期末,周末 and 月末.
- 2 Ask students to pay attention to the meaning that the words share, e.g. "end" in "end of the semester", "weekend" and "end of the month".
- **3** Give students time to do the activity. Walk around the classroom and provide help when necessary.
- 4 Ask different students to present their answers to each pair of words. Encourage others to listen and provide any different answers that they may have
- 5 Check answers with the whole class.
- 6 Ask students to repeat the words after you.

Activity Type C: Matching activities (Match words with meanings / opposite meanings)

- 1 Ask students to read over the "New words" section very quickly, and then work in pairs and do the matching activity.
- 2 Give students time to complete the task. Walk around the classroom and provide help when necessary.
- 3 Ask one or two students to present their answers to the class. Encourage others to listen and provide any different answers that they may have.
- 4 Check answers with the whole class.
- 5 Ask students to repeat the words after you.
- 6 Now draw students' attention to characters. Tell them to find the similarity or difference in meaning and /

or shape of the characters. If necessary, provide some hints, e.g. radicals of the character to make the task easier.

7 Use flashcards of new words (characters on one side, pinyin and English on the other) to help students consolidate their memories of new words.

Activity Type D: Categorizing activities (Put words / phrases into specific categories)

- 1 Ask students to read all the words quickly and find what clues are provided.
- 2 Ask students to read through the "New words" section quickly and check the meanings of the new words given in the activity, e.g. in Unit 7, 高楼大厦, 嘈杂, 紧张, 轻松, 偏远地区.
- 3 Ask students to group the words according to their background knowledge of the categories provided. Give students time to complete the task.
- 4 Ask different students to present their answers. Encourage others to listen and provide any different answers that they may have.
- 5 Check answers with the whole class.
- 6 Encourage students to add more words that they know to each category.

Activity Type E: Describing activities (Use given words / phrases to describe pictures)

- 1 Ask students to examine the pictures to identify the target objects, or the features of the people or things.
- 2 Ask students to go over the words given and check if they understand all the meanings. If necessary, provide some hints to make the task easier, or ask them to check some of the words in the new words list.
- 3 Give students time to do the speaking task in pairs.
- 4 Ask different students to present their descriptions of the pictures. Note that different students may have different life experiences, so that answers may be diverse. This activity aims to activate students' background knowledge of the unit topic to help in learning the key words.

New words

Option 1

- 1 Draw students' attention to the brief notes about the context of the conversation in the rubric. Ask students about the Chinese words they know that can be used in the current context. For example, in Unit 1, what words can be used to describe a course? Students can refer to the "New words" section for ideas.
- 2 Ask students to go through the new words and read them aloud. Let students try first, and ask them to repeat after you if they have problems.
- 3 Focus students' attention on some homophones, if any. Explain that change of tones will change the meaning. For example, in Unit 1, practise the following characters with different pronunciations:

好 hǎo, hào 得 de, dé, děi

Option 2

- 1 Write down a new word you want to teach on the board.
- 2 Ask students to come up with words they already know that are related to the new word.
- 3 Write down those words on the board.
- 4 Read the words one by one and ask students to repeat after you.

Option 3

- 1 Prepare a set of flash cards, with a picture / character on one side, and pinyin / English on the other side.
- 2 Show the flash card (the picture / character side) of a new word to the class. Ask one student to identify the sound and meaning of the character. Encourage others to speak up if they have different ideas.
- 3 Ask the whole class to repeat the word after you several times.

Option 4

- 1 Prepare several sets of flash cards.
- 2 Ask students to work in pairs. Give each pair a set of flash cards. Ask the pairs to quiz each other about the new words they have just learned.
- 3 Walk around and offer help when needed.

Option 5: "Guess the word"

This option is best used for review of the new words.

- 1 Divide the class into two groups.
- 2 Ask one student (Student A) from Group 1 to come to the front and face the whole class.
- 3 Hold up a flashcard displaying the new word so that the whole class, except Student A, can see it.
- 4 Ask students in Group 1 to give Student A hints / clues about the word without actually saying it. If Student A successfully pinpoints the word after hearing all the clues, Group 1 scores a point. If the guess is wrong, Group 1 scores zero.
- 5 Move to another new word. Repeat Steps 3—4. Group 1 has the option to have another student guess the word.
- 6 After five minutes, total the score of Group 1 and let Group 2 come to the front.
- 7 Repeat Steps 2—5.
- 8 After another five minutes, total the score of Group 2. The group with the most points wins.

Conversation

Option 1

- 1 Ask students to go over the conversation quickly to get the main idea.
- 2 Ask some students to read out the key words to the rest of the class. Make sure that they can pronounce these words correctly. Provide help and practise the words that students find difficult to pronounce.
- 3 Play the audio. Ask students to listen carefully and

follow the Chinese characters on the pages as the recording goes on. For more capable students, ask them to close their books and listen to the recording only.

Option 2

- 1 Tell students about the context of the conversation.
- 2 Ask students to imagine what is going on in the conversation and what vocabulary the characters might use.
- **3** Teach students the most commonly used expressions in that particular context.
- 4 Play the audio and ask students to identify the characters.
- 5 Play the audio again. Ask students to identify the new words/expressions they have just learned.

Option 3

This option is best used for classes of more capable students.

- 1 Tell students about the context of the conversation.
- 2 Teach students the most commonly used expressions in that particular context.
- 3 Now ask students to close their books and listen for the main idea of the conversation.
- 4 Play the audio.
- 5 Ask students to work in pairs and tell each other what they think are the main ideas.
- 6 Now check the answers with the class. If necessary, play the audio again.

Activity Type F: Listening comprehension questions

- 1 Ask students to read the questions to get an idea of what to listen for.
- 2 Play the audio. Ask students to focus on listening and find out answers from the recording.
- 3 Check answers with the class by eliciting them from the students.

Activity Type G: Multiple-choice questions

- 1 Ask students to go over the questions and answer options quickly to get an idea of what will be covered and the options to choose from.
- 2 Play the audio. Ask students to concentrate on the recording and find out the correct answers.
- 3 Check answers in pairs or groups. If necessary, play the audio again.

Activity Type H: True or false questions

- 1 Ask students to go over the statements quickly to get an idea of the specific information to listen for.
- 2 Play the audio. Ask students to concentrate on the recording and find out the information they need.
- 3 Check answers in pairs or groups. If necessary, play the audio again.

Activity Type I: Blank-filling activities (Complete the sentences)

- 1 Ask students to scan the text of the conversation to identify the sentences showing the answers.
- 2 Check answers with the class by eliciting them from the students.

Activity Type J: Role-play / Speaking activities (Talk about activities in your own life)

Option 1

- 1 Check if students understand the target expressions necessary to do the speaking activity; for example, in Unit 8, how to express opinions and asking for or giving reasons.
- 2 Demonstrate the conversation with a more capable student. Use your own information.
- 3 Ask students to work in pairs or groups, and act out the conversation with their own information.

Option 2

- 1 Use your own information to demonstrate the speaking activity. For example, in Unit 8, when giving opinions, you can use 我认为,就我所知, etc.
- 2 Check that students are able to say the key words with the correct pronunciation and tones. They should also know the target language functions in the conversation; for example, in Unit 8, (1) giving opinions and explaining reasons; (2) expressing feelings and concerns; (3) describing daily routines.
- 3 Choose a more capable student to act out the conversation with you.
- 4 Ask students to work in pairs or groups, and act out the conversation with their own information.

Further listening

These are listening activities at the end of Vocabulary and listening.

Option 1

- 1 Ask students to read the rubric of the activity quickly to get the general background information on the listening passage, e.g., in Unit 1 Activity 5, Some students are talking about their choices of classes.
- 2 Ask students to imagine what will happen in the listening text. Have them look at the words 武术,书法,写作,中国音乐史,中国文化, to predict how these classes will be talked about, and what vocabulary might be used.
- 3 Play the audio and ask the students to do the first listening task. Tell them not to pay attention to the details, as the first activity involves listening for general ideas.
- 4 Ask one or two students to present their answers to the class. Then check answers with the whole class.
- 5 Before doing the second listening task, ask students to quickly go over the information given in the activity to get an idea of the specific information to listen for.
- 6 Play the audio again and ask the students to do the second listening task.

- 7 Ask students to work in pairs and check their answers.
- 8 Check answers with the whole class. If necessary, play the audio for the third time to check all the answers again.
- 9 Encourage more capable students to give more details of the listening passage.

Option 2

- 1 Ask students to quickly go over all the information given in the activities about what is going on in the listening passage. For example, in Unit 2 Activity 5, have them look at the table to obtain an idea of the topics, locations and specific questions.
- 2 Ask students to work in pairs and discuss what kind of questions and answers they might hear concerning the blanks in the activity. Ask more capable students to write down possible answers.
- 3 Play the audio and ask students to do the listening tasks in the sequence of the steps in the activity.
- 4 Ask different students to present their answers to the questions. Encourage others to listen and provide any different answers that they may have.
- 6 Play the audio again and check answers with the whole class.

Activity Type K: Sound / Tone discrimination activities (Differentiate the pinyin of the characters / tones of the sentences)

- 1 Ask students to read the sentences they are about to listen to, e.g. the five sentences in Unit 1.
- 2 Play the audio. Ask students to do the activity while listening to the recording.
- 3 Check the answers with the class by playing the audio again. From Level Three onwards, Pronunciation and speaking focuses more on the functional side of the language rather than pronunciation of individual sounds, so language items are presented in sentences or dialogues, not as characters or words.

Pronunciation and speaking

Activity Type L: Sentence repetition activities

- 1 Ask students to work in pairs and read the sentences to each other using the pinyin and tone clues.
- 2 Play the audio. Ask students to repeat the sentences after the recording.
- 3 Ask some students to read the sentences for the class. Demonstrate the correct pronunciation or tones if necessary.

Activity Type M: Pair / Group speaking activities

Option '

- 1 Ask students to go over the prompts quickly and make sure that they have enough vocabulary to use.
- 2 Give students time to do the speaking practice. Walk around the classroom and provide help when necessary.
- 3 Ask some students to do the speaking task in front of the class.

Option 2

- 1 Ask students to write down the key words on a piece of paper, for example, class-related words in Unit 1.
- 2 Ask students to practise using the key words on their own.
- 3 Ask students to read the prompts, paying attention to the tones of the sentences.
- 4 Have students work in pairs or groups to do the speaking task. Walk around the classroom and provide help when necessary.
- 5 Ask two or three pairs to do the speaking task in front of the class.
- 6 Explain any problems that students may have in the class.

Chinese to go

1 Elicit from the conversation some commonly-used phrases related to the unit topic, for example, in Unit 1, the phrases used for making decisions. Write these

phrases on the board.

- 2 Demonstrate the correct pronunciation of these phrases, and then ask students to practise saying them. Walk around the classroom and provide help when necessary.
- 3 Play the audio. Ask students to repeat the sentences chorally and individually.
- 4 Model the pronunciation of the words / expressions that students find difficult to pronounce. Read the sentences aloud with the whole class.

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

Activity Type N: Checking activities (Find words / objects / events related to your life)

- 1 Ask students to look at the words and work out their meanings by using character clues.
- 2 Have students work in pairs and do the activity.
- 3 Check the answers with the class.

Activity Type O: Inferencing activities (Use the meaning of given words to work out the meaning of a shared characters)

- 1 Ask students to look at the given words and their meanings. Tell them to pay attention to the character they share. For example, in Unit 5, 降 in 降雨 and 降雪.
- 2 Ask students to pay attention to the meaning the words share, e.g. "fall" in "rainfall" and "snowfall".
- 3 Give students time to do this activity. Walk around the classroom and provide help when necessary.
- 4 Ask different students to present their answers to each pair of words. Encourage others to listen and provide any different anwers that they may have.
- 5 Check answer s with the whole class.
- 6 Ask students to repeat the words after you.

Activity Type P: Matching activities (Match words with meanings / pictures).

Option 1

- 1 Ask students to look at the words and find the similarities and differences between some similar characters.
- 2 Ask students to match the words with the meanings or pictures.
- 3 Check the answers in pairs or groups.

Option 2

Use sketches to help students understand the formation of some Chinese characters.

- 1 Show students sketches which look like the shape of ancient Chinese characters.
- 2 Ask students to match the radicals / characters with the sketches.
- 3 Show students other characters that can be found in the target words and ask them to guess their meanings.
- 4 Write a character on the board and ask students to choose the correct meaning from among several options.

Activity Type Q: Reading comprehension questions (Answer questions / Check true statements)

Option 1

- 1 Ask students to look at the picture or design of the reading text, and elicit answers about the context and text type.
- 2 Ask students to read the questions / statements to get an idea of what to read for. Make sure they understand the questions.
- 3 Ask students to read the text and work out the answers.
- 4 Check the answers with the class.

Option 2

1 Ask students to form groups, with each member

- looking at one part of the reading text, either a few sentences or a paragraph.
- 2 Ask students to skim the text to see whether it contains any characters from the "New words" list. Remind students that they do not need to fully understand the meaning of the sentences in their part of the text at this stage.
- 3 Ask students to tell the other members of their group about their findings.
- 4 Ask students to read the questions quickly to get an idea of what to read for.
- 5 Play the audio and ask students to point at the characters they hear as the recording is playing.
- 6 Answer the questions in groups.
- 7 Play the audio again and ask students to repeat.

Activity Type R: Matching activities (Match questions with information or answers)

- 1 Ask students to review the key words in the sentences.
- 2 Ask students to do the matching activity individually or in pairs.
- 3 Check answers with the class by eliciting them from the students.

Activity Type S: Pair / Group speaking activities

- 1 Ask students to do the speaking practice in pairs or groups.
- 2 Ask some students to do the speaking task in front of the class.
- 3 Address problems that students may have during the speaking practice.

Activity Type T: Writing activities

- 1 Ask students to read the prompts and make sure they understand what to write.
- 2 Ask students to plan what they are going to write, and determine the content, structure and key vocabulary.
- 3 Ask students to go over the reading text again, if

- necessary, to familiarize themselves with the key language points or sentence patterns.
- 4 Give students time to do the writing. Walk around the classroom and provide help when necessary.
- 5 Ask students to work in pairs and check each other's work.
- 6 Ask some volunteers to present their writings in front of the class.
- 7 Comment on their work, confirming what is good and what could be improved about them.
- 8 Ask students to revise their writings as part of their homework.

Language in use

Activity Type U: Sample analysis activities (Look at the sentences and check the correct explanations)

Option 1

- 1 Ask students to work in pairs and look at the sample sentences, and then the explanations. Make sure they understand all the words.
- 2 Give students time to check the correct explanations.
- 3 Check answers with the class. Explain or elicit explanations from students as to why some options are wrong.
- 4 Ask students to turn to the specified pages of their books for grammar reference.

Option 2

- 1 Ask students what they know about certain grammar / language rules.
- 2 Ask two or three volunteers to provide sample sentences. Correct them if necessary.
- **3** Write down sample sentences offered by students on the board.
- 4 Ask students to work in pairs, and work out the rules collectively.
- 5 Ask volunteers to offer their rules. Elicit discussion with

the whole class.

- 6 Offer the correct explanations of the rules.
- 7 Ask students to turn to the specified pages of their books for grammar reference.

Activity Type V: Grammar practice activities

- Check the correct sentences.
- Ask questions about the underlined parts of the sentences.
- Write questions for the answers.
- Rewrite the sentences using the target words.
- Join the two sentences together using the target words.
- Complete the sentences with the words in the box.
- Complete the phrases with the appropriate words.
- Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
- Write the sentences in Chinese.
- Translate the sentences into English.
- Write a question and an appropriate answer for the pictures.
- Put the words in the correct places in the sentences.
- Make sentences using the target words.
- 1 Ask students to do the activities using the language rules.
- 2 Ask some students to present their answers in front of the class. Tell the others to listen carefully and speak out if they see any problems with the presented answers.
- 3 Refer students to the grammar reference at the back of their books when necessary.
- 4 As an additional practice, ask students to find sentences in the conversation or reading passage showing the language rules covered in Activity 1.

LESSON 3

Communication activity

Activity Type W: Pair / Group communication activities

Option 1

- 1 Ask students to read the instructions carefully and make sure they understand the steps.
- 2 If necessary, demonstrate the communication activity with one or two students.
- 3 Ask students to work in pairs or groups and complete the task.
- 4 Walk around the classroom and monitor students' progress. Provide help when necessary.
- 5 Evaluate and summarize students' performance on the task by providing coaching on what needs to be improved.

Option 2

- 1 Review the pronunciation and tones of key words that could be used in the activity.
- 2 Ask students to practise saying the key words with the correct tones. Use different ways to elicit students' active participation in completing the communication task. Encourage physical movements to create a natural environment for students to use the language communicatively.

Teaching tip

Please note that the main aim of this activity is fluency rather than accuracy. Focus on whether students can use the target language to express their ideas successfully. Do not correct grammar mistakes while the activity is going on. Provide guidance on common major language issues that students have problems with at the end of the activity as part of the summary section.

Cultural corner

Option 1

- 1 Ask students to read the passage quickly to get an idea of the cultural or language aspects related to the unit topic.
- 2 Ask students to share or discuss their understanding in pairs or in groups. More capable students can compare this with their own culture and discuss the differences or similarities.
- 3 Ask some students to present their understanding and results of their discussion to the class. Remind them to provide examples to illustrate their points.

Option 2

1 Ask students to use the Internet to do some research on the topic as part of their assignment.

- 2 Ask volunteers to share their research results with the whole class. Ask students to pay attention to disparities between students' research and what is offered in the textbook.
- 3 Ask students to revise and / or add more details to the cultural corner article based on their own research and results of their discussion.

Vocabulary review

All the new words from the unit are listed alphabetically according to their pinyin to help further consolidate students' vocabulary. Blanks are included to distinguish between the words to recognize and the words to write, which is based on the HSK vocabulary list for different levels. Students may complete the blanks individually or in pairs, and check their answers against the overall vocabulary list at the end of their books.

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 1 你是怎么选的? How did you choose?

Unit overview

Theme Vocabulary Grammar College courses and requirements Words for course requirements

- Talking about results using resultative complements
- Talking about the future using 会/将
- Giving extra information using 再 说/而目
- Expressing preferences using 还 是……吧

Listening

Reading

Asking for and giving advice;

understanding feelings and concerns
Understanding course requirements

and difficulty levels

Speaking Asking for information; showing

concern

Writing Writing an email asking for or giving

information

Extra language points

Heteronyms: 好, 要, 的, 了, 得

Pinyin	Meaning	Example
好 hǎo	good	好看
好 hào	be fond of; be keen on	爱好,喜好

Pinyin	Meaning	Example
要 yào	want; important	我要走了。 重要
要 yāo	demand; require; requirement	课程要求
的 dì	target	学习目的
	(used after an attribute)	好看的风景
的 de	(used to form a noun phrase or nominal expression)	我的老师
了 liǎo	know clearly; end; finish; settle; dispose	决定不了 了解
了 le:	(particle and auxiliary) verb 了 to express past action sentence 了 to indicate a statement	马克去年选 了武术课。 阿曼达选好 课了。
得 děi	need; must; have to	我得走了。
得 dé	get; obtain; gain	得病
得 de	(auxiliary) used between a verb or an adjective and its complement to indicate result or degree	跑得快 好得很 吃得完

为/根据

Subject Intention / purpose / precondition		Verb	Objective
	为学生以后进 一步学习中国 历史	打好	基础。
	将根据学生的 平时表现和期 末考试成绩	进行 评估。	
More exa	amples:		
	为去中国学习	做	准备。
	为掌握更多的 知识	多学习	一门课。
马克	根据自己的爱 好	选了	这个学期的选修课。
我们	根据情况	决定	明天讨论的重点。

提高

In Chinese, 提高 is always followed by scales / grades / aptitudes which can increase or decrease.

Common mistake:

*提高中文*提高我的中文

Commonly used expressions with 提高:

提高中文水平

提高工作能力

提高服务标准

提高生活质量

时候/时间

时候 means "time; duration of time; when" in relation to a specific action or issue. The focus is on the action or the issue.

他来的时候正下雨呢。

他有时候来。

什么时候来?

时间 means "clock time; scheduled time" which can be interpreted in and quantified in minutes / hours.

Common mistake:

- *你有时候吗?
- *等你有时候,你来看我。

"Free" and "time" in the above two sentences refer to clock time which can be quantified in minutes and hours. Therefore 时间 is the right word. So 时间 should replace 时候.

Compare:

飞机起飞的时候, 我们都在机场。

飞机起飞的时间是三点。

Measure word 门

门 is a measure word for subjects, skills and knowledge. For example, 一门课, 一门技术, 一 门知识.

Common mistake: *我今天有两个课, 一个语言课, 一个历史课。

课堂/教室/班/课

课堂	课堂表现
class session	在课堂上
教室	教室的门
classroom	在教室里
班 class	班级 一班、二班······ 在班里 / 上 in the class 中文班 Chinese class
课 lesson, subject, teaching stage	课文 第一课、第二课 上课、下课 中文课 Chinese lesson

Formal and informal words

Formal
结束
使用
需要
称
每周
阅读 is followed by a two-
character noun phrase: 阅读书籍、阅读报纸

Similar forms of characters

Instruct students to compare the characters in each group, then find the differences and guess the meanings based on the different structural parts or radicals.

古文	评估	故事	做		
确实	阅读	买, 卖			
二胡	湖				
表现	演奏				
口试	武术	现代	成绩	找	我
平时	评估				
基本	工具				

见/贝;光/学

The strokes at the bottom / upper parts of the two characters in each pair are different. It is very common for students to confuse them.

LESSON 1

选修课	修 repair; mend; trim
根据	根 root (of a plant); thoroughly; completely; 据 according to; evidence
武术	武 military; fierce; 术 art; skill; technique; tactics
机会	机 machine; crucial point; chance; 会 gathering; be skilful at, possibility
商务	商 discuss; consult; trade; commerce; 务affair; business; be sure to
确实	确 reliable; firmly; 实 solid; true; real
简单	简 brief; simplified; bamboo slips; 单 single; odd; plain

担 carry on a shoulder pole; take on;

时 time; current; 候 season; condition;

耐 be able to bear or endure

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

undertake

state

化 transform

STEP 1

相心

心情

时候

文化

Instruct students to work in groups of three or four. Ask students to look at *New words* on page 17 and identify the characters they have learnt before. Associate students' pre-knowledge of the vocabulary with the new phrases. (See next page for example.)

Learnt words	New words	
再见	再说	
意思, 不好意思	没意思,有意思	
开心, 小心, 关心	担心, 耐心	
报纸, 预报; 名字, 姓名	报名	

Alternative activity:

Instruct students to cover the columns of the characters / pinyin and only look at the English; to repeat the new words after the teacher; and to try to establish a mental image of the tones and pronunciations while reading along.

Tips:

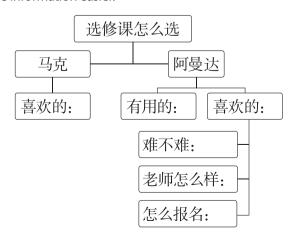
- 1. The teacher may stop after every five words or phrases to give the students an opportunity to practise with each other, and to memorize the pronunciations and tones.
- 2. Stress the tone and pronunciation of 好 in 爱好.

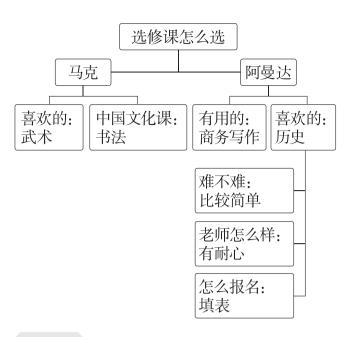
STEP 2

Ask students to listen to the recording once to understand who is seeking advice and who is giving advice.

STEP 3

On the board, elaborate on the development of the content points and the interrelationships between points in a flow chart as below. This can help students visualize the interrelationships and make mental processing of the information easier.



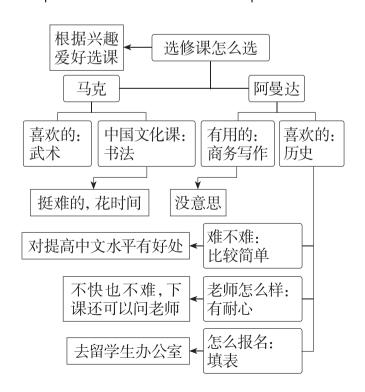


STEP 4

Instruct students to listen to the recording again and focus their attention on the advice given in response to Amanda's questions.

STEP 5

Add the additional information or vocabulary related to the points in class discussion. For example:



STEP 6

Have the students listen to the recording again if necessary. Instruct students to orally answer the questions in Activity 2 on page 16.

LESSON 2

11000	dina	tha	Words
			words

名称	称 (formal) say, state
评估	评 comment; criticize; review; judge; 估 estimate
概况	概 general; approximate; 况 condition; situation;
目的	目 eye; a list of things; catalogue; 的 target
内容	内 inner; within; inside; 容 contain; tolerate; permit; facial expression
基础	基 basic; primary; 础 plinth
基本	本 root or stem of a plant; origin
发展	发 despatch; 展 spread out; unfold; exhibition
过程	程 regulation; procedure; journey
讨论	讨 denounce; demand; ask for; beg for; 论 talk about; discourse; view; opinion; statement
知识	知 realize; be aware of; inform; notify; 识 (formal) remember; commit to memory; mark; sign
传统	传 pass on; hand down; spread; transmit; 统 gather into one; unite; any tube- shaped part of a piece of clothing, etc.

乐器	器 implement; utensil; ware; organ;
演奏	奏 play (music)
表现	表 surface; external; show; express; 现 present; current; existing
成绩	成 become; turn into; fully developed; fully grown; established; 绩 accomplishment; merit
进行	进 advance; move forward; enter; 行 travel; be current; circulate; behaviour; conduct; all right
要求	要 demand; ask; force; 求 beg; request
掌握	掌 palm; hold in one's hand; be in charge of; 握 hold; grasp
结束	/+ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
~H / IC	结 tie; knit; knot; form; settle; conclude
	结 tie; knit; knot; form; settle; conclude 束 bind; bunch; control; restrain
区别	
,	束 bind; bunch; control; restrain 区 area; district; classify; 别 leave;

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Before looking at *New words*, instruct students to guess the key phrases in the reading text, by e.g. matching the characters in Column A with those in Column B to derive the new words in Column C. (See next page.)

STEP 2

Instruct students to check the meanings against the *New words* on page 20.

Α	В	С
1 演 yǎn: act (on stage); perform	a 现 xiàn: present; current; existing	i to assess, assessment
2 概 gài: general; approximate	b础 chǔ: plinth	ii general introduction
3 基 jī: basic; primary	c 估 gū: estimate	iii foundation
4表 biǎo: surface; external; show; express	d 况 kuàng: condition; situation	iv requirement
5 评 píng: comment; criticize; review; judge	e 论 lùn:talkabout; discourse; view; opinion; statement	v behaviour
6要 yāo: demand; ask; force	f奏 zòu: play (musical instrument)	vi discuss, discussion
7 讨 tǎo: denounce; beg for	g 的 dì: target	vii play music
8 目 mù: eye; a list of things; catalogue	h 求 qiú: beg; request	viii purpose

STEP 3

Instruct students to skim through the reading text to find the key phrases. Have them count how many times the phrases appear in the text.

Tip:

These key phrases are in the titles, so students will get a brief idea of the text without going through the details.

STEP 4

Instruct students to predict the content based on the titles.

STEP 5

Instruct students to find the synonyms or antonyms in the text, e.g:

Synonyms: 古代—传统—古文

Antonyms: 古代—现代; 考试成绩—平时表现

Tip:

平时 is translated as "regular class" in the context of the lesson. The usual translation of 平时 is "usually, generally".

Alternative activity:

Instruct students to review the new words in Lesson 1 and find out which words appear in both lessons, e.g.

水平,平时;进一步,进行;容易,内容;方法,书法,语法.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 2 1阿曼达要选文化课。
 - 2马克建议阿曼达根据自己的兴趣爱好选课。
 - 3阿曼达最后决定选中国历史课。
- 3 中国功夫, 武术课, 商务, 有用, 中国历史, 有耐心
- 4 1a, 2c, 3c
- 5 武术,中国音乐史,中国文化,书法同学一: 2a;同学二: 1b, 4d;同学三: 3c

[Track 1-5]

同学一: 我还是选修武术课吧。我的中文 水平不好, 别的选修课可能听不懂。武术 课听不懂也能上, 再说也比较有意思。

同学二:我对中国音乐很感兴趣,想选中国音乐史。不过听说这门课用的词挺难的,我的中文水平不够怎么办?中国文化课也挺好。而且听说很简单,没有考试。要不我先都选上,过两个星期再决定。

同学三:书法课很有用,对我提高汉字水平 有好处。别的课都没什么用,而且很花时 间。我就决定选这门课了。

Pronunciation and speaking

1 from strong to weak: 4, 1, 3, 2, 5

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

3 [Students' answers may vary]

秦朝: 兵马俑; 汉朝: 汉武帝, 汉字, 汉族; 三国:《三国志》, 诸葛亮, 曹操; 明朝: 郑和, 明太祖(朱元璋); 清朝: 最后一个皇帝

- 4
- 5 1中国历史概况课重点介绍明、清两个朝代。
 - 2二胡演奏课每周上两个小时,没有作业。
 - 3二胡演奏课没有笔试。
 - 4学生将可以使用工具书阅读简单的古文。
- 6 1邮件是写给黄老师的。
 - 2阿曼达想了解上课是不是只能用中文;一个星期上几次课;一共有几次考试。
- 7 1c, 2b, 3d, 4a
- 8 [Students' answers may vary]

阿曼达:

你好!

欢迎你选修"中国历史概况"!这门课程每周上三次课,每次课一个小时。上课的时候,如果听不懂,学生可以要求老师说慢一些,或者重复讲过的内容。课后,学生也可以找老师来问问题。这门课程共有五次考试。希望你能从这门课程中学到有用的知识。

祝

好!

黄老师 9月11号

Language in use

Talking about results using resultative complements

- 1 1, 2
- 2 1 她刚才说什么了? 我没听懂。
 - 2 我还没有决定好选什么选修课。
 - 3 你还没做完作业吗?
 - 4学习汉语, 打好基础是非常重要的。
 - 5 你读完这本书了吗?

Talking about the future using 会 or 将

- 1 1
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1毕业以后, 我将留在中国工作。
 - 2 学了两年中文以后, 学生们会写很长的语作文了。
 - 3 你给黄老师写信, 黄老师会很快回复的。

Giving extra information using 再说 or 而且

- 1 1
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1英文商务写作课非常有用,而且可以提高你的写作水平。

- 2暑假你应该去工作。工作很重要,再说,在工作中你还可以学习中文。
- 3周末我们去看京剧吧,能了解中国文化,而 且那附近还有个很好的饭馆。

Expressing preferences using 还是……吧

- 1 1,3
- 2 1我还是先跟我妈妈说这件事吧。
 - 2 这门课你还是先报名吧, 因为很多人对这门课感兴趣。
 - 3-我很担心这次考试会太难。
 - 一你还是给老师发个电子邮件吧。

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 选修, 听起来, 简单, 语言, 耐心, 好处, 重点, 课堂讨论, 了解, 平时表现
- 2 1a, 2b, 3b, 4a, 5a
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1而目还要找对方向
 - 2还是别选这门课了
 - 3这里将变得非常不一样
 - 4想明白了
- 4 1想要学习一门外语, 你必须非常有耐心。
 - 2二胡的基本演奏方法非常简单。
 - 3 你知道如何使用工具书阅读古代汉语吗?
 - 4老师会根据期末考试对学生的汉语水平进行评估。
 - 5 学期结束的时候, 你将对明朝的历史有很多了解。
- 5 你好:祝:好!:9月12号
 - 1这个学生叫徐佳。
 - 2 她学习英文已经两年多了, 英文水平不是特别好。

- 3 学校 ESL 的选修课有:《英国文化简介》《美国历史概况》《美国现代音乐》《英文商务写作》《英美报刊阅读》。
- 6 [Student's answers may vary]

徐佳:

你好!

我觉得你应该根据自己的兴趣爱好来选课。你学习英文已经两年多了,应该不用担心上课会听不懂。我个人比较喜欢《英国文化简介》,它能让你对西方文化有一些了解。《英文商务写作》和《英美报刊阅读》比较实用,可以提高你的写作和阅读能力。你可以根据自己的情况来选择。

祝

好!

阿曼达 9月13号

Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1d, 2c, 3b, 4a
 - 5花:6报名表:7时间:8语言课
- 2 1 我建议你根据自己的爱好选择。
 - 2你可以选你感兴趣的课,比如,中国文学。
 - 3是的,但这门课确实很难。
 - 4这门课的老师很耐心,而且说话也很慢。我们都听得懂。
 - 5因为我喜欢这门课,而且这门课简单。
 - 6我也觉得这门课不错,而且很有用。
- 3 1中国文化课,有趣,学习中文,耐心,认真 听,难;2中国文化,有用,难,简单;3商务 写作,枯燥,汉语水平

Pronunciation

- 4 1 特别, 挺: 2 很, 挺: 3 特别, 挺: 4 很, 太
- 5 有点,特别,不太,挺,很
 - 1中国文化课最难。
 - 2中国文化课更难。
 - 3 历史课不是太难。

[Track 2]

选修课这么多,该选什么呢?中国民歌课很有意思,不过有点难。中国文化课特别难,我担心学不好。上历史课都得用中文,估计也不太容易。据说写作课也挺难的,要用很多很难的词。

Conversation and listening

6 1选修课; 2提高; 3语言; 4听起来; 5确实;
6机会; 7有意思; 8比方说; 9根据; 10特别;
11大多数时候; 12有耐心; 13好处; 14报名;
15填

True statements: 18, 19

- 21 因为他的汉语水平还不太高, 所以想学点儿有用的东西。
- 22 王玉觉得中国文化课比较有意思。
- 23 因为永民喜欢唱歌。
- 24 王玉认为应该根据自己的兴趣爱好洗。
- 7 1 商务汉语,有用,商务,词,句子,找工作,花时间,难
 - 2语言和文化,文化知识,简单,听懂,汉语,中国文化
 - 3兴趣爱好,功夫电影,武术课,武术,武术
 - 4写作,写作文,有用,有耐心,写作

[Track 3]

新学期开始了,又到了选课的时候,那么多选修课,应该选哪一门呢?我们请四位高年级的同学来谈一谈他们最喜欢的选修课,希望对新同学能有一些帮助。

同学一: 我最喜欢的选修课是商务汉语课,这门课非常有用,我学到了很多在商务活动中需要的词和句子,这对我以后找工作也非常有帮助。不过,这门课挺花时间的,考试也比较难。

同学二: 我最喜欢的课是"语言和文化"这 门课。这门课听起来好像没什么 意思,但老师讲的一些汉语中的 文化知识非常有趣,而且老师上 课用的中文挺简单的,大多数时 候都能听懂。现在,我对汉语和中 国文化都有了更多了解。

同学三: 我认为根据自己的兴趣爱好选课是最重要的。我一直很喜欢中国的功夫电影, 所以去年选了武术课。这真是一个学武术的好机会, 我在课上认识了很多喜欢武术的朋友, 我们现在还经常一起练习武术。

同学四: 我去年选了写作课,虽然每个星期都得花很多时间写作文,但确实挺有用的,而且老师也很有耐心。上过这门课以后,我的写作水平提高了很多。

LESSON 2

Reading

1 简单; 耐心。

过程;知识;基本方法;特别有意思。

区别: 写东西: 很有用。

高级; 挺难的

1 a, 2 c, 3 c, 4 a, 5 c

- 2 1老师将根据平时表现和比赛结果进行评估。
 - 2 商务课的重点是掌握商务写作与其他写作的区别,还有商务写作的基本内容和方法。
 - 3 这门课要求每周交一次作业,写300个汉字。
 - 4 好处是对汉语水平比较高的学生很有用,问题是这门课很难,要求学生的汉语水平达到高级。

Grammar

- 5 2,5
- 6 1 我已经快看完了。
 - 2要想听懂不是很容易。
 - 3 因为我还没准备好。
 - 4哪里都找不到。
- 7 1将; 2会; 3会; 4将; 5会
 - 6今年的学校运动会将在四月底开始。
 - 7学汉语对以后找工作会有很大帮助的。
 - 8下周末我会去春游。
 - 9寒假里我和家人会去海南旅游。
- 8 1 商务写作课对提高汉语水平有好处,而且对 找工作也有好处。
 - 2中国民歌课很有意思,再说用的中文也很简单。

- 3 武术课对身体有好处, 而且老师也很有耐心。
- 9 1 我觉得你还是先选两门吧。
 - 2 我建议你还是选一门能提高汉语水平的 课吧。
 - 3 如果你不是特别忙, 你还是选这门课吧。
 - 4 这门课用的汉语不是太难, 你还是选这门课吧。
 - 5 我还是多花些时间在学校好好学习吧。
- 10 1将会提高汉语水平有很大帮助
 - 2 再说正确使用工具书对以后的学习也是十 分重要的
 - 3还是别再选第四门了吧
 - 4 问清楚再选

Unit Quiz

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 b
- 4会; 5 而且; 6 再说; 7将

[Students' answers may vary]

- 8还是选一门简单的课吧。
- 9我们还没有讨论完。
- 10 而且可以提高汉语水平。
- 11 还是不要选这门课了。
- 12 c, 13 b, 14 a, 15 b, 16 c, 17 b, 18 a,
- 19 c, 20 b, 21 c, 22 a, 23 b, 24 c

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25 明朝和清朝两个朝代。
- 26 根据期末考试成绩和平时表现进行评估。
- 27 学生了解基本的音乐知识。
- 28 掌握了五百个以上的汉字。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 2 您具体想找什么? What are you looking for specifically?

Unit overview

Theme Vocabulary Books, libraries and book reviews Directions and sections inside a building, book review essentials

Grammar

- Limiting the range of statements using 对······来说
- Emphasizing facts and negating assumptions using 不是……而是……
- Expressing surprise using 没想到
- Making recommendations using 给……推荐

Listening

Identifying directions and locations, understanding general comments

about books

Reading Speaking Understanding simple book reviews
Asking for and giving directions,
asking for and giving opinions

about books and libraries

Writing

Writing a simple book review

Extra language points

帮/帮忙/帮助

帮: to help someone do some specific work

他帮我做饭。

帮忙 is used after the person who is helped.

她常给我帮忙;他(给我)帮了一个大忙。

帮助: to help / offer assistance to someone to progress towards an achievement; to support someone to overcome a difficulty

他帮助我复习。

我复习考试的时候,他给了我很大的帮助。

帮助 is more formal than 帮.

Compare: 他帮我选课。

他帮助我学习中文。

间/房/室/厅/馆

Formality from greatest to least: 间, 房, 室, 厅, 馆

间: a casual room, e.g. 洗手间, 洗澡间 (compare: 浴室/盥洗室)

房: a room (where activities are carried out with the assistance of certain equipment), e.g. 厨房, 洗衣房, 健身房, 暖房, 书房

室: a room for a specific type of business, usually requiring quietness, orderliness and neatness: 办公室,期刊室,教室,学习室,卧室.

房间: a room (in general, not a specific kind), e.g. 一个 / 间房间. 一个 / 间 cannot be used directly before 间 and 室: 一个洗手间, 一个 / 间厨房, 一个教室

厅: lounge room in a house; hall (for gatherings, meetings, concerts etc.), e.g. 客厅, 音乐厅 (sometimes a larger, livelier room for more elegant gatherings)

馆: accommodation for guests; embassy; legation or consulate, e.g. 会馆, 茶馆; a place for cultural activities, e.g. 图书馆, 博物馆

Compare: 饭厅, 饭馆; 舞厅, 武馆

推荐: recommend

给 + person + 推荐 + noun: 他给我们推荐最新的旅游路线。

推荐 + person + verb: 我们推荐他当你们的导游。

厚

厚 is used to express thickness, e.g. 衣服很厚, 书很厚. 厚 can also be used to describe kindness, generosity, etc.: 厚爱, 厚礼.

厚 cannot be used to express density in Chinese. For example, 厚 does not work in the sentence "the sauce is too thick" in Chinese. The correct Chinese is 太干 / 太稠了.

丰富: rich, abundant

丰富 means "rich / abundant (in something)"; it cannot be used to describe a person.

他使用的语言很丰富。

He is rich = 他很有钱

合适 / 适合

合适: suitable (adj.)

这件衣服很合适。

noun+对+person+很合适:

这件衣服对我很合适。

适合: suit, fit (v.)

这件衣服适合我。

适合 + verb

他适合当老师。

他不适合参加这个比赛。

noun + 适合作 + noun: indicates something is suitable to be used as another thing

这个东西话合作生日礼物。

λij

人门: learn the rudiments of a subject; elementary course; cross a threshold

他是我的汉语入门老师。

《数学入门》 Gateway to Maths

入门 cannot take an object. It is always placed after the subject that is learnt. For example:

- 一他学书法入门了没有?
- 一没呢, 过几个月才能入门吧。

Formal and informal words

Informal	Formal
书	书籍
谢谢	感谢

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

图书 图 picture; drawing; scheme; plan; 管理员 管 be in charge of; subject sb. to discipline;

理 reason; put in order; tidy up; pay attention to; manage; run; administer;

员 person engaged in some field of

activity; member

推荐 推 push; promote; advance;

荐 recommend

经典 经 constant; regular; pass through;

undergo; endure; 典 standard work of scholarship; literary quotation; ceremony

作者 作 compose; write; work; pretend; affect;

regard as; 者 used after an adjective or verb

as a substitute for a person or a thing

建议 建 build; establish; set up; propose;

议 exchange views on; views

复印机 复duplicate; repeat; 印 print; stamp

期刊室 期刊 periodical; 期 period; cycle;

stage;刊 publication

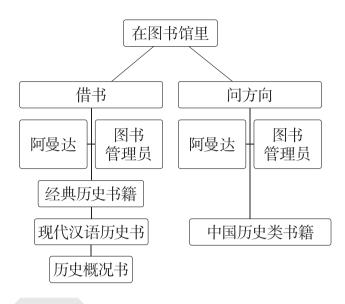
Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Read the *New words* on page 29 and ask students to predict how many topics will appear with these new words in the listening text. Play the recording and instruct students to count the number of topics.

STEP 2

Ask students to talk in pairs about the number of topics in the listening and compare their findings with their predictions. Draw a flow chart on the board showing the topics, e.g.



STEP 3

Play the recording again and instruct students to add details to the topics.

STEP 4

Read the questions in Activity 2 on page 28 and ask the students to answer the questions in small groups. Note that students' language abilities could be at different levels. If the majority find it hard to answer the questions, let the students listen one more time.

STEP 5

Instruct students to work in groups. Ask them to compare their experiences with the recording and talk about similarities and differences.

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

网络 络 subsidiary channels in the human

body through which vital energy, blood and nutriment circulate; hold

sth in place with a net

博士 博 abundant; plentiful; win; gain

适合	适 fit; proper; right; 合 combine; whole; be equal to
更替	更 change; 替 take the place of; substitute for
世纪	世 lifetime; era; world; 纪 discipline; put down in writing; record
优点	优 excellent
丰富	丰 abundant; plentiful; great; 富 wealthy
缺点	缺 be short of; lack; incomplete
恐怕	恐 terrify; intimidate; 怕 fear; dread
入迷	人 enter; join; be admitted into; 迷 be confused; be lost; be fascinated by; be crazy about
战争	战 battle; fight; 争 contend; argue
法律	法 method; way; mode; Legalism; 律 law; rule; keep under control
吸引人	吸 inhale; breathe in; draw; absorb; 引 lead; guide
强烈	强 strong; powerful; by force; 烈 violent

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Write the words 优点 and 缺点 on the board. Repeat the words and help students associate the pronunciation with a sentence, e.g. 我好朋友有很多优点. Stress the characters 友, 有 and 优. Ask students to think about the sounds and radicals, as well as the possible meanings. Then have them guess which one of the two words means "strong point" and which one means "weak point".

STEP 2

Put students in groups of three or four. Instruct students not to look at their books. Column A contains the new words. Ask students to find the words or radicals which they have learnt before and use them as clues to match the words with their corresponding pinyin in Column B and the meanings in Column C.

Α	В		С
1 网络	a chūxuézhě	i	beginning student; beginner
2 书评	b shǐqián	ii	book review
3教材	c rùmén	iii	booklist; title catalogue
4史前	d túshuō	iv	learn the rudiments of a subject; elementary course, cross the threshold
5 初学者	e shūmù	٧	network
6图说	f shūpíng	vi	picture illustration
7 书目	g jiàocái	vii	prehistoric
8战争	h wăngluò	viii	teaching material
9人门	i zhànzhēng	ix	war

STEP 3

Ask students to report to the class and give reasons for matching as they did. Check answers with the *New words* on page 33.

STEP 4

Instruct students to work in groups of three or four and to check the characters in the *New words* on page 33. Have them find the characters which have already appeared in previous units, e.g. 书目一目的, 艺术一武术, 书评一评估.

Tip:

It will help students consolidate their understanding of the new phrases if they are reminded of the "decoding" of the shared characters.

STEP 5

Swap students between groups and have them report their findings in their new groups.

STEP 6

STEP 7

Focus students' attention on the forms of the following characters by pointing out the similar and different parts in each group.

一直	吸引	强烈	博士	快
具体	初级	虽然	特别	缺点
	奶奶			

Homophones:

更替 gēngtì, 更 gèng

STEP 8

Ask students to skim the reading texts and find how many times 是 appears.

《中国历史入门》: 优点是; 缺点是; 要是

《图说中国历史》: 只是;不是;而是;要是;可是

Also ask students to find $\bar{\eta}$ and $\bar{\chi}$ in the texts. Then check students' understanding of the phrases and sentences.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 电梯 elevator, 复印机 photocopier, 期刊室 periodical room, 还书 return books
- 2 1 阿曼达要找中国历史方面的书。
 - 2图书管理员推荐了《史记》和《三国志》。
 - 3阿曼达想找关于明朝和清朝的书。
 - 4 阿曼达要找的书在第148架。坐电梯到三层, 出了电梯左转,经过期刊室,就看到中国历 史类书籍了。
- 3 1中国历史类书籍; 2期刊室; 3复印机; 4电梯
- 4 2, 3
- 5 2 选修课报名处; 3 图书馆 / 书店; 4 商场; 5 机 场; 6展览馆 / 博物馆
- 6 2报名选修二胡课; 3 找音乐类书籍; 4 找卖 男士服装的地方; 5 找176号登机口; 6 找清代 瓷器展的位置

[Track 1-10]

- 1 您好! 需要帮忙吗?
 - 一你好。我要三张后天去北京的火车票。
- 2 您好! 需要帮忙吗?
 - 一你好,我想选修二胡课,是在这里报 名吗?
- 3 你好! 有什么要帮忙的吗?
 - 一请问音乐类书籍在几层?
- 4 你好! 请问有什么需要吗?
 - 一请问男士服装在几层?
- 5 您有什么需要吗?
 - 一去176号登机口怎么走?

- 6一你好,有什么需要帮忙的吗?
 - 一请问,中国清代瓷器展在几层?

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 1 传统,日常生活,宗教,哲学,艺术,法律,历史,战争
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]

《走遍中国》这套课本很吸引人,图片漂亮, 文字生动、真实。第一、二册很适合初学者, 作为汉语学习的人门教材,对学生的汉语水 平要求不高。

- 3 1, 4
- 4 1书名是《图说中国历史》。
 - 2 这本书的内容是中国传统文化方面的,有哲学、宗教、艺术、法律,还有普通人的生活。
 - 3 这本书的优点是非常适合中国历史的初学 者;缺点是对于要求比较高的读者,这本书 的内容太简单了。
 - 4这本书适合中国历史的初学者。
- 5 1书名是《中国历史入门》。
 - 2 这本书的内容是从史前文化开始,到各个朝代的更替,一直到20世纪的中国现代历史都有介绍。
 - 3 这本书的优点是文字简单,内容丰富,适合初学者;缺点是现代史部分的内容太少。
 - 4这本书适合初学者。
- 6 1 这本书的内容是什么?
 - 2 这本书有什么特点?
 - 3 这本书的优点是什么?
 - 4 这本书的缺点是什么?

Language in use

Limiting the range of statements using 对……来说

- 1 1,3
- 2 1对于大多数中国人来说, 圣诞节不是一个 很重要的节日。
 - 2对于初学者来说,学习古代汉语太难了。
 - 3 对于我来说, 这是最好的选择。
 - 4对于学了两年汉语的人来说,这门选修课很合适。
 - 5 对于阿曼达来说,使用中文学习中国历史非常有意义。

Emphasizing facts and negating assumptions using 不是……而是……

- 1 1, 2
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1因为那里有她的好朋友
 - 2 觉得它不好看: 因为它太贵了
 - 3 因为考试; 因为着凉了

Expressing surprise using 没想到

- 1 1, 2
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 你家里这么大
 - 2 这里也能看到一些传统文化
 - 3 这里会发展成今天这个样子
 - 4上大学学习也很忙

Making recommendations using 给……推荐

1 1

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 1c, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5a, 6a
- 2 2, 5, 6, 7, 8

Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1还:2帮忙:3经过:4方面
- 2 汉朝,《史记》;西晋,《三国志》
- 3 1合适; 2经过; 3有关; 4人门; 5推荐; 6具体
- 4 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1历史籍都很厚。
 - 2 我想知道这本书的作者方面的信息。
 - 3 你能帮忙复印一下这些文件吗?
 - 4经典书籍很难读懂。
 - 5对汉语的初学者来说,这本书很合适。

Pronunciation

- 5 1 zhuǎn, zhuàn
 - 2 hái, huán
 - 3 de, děi
 - 4 dé
- 6 1 děi, hái
 - 2 huán, huán
 - 3 dé, de
 - 4 zhuàn
 - 5 zhuăn

Conversation and listening

7 1 期刊室; 2 还; 3 关于; 4 推荐; 5 具体; 6 经 典; 7 作者; 8 合适; 9 厚; 10 帮忙; 11 适合

True statements: 13, 14, 16

- 20 小李对中国古代史感兴趣。
- 21《史记》是一本关于中国古代史的书,书里 写了中国古代三千多年的历史。
- 22 不合适, 因为这两本书都是用古文写成的, 比较难, 而且很厚。

- 23 可以先用图书馆的电脑找一找,或者请图书管理员帮忙。
- 8 1a, 2a, 3b, 4b, 5a

[Track 7]

- 1一我很喜欢这本书,内容很丰富。
 - 一但是对初级或中级班的学生来说,这 本书有点儿难。
- 2 一 您好,请问这本书在第150架还是第105架?
 - 一这本书不在二层, 你应该去三层的第 150架找。
- 3 虽然历史老师说这本书非常经典, 但 对我来说太难了。
 - 一 没错, 我朋友也觉得这本书又厚又难。
- 4 一 这本书对中国传统文化的介绍非常多。
 - 一是啊,书里的内容包括艺术、哲学、法 律等各个方面。
- 5 一 这本书有图片, 还有一些小故事, 非常有意思。
 - 一 你不觉得书里的内容太简单了吗?
- 9 1a, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5b, 6c

[Track 8]

- 男: 这里一共有四层, 语言类的书在第一层, 法律类的书在第二层, 历史类的书在第三层。
- 女: 哲学和宗教类的书在第几层呢?
- 男: 也在第三层。
- 女: 如果我想看报纸, 应该去哪儿?
- 男: 你可以去四层的期刊室。

- 女: 这里的书可以复印吗?
- 男: 有一些书和报纸可以复印, 每一层的电 梯旁边都有复印机。
- 女: 如果我想找某一本书, 应该怎么做?
- 男: 你可以根据书名或者作者名字在电脑里 找,或者请管理员帮忙。

LESSON 2

Reading

1 [Students' answers may vary]

书名	优点	缺点	
《图说中	内容比较简单,书里	对中国历史发	
国历史》	还有一些图片; 对中	展过程的朝代	
	国的哲学、艺术、宗	的更替情况介	
	教、法律等方面都	绍不多	
	有介绍,而且内容非		
	常吸引人		
《中国历	文字简单、清楚;介	对中国现代历	
史入门》	绍了从史前文化直	史的介绍不多	
	到现代中国的历史		

True statements: 3, 4, 6

- 2 1 永民觉得中国历史概况这门课很有意思,自己在课上学到了很多知识。
 - 2 永民觉得自己在中国历史方面的基础不太好, 所以他想再阅读一些历史类的书籍。
 - 3《图说中国历史》适合初学者或对中国传统 文化感兴趣的人阅读。
 - 4 黄老师给永民推荐《中国历史入门》,是因为这本书能够为永民进一步学习中国历史打好基础。

Grammar

- 3 4,6
- 4 1对我来说,这本书的内容太难了。
 - 2对很多中国人来说,春节的时候一定要吃饺子。
 - 3对初学者来说,选这门口语课很合适。
 - 4 对汉语水平是初级的人来说,读古文书要花很多时间。
 - 5对老年人来说,这种音乐太吵了。
- 5 1她喜欢看的不是宗教类的书,而是艺术类的书。
 - 2《史记》不是用现代汉语写的,而是用古文写的。
 - 3这本书的重点不是历史发展, 而是传统文化。
 - 4 我学习汉语不是因为对中国历史有兴趣, 而 是因为对中国文化有兴趣。
 - 5 她选商务写作课不是因为她喜欢写作, 而是 因为她觉得这门课有用。
 - 6我不是不喜欢这本书,而是没有时间读这本书。
- 6 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1没想到这儿的东西这么贵!
 - 2没想到她的要求还是很高的!
 - 3没想到他的汉语进步这么大!
 - 4没想到现在每个人都有手机了。
 - 5没想到十年来中国的变化这么大!
- 7 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1是朋友给我推荐的。
 - 2 我推荐尼泊尔, 可以看雪山。
 - 3这是老师上课的时候给我们推荐的。
 - 4可以让你的中国朋友给你推荐几个。
 - 5 我推荐学校门口的那家超市。

LESSON 3

1 1b, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7a, 8b, 9c, 10a



- 1 b, 2 a, 3 b
- 4可是;5介绍;6推荐;7而是

[Students' answers may vary]

- 8 你能给我推荐一些和中国文化有关的书吗?
- 9 对初学者来说是非常合适的。

- 10 不是研究音乐的历史, 而是学习入门知识。
- 11 没想到这个网络书评帮我选到了合适的书。
- 12 b, 13 c, 14 c, 15 c, 16 a, 17 c, 18 c, 19 b, 20 a, 21 a, 22 a, 23 b, 24 c

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25 内容丰富; 很难读懂, 不适合初学者
- 26《中国文化读本》;它非常适合留学生阅读。
- 27 中国文化的各个方面, 特别是普通人的生活。
- 28《走遍中国》第一册

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 3 什么时候交作业? When is our assignment due?

Unit overview

Theme Vocabulary Assignments, quizzes and deadlines Words for clarification, instructions and rubrics in exams

Grammar

- Expressing "any" using 什么······ 都······
- Making suggestions using 不如······怎么样······
- Expressing formality through vocabulary
- Stating a rationale using 根据

Listening Clarifying information through repetition

Reading Understanding simple formal

instructions for exams

Speaking Asking for and giving clarification

through repetition; starting and ending a conversation politely

Writing Writing simple quiz questions and

instructions

Extra language points

收/接

Both 收 and 接 mean "receive". While 收 has $\mathfrak V$ as its radical, indicating that the action of receiving can be related to something abstract, 接 has $\mathfrak Z$ as its radical, implying the reception of someone or something concrete, e.g.

我收到一个消息。(receive a message)

他接到/收到一封信。(receive a letter)

她去机场接人。(pick someone up at the airport)

你快去接电话。 (pick up the phone)

题目/问题

题目: item, title; 问题: question, problem 我演讲的题目是:《中国传统的四川菜》。 老师问了我两个问题, 我只答对了一个。 要考试了, 我还没复习, 问题大了。

发/送

Both 发 and 送 mean "send".

发: to send something via an electronic device; to issue or distribute something in accordance with seniority or administrative procedure

The object of \mathcal{L} must be a thing; a person cannot be the object.

发信 send a letter (via post or electronically)

发邮件 / 发短信 send an email / text message

发车 departure of a car / bus / train (according to a timetable or as ordered)

发红包 distribute hongbao

送: to physically send something or someone out; to deliver; to give (a present)

送信 deliver a letter (physically, not electronically)

送礼物 give a present

送人 see someone off

Common mistakes:

*今天是你生日,我发你一张生日卡,也发你一个礼物。

今天是你生日,我送你一张生日卡,也送你一个礼物。

*我发人去帮你。

我叫人/派人/送人去帮你。(送 here implies a process of sending someone by some means of transportation)

看/见

Both 看 and 见 mean "see"; 见 is formal and 看 is informal.

看朋友, 见朋友

看 implies "look at, visit someone where he / she is", while 见 implies "meet (formally) for a talk or a meeting at a place prearranged".

我今天要去看老师。I'll visit my teacher today. (for a casual visit, probably to the teacher's home)

我今天要去见老师。I'm meeting with my teacher today. (for a formal meeting, by prearrangement, probably at the teacher's office)

Compare:

回头看。Look round behind (you).

回头见。See (you) later.

好久不看了。 Haven't seen (it) for a long time.

好久不见了。Haven't seen (you) for a long time.

见 can also be used after some verbs to form a resultative complement, e.g.

看见 see

听见 hear

梦见 dream of

按/根据

As prepositions, both 按 and 根据 mean "according to, based on, in line of". 按 is less formal than 根据.

按史蒂夫说的,我们下星期一考试。(informal)

根据学校的通知,我们下星期一考试。(formal)

按 has ‡as the radical, and 安 as the phonetic, which indicates quietness and harmony. Therefore 按 has the implication of passively following a rule, an instruction or a standard.

学生要按老师说的做。

饭店按菜单收费。

根 contains 木 as the radical and means "the root of a plant", whereas 据 means "position or base". Thus, 根据 has an implication of using something as a "base" and creating something new out of it in an active way, e.g.

他们根据留学生的生活编写了《爱丽丝在中国》的戏剧。

学生们根据课文进行表演。

按 can be followed by one character to form a phrase, while 根据 can only form a phrase if followed by two or more words.

学生要按时交作业。

学生打工按天算钱的。

接劳取酬 (Note: this phrase is only for more capable students.)

根据计划进行/按计划进行

根据 can also be used as a noun meaning "evidence, source".

我们这样分析这个问题是有根据的。

起来/下来/上来

When used as directional verbs to indicate direction of movement, 起来 means "up, to rise from a level place"; 上来 indicates "from a lower to a higher position"; and 下来 indicates "from a higher to a lower position":

坐起来,站起来

走上来,走下来

跑上来, 跑下来

As a complement to a verb, 起来 indicates the start of a new activity:

她一听到音乐, 就唱起来。(start singing)

他说他对这个作业题目没兴趣, 但是一写起来就停不下来了。(start writing)

下来 indicates the continuity of an action, from the beginning to the end, or from a certain time in the past up until now: 这个歌排练了三个小时,我们唱下来了。 这是一个从古代流传下来的故事。

下来 also indicates the completion or result of the verb:

请把作业的题目写下来。

车慢慢停了下来。

When used after adjectives, 下来 indicates an increase of degree:

天渐渐黑了下来。

他的声音慢慢低了下来。

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

戏剧	戏 drama; play; show; 剧 theatrical work; opera
排演	排 arrange; put in order; row; 演 perform; play; act
扮演	扮 be dressed up as; play the part of; disguise oneself as
表演	surface; external; show; express
活动	活 live; alive; living; lively; 动 move; stir
清楚	清 clear; clarified; 楚: neat; clean
收拾	收 receive; accept; put away; take in; gather in; 拾 pick up
以前	以use; according to; because of; in order to; so as to
决定	决 definitely; certainly; under any circumstances; execute; 定 stable; fix; set; fixed; settled; established

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Instruct students to read aloud the *New words* on page 41. Then ask them to group the words with the characters that appear most frequently in this list (演, 前, 出).

Focus students' attention on the pronunciation of 注意 and 主意. For example, say: 请注意, 听听我给你们出了什么好主意。

STEP 2

Instruct students to do Activity 1 on page 40. While students are doing their work, write the key topic words in the listening task on the board: 音乐比赛, 新戏, 活动中心, 交作业, 忙不忙, 号码. Instruct students to read these words aloud, then have them recite the words in pinyin alphabetical order.

Tip:

This is not a character recognition exercise. It is to help students predict the main points in the listening task.

STEP 3

Ask students to predict the main points based on *New words* on page 41.

STEP 4

Play the recording and ask students to listen to it once. Then discuss their predictions.

STEP 5

Instruct students to read Activities 2 and 3 on page 40, then listen to the recording again.

STEP 6

Put students into groups of three or four. Have them discuss the answers to the questions. Then check the answers with the whole class.

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

测验	测 survey; measure; 验 check; test for efficacy
排列	排 arrange; put in order; row; line; 列 list; enter in a list
顺序	顺 in the same direction as; 序 order; sequence
身份	份 share; portion
航海家	航 boat; ship; navigate (by water or air); 家 family; home; a specialist in a certain field
哲学	哲 wise; sagacious; wise man; sage
选择	择 select; choose
正确	正 straight; upright; 确 true; reliable;
思想	思 consider; deliberate; 想 think; reckon; would like to
概念	念 think of; miss; read aloud; attend school
解释	解 separate; dispel; solve; comprehend; 释 explain; let go; be relieved of

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Write 排序 and 顺序 on the board. Ask students to guess which means "arrange in order" and which

means "a sequence", using the radicals as a clue.

STEP 2

Check students' understandings of the names and phrases: 皇帝, 黄帝; 孔子, 孙子; 连线, 联系, etc.

STEP 3

Familiarize students with the new words.

3.1 The four key words in the headings of the reading text are 排, 连, 选, 简. Instruct students to work in groups to find the other phrases sharing one of the four key words.

排	连	选	简
排序	连线	选择	简答
排顺	连衣裙	选修课	简单
排列		挑选	简要
排对			
前排			
排演			

3.2 Ask students to guess the words for the concepts in Column A and write them in Column B. If necessary, hint that they are looking for two-character words that consist of characters with opposite meanings, e.g.

多 (many, much) + 少 (few, little)= 多少 (number, amount)

Α	В
时间	先后
号码	大小
数量	多少
重量	轻重
颜色	深浅
速度	快慢

3.3 Instruct students to read the new words in Column B. Then write the synonyms in Column A and antonyms in Column C.

А	В	С
Synonyms	New words	Antonyms
对	正确	错
完	结束	开始
有关	相关	无关
古代/古典	历史	现代
考试	测验	_
真丝	丝绸	—

3.4 Ask students to answer the question orally in Chinese:

你出国旅游,用什么<u>说明</u>你的<u>身份</u>? 请<u>解释</u>里边 有关的内容?

Emphasize the three underlined words.

STEP 4

Focus students' attention on the similar written forms of the characters:

顺序	画线	今天	角
预 报	划线	概念	解释
舒服	钱	零	兵马俑
		年龄	交通

STEP 5

Instruct students to do Activity 5 on page 45. Then have them go through the text on page 44.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 the end, to act
- 2 1他们刚上完中国历史课。
 - 2作业下周三四点以前交。
 - 3 他们没有想好作业写什么题目,并且打算一起讨论。
- 3 4,6
- 4 1活动中心=活动+中心=activity centre
 - 2音乐比赛 = 音乐 + 比赛 = music competition
 - 3 手机号码 = 手机 + 号码 = mobile phone number
- 5 1d, 2c, 3b, 4a
- 6 听到: hear, 想好: think of
- 7 1这个星期五下午五点以前
 - 2 每个月十万号
 - 3 三个月以后
 - 4晚上十点
 - 5 后天晚上

[Track 1-17]

- 1—老师,请问作业要什么时候交?
 - 一这个星期五下午五点以前。
- 2—您好。请问手机话费什么时候交?
 - 一每个月十五号。
- 3—你好。请问这本书最晚什么时候还?
 - 三个月以后。
- 4—请问你们今天什么时候关门?
 - 一晚上十点。
- 5—你最早什么时候能告诉我你的决定?
 - 一后天晚上吧。

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

1 [Students' answers may vary]

唐朝: 唐诗, 唐三彩, 唐太宗, 大明宫

元朝:蒙古族,成吉思汗,元曲

明朝,郑和,崇祯,锦衣卫

清朝: 满族, 努尔哈赤, 末代皇帝

- 3 排序题
 - 12, 1, 4, 3
 - 22, 1, 3

连线题

- 1 1d, 2a, 3c
- 2 1a, 2c, 3b
- 31c, 3b

选择题

1 c, d

2 a

- 4 1请将下列朝代按时间先后排列顺序。
 - 2 唐朝以诗词著称。
 - 3中文也叫汉语,得名干汉朝。
 - 4请从孔子的哲学思想中选出两个重要概念 并解释说明。
- 5 1d, 2e, 3f, 4a, 5c, 6b
- 6 1 西安以许多名胜古迹而出名。
 - 2"汉族"的名字得名于"汉朝"。
 - 3 请写出下列哲学家出生的朝代, 并说明他们 的重要思想。
 - 4请将名字写在这里。

Language in use

Expressing "any" using 什么……都……

- 1 2
- 2 1 他很聪明, 学什么都很快。

- 2 关于清朝, 我什么都不知道。
- 3 在伦敦的什么表演凯特都愿意看。
- 4这学期她什么比赛都不想参加。
- 5这个学生什么作业都没交。

Making suggestions using 不如……怎么样/吧

- 1 1,3
- 2 1 不如我们改天再来看吧。
 - 2不如你去图书馆借一本,怎么样?
 - 3不如我们晚上去看电影吧。
 - 4不如听听音乐,现在别想比赛了吧。
 - 5 不如你下课再去问一下老师吧。

Expressing formality through vocabulary

2 1, 2

Stating a rationale using 根据

1 2

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 2 2a, 2i, 3d, 3g, 4e, 5b, 5h
- 3 1a, 2a, 3c, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7c, 8a
- 4 1香港是世界上最重要的金融中心之一。
 - 2 这周末我们要去排练莎士比亚的《第十二夜》。
 - 3 我刚才去了学生中心。
 - 4如果你现在准备,就可以参加中文比赛。
 - 5 非常抱歉, 但是我们图书馆没有中文期刊。
 - 6纽约得名于约克,英格兰的一个地方。
 - 7为什么学习中文很重要?请举例说明。
- 5 1, 4

例如: for example, 试卷: test paper, 号码: number, 答卷: answer sheet

Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1c, 2d, 3a, 4b, 5h, 6e, 7f, 8q
- 2 1 演出: 2 扮演: 3表演: 4 排演
- 3 1刚才太吵了,她说了什么我都没听清楚。
 - 2这个问题我还没想好呢。
 - 3路过操场的时候,我看到很多人在踢足球。
- 4 1后面太吵了,我听不清楚。
 - 2我还没决定呢,我还想让你给我出主意呢。
 - 3不如我们约个时间,一起讨论吧!
 - 4我这几天很忙,我们发短信再约时间吧。
 - 5 这个月末以前交上去就可以了。

Pronunciation

5 1d, 2a, 3b, 4c

[Track 10]

- 1— 听说学生活动中心有戏剧表演, 咱们 一起去看吧。
 - 一我今天没时间,咱们打电话或者发短 信再约时间吧。
- 2—你明天中午有时间吗? 我们打算在咖啡馆讨论小组作业。
 - 一没问题,咱们明天见!
- 3—我接下来还有课,不好意思,我得走了。
 - 一那我今天晚上再去找你吧。
- 4—我下周有一门选修课要考试,还要准备月末的音乐比赛,特别忙!
 - 一那你先忙吧,咱们回头见!

Conversation and listening

6 1 清楚; 2 收拾; 3 决定; 4 不如; 5 演出; 6 排演, 7 扮演; 8 接下来; 9 以前; 10 出主意; 11 发短信; 12 回头见

True statements: 13, 14, 15

- 19 永民要写一门选修课的作业,但还没有决定要写什么,他想多看看书。
- 20 选课时应该注意根据自己的时间和精力, 不要选太多的课。
- 21 因为永民跟同学约好了一起讨论作业。
- 22 永民的同学请他帮忙出主意。
- 23 王玉担心永民在演出开始前赶不到。
- 7 1a, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5b

[Track 11]

- 1一好久不见, 你最近怎么样啊?
 - 我挺忙的,现在要去活动中心排演戏剧,这个周末就要演出了。
 - 一你们排演到几点? 我一会儿下课以后想去看看。
 - 一晚上十点。
- 2—你觉得这部电影怎么样?
 - 一我不太喜欢电影的故事, 但是那个女演员表演得很好。
- 3一你交作业了吗?
 - 一还没呢,不是今天晚上十点以前交吗?
 - —是今天下午四点以前交。
 - 一唉呀,我得赶快写了。
- 4—你还没决定写什么题目吗?
 - 一我想写第二个题目,但是跟这个题目 有关的书特别少,很难写。
 - 不如请老师给你推荐一些书吧。
- 5— 你现在有时间吗? 我们去咖啡厅坐坐吧。
 - —不好意思,我接下来还有课,三点以后 再约可以吗?
 - —那你下课后给我打电话或者发短信吧。

LESSON 2

Reading

- 1 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 题型: type of text items
 - 2 信息: information
 - 3 a, 4b, 5c, 6b, 7a, 8c
- 2 1 简答题每道题的分数最高。

[Students' answers may vary]

- 2 我觉得选择题比较简单,因为每题有四个选择,容易找到答案。
- 3 做简答题时要抓住重点,给出最重要的内容。

Grammar

- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 什么书都有。
 - 2 什么样的人都有。
 - 3 什么时候都能吃到饭。
 - 4别人说什么她都听不懂。
 - 5什么东西都能在网上买。
- 4 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1不如我们一起讨论吧。
 - 2不如我们去逛街, 怎么样?
 - 3不如周末我们一起复习吧。
 - 4不如问问老师有没有好的方法吧。
 - 5 不如去问问她的好朋友王玉吧。
- 5 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1请将填好的选课表送到留学生办公室。
 - 2办理入住手续时,需要出示学生证并填表。
 - 3明朝航海家郑和生于1371年,死于1433年。
 - 4在海外的中国人称自己为"唐人",这个名称 得名于唐朝。
 - 5中国的四川菜以麻辣著称。

- 6 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 你根据自己的兴趣和时间来选吧。
 - 2可以根据关键字在电脑上搜索。
 - 3老师会根据学生的平时表现进行评估。
 - 4 这要根据你寄的东西的重量来计算。
- 7 correct sentences: 1, 3

[Students' answers may vary]

- 5位于中国的陕西省。
- 6以美丽的风景著称。
- 7还是应该根据你自己的兴趣来选。
- 8不如我们去爬山怎么样?
- 9什么东西都能买到。

LESSON 3

1 排演戏剧;歌唱比赛;中国历史;下周三;排序;连线;选择;简答;三;简答;孔子;孙子

Unit Quiz

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 b, 4 b
- 5 怎么; 6 不如; 7 还是; 8 什么

[Students' answers may vary]

- 9不如我们去看看, 怎么样?
- 10 根据历史书上讲的内容
- 11 什么都不想吃。
- 12 b, 13 a, 14 b, 15 b, 16 a, 17 b, 18 b,
- 19 a, 20 c, 21 b, 22 a, 23 c, 24 b

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25准备期末考试。
- 26 发短信再约见面的时间吧。
- 27 我听不清你说什么。
- 28请你给我出出主意。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 4 他不只是个演员。 He was not just an actor.

Unit overview

Theme Life stories

Vocabulary Accomplishments, achievements

and importance

Grammar • Expressing "even" using 甚至

• Expressing "be worth" using 值得

• Expressing purpose using 为了

• Stating causes using 由于

Listening Identifying opinions; understanding

accomplishments and achievements Identifying notable events in a life

story

Speaking Asking for and giving opinions

through reasoning, agreeing and

disagreeing

Writing Writing a simple life story

Extra language points

爱 / 热爱

Reading

In Chinese, $\mathcal E$ and 热爱 can be used to express different kinds of love. $\mathcal E$ can be used to express love for particular and specific objects, e.g.

我爱你。

他爱说爱笑。

她爱唱歌,也爱跳舞。

热爱 indicates a strong passion or enthusiasm for more general objects, such as countries, peoples, concepts or broader domains of sports or the arts:

他热爱祖国, 热爱人民。

她热爱教育事业。

他热爱武术。

Verb-noun compounds:

跳舞,睡觉,游泳,洗澡

These words share the common feature that they consist of the verb and the noun forms of the same meaning, e.g. 跳 (dance, v.) 舞 (dance, n.), 睡 (sleep, v.) 觉 (sleep, nap, n.), 游 (swim, v.) 泳 (swim, n.), 洗 (wash, bath, v.) 澡 (bath, n.). They correspond to the structure "have / take a + noun" in English, e.g. have a dance / sleep / swim / shower (bath).

Measure words can be added between the verb and the noun if a more precise meaning is desired:

跳一支舞

睡一大觉

游一场泳

洗一个澡

Verb 1 + 了 + noun, 就 + verb 2 (了)

跳		舞	
洗		澡	
睡	了	觉	,就
游		泳	
结		婚	

This indicates that at the completion of the first action, the second action takes place.

他跳了舞,就去喝茶。

他洗了澡,就去睡觉了。

你睡了觉,我就去上班。

他游了泳,就去洗澡。

他们结了婚,就搬到加州了。

Common mistake:

*你睡了觉, 就我去上班。 (就 should come before a verb.)

The negative form: 没 + verb

 \overrightarrow{J} does not appear in the negative form, because there is no completed first action.

他没跳舞,就去喝茶了。

他跳了一晚上的舞。

In 他跳舞跳了一晚上, the verb 跳 has to be repeated after the noun 舞, so that the grammatical marker 了 can come directly after the verb 跳. This gives the meaning of completion of the action.

Common mistakes:

- *他跳舞没跳了一晚上。
- *他没跳舞跳了一晚上。
- *他没跳了一晚上的舞。

When placed at the end of a sentence, \overrightarrow{J} indicates a new situation or a change of state.

他们结婚了。(结婚 is a new piece of information)

他们游泳了。(游泳 is a new piece of information)

她跳了舞就去喝茶了。

她还没跳舞就去喝茶了。

她还没跳舞呢。

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

英雄	英 hero; 雄	male; a person or state
----	-----------	-------------------------

having great power and influence

假扮 disguise oneself as; dress up as;

假 false; fake

代替 代 take the place of; be in place of;

generation; 替 substitute for;

父亲 亲 parent; relative; kiss

肯定 肯 consent; 定 stable; fix; fixed;

settled

真实 实 solid; honest; reality

首先 首 head; first; 先 earlier; before

世界 世 lifetime; era; 界 boundary; scope;

circle

有道理 道理 principle, truth, reason; 道 road,

way, path; channel, course; way; 理

principle, truth, reason

其至 其 extremely; 至 to; until

贸易 贸 trade; 易 easy; exchange

交流 交 hand over; deliver; 流 flow; moving from place to place

同意 同 same; be the same as; together; in

common

值得 值 value; be worth; happen to; be on duty

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Go through the *New words* on page 53 with students, then focus students' attention on the following pronunciation issues.

A common mistake in the pronunciation of 贸易 is to confuse it with 毛衣. Ask students to listen to and practise a few sentences containing 贸易 and 毛衣.

毛衣贸易商,出口贸易毛衣

Tone differences: 假 jiǎ and 假 jià

Ask students to listen to and practise a few sentences containing 假 jiǎ and 假 jià, e.g.

真的假不了, 假的真不了。

他有假没假都呆在家里。

Elaborate upon 假扮 (disguise oneself as; dress up as), as it only refers to assuming an appearance or a role.

Paraphrase some of the new words and have the students guess them. Correct tones and pronunciation if mistakes occur. For example:

天不怕、地不怕的人才有能成为……(英雄) 天上飞不了, 地上跑不了; 一个接一个, 出海向 前开……(船队)

Tip:

Try to present rhymes and rhythms to suit the students' level, as this will be more fun to listen to and will help students remember what you say.

Alternative activity:

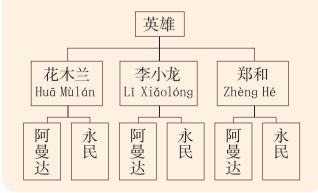
If the class is large, put students in groups of three or four. Each student takes a turn to give a paraphrase, synonym or antonym for one of the words on the list. Give students a few minutes to go through the word lists and texts in Units 1-3 before the activity starts.

STEP 2

Divide the listening task into three parts and have the students listen to information about one figure at a time. Give them time to discuss what they have heard before the next figure is mentioned.

Tip:

Some students may not have the background information to understand the names in the listening task. This will affect their comprehension. Give students the names (with pinyin) before listening starts. For example:



STEP 3

After listening once, instruct students to discuss the questions in Activity 3 on page 52.

STEP 4

Play the recording again and have the students discuss an extra question: 你们同意阿曼达和永民的说法吗? 为什么?

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

职业 职 duty; job; post; office; 业 line of business; trade; industry; enterprise 毕业 毕 fully; altogether; completely 级 级 level; rank; stage; degree 结婚 结 tie; knot; forge; cement; settle; conclude;婚 marriage; wedding 成功 成 accomplish; turn into; fully developed; fully grown; 功 meritorious service (or deed) 过敏 敏 quick; nimble; agile 著名 著 celebrated, outstanding

STEP 1

Explain the words which are likely to confuse English speakers:

年级: grade

This refers to a school year, not the grade obtained in a test.

上演: put on stage; on show

The subject of 上演 should be a play, a show, a film etc. rather than a person.

同意: agree with

同 contains the meaning "be the same as", which overlaps with the meaning of "with" in the English phrase "agree with".

我同意你的看法。

Common mistake:

*我跟你同意。

结婚 cannot take an object. The literal translation is "tie knot in marriage". The meaning of "with" is not included in the phrase. Therefore we should say 他跟 / 和她结婚了, i.e. 跟/和 is required.

STEP 2

法 occurs several times in this unit. Instruct students to guess the phrases:

way of viewing	看法
way of saying	说法
way of doing	做法
style of writing	写法
way of thinking	想法
way of boxing	拳法

STEP 3

Instruct students to find the corresponding informal or formal words in both Lesson 1 and 2:

Informal	Formal
爸爸	
太太	
	更替
真的	
第一	
觉得	
有名	

Alternative activity:

Put students into groups. Ask them to sort out words from Units 1–4 into the following categories.

	relevant words and phrases from
	Units 1–4
School	
Performance	
Library	
People	
Interaction	
with people	
Emotion	

STEP 4

Instruct students to skim through the text to locate the key phrases:

1自创2出生3主演4进入5去世6结婚

STEP 5

Instruct students to fill in the form in Activity 5 on page 57.

Tip:

The skimming exercise is to give students a chance to get the general idea of the text without getting into the details. For a more lively activity, give the class one phrase at a time and see who can find it the fastest. If the class is large, students can be arranged in smaller groups and given all six phrases. Then hold a competition between groups.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

1 1g, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5e, 6d, 7f

- 2 1c, 2a, 3b, 4d
- 3 1作业题是:选择中国历史上一位英雄,介绍他/她的生平,并解释一下你为什么认为他/ 她是英雄。
 - 2 他们说到了花木兰、李小龙、郑和。
 - 3阿曼达想写郑和。
 - 4 永民想写李小龙, 因为他把中国功夫介绍给了世界。
- 4 1,5
- 5 影响, 肯定, 了不起, 首先, 不一定
- 6 1中文;不肯定
 - 2美国历史上最著名的人物;肯定
 - 3最喜欢的演员:肯定
 - 4 听懂老师说什么了: 不肯定
 - 5 值得去: 肯定

[Track 1-10]

- 1—你肯定我们下周三有中文考试吗?
 - 一我也不是很清楚。
- 2—乔治·华盛顿是美国历史上最著名的 人物吗?
 - 一 当然了!
- 3—他是你最喜欢的演员吗?
 - 一那还用说吗!
- 4—上课以前看看书就能听懂老师说什么 了,对不对?
 - 一不一定吧。
- 5—中国科技馆值得去吗?
 - 一肯定的啊!

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 1 太极拳; 咏春拳; 拳法; 打拳; 教拳
- 2 歌剧: opera; 音乐剧: musical; 舞剧: dance drama 话剧: modern drama/stage play; 喜剧: comedy
- 3 演员: actor; 导演: director; 演戏: act in a play; 演唱: sing in a performance; 演出: perform
- 4 1, 3, 6, 7
 - 1 因为他学习了很多种拳法,包括西洋拳法,为他自创拳法打下了基础。
 - 2李小龙在加州开了自己的武术学校。
 - 3 李小龙主演了多部美国电影和电视剧。
 - 4"遗作"指去世后留下的作品。
- 6 中文名: 李小龙

职业:演员

1940年, 在美国旧金山, 出生;

1961年, 在美国, 从职业学校毕业, 进入华盛顿大学学习哲学;

1964年, 在美国加州, 跟琳达结婚;

1966年,在美国,因为《青蜂侠》出名;

1971年以后,在香港,带着妻子和两个孩子搬到香港;

1973年, 在香港, 去世。

Language in use

Expressing "even" using 甚至

- 1 1, 2
- 2 1 阿曼达很会做饭。她会做三明治,意大利面,甚至还会做宫保鸡丁。
 - 2 可乐到处都有, 甚至在中国小村子里的商店都能买到可乐。
 - 3 你可以使用互联网订机票、找吃饭的地方、买各种杂货,甚至还可以用它找到你的真爱。
 - 4这个汉字很少见,甚至在大多数字典里都找不到它。

Expressing "be worth" using 值得

1 2, 3

Expressing purpose using 为了

1 1, 3

Stating causes using 由于

1 2

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 1 我明年从大学毕业。
 - 2我不同意你的观点。
 - 3 2008年奥运会在北京举办。
 - 4李小龙因为《青蜂侠》一举成名。
 - 5阿曼达根据自己的兴趣选择了历史课。
 - 6 她越来越美丽了。
 - 7 我跟他结婚已经十年了。
 - 8他由于药物过敏去世。
 - 9中国对世界的影响越来越大。
 - 10 1945年我的父母从香港搬到上海。
- 2 1b, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5b, 6a
- 3 1 超人不是一个真实的英雄人物。
 - 2 她首先是一个演员, 其次才是一位电影明星。
 - 3 中国和美国的文化交流始于20世纪初。
 - 4我恐怕不同意你的意见。
 - 5世界闻名的长城确实值得游览。
 - 6 你最喜欢的迪士尼形象是哪个?
 - 7 我的祖父生于1911年, 卒于1979年。
 - 8 她对于成为一名电视明星很感兴趣。
- 4 6

Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1印度; 2出海; 3迪士尼; 4看法; 5生平; 6假 扮; 7真实
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 我认为在古代,女人假扮成男人去参军很了不起。
 - 2 我想学好功夫,将来成为一个武术家。
 - 3他是明朝人,带领船队出海,去过很多国家。
 - 4是啊,国家之间的交流和贸易都越来越多。
 - 5这个种说法并不真实, 只是传说吧。
 - 6你的看法很有道理。
- 3 1 值得; 2 甚至; 3 代替, 算; 4 真实, 假扮; 5 交流; 6 首先; 7 同意; 8 肯定

Pronunciation

4 1a, 2e, 3c, 4f, 5d

[Track 13]

- 1 我觉得《三国志》比《史记》的内容更丰富。
 - 我不同意你的看法。
 - 一你觉得《功夫熊猫》这部电影怎么样?
 - 我认为很值得看。
- 3 每个人都希望自己变成英雄。
 - 一不一定吧。我就不想变成英雄。
- **4**—不如让一个男生来假扮爱丽丝,怎么样?
 - 一对啊!一定很有意思!
- 5—女孩子都喜欢花,送花给她一定没问题,你觉得呢?
 - —这个……我不能肯定。

Conversation and listening

5 1代替; 2同意; 3假扮; 4肯定; 5真实; 6传说; 7航海家; 8船队; 9算; 10出海; 11甚至; 12值得; 13首先; 14普通人; 15有道理; 16认为

True statement: 18

- 22 因为她觉得作为一个女孩, 花木兰能代替父亲去参军, 很了不起。
- 23 黄老师认为花木兰很了不起,但是我们现在知道的花木兰的事情不一定都是真的。
- 24 郑和是明朝的航海家,带着船队去过很多国家和地区。
- 25 阿曼达觉得郑和的故事很吸引人, 他的生平有很多值得写的东西。
- 26 阿曼达觉得能够做普通人做不了的事,并 且他们做的事情能够影响别人,甚至能改 变很多人,这样的人才算是英雄。
- 6 1c, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5c

[Track 14]

- 1—你最近忙吗?可以一起去看电影吗, 我买了两张票。
 - 一什么电影,是迪士尼的《花木兰》吗?
- 一那部电影上周就结束了, 现在演的是《中国功夫》。
- 2 你在看什么书?
 - 一司马迁的《史记》。
 - 一书里写了很多英雄吧? 你最喜欢谁?
 - 一 我觉得能写出这么好的书, 作者才是 最大的英雄。
- 3 这个月末我们就要放假了, 你打算做什么?
 - 一我准备回家,已经买好了飞机票了。
 - 一飞机票贵吗?
- 一从这里回法国要十一个小时, 所以票还是挺贵的。

- 4—别买爱情电影了,家里已经有很多了。
 - 一那找部功夫电影看看, 怎么样?
 - 一咱们买李小龙主演的这个吧。
- 5一听说李小龙是在香港出生的。
 - 一 这肯定不是真的, 他出生在美国旧金山。

LESSON 2

Reading

1 [Students' answers may vary]

1c, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5b

叶问; 叶继问; 武术家;

1893, 中国广东省, 出生;

1909, 香港, 读书并研究功夫;

1950, 香港, 因为咏春拳法而一举成名;

1972, 香港, 去世

Grammar

- 5 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 甚至连小孩子都非常喜欢。
 - 2 甚至屋子都是红色的。
 - 3 甚至连他平时喜欢的篮球也不打了。
 - 4甚至有些中国人读起来都很费力气。
 - 5 甚至可以结交朋友。
 - 6甚至连热水都没有。
- 6 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 这个问题还真值得好好考虑一下。
 - 2英国的很多地方都值得去看看。
 - 3 我也正想去呢, 听说很值得观看。
 - 4这个价钱真值得。
- 7 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1他们这么做是为了过自己喜欢的生活。

- 为了过自己喜欢的生活,一些中国人带着家人搬到了国外。
- 2为了更好地了解其他国家的文化,很多学生都选择语言专业。

很多学生都选择语言专业是为了更好地了解其他国家的文化。

3 为了国家之间的和平和贸易发展, 郑和带着船队出海去很远的地方。

郑和带着船队出海去了那么远的地方,是为了国家之间的和平和贸易发展。

4为了代替生病的父亲,花木兰假扮成男人去参军。

花木兰假扮成男人去参军,是为了代替生病的父亲。

5 我不选择飞机是为了更好地观看路上的 风景。

为了更好地观看路上的风景,我选择了火车,而不是飞机。

- 8 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1喜欢学习
 - 2 酷爱二胡演奏
 - 3 我对写作不感兴趣
 - 4我们的中文水平不够
 - 5 教室后面总是很吵
- 9 2, 4

[Students' answers may vary]

- 6很值得去看看。
- 7甚至很多人都解决不了温饱问题。
- 8还是商量下去哪儿玩吧
- 9为了保持身体健康
- 10 是为了能够阅读更多的汉语书。

LESSON 3

1 [Students' answers may vary] 女扮男装, 代替自己的父亲去参军;

李小龙靠着自己的努力,成为了武术家,并且让更多的人对中国的武术产生兴趣;

在明朝的时候就带领船队出海,到过很多地方,促进了当时中国和很多国家之间的友好关系。

Unit Quiz

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 b, 4 a
- 5 因为; 6 为了; 7 值得; 8 由于

[Students' answers may vary]

9找餐厅,订宾馆,买东西,甚至可以结识新朋友。

- 10 为了代替父亲去打仗
- 11 值得被记入历史。
- 12 a, 13 b, 14 b, 15 c, 16 c, 17 a, 18 a,
- 19 c, 20 b, 21 a, 22 c, 23 b, 24 a

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25 郑和; 他和他的船队七次出海到很远的地方。
- 26 孔子; 他是中国历史上伟大的思想家。
- 27 他向世界介绍了中国的武术文化。
- 28 这部电影; 看。

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book: Review '

Vocabulary

- 1 1b, 2f, 3c, 4e, 5d, 6a
- 2 1排练,排演,前排
 - 2演出,上演,演员
 - 3书籍,书名,书目
 - 4作者,读者,记者
 - 5图画,图说,图片
- 3 1人物 2 教材 3 相关 4 解释 5 电梯
- 4 1b, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6a
- 5 1e, 2g, 3c, 4b, 5f, 6d, 7a, 8h

Grammar

- 1 1a, 2a, 3a, 4b
- 2 1按; 2根据; 3给; 4对; 5以; 6跟
- 3 [Student's answers may vary]
 - 1他甚至知道很多连历史老师都不知道的知识
 - 2对初学者来说,二胡是很难学。
 - 3 我不是因为这个专业好找工作, 而是因为我 喜欢学习跟贸易相关的知识。
 - 4不如你先打工赚钱,然后再去法国玩吧。
 - 5马克是为了学习汉语和中国文化去中国的。
 - 6没想到一开学我们就要考试。
- 4 1美国总统这个月底将来中国访问。
 - 2用完了物品,请把它们放回原处。
 - 3纽约因为丰富的文化生活而出名。
 - 4因为昨晚大雨,我们城市的交通受到严重影响。
 - 5 我父亲出生在1949年。

Integrated skills

1 1c, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5a, 6c

[Track 1-27]

- 1 这件衣服挺漂亮的。
- 2 没想到我们学校的图书馆这么大!
- 3 这个周末恐怕我没有时间做功课。
- 4 我喜欢花木兰,不是因为她是个女英雄,而是因为她有爱心。
- 5 明年你还是选修法语吧!
- 6 对马克来说, 商务汉语课太难了。
- 3 甚至,成功,电视剧,人物,成为,由于,普通人,主演,一举成名

Assessment task

Vocabulary

- 1 1挺; 2爱好; 3经典; 4戏剧; 5传说; 6船队
- 2 1c, 2d, 3a, 4b, 5f, 6e
- 4 1 耐心; 2 具体; 3 首先; 4 不如; 5 肯定; 6 合 话: 7 确实: 8 根据

Pronunciation

1 1e, 2a, 3d, 4c, 5a, 6b

[Track 1]

- 1—我觉得从著名大学毕业的学生都能 找到很好的工作。
 - 一 这个不一定吧。
- 2 你确定咱们是下周一考试吗?
 - 一这个……我不太肯定。
- 3—我觉得一个人只有做自己热爱的事才 会得到快乐和成功。
 - 一嗯, 你说的挺有道理的。
- 4—古代汉语课的作业太难了, 你能不能帮我看看?

- 我接下来有课,咱们打电话再约时间,怎么样?
- 5 想不想跟我一起上法律入门的选修 课?
 - 我以前上过那门课, 我觉得特别没意思。
- 6一快上课了,不好意思,我得走了。
 - —那你下课后给我发短信吧。
- 2 1 zhuǎn; 2 zhuàn; 3 hái, huán, děi; 4 de, děi

Grammar

- 1 2,5
- 2 1他什么音乐都喜欢。
 - 2 还是坐地铁吧。
 - 3 这本书对小孩子来说不太合适。
 - 4 她想看的不是电影, 而是戏剧。
- 4 1老师说的我没有听懂。
 - 2 他选这门课是为了掌握历史知识。
 - 3没想到他因为这本书一举成名了。
 - 4 由于时间不够, 她没有准备好。
- 5 1"唐人街"得名于唐朝。
 - 2请将看完的书放干架上。
 - 3四川菜以麻辣著称。
 - 4他希望自己成为NBA优秀球员之一。
 - 5请出示你的学生证,并填好这张表。

Integrated skills

1 1b2d3c4e5a6

[Track 3]

- 我想选古代汉语这门课。
- 一听高年级的同学说,这门课挺难的。

- 我也听说了, 但我还是对这门课很有兴趣。
- 一如果你真的喜欢,就应该试试,选课就 是要根据自己的兴趣来选。
- 一我也是这样想的。不过,我还是担心课 的内容太难,我学不好。
- 我觉得,如果你已经有一些古代汉语的 基础知识应该会好一点。
- 一 你说的对, 所以我想早点开始准备, 但 又不知道该怎么做。
- 不如你先给这门课的老师写封信,请他 给你推荐一些参考书吧。
- 一好主意!我还可以上网去看看别人推 荐的参考书。
- 是啊, 网上有很多书评, 找到好书以后你可以去图书馆借。
- 一嗯, 我现在就给老师写信, 然后去图书 馆。
- 2 1 搬; 2 收拾; 3 职业; 4 决定; 5 看法; 6 继续; 7 要是; 8 肯定; 9 约; 10 回头见

3,5

- 3 1阿曼达的问题是不知道怎么选课。
 - 2商务写作课有用,二胡课有意思。
 - 3阿曼达担心自己的汉语不够好,上课有困难。
 - 4阿曼达最后选择了中国历史课,因为她一直 喜欢历史。
 - 5阿曼达和马克都是根据自己的兴趣爱好选的课。
 - 6因为历史课的黄老师耐心回答了阿曼达的l 问题。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 5 我是在网上订的票。 I booked the ticket online.

Unit overview

Theme Vocabulary

Air travel and extreme weather Words for air travel and extreme weather

Grammar

- Expressing influences using
- 受······影响 • Noun phrases with 以
- •Expressing "unbearable" using 受 不了
- Stating extreme consequences using 造成

Listening U

Understanding airport checkin information, confirming and

correcting information

Reading

Understanding a news report about

extreme weather

Speaking

Asking for and checking

information, giving reasons and

expressing regret

Writing

Writing a short report about an event involving bad weather

Extra language points

Heteronyms

行 xíng: 人行道; háng: 银行

了 le: 吃了; liǎo: 吃不了

都 dōu: 都吃了; dū: 首都

觉 jiào: 睡觉; jué: 觉得

假 jiǎ: 假扮; jià: 假期

长 cháng 长短; zhǎng: 长得很像

Vocabulary in formal and informal contexts

Informal	Formal
办	办理
拿出来(给我)看看	出示
要	需要
坐(交通工具)	乘坐
关	关闭
打(电话)	拨打
路	道路
还	仍
这个星期	本周
好几个 / 好几条	多个/多条
好几百	数百
下雪	降雪
取	提取
到	到达

Informal	Formal
走/离开	出发
想/觉得	认为

影响 affect / impact

受(到)·····的影响: be affected by

This structure implies that an impact or influence comes from a negative source. The negative source is put between 受(到) and 的影响:

他的工作受到了身体状况的影响。

受身体状况的影响, 他一周只能工作三天。 对······影响: have effect on

This structure is neutral regarding the influence. The source of the influence is put before \vec{x} :

她说的话对我影响很大。

中国 / 中华

Both 中华 and 中国 refer to China the country, with 中华 being used for the historical sense, and 中国 for the general, contemporary sense.

In its short form, 华 can also be used to refer to China. When describing geographical areas, 华 is followed by one character, e.g. 华北, which refers to specific provinces in the north part of China; while 中国 should be followed by more than one character, e.g. 中国北部, which refers to the north part of China in general.

位 / 名 as measure words

 $\dot{\underline{u}}$ and $\dot{\underline{a}}$ are measure words used before occupations. They cannot be used before general words like $\dot{\underline{\lambda}}$:

三个人,*三名人,*三位人 几百个警察,几百位警察,几百名警察 位 is more respectful and formal than 名:

三位老师, 四名同学

各 is always used before 位: 各位老师

名 is used for ordinal numbers: 第一名, 第二名

东,南,西,北

The four cardinal directions are ordered differently in Chinese and English. In Chinese, east is the most important direction because the sun rises in the east. Hence 东 always takes first place when the four cardinal directions are mentioned in sequence: 东西南北, or 东南西北.

When expressing the ordinal directions northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest, Chinese uses 东北, 东南, 西北, 西南, again putting 东 and 西 first.

高兴/快乐/愉快

高兴 can be used with verbs of congnition / sense such as 认识, 知道, 看到, 听到. 快乐 and 愉快 cannot be used this way:

很高兴认识你。

很高兴听到你的声音。

For greetings and sending wishes, 快乐 and 愉快 should be used, not 高兴.

快乐 is used in greetings for the celebration of special occasions and festivals:

生日快乐!

新年快乐!

愉快 is used in well wishes for routines events:

周末愉快。

祝你旅途愉快!

Only 快乐 can be used in "······的 (person)", though all three can be used in "······的 (something)":

快乐的单身汉

高兴的事

快乐的歌声

愉快的会谈

When describing life (生活), only 快乐 and 愉快 can be used:

生活得很快乐 indicates "active, energetic and bustling"

生活得很愉快 indicates "peaceful , relaxing and calming"

All three expressions can be used to describe moods. The level of formality from least to most formal is 高兴, 快乐, 愉快.

他心里很高兴。

大家说说笑笑,多么快乐。

他心情很愉快。

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

登机 登 ascend; mount

手续 续 successive; extend; join; add

值机员 值 value; be worth; be on duty

出示 示 notify; instruct

航班 班 class; shift; duty; scheduled

托运 托 hold in the palm; serve as a support;

entrust; 运 motion; movement; carry;

transport

乘坐 乘 ride; take advantage of

旅途 途 road; route

随身 随 to follow; to comply with; to allow

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Instruct students to work in groups of three or four. Have them match the key words in Column A to their corresponding pinyin and meanings in Column B and Column C. Tell students not to look at their textbooks. Instruct students to observe the radicals, pronunciation or English meanings for clues.

Α	В	С
1 登机	a chāozhòng	i aisle
2手续	b chuánsòng	ii board a plane
3 出示	c chūshì	iii book a ticket
4 转机	d dēngjī	iv conveyor belt
5 订票	e dìng piào	v credit card
6信用卡	f guòdào	vi overweight
7 航班	g hángbān	vii procedure, formality
8起飞	h qĭfēi	viii scheduled flight
9 传送带	i shǒuxù	ix show something for inspection
10 超重	j xìnyòng kă	x take off
11 过道	k zhuănjī	xi transfer flight

STEP 2

Instruct students to check their results with the *New* words on page 69.

STEP 3

Instruct students to talk about their airport check-in experiences by using the key words in Step 1 and other relevant words in the *New words* on page 69.

STEP 4

Focus students' attention on 信用卡. Ask students

to predict what Steve could do with his 信用卡 at the airport.

STEP 5

Play the recording and listen from Line 1 "您好" to Line 9 "不用了,谢谢". Then ask students the oral questions: 1) 史蒂夫为什么会提到信用卡? 2) 你们在网上订好火车票、电影票等,在网上付完钱以后,取票的时候需要用信用卡吗? 3) 你坐飞机喜欢靠窗还是喜欢靠走道的位置?为什么?

STEP 6

Instruct students to go through the questions in Activity 3 on page 68. Then listen to the recording once again.

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

Decouning the	ne words
变化	化 transform
及时	及 come up to; in time for; and
拨打	拨 move with hand, foot, stick, etc; turn; stir
气象	象 appearance; be like; resemble; look as if; seem
新闻	闻 hear; news; well-known; smell
范围	范 pattern; model; example; 围 enclose; surround; all round; around
警察	警 alert; vigilant; warn; alarm; police
指挥	挥 wave, wield; command (an army)
延误	延 prolong; extend; postpone; delay; 误 mistake; error; miss; harm; by mistake; by accident

取消 取 get; fetch; choose; 消 disappear;

vanish; eliminate; dispel; remove

持续 持 hold; grasp; support; maintain;

manage; run; oppose

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Instruct students to read the *New words* on page 73, then have them work on the word extension activity. For example, words that share the same character include:

续	围	市	热	道	旅	化
持续	周围	市区	热线	道路	旅行	变化
继续	范围	市场	热闹	人行道	旅途	文化
手续		超市		味道	旅馆	

Instruct students to compare the characters in each group, then find the differences and guess the meanings based on the different structural parts.

受	拨	仍	及	线	报	周	取	津	持
爱	发	奶	级	钱	服	同	趣	律	特
カ	灵		极						

STEP 2

Instruct students to skim the reading text on page 72 and underline both the English and the Chinese numbers in the text.

STEP 3

On the board, write the numerical expressions from top to bottom in the same order as they appear in the reading text. Then ask students to orally add the relevant information to the numbers. For example:

周二

6级

两天

-15°C

240个

11条

STEP 4

Instruct students to quickly read through the text and comfirm the information written on the board.

STEP 5

Instruct students to read Activity 5 on page 72 and do the exercises after the reading.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 1e, 2c, 3b, 4a, 5f, 6d
- 2 ≥ 出发, ≥ 到达, ≥ 中转, ☑ 行李提取
- 3 1 史蒂夫要去内蒙古通辽。
 - 2 史蒂夫是在网上订的票。
 - 3 史蒂夫没有得到靠窗口的座位。
- 4 12点45分, 一, 三, 22, 12点15分, 15分钟
- 5 1b, 2a, 3d, 4c
- 6 麻烦您把行李放在传送带上。 我把几本书拿出来。
- 7 无
- 8 北京, 呼和浩特, 22号, JD5553 呼和浩特, 通辽, 14号, GS6437

[Track 1-29]

由北京前往呼和浩特的旅客请注意: 您乘坐的JD5553次航班现在开始登机。请 带好您的随身行李, 出示登机牌, 由22号 登机口登机。谢谢。

由呼和浩特前往通辽的旅客请注意,您乘坐的GS6437次航班很快就要起飞了。还没有登机的旅客请马上由14号登机口上飞机。这是GS6437次航班最后一次登机广播。谢谢。

9 1北京, 西安, CA1201, 16, 35 2天气, 三点以后, 上海, 起飞

[Track 1-30]

迎接旅客的各位请注意:由北京飞来西安的CA1201次航班将于16点35分到达。谢谢!

各位旅客请注意,由于天气的原因, 今天下午三点以后从上海前往各地的飞 机都将推迟起飞。请您注意机场广播。非 常抱歉!

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 1 1持续: last; 持: maintain, last; 续: continue, last 2 延误: delay; 延: delay; 误: miss, delay
- 2 fall; exceed, surpass; area
- 3 1e, 2d, 3c, 4b, 5a
- 4 1 The announcement is about the weather at the airport.

- 2 At the moment a snowstorm is forming at the airport.
- 3 It suggests the travellers pay attention to the weather conditions, contact their airlines in due time or call the airport hotline.
- 5 2, 3, 4
- 6 A
- 7 1根据中央; 预报; 影响
 - 2延误;取消;联系
 - 3造成;关闭
 - 4降到:受不了
- 8 1a, 2b, 3b

Language in Use

Expressing influences using 受……影响

1 1

Noun phrases with 以

- 1 以前,以上,以下,以后,以外,以内;1,3
- 2 1 教材的价格在50美元以上。
 - 2 如果学生人数在六人以下, 我们就得取消这门课程。
 - 3 机场离这里不远, 30分钟以内就可以到达。
 - 4除了他的家人以外,会有大约20位朋友来参加他的生日派对。
 - 5大学毕业以后,他搬回了加州。
 - 6在讲话以前,请仔细考虑你想说的话。

Expressing "unbearable" using 受不了

- 1 1, 2
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1这家商场太远了, 真受不了。
 - 2地铁挤得让人受不了。
 - 3 我真受不了这家饭馆, 环境太差了。
 - 4路上车太多了,真让人受不了。
 - 5最近老下雪,冷得受不了。

6我受不了这个网站了,它的内容越来越没意思了。

Stating extreme consequences using 造成

1 1,3

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 1左右, 2超过, 3不到, 4多, 5以内
 - [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 这个教室能坐40人左右。
 - 2学校的学生人数已经超过了4000人。
 - 3这里离机场很近,不到30分钟就能到。
 - 4他学钢琴已经有十多年了。
 - 5 我想在三环以内找房子。
- 2 1a, 2b, 3b, 4a, 5c, 6b

Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1舱; 2随身; 3手续; 4超重; 5信用卡, 登机牌; 门牌, 路牌, 车牌, 火车票, 电影票, 机票, 行李票
- 2 1d, 2e, 3a, 4c, 5b
 - 1办理登机手续
 - 2取托运行李
 - 3 订机票
 - 4出示登机牌
 - 5 美闭机舱门
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1我知道,用信用卡就能直接在网上订票。
 - 2 你可以在办理登机手续的时候要求给你一个靠过道的座位。

- 3那个航班由22号登机口登机。
- 4带好您的随身物品离开飞机,祝您旅途愉快。
- 5 把您的行李放在传送带上。 您的行李超重了。

Pronunciation

4 1b, 2a, 3c, 3e, 4d

[Track 16]

- 1一可以给我一个靠窗的座位吗?
 - 一很抱歉,现在只有靠过道的座位。
- 2 您好,这里是中国国际航空公司,请问有什么可以帮您的?
 - 一您好,我要订一张周六从上海去西安 的飞机票。
- 3一您好,我要办理登机手续。
 - 一好的,请出示您的护照。
 - 一 这是我的护照和订票时用的信用卡。
- 4 抱歉, 您在呼和浩特转机时需要再次办理登机手续。
 - 一请问, 转机的时候需要取行李吗?
 - 不需要,您只要带好随身行李登机就可以了。

Conversation and listening

5 1 手续; 2 出示; 3 订票; 4 起飞; 5 关闭; 6 航班; 7 转机; 8 托运; 9 传送带; 10 取; 11 随身; 12 座位; 13 靠; 14 行李票; 15 登机口

True statement: 20

- 21 这位旅客本来准备乘坐八点的飞机到香港,但由于错过了办理登机手续的时间,他选择了同一个航空公司十点半起飞,在上海转机后到香港的航班。
- 22 在上海转机的时候,这位旅客不需要取托 运的行李,只需要拿好随身行李,在上海 机场再办理一次登机手续就行了。

- 6 1北京,香港,8,20,天气情况
 - 21148, 通辽, 58
 - 3 西安, NF203, 起飞, 23
 - 4732,15,30,上海

[Track 17]

- 1 各位旅客请注意,受天气情况的影响, 今天晚上8点20分从北京飞往香港的航 班现在无法起飞,航班的具体起飞时间 请注意机场的广播,非常抱歉。
- 2 由呼和浩特前往通辽的旅客请注意,您乘坐的CA1148次航班现在已经开始登机,请带好您的随身行李,由58号登机口上飞机,谢谢。
- 3 由上海前往西安的旅客请注意, 您乘坐的NF203次航班很快就要起飞了, 还没有登机的旅客请马上由23号登机口上飞机, 谢谢。
- 4 请注意,由哈尔滨飞来上海的NG732次 航班将于15点30分到达,谢谢。

7 1a, 2a, 3c, 4b

[Track 18]

- 一您好,请问NG320次航班什么时候能 起飞?
- 一对不起,由于天气原因,具体的起飞时 间还不能确定。
- 一可是我已经在这儿等了4个小时了!
- 一真的很抱歉,如果起飞时间确定了,我 们会马上通知您。
- —你们怎么通知我呢? 我要是听不到广播怎么办?

- 一请您留下联系方式,到时候我们会打 电话通知您。
- 一好吧,这是我的手机号码,谢谢你。

LESSON 2

Reading

- 1 4,6,7
 - 8c, 9a, 10c, 11b, 12c
- 2 1冷空气主要影响了中国的华北地区,包括 北京、天津、山西、内蒙古的中部和西部等 地区。
 - 2 冷空气可能造成大范围降雪天气,造成了机 场和高速公路关闭,航班延误,并影响人们 的外出和学生的安全。
 - 3 为解决天气变化造成的各种问题,人们关 闭受影响较大的机场和高速公路,并让学生 停课;交通警察在主要道路上指挥交通;航 空公司用网络和手机短信等方式发出通知, 提醒人们注意天气变化。

这次天气变化对内蒙古呼和浩特市带来了 大风降温,并且可能出现大范围降雪。呼和 浩特市关闭了机场和多条高速公路,并让全 市的小学和中学停课。山西太原从昨天下午 开始出现降雪,降雪将持续两天。为了行人 和汽车的安全,很多交通警察在主要道路上 指挥交通。天津机场受影响很大,暴风雪对 约330个航班造成了影响。各个航空公司用 网络和手机短信等方式发出通知,提醒人们 注意天气变化。

Grammar

- 4 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 我是因为受李小龙电影的影响。

- 2这是受天气的影响吧。
- 3 对不起,受天气影响,这个航班暂时还不能起飞。
- 4 因为在中国历史上, 人们受到孔子思想的影响非常大。
- 5受到中国文化的影响,我喜欢上京剧了。
- 5 1以上; 2以下; 3以外; 4以前; 5以后
- 6 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1大城市;我受不了大城市到处人很多。
 - 2 跟别人一起租房子; 受不了不好相处的同屋。
 - 3 坐火车; 我受不了花很多时间在路上。
 - 4爱情片,电影里的故事都是假的,我可受不了。
 - 5 夏天; 天气热得受不了。
- 7 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 这次冷空气造成很多航班都被延迟或取消了。
 - 2一些家长什么都不让孩子做,造成孩子自己 什么都不会做,所以不够独立。
 - 3同时上网的人太多,造成网络变得特别慢。
 - 4这是你吃的东西太凉造成的。
 - 5大城市人多车多,造成了堵车的问题。
 - 6因为天气突然变化,造成飞机延迟了五个 小时。

LESSON 3

1 1b, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7c

Unit Quiz

1 a, 2 a, 3 b

4受不了; 5以外; 6受; 7以内

[Students' answers may vary]

8 车越来越多造成的。

- 9受天气的影响
- 10十分钟以后再给我打电话。
- 11工作没什么意思又学不到东西,我实在受不了。
- 12 c, 13 c, 14 a, 15 a, 16 b, 17 a, 18 b, 19 a, 20 c, 21 c, 22 b, 23 c, 24 a

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25 明天北京会刮大风。
- 26 暴风雪; 推迟起飞。
- 27 超重了。
- 28注意保暖。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 6 您真是太周到了。 You've really thought of everything.

Unit overview

Theme Vocabulary Meeting a host family

Room facilities and housework,

hospitality

Grammar

• Describing impressions using 好

像

• Expressing causal relations using

让

• Expressing limited choices using

不是……就是……

• Sentence-initial adverbs: 幸好, 可

惜,其实

Listening

Identifying the location of rooms, household items and facilities; understanding hospitality; understanding cultural differences regarding

proper topics of conversation

Reading Speaking Understanding a diary entry Expressing hospitality and

appreciation, giving polite

responses

Writing

Writing an informal diary entry

Extra language points

独生女

独生子女: only child (in general)

子: male sibling (in written language)

女: female (woman or child)

子女: male and female siblings

独生女: only child (female)

独生子: only child (male)

Tip:

男 / ϕ only refers to gender, and the meaning of "person" is not built in.

Common mistakes:

*独生男 *史蒂夫是男 *安娜是女

As \mathfrak{H} and \mathfrak{T} only give information on gender, the extra information must be added:

男人/女人;男学生/女学生;男律师/女律师

If a noun is not used, 的 can be used to form an adjective.

史蒂夫是男人 or 史蒂夫是男的

安娜是女人 or 安娜是女的

教师 / 老师: teacher

教师 is formal; 老师 is less formal. Both can be used to refer to the teaching profession: 我妈妈是教师/老师。

However, only 老师 can be used as a title, e.g. 王 老师.

变化 / 换: change

变化

换

Formal

Less formal

and a verb.

Can be used as a noun Can be used only as a verb followed by an object, and the change is intentional

这个地方出现了新的 变化。

and controllable.

天气常常变化。

As a verb, 变化 cannot be followed by an object, and the change is usually

她天天换外衣,但是 没人注意到她有什么 变化。

natural or uncontrolled. 球队要换人。

帮忙/帮

帮忙: do sb a favour; help out as a favour when one is otherwise busy

This cannot be followed by an object:

他来帮忙。

Common mistake:

*他来帮忙我。

A complement can be used to describe the favour:

他常来帮忙修电脑。

她经常给他帮忙收拾房间。

他给我帮了一个大忙。

你去帮他的忙吧。

帮: help

This is always followed by an object:

他经常帮我。

他常来帮我修电脑。

忙: fully occupied and busy

我很忙。

我工作很忙。

忙 in Chinese cannot describe a place.

Common mistake: *商店很忙。

The idea "The shop is busy" is instead rendered by:

商店很热闹(bustling), 商店人很多(crowded)

verb + \uparrow + complement

↑ is used between the verb and its complement, making the latter sound like the object of the verb:

忙个不停

问个明白

雨下个不停

can be used in this structure to show that the action has been completed:

我看了个够。

他问了个明白。

Sometimes 得 can be used before 个, but only when the action has already been completed. $\overrightarrow{1}$ is not used with 得 in such structures:

我看得个一清二楚。

他问得个明明白白。

知道/懂/明白/了解/理解

level of active understanding:

知道,懂,明白,了解,理解

知道 (v.)

This means "to know", indicating that the process of knowing is passive.

我知道你的事情。

懂 / 明白 (v., adj.)

Both mean "to understand", indicating an active mental process of thinking, analyzing and problem-solving.

我说什么, 你懂/明白吗?

看得懂/明白。

明白 can be used in the patterns AABB and ABAB, i.e. 明明白白 / 明白明白。

这是明明白白的事情, 你怎么还弄不懂。

你说说清楚,也让我们都明白明白。

了解 / 理解 (v.)

Both mean "to know and to understand something fuller and deeper through finding the details and analyzing the background information".

了解 indicates "understand thoroughly through discovery and analysis".

理解 indicates "sharing the same feelings / thoughts / emotions".

我了解你的情况。

你了解文章的背景吗?

我理解你的心情。

你理解文章的大意吗?

理解 as a noun has the meaning of "the ability to understand".

阅读理解题很难。

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

辛苦 辛 hard; suffering; 苦 bitter;

抱歉 抱 hold or carry in the arms; embrace;

歉 apology

条件 条 strip; slip; item; order; 件 piece,

document; correspondence

空调 调 mix; adjust; suit well; mediate

垃圾 垃 dirty; 圾 garbage; trash

礼貌 礼 ceremony; courtesy; manners;

貌 looks; appearance

客气 气 air; spirit

遥控器 器 implement; utensil; wares; organ

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

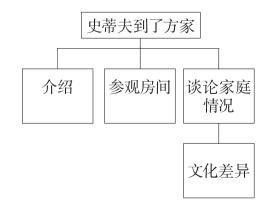
Instruct students to work in groups of three or four. In turn, each chooses a meaning from the new words list on page 81, and asks the group members to identify the corresponding Chinese character and pinyin. Continue until all the new words have been covered.

STEP 2

Ask students what sorts of questions they would ask when they meet a visitor to their homes for the first time. Invite students to talk about their experiences of cultural differences. Write on the board any words in the listening text that are mentioned by students.

STEP 3

Play the recording after instructing students to listen to the text with the following structure in mind.



STEP 4

Instruct students to exchange their information in Step 2 in groups, comparing the information with their experiences discussed in Step 3.

LESSON 2

STEP 1

Instruct students to identify synonyms and antonyms fo the following:

	Antonyms
现在	,
原因	
送	
放	
大方	
大方 大家	
常见	
晴	

	Synonyms		
收拾			
懂			
说话			
自己			
访问			
绿地 语法			
语法			
热情			
安全			

STEP 2

Instruct students to skim the reading text and locate the phrases: 今天(twice), 昨天, 明天. Then ask students: 这些天有什么事情?

STEP 3

Fill in the form with the information in the reading text. Then add the related information from the listening task in Lesson 1.

	Reading text	Listening text
方家		
方先生		
方太太		
方青		
通辽		
史蒂夫的旅行		

STEP 4

Instruct students to work in groups of three or four. Group members take turns to orally present the full information from both texts for each item.

STEP 5

Instruct students to orally answer the questions in Activity 5 on page 84 and Activity 6 on page 85.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 客厅, 饭厅, 厨房, 卫牛间, 浴室, 卧室
- 3 1老方去机场接的史蒂夫。
 - 2 老方家一共三口人。
 - 3 在最后, 老方因为自己问了史蒂夫父母的收入而感到不好意思。
- 4 1 李梅, 方青
 - 2床单,被子,桌子,椅子
 - 3标准

- 4律师,教师
- 5礼貌
- 5 5000; 空调, 床

(没有说明地点)1200;床,桌椅,空调 火车站;客厅,厨房,卧室,书房;床,桌椅,空 调

地铁;一个大房间; 2000; 卫生间

[Track 1-36]

- 1 这套房子离市中心不远,在二楼,有两个卧室。房间里没有空调,也没有床,要自己买。客厅里有一张饭桌和两把椅子。地点好,所以月租比较贵,要五千块。
- 2 我觉得这个一室一厅特别符合您的要求。客厅和厨房都很大。卧室很安静。有床、桌椅、还有空调。最重要的是便宜,一个月才一千两百块。
- 3 这个公寓离火车站很近,所以有一点吵。 不过大小很适合刚结婚的小夫妻住。 客厅、厨房、卧室都很大,还有一个小书房。床、桌椅还有空调什么的都得自己 买。两千五百块一个月。
- 4 房子地点非常好,旁边就有地铁站、超市什么的,非常方便。就是比较小,只有一个大房间,客厅和卧室在一起。卫生间特别小,不过一个人住也够用了。房租不贵也不便宜,要两千块一个月。

Pronunciation and speaking

1 1d, 2c, 3b, 4e, 5a

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 2 stay at sb. else's place; bowls and chopsticks; unfortunately, misfortune; keep busy
- 4 1.3
- 5 1 因为遇到暴风雪, 所以史蒂夫的飞机延误了。
 - 2 史蒂夫觉得方家人特别热情,方先生对他照顾很周到;方太太总是忙个不停;方青有点害羞。
 - 3 因为马克说的澳大利亚英语跟英国英语有时候用词和发音挺不一样的。
 - 4 史蒂夫不觉得奇怪, 因为他的老师跟他们讲过这个事情。
 - 5因为在夏天内蒙古大草原应该非常美。
- 6 1通辽在内蒙古的东边, 离吉林省和辽宁省都 很近。
 - 2 通辽的人口有三百万。
 - 3 通辽有很多少数民族。
- 7 [Students' answers may vary]

方先生帮我去拿行李的时候,方太太带我看了看家里的房间。他们还给我准备了一个房间,在方先生和方太太卧室的对面,在方青房间的旁边。方太太说我房间的条件挺简单的,觉得很不好意思,可是我觉得这里很不错。

Language in Use

Describing impressions using 好像

- 1 1, 2
- 2 Students' answers may vary
 - 1郑和好像是明朝人,好像七次带领队出海。
 - 2好像花木兰代替父亲去参军,是个英雄。
 - 3上海好像是个特别大的城市,人特别多。
 - 4 好像内蒙古在中国的北部, 那里好像居住着 一些少数民族。

Expressing causal relations using 让

- 1 1, 2
- 2 1 当老师让他可以在夏天做很多旅行。
 - 2这种天气让她感到很不舒服。
 - 3 你给我买的生日礼物让我很开心。
 - 4便捷的交通让这座城市的经济发展得很快。
 - 5 这部电影让我落泪。

Expressing limited choices using 不是……就是……

- 1 1, 2
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1去参加派对;在家里吃饭
 - 2 选中文; 选历史
 - 3 "你好";"很高兴认识你"
 - 4李连杰;章子怡
 - 5 自习室: 图书馆

Sentence-initial adverbs 幸好、可惜、其实

- 1 1, 2
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 我带了伞
 - 2是在下午,上午还可以看看书
 - 3 我已经订好机票去纽约了
 - 4我今晚需要复习,明天有考试
 - 5 我不是去玩, 是一个人走走
 - 6 我很长时间没开车了

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 语言,方言,普通话,上海话,普通话,普通话, 话,方言,方言,普通话,用词,发音,标准,口 音,标准,北京话
- 3 1a, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5a
- 4 1科尔沁不是草原,是沙地,所以不值得去。

- 2通辽人建议去大青沟看风景。
- 3离通辽150公里。
- 4要准备太阳镜,外衣,长裤。
- 5草原上有太阳的时候很热,早晨和晚上气温很低。

Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 被子: 冬天到了, 我想换个厚的。

垃圾桶;现在的垃圾桶已经很旧了。

- 2 1 客: 2 浴: 3 卧: 4 厨: 5 餐: 6 卧: 卫生, 浴
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1是的,是他的爱人和他们的独生女。
 - 2条件还可以,挺简单的。
 - 3他对人很客气,很讲礼貌。
 - 4因为这两种职业的收入比较高。
 - 5是挺辛苦的,但是好像赚钱也挺多。
 - 6抱歉,我刚看到。
 - 7 我原来那辆太旧了,就换了一辆。
 - 8没关系,安全到了就好。

Pronunciation

- 4 1认识你我也很高兴。
 - 2 你过奖了。
 - 3 没关系!
 - 4不辛苦,不辛苦!
 - 5 哪里哪里!
 - 6没事没事!
 - 7不客气。
 - 8 您太客气了, 我自己来吧。

[Track 20]

- 1—我叫李红,是这里的英语老师,认识你很高兴。
 - 一认识你我也很高兴。
- 2 您做的菜太好吃了, 比饭馆儿做的好吃多了。
 - 一 你过奖了。
- 3—真抱歉!我们家没有网络,没办法上网。
 - 一没关系!
- 4一谢谢您帮我准备房间,您辛苦了!
 - 一不辛苦,不辛苦。
- 5—谢谢您帮我换床单和被子,您太周到了!
 - --哪里哪里!
- 6—我没想到路上会堵车,让您等这么 久,真的太不好意思了!
 - 一没事没事!
- 7—您帮我找的房子条件非常好,太感谢 您了!
 - 一不客气。
- 8—坐了这么长时间的飞机,您一定累了吧,我去给您拿行李!
 - 一 您太客气了, 我自己来吧。

Conversation and listening

- 5 1 抱歉; 2 刚; 3 安全; 4 担心; 5 借住; 6 热情; 7 爱人; 8 独生女; 9 条件; 10 浴室; 11 换; 12 周到; 13 职业; 14 聊; 15 礼貌
 - 17, 18, 21
- 6 22 史蒂夫觉得老方一家人都非常好,对他也 非常热情、周到。
 - 23 史蒂夫的房间条件还不错, 里面有桌子、椅子, 也有空调。在里面洗澡也很方便, 浴室

里二十四小时都有热水。

- 24因为老方的妻子帮他换了床单和被子, 牙刷和毛巾也都是新的。
- 25 史蒂夫给老方一家人带了一些英国的巧克力。因为史蒂夫知道,第一次去中国人的家里应该准备一些礼物,要不然会让人觉得很不礼貌。
- 7 1a, 2c, 3b, 4c

[Track 21]

- 1 我来自内蒙古,现在在北京读大学,我是家里的独生女,我父亲是一名医生,母亲是一位老师,他们现在都在呼和浩特。
- 2 我叫马克, 我是美国人, 我有一个哥哥和一个妹妹, 我的爸爸在一家电脑公司工作, 我的妈妈身体不太好, 一直在家休息。
- 3一请问你是李红吗?我是王海。
 - 一我是李红, 你好。我的火车晚点了, 很 抱歉让你等这么长时间。
 - 一没关系,我的车在外面,我先送你回 家吧。
- 4—左边这个房间是你的,里面的东西都 是新换的,你看看怎么样?
 - 一这个房间的条件真不错, 你太周到了!
 - 一哪里哪里。这个房间有空调,但是空 调遥控器坏了,我一会儿找人来修。
 - 一 谢谢您。
- 8 1卧室,空调,方便;七千块
 - 2新的,干净,远,两;五千块
 - 3 旧, 一, 空调, 打扫; 三千五百块

[Track 22]

我们这里有几处房子,我都给您介绍一下吧。

第一个房子比较大,有三间卧室,每 个卧室里都有空调,日常生活需要的东西 房子里都有,住着很方便。因为这个房子 的条件比较好,所以房租也比较贵,一个 月七千块。

第二个房子的条件也挺好的,是去年 刚建好的新房,里面的东西都是新的,非 常干净。但是离您工作的地方比较远,坐 地铁大概得三十分钟。房子有两间卧室, 您家三个人住应该够了,房租比第一个便 宜,一个月五千块。

第三个房子是十年前建的,比较旧, 条件也不太好,只有一间卧室,房间里没 有空调,您得自己买。厨房和卫生间也都 不太干净,如果租这个房子,您得先请人 好好打扫一下。不过这个房子比较便宜, 一个月只要三千五百块。

LESSON 2

Reading

1 4

6c, 7c, 8a, 9b, 10b

- 2 1学校的宿舍突然推迟了搬进去的时间, 所以 安娜先借住在爸爸的朋友家。
 - 2 安娜在李叔叔家住得非常舒服,而且李太太做饭特别好吃。
 - 3 安娜觉得北京话跟普通话差别挺大的,用词和发音都有不同。
 - 4 学校的宿舍是一个房间住两个人,安娜不习惯跟别人住在一个房间,所以她打算去外面租房子。

5 安娜想找一个女孩跟她一起住, 最好是学生。

Grammar

- 4 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1好像中国人很喜欢喝茶。
 - 2他好像生病了。
 - 3好像是6月底结束。
 - 4律师好像很辛苦,不过赚钱很多。
 - 5 郑和好像是一位明朝的航海家,去过世界上的很多地方。
- 5 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1在国外生活可以让我们更多地了解世界。
 - 2 这门课可以让我学到更多关于中国文化的知识。
 - 3旅游可以让人放松心情。
 - 4可以让我们的身体更健康。
 - 5多看经典书籍可以让我们增长知识。
- 6 1这个暑假,马克不是去东南亚就是去非洲。
 - 2周末的时候,小王不是跟朋友去看电影就是去看戏剧表演。
 - 3 他毕业以后不是去工作就是继续读书。
 - 4古代的交通工具不多,人们出门不是走路就是骑马。

[Students' answers may vary]

- 5 我放假以后不是在学校写论文就是去旅游。
- 6周末我不是跟朋友去看电影就是去爬山。
- 7我上网,不是买东西就是看电影。
- 8心情不好的时候,我不是一个人走走就是在家睡觉。
- 7 1可惜; 2其实; 3幸好; 4幸好; 5其实; 6可惜
- 8 2, 3
 - 1周末的时候,妈妈不是打扫房间就是洗衣 服。

4 听说那位老师讲课很有趣,可惜我没有时间去上他的课。

LESSON 3

1 借住, 热情, 接, 条件, 忙个不停, 家务, 内向, 职业, 幸好, 礼貌, 隐私

Unit Quiz

- 1 b, 2 b, 3 a
- 4好像5其实6幸好7可惜

[Students' answers may vary]

8不是明朝的就是清朝的。

- 9我两年前就毕业了。
- 10 他好像又出差了。
- 11 这让我也更加理解我们国家的文化。

12 a, 13 b, 14 a, 15 b, 16 c, 17 b, 18 a, 19 c, 20 b, 21 b, 22 a, 23 c, 24 c

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25 便宜一点儿
- 26 有点害羞, 不爱说话, 对我很客气。
- 27非常热情,很爱聊天。
- 28条件很不错; 空调和电脑。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 7 我喜欢这种简单的生 活方式。 I like this simple lifestyle.

Unit overview

Theme

Teaching in Inner Mongolia

Vocabulary School facilities and surroundings,

city and rural life

Grammar • Explicit comparisons

• Implicit comparisons using 更/比

较

• Expressing something is contrary to expectation using 并不 / 并没

有

• Drawing conclusions using 看来

Listening Identifying a speaker's feelings and emotions; expressing respect and

expectations

Reading Identifying differences and

similarities

Speaking Making comparisons and showing

preferences; expressing feelings and

emotions

Writing Writing a simple comparative essay

Extra language points

教 jiāo / 教 jiào

教jiāo: to teach with the purpose of passing knowledge to other people

This can be used on its own, and can be followed directly by the learner or subject:

王玉教我学汉语。

教jiào: to teach with the purpose of guiding, controlling or ordering other people to follow rules

This cannot be used on its own and is always used in a compound:

教育: educate, education

教师: teacher

教 jiāo / 教 jiāo 书

教 jiāo: to teach

教 + learner / subject / verb

我教你。

我教数学。

我教你跳舞。

教 jiāo书: to work in the field of teaching, to work as a teacher

教书 cannot be followed by a learner / subject / verb, but is used at the end of a sentence.

他在学校教书。

教书 + 的 + noun:

教书的人有书没有钱。

Common mistake:

*我在学校教。

When 教 is used in a parallel sentence to contrast with another single-character verb, it can be used on its own (without an object).

我不会做,只会教。(做 vs 教) 我教、你学。(教 vs 学)

记得/记住

记得 indicates "to retrieve information from one's memory, to recall or to have an impression of something".

我记得我上小学的时候,一个班的学生 不多。

记得她以前很漂亮,现在怎么这个样子了。

记住 indicates "to hold information firmly in one's memory, and not to forget it".

你说的我记住了,不用再说了。

记住 can be used as an instruction or order.

记住这些字, 别在考试的时候忘了。

Compare:

记得给我打电话。(reminder)

记住给我打电话。(instruction)

本地 / 当地

本地: native to a place	当地: at the place in question
本: this, original This emphasizes that the	当: that particular (time or place)
person or thing modified by 本 is native, talking from a native's point of view to an outsider	This contains the meaning of referring to the person or thing from an outsider's point of view.
本人, 本国	_
本地人	当地人
这是我们的本地特产。	我们买了那里的当地 特产。
_	当地时间、当年、当时

采访/走访/访问

采访: interview; usually conducted by a journalist in order to gather information

史蒂夫去采访学校的校长、老师和学生。

走访: pay a visit to some people or place; usually by a journalist, a professional or an official, in order to gather information, or to obtain explanation or clarification

今天我走访了一个小学。

校方开学前将走访慰问生活困难的学生。

访问: visit; usually by governmental or organizational officials or professionals, to have very formal meetings or discussions, in order to exchange information, convey formal greetings, or engage in consultation

访问学者

欢迎访问中国。

们

Except in 我们, 你们 and 他 / 她们, 们 is optional in expressing the plural form for people.

我特别喜欢这里的孩子们 = 我特别喜欢 这里的孩子

运动员们开始比赛了=运动员开始比赛了

When several titles or professions are used in sequence as a subject, 们 can be used either after each noun or after the last noun only.

- title / profession 们、title / profession 们、....... 女士们、先生们,晚上好!
- title / profession、title / profession、……们 学校的校长、老师、和学牛们都很热情。

However, 们 cannot be used after nouns that are modified by number or guantity .

很多人在商店里买东西。

街上有数百名警察。

我特别喜欢这些孩子。

这三个学生上课总是说话。

你们学校有几位老师?

的 as adjective modifier

Locality / time + $\sharp \circlearrowleft$: to convey the meaning that the object modified is from the area and / or in that period of time:

这里的学生这么多。(locality, descriptive)

Compare: 这里有这么多学生。(existence)

偏远地区的学校很难吸引老师来教书。 (locality)

现在的孩子都很聪明。(time)

今年的学生比去年的少一点。(time)

There can be a cluster of nouns before 的 to modify the object after it:

他一个人要教三个年级的语文和数学。

英国小学一个班的学生人数不多。

(很 / 更 / 最 / 这么 / 那么 +) adjective + 的: similar to multiple-character adjective + 的:

很大的差别

普通的学校

希望中国有更多的大学生像她一样。

他是我最好的朋友。

这么贵的衣服你也买。

我不想住在那么远的地方。

这里有意思的事情太多了。

对 / 有关 / 关于 + 的:

他们对这本书的看法不一样。

现代科技对学校的影响很大。

你知道<u>有关历史的</u>书在哪里?

关于功夫的文章很多。

来 in colloquial and informal context to express "come" or "will do something"

来: come to do (an action in relation to the specific context)

- 一我帮你拿行李。
- -不客气,我自己来吧。(来 expresses the same meaning as ${\bf \hat p}$ in the context)

这是我做的菜, 你自己来吧。(来 expresses the meaning "help yourself" in this context)

来 + verb: will do or want to do something. The meaning is not changed if 来 is taken away.

学生们主要靠传统的书本、黑板和粉笔 来学习。

我来试试吧。

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

环境 环 ring; hoop; 境 border; boundary;

situation; circumstances

教育 教 teach; instruct; religion; 育 give

birth to; raise; bring up; educate

发达 达 extend; reach; amount to; understand

thoroughly

偏远 偏 inclined to one side; slanting;

leaning; partial; prejudiced

嘈杂 嘈 noise; din; 杂 miscellaneous; sundry;

mixed; mingle

精神 精 refined; precise; smart; sharp; clever;

神 god; magical; mind

紧张 紧 tight; close; tighten; urgent; pressing;

tense; short of money; 张 spread;

exaggerate

空虚 虚 in vain; false

充实 充 sufficient; full; fill; charge; serve as

设施 设 set up; establish; work out; given;

suppose; in case; 施 execute; carry out

活泼 泼 sprinkle; splash; rude and unreasonable

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Instruct student's to arrange the key words of the listening text in alphabetical order.

紧张、空虚、发达、嘈杂、充实、落后、轻松、安静、高楼大厦、偏远地区、压力、简单、生活方式、环境

Tip: this is not a character recognition activity. Focus students' attention on pronunciations, tones and stresses. Tell students not to copy pinyin from the word list. Have them work in groups of three or four to discuss and practise the pronunciations and tones.

STEP 2

Instruct students to work on Activities 1 and 2 on page 92.

STEP 3

Ask students the key questions from the listening. Paraphrase the questions but keep them in the same order as they are in the listening materials. For example: 1 你们毕业以后,愿意不愿意去一个很远的山区小学教小孩子? 2 你觉得山区跟城市的生活环境有什么不同? 3 你觉得在山区教书会对你的生活有什么改变? 4 你觉得在山区工作有什么好处?

STEP 4

Listen to the recording once, then compare the listening text with the student discussion in Step 3.

STEP 5

Listen to the recording for the second time, then do Activity 3 on page 92 and Activity 4 on page 93.

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

缺少	缺 be short of; lack
依靠	依 depend on; comply with
科技	科 a branch of academic or vocational study; 技 skill; ability; trick, technology
必需品	必 certainly; must; will; necessarily; 需 need; want; require; necessaries
尊重	尊 senior; of a senior generation; honour
守纪律	守 guard; defend; keep watch; abide by; 纪 discipline; put down in writing; record; 律 law; statute; rule; restrain
毕竟	竟 finish; complete; throughout; whole; in the end
操场	操 hold; do; operate; drill; exercise

Teaching Step: reading

STEP 1

Ask students to go through New words on page 93 and 97.

On the board, write down the four pairs of characters that appear in the first column below. The characters in bold in each pair have the same pronunciation. Draw students' attention to this. Now focus on the first pair of words, 记得 and 纪律. Repeat them and stress the elements that are pronounced the same. Now direct students' attention to the character 律 in 纪律. Ask if they know words that contain 律 to elicit both 法律 and 律师. Continue in the same fashion for the other pairs to elicit the rest of the words shown in the table.

记得		
纪律	法律	律师

1	
必需品	日用品
1	
毕业	

Each of the following groups has a shared character. Invite students to add more phrases based on their preknowledge.

	-	
春联		
联系人		
互联网	上网	网球
	_	
重量		
超重		
尊重		
重视	电视	
认识		
认真	真实	
	真假	
	真人真事	
		•

Instruct students to find the synonyms or words related to the following learnt words:

Learnt words	Synonyms
吵	嘈杂
爱说爱笑	活泼
为什么	原因
学习	教育
街	街道
靠	依靠
熟	熟悉
艺术	美术
武术	体育

STEP 2

Conduct a speaking activity. Instruct students to discuss: 什么是你的必需品?

STEP 3

Instruct students to skim the reading text and locate sentences with 价.

First, check students' understanding of 均. Then ask students to reduce the sentences by taking out modifying phrases with 均. For example:

我今天走访了(内蒙古通辽的)一个小学。

Tip:

Ask students to work in groups of three. Have each student work on two paragraphs on his / her own first. Then have them work together by adding modifying phrases of their own choice, e.g. Student A shows his / her reduced sentence to the group members:

我今天走访了()一个小学。

Student A then asks the group members to add any modifying phrases in the brackets.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 1c, 2a, 3b, 4d
- 2 发达城市: 高楼大厦, 嘈杂, 紧张, 现代, 方便, 热闹

偏远地区:安静,轻松,简单

- 3 1 马老师想换个环境, 不想继续在大城市生活了。
 - 2教育不发达的偏远地区更需要好老师, 马老师的工作也会更有价值。
 - 3 马老师特别喜欢通辽的孩子们, 和他们在一起马老师很快乐。
- 4 1, 3, 5, 6, 7

6 1今天节目的名字是《外地人在上海》。

2问题是:他们是怎么到上海来的。

[Track 2-3]

今天我们节目的名字是《外地人在上海》。我们请到了三位嘉宾:王静,孙雨和张晓东。他们都是上大学或者大学毕业以后才来到上海的外地人。首先,先请三位嘉宾介绍一下自己。请重点说说你们是怎么到上海来的。

大家好,我叫王静,安静的静,今年25岁。我是考大学考到上海来的。我老家在内蒙古通辽。上中学的时候,我就决定不管怎么样,都要到大城市去上大学。通辽是个小地方,我只是在电视上看到过大城市的生活。所以我报考的学校都在北京或者上海。一来上海,我就喜欢上了这个城市,所以决定毕业以后留在上海工作。

大家晚上好。我叫孙雨,雨是下雨的雨。我今年30岁。我本来是北京人,也在北京上的大学。大学毕业以后我去了美国,先上学,后来工作。工作了几年,觉得美国的生活没什么意思,就决定回国了。国内我只在北京生活过,想换个城市。上海的工作机会比别的地方多,所以就来了上海。

你们好。我是张晓东。我父母是上海人,他们去了西安上大学,后来就留在西安工作。我们在家里一直都说上海话,所以我也算是半个上海人吧。考大学的时候我想学国际贸易。我爸爸说,学这个专业的话,最好去上海读大学。所以我就来了上海。大学毕业以后,上海跟我专业相关的工作比较多,所以我想先在上海工作几年再说。

7 1 王静, 25, 内蒙古通辽, 小地方, 大城市 2 孙雨, 30, 北京, 美国, 工作机会 3 张晓东, 父母, 读大学, 工作

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 3 1 place used for a particular purpose2 visit
- 4 教+学; 书+本
- 5 1这个小学每个班差不多有六十人。
 - 2 老师太少了, 因为偏远地区的学校很难吸引 老师来教书。
 - 3 学校的教学设施很简单。教室很小,没有电脑,也没有互联网。学生们主要依靠传统的书本、黑板和粉笔来学习。
 - 4 史蒂夫跟孩子们一起做游戏,还给他们拍了 很多照片。
- 6 必需品; 重要; 并; 不但; 而且; 充实; 电子邮件; 甚至; 传统; 落后
- 7 通辽的小学班级人数很多,一个班差不多有 六十人。

学校的老师很少,一个老师常常要教几个年级的学生。

学校的教学设施很简单,教室很小,没有电脑和互联网,需要依靠传统的书本、黑板和粉笔。

跟英国的小学生相比,这里的学生们更尊重 老师,也更守纪律.

学生们课间的时候都喜欢在操场上玩。

Language in Use

Explicit comparisons

跟B(相)比, A·····; A 比 B······多了; A 比 B······ 一点/一些; A 没有 B 那么·····; A 跟 B 有/没 有·····差别

1 1, 3

Implicit comparisons using 更 or 比较

- 1 1, 3
- 2 1这个学校的班级人数比较少。
 - 2 今天天气很差。明天的天气会更差, 天气预报说会有一场暴风雪!
 - 3 跟科学相比, 我更喜欢历史。
 - 4跟西方文化相比, 在亚洲文化中老年人更受尊敬。

Expressing something is contrary to expectation using 并不 / 并没有

2 1, 2

Drawing conclusions using 看来

- 1 1, 2
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 他最近心情不好。
 - 2 史蒂夫喜欢王玉。
 - 3 你很喜欢这份工作。
 - 4北京和上海是中国的教育和文化中心。

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 从小:一直:并不: 总是: 毕竟: 的确
- 3 1a, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7a, 8a
- 4 1 看完这部电影要102分钟。
 - 2 这部电影的导演是张艺谋。
 - 3水泉小学条件不好,因为只有一个老师。
 - 4魏敏芝不会给学生上课。
 - 5 因为张慧科家里没有钱, 他要去城里打工。
 - 6魏敏芝最后在电视台的帮助下找到了张慧科。

代课: substitute for an absent teacher

找回来: bring ... back

进城: go to town

遇到: encounter

吃苦: endure hardship

在·····帮助下: with the help of...



LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1c, 2d, 3b, 4a, 5g, 6e, 7h, 8f
- 2 1 紧张; 2 充实; 3 落后; 4 嘈杂
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 因为大城市的工作压力大,人容易变得精神紧张。
 - 2中国有些地区的基础设施的确还很落后。
 - 3 我觉得当小学老师能实现自己的价值,这会让我觉得很充实。
 - 4到处都是人,环境太嘈杂了。
 - 5生活得还不错,我已经习惯了这里的生活方式。
 - 6还算满意,工资并不高,幸好工作很轻松。

Pronunciation

4 5 并; 6 一直; 7 从小; 8 的确

Conversation and listening

- 5 1本地; 2长大; 3压力; 4轻松; 5习惯;
 - 6生活方式; 7嘈杂; 8紧张; 9高楼大厦;
 - 10 并不; 11 原因; 12 偏远地区; 13 落后;
 - 14 发达; 15 的确; 16 工资; 17 充实;
 - 18 价值: 19 接受

True statements: 21, 23, 24, 25

- 1 马丽觉得一个人在北京的生活压力太大,而 且她不习惯大城市的生活方式,所以她不想 在北京找工作。
- 2马丽喜欢安静的生活,不喜欢嘈杂的生活 环境。
- 3 马丽最想做图书管理员, 因为她发现一些

- 学校的设施还很落后,也没有图书馆,她想 去帮助这些不发达地区的孩子。
- 4 我觉得马丽选择的工作很有价值,因为她的工作可以帮助很多的孩子,对他们的人生会有非常重要的影响。
- 6 1b, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6c

[Track 25]

- 1 我来北京三年了,一直在一个小公司里工作。我每天都很忙,精神总是很紧张。我刚来的时候每个月工资只有2000块,现在也只有3000块,这种收入在北京生活,压力真的太大了。
- 2 我今年大四,再过两个月就毕业了,可我 还没有找到合适的工作,我很想留在上 海发展,但如果还是找不到工作,恐怕 我就得回家了。
- 3 我从小在一个比较偏远的地区长大,虽然我们那里的生活比较简单,压力也比北京小很多,但我更想留在大城市,这儿的各种设施都很好,生活也更方便。
- 4 我出生在内蒙古,但我是在天津长大的, 其实我并不喜欢大城市的生活方式,这 里的生活太紧张了,环境也很嘈杂,我打 算跟我的家人搬回内蒙古,去过一种简 单、轻松的生活。
- 5 我不是上海本地人,但我已经在这里生活十几年了,我现在的工作不错,收入很高,但有时候我会觉得心里很空虚,不知道自己的价值是什么。怎么做才能让我活得更充实呢?
- 6 我是四川人,我们那儿的教育不太发达,很多孩子读完高中就不读书了,像我这样出来读大学的人非常少,毕业以后我打算回去做一名老师,让那里的孩子更多地了解外面的世界。

LESSON 2

Reading

- 1 True statements: 1, 4
 - 7通过《交换环境》这个节目,他们希望能在不同的环境中重新认识自己。
 - 8 学生A去了一所偏远地区的学校,各种设施都比较落后。
 - 9 在新学校里, 学生A不喜欢学校落后的教学设施, 但他喜欢现在的同学。
 - 10 学生B觉得很有意思的是每个班的学生比 她原来的班级少多了。
 - 11 学生B觉得新学校的条件特别好, 而且所有的同学都会用互联网查资料, 但她觉得这些同学并不快乐, 总是精神紧张。
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]

	农村的学校	北京的学校
1	村子里只有一个学	
		班的学生不超过
	个学生	三十个
2	老师上课用黑板和	老师上课用电脑
	粉笔	
3	条件不好,三个学	学校条件很好,教
	生共用一张桌子	室很多
4	同学很活泼,每个	同学学习压力大,
	人都很开心	总是精神紧张

城市学校和农村学校在基础设施上的确差别很大。在教学方式上,两者也存在很大差别。尤其是落后地区的农村,教育水平很需要提高。但农村学校的学生反而比城市里的学生更活泼、过得更开心,这种现象值得我们思考。

Grammar

- 4 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1租房子;租房子比买房子要便宜得多
 - 2工作以后的生活;工作比学习感觉更充实

- 3 电视剧; 跟电影比, 电视剧的情节更丰富
- 4打电话;发短信没有打电话那么方便。
- 5中国的南方跟北方有很多方面的差别,比如天气,吃的东西,人的性格,都不一样。
- 5 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1汉族的人数比较多。
 - 2 我更喜欢跟朋友一起出去。
 - 3大城市的设施比较发达, 生活更方便。
 - 4因为这两种职业赚钱比较多。
 - 5 跟其他工作比起来, 我更想做记者, 因为可以去很多不同的地方, 认识更多的人。
- 6 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1发现他并不适合我。
 - 2 并没有想象中好看。
 - 3 他并没有来。
 - 4好大学并不等于好工作。
 - 5 我对这个专业并不感兴趣。
- 7 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1现在房价太高,看来我只能租房了。
 - 2 我的生活费不多了,看来要留下来校继续打工了。
 - 3还差很多呢,看来今天完不成了。
 - 4看来他们的菜一定做得很好吃。
- 8 1 并没有: 2 看来: 3 差别: 4 比较, 更: 5 并不

Unit Quiz

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 b
- 4看起来;5并不;6看来;7并没有

[Students' answers may vary]

- 8跟公交车相比,地铁更快一些
- 9比较落后, 教学设施也比较简单
- 10 在学习方式上的差别很大

11 这些对他们来说并不是必需品, 他们的学习也 并不落后

12 a, 13 b, 14 c, 15 b, 16 a, 17 b, 18 b, 19 c, 20 b, 21 a, 22 c, 23 b, 24 a

[Students' answers may vary]

25 北京; 是一所外语院校。

26 更快乐,生活也更简单。

27 小城市; 那里的生活比较轻松。

28北方的一座城市;非常寒冷的天气。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 8 真了不起! That's amazing!

Unit overview

Theme Vocabulary Environmental projects in deserts Words on environmental problems and protection; comparison of past

and present

Grammar

- Expressing sequences using 首 先······其次······(最后)······
- Making suggestions using (要不) 这样吧
- Giving examples using 以······为
- Expressing "provide" using 为…… 提供

Listening Unde

Understanding questions and

answers in an interview

Giving reasons

Reading Distinguishing between main ideas

and supporting examples

Speaking Expressing praise and respect

Conducting an interview

Writing Writing a formal report on a

problem

Extra language points

Heteronyms: 为, 种

Pinyin	Meaning	Example
为 wèi	(prep.) for (object / cause /	为了
	purpose); stand for;	
	support	
人为	artificial; man-made	人为的破
rénwéi		坏
种 zhǒng	species; race; seed,	一种植物
	kind; type	
种植	plant, grow, cultivate	种植树木
zhòngzhí		

气候 / 天气

气候: climate; 天气: weather

天气预报

今天的天气怎样?

天津是海洋性气候,天气潮湿;山西是山地气候,天气干燥。

改善/提高

改善 + unquantifiable noun

改善关系/条件/环境

提高 + quantifiable noun (rate, ratio, scale, proportion, grade etc.)

提高水平/质量/成绩

得到 / 受到

	+ object	+ verb	Consequence implied
得		得到尊重	Positive:
到	份礼物	(active)	生活得到了改善
受	Cannot	受到尊重	Negative:
到	take an object	(passive – unintended,	环境受到了破坏
		uncontrolled)	

长/生长

 $m{\pm}$: grow; verb used in colloquial context

小孩都长得很快,但是小树长得很慢。

生长: grow; verb used for plants and people, but not for animals

那里的植物生长得很茂盛。

她生长在大城市。

When used as a noun, $\pm \mbox{$\not E$}$ can only be used to describe plants:

这里的气候不适合这类植物的生长。

We can use 成长 for people:

父母对孩子的成长有很大的影响。

Vocabulary in work / business and school contexts

	Business	School
programme	工程	课程
project	项目	作业、课题
task	任务	题目

项目 programme / project

A work programme or project is 项目:

科研项目

政府这一治理沙地的工程项目意义很大。

A programme for entertainment is 节目:

电视节目

表演节目

A programme for a meeting / travel schedule is 日程(安排):

今天的日程(安排)很紧,早上八点出发,晚上十点回到旅馆。

Nouns with corresponding verbs

Noun	Verb
发展	开发
变化	改变
意义、意思	意味着
责任	负责
样子、形式	形成

Characters with similar forms

类	咸	成	家	直	津	原
数	减	盛	逐	值	律	源
楼		城		植	健	愿

Tip:

Instruct students to compare the characters in each group. Have them note which part is different for each group, and identify the meaning of all the components in the characters.

Learning sentence structures by functions

Function	Sentence structure
Present one's	我认为
opinion	
Talk about a	出现的问题是;
problem	(严重)影响了;
	受到了(严重的)
	影响/破坏
Explain a cause	(主要的)原因是;原
or a reason	因之一是
Give evidence	根据
Give an example	以为例
Explain one's	为了
intention	
Explain an	(主要的)目的是
objective	
Explain a task	主要任务是
Present a list of	首先其次再次
things	最后
Explain a problem-	······对 ······ 起作用;
solving process	解决问题;
	得到控制/解决/治理
Explain an	感到; (明显地)感觉
outcome	到

Tip:

Focus students' attention on the functions of the sentences and ask them to use the sentences to present a case in Chinese. Oral presentation can be done individually or in groups. This speaking task can also be converted into a writing task.

LESSON 1

Decoding the word

生态	态 form; appearance; condition
工程	程 rule; regulation; procedure; stage of a journey
项目	项 sum (of money) 目 eye; item; a list of things; catalogue; table of contents
任务	任 appoint; take up a job; assume a post; 务 business; be engaged in; devote one's efforts to
改变	改 alter; revise; correct; rectify; put right; switch over to (doing sth. else); 变 become different; change into
气候	候 wait; await; time; season; condition; state
茂盛	茂 luxuriant; rich and splendid; 盛 fill; ladle; hold; contain
意味着	意 meaning; idea; wish; intention; 味 taste; flavour; smell; 着indicating an action in progress; stressing the tone in an imperative sentence; used after a verb to form a preposition
阻止	阻 hinder; block; obstruct. 止 stop; to; till; only

Teaching step: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Start group oral discussion by asking students the following question: 你认为人为破坏生态环境会造成什么样的情况?

Tip:

Say 认为 and 人为 slowly and clearly.

STEP 2

Write 人为破坏生态环境会造成······ on one side of the board. Ask students to say the sentence which has the opposite meaning, i.e. 自然保护生态环境会出现······ and write it on the other side of the board.

STEP 3

Invite students to discuss the two issues in Step 2 and write down the vocabulary that will appear in the listening. Ask students to repeat the key words after you.

STEP 4

Explain to students the way in which people are addressed in the listening section, i.e. the literal translation of 李总 is "Chief Li".

STEP 5

Write down the two places 科尔沁 and 大青沟 in pinyin on the board so that these items will not distract from the listening task.

STEP 6

Instruct students to listen to the recording. Only focus on the number of questions asked by Steve when listening for the first time.

STEP 7

After listening to the recording for the first time, ask students to discuss Steve's questions in groups.

STEP 8

Instruct students to read the listening comprehension questions for Activity 3 on page 104. Listen to the recording a second time. Then instruct students to discuss the questions in their groups again.

LESSON 2

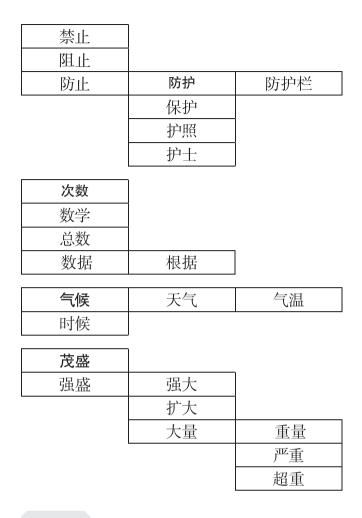
Decoding the words

提供	供 supply; feed; for (the use or convenience of)
严重	ोंटे tight; strict; severe
情况	况 condition
负责	负 bear; suffer; owe; fail in one's duty; 责 duty; responsibility; punish
逐渐	逐 pursue; chase; expel; one by one; 渐 by degrees
恢复	恢 extensive; vast; 复 duplicate; complex; turn round; recover; revenge
种植	种 cultivate; 植 plant-grow; set up; establish
破坏	破 broken; damaged; worn-out; 坏: bad
改善	善 good; satisfactory; kind; be adept in; properly; be apt to
面积	积 store up; accumulate
明显	显 apparent; obvious; noticeable

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Vocabulary building activity: Instruct students to look at *New words* on page 109 and associate their preknowledge of the vocabulary with the new phrases. For example:



STEP 2

Go through the sentence structures in the table on page 83 of this Teacher's book.

STEP 3

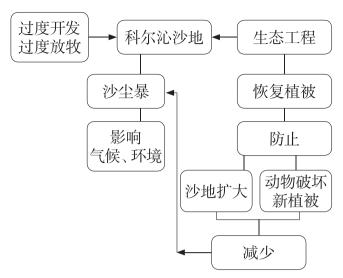
Instruct students to work in groups of three or four to present their cases for each function.

Tip:

Recap the word 造成 and 出现, which appeared in previous units.

STEP 4

Ask students to skim the reading text and underline the key words in the following flow chart.



STEP 5

Check students' reading comprehension with the questions in Activity 5 on page 106.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 3 1这是一个生态工程项目。
 - 2项目的任务是在科尔沁沙地种树,目的是要 把科尔沁沙地还原到本来的样子。
 - 3项目的意义有两点,一是阻止沙地继续扩大,二是减少辽宁等地方沙尘暴的发生。
- 4 1 ecological engineering
 - 2 overdevelopment
 - 3 main task
 - 4 environmental protection
 - 5 natural change / transformation
- 5 1, 4, 5
- 6 生态工程,工程师,沙地,自然变化,过度开

发,过度放牧,同事们,意义,阻止,扩大,沙尘暴,影响

7 开车; 35, 绿色食品; 钱, 超市, 袋子; 27, 少; 李, 18, 看电视, 用电脑; 23

[Track 2-8]

- 1 我姓王, 今年31岁。我有一辆小汽车, 可 是除了周末, 我基本上不开车, 只坐公 共汽车或者地铁。
- 2 我叫史丽, 历史的史, 美丽的丽, 我35岁。 我和家人只买绿色食品, 首先对健康有 好处, 其次, 对环境的影响比较小。
- 3 我姓钱,金钱的钱。今年50了。去超市买东西的时候,我总是带着自己的袋子。超市提供的塑料袋,虽然很方便,可是塑料袋对环境很不好。
- 4 我是小郑,郑和的郑,今年27岁。我家里 买的家用电器,比方说冰箱、空调和洗 衣机都是绿色环保的。虽然贵一点,可 是用电少,对环境有好处。
- 5 我姓李,木子李,今年18。我很少看电视,也不常用电脑,这样可以减少用电。
- 6 我姓孔, 孔子的孔。今年23, 正在读研究生。我打印或者复印东西的时候, 纸的两面都会用到, 尽量减少用纸。

Pronunciation and speaking

1 弓,长;章;古,月

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

3 The meaning of 4 is "change", similar to -ize or -ify in English.

The meaning of 植被 is "vegetation".

The meaning of 防 is "prevent from" or "protect

against".

The meaning of 量 is "quantity".

- 4 C
- 5 1, 3, 5
- 6 形成,条件,以,为例,为,提供,过度,严重,破坏力,影响到
- 7 1s, 2g, 3g, 4s

Language in Use

Expressing sequences using 首先……其次……(最后)……

1 1,3

Making suggestions using (要不)这样吧

- 1 1, 3
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1要不这样吧, 你先工作几个月, 然后再上中文课。
 - 2 这样吧, 我们今天去吃上海菜, 改天再去吃四川菜。
 - 3 要不这样吧, 你上伦敦大学, 假期再去纽约 旅游。
 - 4这样吧, 你这个周末好好复习, 我们就不出去了。

Giving examples using 以······为例

1 1, 3

Expressing "provide" using 为……提供

- 1 1, 3
- 2 1 政府应该为穷人提供基本的住房。
 - 2 从下学期开始,图书馆就能够为大家提供很 多关于中国历史和语言的图书。
 - 3 为更方便您的使用, 我们将为您提供网上购物的选择。
 - 4为了保护您的个人隐私,未经您许可,医院 不会将您的医疗记录提供给任何人。
 - 5 很抱歉,学校不能为您的孩子提供午餐。您的孩子需要自己带午餐。

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 1 为……提供
 - 2对……的影响
 - 3对……有意义
 - 4对……起作用
 - 5以……为例
 - 6根据……的情况
- 2 1b, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7b
- 3 1请简要说明这个环境项目的目的和任务。
 - 2负鼠曾经严重地破坏了新西兰的大片植被。但在过去的十年中,这个问题已经得到了控制。
 - 3根据林业局的统计数据,从1980年至今,这个地区的森林已经减少了20%。
 - 4 我很喜欢我现在居住的地方。社区环境很安全,而且周围有大量的树木。
- 4 1 national, 2 be located in, 3 tourism project,
 - 4 all the year round, 5 ride (n.)
 - 1每年的5月到10月最好。
 - 2在大青沟可以垂钓、漂流、草原骑马。
 - 3 在车站坐车, 大约2小时车程。
 - 4门票价格是30元。
 - 5因为知道的人还不多。

(Workbook)

Vocabulary

- 1 1c, 2a, 3b, 4d
 - 5过度放牧;6自然变化;7生态工程;8生长茂盛
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1因为这个项目对于保护当地环境有着重要意义,很了不起。
 - 2 现在的沙地是由于环境受到人为破坏而形成的。

- 3人们的过度开发使沙地面积扩大了。
- 4 这意味着人们可以使用的土地面积减少了。
- 5 我们应该阻止过度放牧和过度开发。

Pronunciation and speaking

- 3 1 王玉; 2 孔飞; 3 章丽丽; 4 高文; 5 张爱 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 6孔子,喜爱
 - 7一个的一,飞机的飞
 - 8高兴的高
 - 9 历史的史, 天空的天, 文化的文

[Track 27]

- 1 我叫王玉,三横一竖的王,王加一点的玉。
- 2 我叫孔飞, 孔子的孔, 飞机的飞。
- 3 我叫章丽丽, 立早章, 美丽的丽, 两个丽字是一样的。
- 4 我叫高文, 高低的高, 文章的文。
- 5 我叫张爱, 弓长张, 喜爱的爱。
- 4 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1一个木,几个的几
 - 2一个门, 刚才的才
 - 3作者的者,四点水
 - 4三点水,多少的少
 - 5草字头,早上的早

Conversation and listening

- 5 1 工程师; 2 任务; 3 气候; 4 适合; 5 茂盛; 6 原来; 7 了不起; 8 还原; 9 意义; 10 阻止; 11 沙尘暴; 12 具体; 13 过度放牧; 14 其次; 15 过度开发; 16 造成
 - 19, 21

- 22 因为张子礼种的树适合在沙地生长。
- 23 科尔沁的气候条件不太好, 很多植物都不适合在这儿生长。
- 24 科尔沁沙地已经有一部分变成绿地了。
- 25 主要原因是过度放牧和过度开发。
- 6 1b, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5b, 6a

[Track 28]

王南: 六月五日是"世界环境日",在每年的这一天,世界上各个国家都会组织很多环保活动,来提醒人们重视环境问题。我是北京电视台记者王南,我身边这位是北京"绿色青年"组织的负责人李云。李云,您好,请问今年世界环境日的主题是什么?

李云: 我们中国今年的主题是"绿色消费", 希望人们能够有更环保的消费观念。我们"绿色青年"组织提出的主题是"绿色家庭生活", 希望人们在家庭生活中也能注意环保。

王南: 那么我们平时在家里怎么做比较环 保呢?

李云: 其实我们能做的很多, 比方说可以尽量少用空调, 用的时候也要注意温度, 夏天最好不要低于二十六度, 冬天不要高于二十度。不用电脑的时候尽量关掉。记得随时关灯。洗碗的时候不要总是开着水龙头, 可以用洗衣服的水冲厕所。尽量使用太阳能热水器等等。

LESSON 2

Reading

1 概念:强风把地面上的大量沙尘吹到空气中

形成的一种风沙天气

发生地区:雨水少、气候干的地区

形成原因: 土地沙化(人们对土地的过度开发和对草原的过度放牧, 地面的植被没有了, 沙土很容易被大风吹起来)

治理措施:种植大量树木,恢复地表植被,同时通过树立防护栏等方法,阻止动物破坏新牛植被,并防止沙地继续扩大

- 2 1b, 2c, 3b, 4a, 5c
- 3 1中国的华北和西北是沙尘暴的多发地区,其中华北地区沙尘暴形成的主要来源是内蒙古的科尔沁沙地。
 - 2 历史上: 水草茂盛的科尔沁草原

后来:过度放牧使草原变沙地的情况越来 越严重,逐渐出现了大面积的沙地

现在:研究人员开展了生态工程项目,目的是恢复科尔沁地区的地表植被。

3 科尔沁地区绿化面积的增加速度超过了沙化的速度, 土地沙化的情况已逐渐得到控制。比如北京的沙尘暴天气明显减少了, 即使发生沙尘暴, 破坏力也比以前小多了。

Grammar

- 5 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1首先,你应该去伦敦参观大英博物馆;其次,可以去看看剑桥大学;最后,要去苏格兰品尝最好的威士忌。
 - 2 首先, 你要多跟中国朋友用中文交流; 其次, 多读、多看中文的报纸杂志、电影什么的; 还有, 自己练习写写中文日记。
 - 3首先,需要了解自己对什么职业感兴趣;其次,要多学习跟这个职业有关的知识。

- 4我们推荐《走遍中国》这套汉语学习教材。 首先,这本书从基础教起,非常适合初学 者;其次,教材的内容非常现代,语言非常 真实;并且,从这套书里不只可以学到语言, 还可以了解很多有关中国文化的内容;最 后,它的设计非常漂亮,图片非常丰富,能 够提高学习者的学习兴趣。
- 6 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1这样吧, 你去问问老师吧吧。
 - 2要不这样吧,就写《北京的一天》吧。
 - 3要不这样吧,你去书店看一看。
 - 4这样吧, 你先用我的。
 - 5要不这样吧,你明天来之前先打个电话。
 - 6这样吧,我帮你问问阿曼达,看她还有没有票。
- 7 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1以《米老鼠和唐老鸭》为例,虽然已经诞生80多年了,但是小朋友们依然喜欢它们。
 - 2以阿曼达和马克为例,阿曼达学中文是为了 更好地了解中国文化,而马克学中文是为了 将来在中国生活。
 - 3以交通工具为例,以前很多人骑自行车,但是现在开车的人越来越多。
 - 4以买东西例,很多人去超市都带自己的购物袋,不再用一次性的塑料袋了。
- 8 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1学校不为学生提供宿舍
 - 2宾馆为我们提供24小时的热水。

- 3公司能够为你提供很多学习的机会。
- 4 为学校提供一些更先进的设施。
- 5国内的大学能够为我们提供很好的教育,
- 6他们都不能为乘客提供热水。
- 9 1然后: 2以: 3为: 4例如: 5其次

LESSON 3

1 严重,提供,生态工程,继续扩大,人为, 过度,过度,植被

Unit Quiz

- 1 a, 2 b, 3 b
- 4 比如; 5 为例; 6 还是; 7 要不 [Students' answers may vary]
- 8首先,在家里吃饭比较省钱;其次,自己做的饭也更放心。
- 9这样吧,我们别去公园了,在家里做好吃的吧。
- 10 以英国为例,大学里学汉语的学生非常多。
- 11 为客人们提供的早饭非常丰富。
- 12 b, 13 b, 14 a, 15 a, 16 c, 17 a, 18 a, 19 c, 20 b, 21 c, 22 a, 23 b, 24 c

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25 沙漠面积扩大,或者非沙质地区变成了沙漠
- 26 应该和谐发展
- 27 破坏环境
- 28 对保护生态环境十分重要

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book: Review 2

Vocabulary

- 1 1b, 2f, 3g, 4a, 5d, 6c, 7e, 8h
- 2 1精神; 2设施; 3项目; 4害羞; 5严重
- 3 气象预报:暴风雪,风力,降雪,刮风 乘坐飞机:转机,航班,航空公司,登机牌,托 运,订票

学校教育:校长,体育,黑板,操场,课间,粉笔

4 1a, 2a, 3b, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7b

Grammar

- 1 1a, 2b, 3b, 4b
- 2 1以后, 2以内, 3以外, 4以前, 5以下, 6以上
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1土地的过度开发会对自然环境造成破坏。
 - 2看来,我今天去不了北京了。
 - 3 以北京的沙尘暴为例,如果人们注意保护科 尔沁草原的环境,就不会有大面积的土地沙 化给北京造成沙尘暴。
 - 4 学习中国历史让我对中国文化有了更多的了解,而且还提高了我的中文水平。
 - 5 我只知道好像他不是汉族人。

Integrated skills

- 1 1 女孩子肚子不舒服,需要常去洗手间,换到 过道的座位比较方便。
 - 2女孩子是北京人,男孩子是成都人。
 - 3 女孩子不太喜欢香港, 她觉得香港人多, 嘈杂, 压力大。
 - 4 男孩子喜欢香港, 他觉得香港非常发达, 电视剧好看, 人们收入高。
 - 5 靠窗口, 靠过道; 6 辣; 7 买东西; 8 看朋友; 9 嘈杂, 压力; 10 星期五, 好吃的饭馆

[Track 2-12]

- 女: 不好意思, 我能不能跟您换个座位? 我肚子不舒服, 恐怕要常常去洗手间, 坐在靠过道的座位比较方便。
- 男: 行啊, 没问题, 我正好也可以坐靠窗的 座位, 看看风景。
- 女: 太谢谢了。
- 男: 你没事吧?
- 女: 我好像是吃坏肚子了。
- 男:呵呵。你不是四川人吧。
- 女: 不是。你怎么知道?
- 男: 我猜你肚子不舒服是因为不习惯吃 辣的。
- 女: 很有可能。你是成都人吗?
- 男: 是啊。这是我第一次去香港。随便看 看, 买买东西什么的。你呢?
- 女: 我是北京人, 已经在香港工作了两年。 我是来成都看朋友。
- 男: 你喜欢香港的生活吗?
- 女: 不是特别喜欢。香港很嘈杂, 人很多, 香港人的生活压力大多了, 大家总是 忙个不停。其实我更喜欢成都人的生 活环境, 精神上没那么紧张。大家没事 就喝喝茶, 聊聊天, 好像非常轻松。
- 男: 是吗? 我觉得成都比香港落后多了。香港经济非常发达,有那么多高楼大厦。对了,香港的电视剧也非常好看。还有,虽然东西贵,可是人们的收入也高,对不对?
- 女: 其实普通人收入并不高。而且香港人的住房条件不太好,房子一般都很小,也的确太贵了。
- 男: 成都的房子也不便宜。而且越来越贵。

- 女: 呵呵。我们都是"这山望着那山高"。 你在香港呆多久? 周末我有空, 要不 我带你去几个好玩的地方?
- 男: 可惜我星期五就得回成都了。你给我 推荐几个好吃的饭馆吧!
- 3 发现, 隐私, 收入, 并, 重视, 而, 算, 结婚, 感 兴趣, 聊天, 可惜, 奇怪

Assessment task 2

Vocabulary

- 1 1刚; 2随身; 3精神; 4人为; 5价值; 6安全
- 2 1d, 2c, 3a, 4e, 5f, 6b
- 4 1接受; 2仍; 3原来; 4毕竟; 5其实; 6及时; 7持续; 8造成
- 5 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 我觉得互联网已经逐渐成为了人们生活的必需品,人们做什么都用它。
 - 2 我认为一定要尊重别人的隐私,不能什么问题都问。
 - 3 主要原因是人们的过度开发,破坏了生态环境。
 - 4要改善生态环境,不对绿地造成人为的破坏。
 - 5会有更多交通警察在主要道路上指挥交通。

Pronunciation

1 1a, 2d, 3c, 4b

[Track 5]

- 1一我叫李林,木子李,双木林。
 - 一我叫张小全, 弓长张, 大小的小, 安全的全。认识你很高兴。

- 2—我的飞机晚点了,抱歉让您等了这么久。
 - 一没事没事。
- 3 一 你的普通话说得真好, 一点儿南方口音都没有。
 - 一哪里哪里,您过奖了!
- 4 我已经帮你打扫过房间了, 一会儿我再过来帮你换床单。
 - 一 您太客气了, 我自己来吧。

Grammar

- 1 3,5
- 2 1她们俩在一起的时候,不是聊电影就是聊网球。
 - 2受父母的影响,他从小就对表演很有兴趣。
 - 3 多看中文电影,首先可以提高你的中文水平,其次还可以让你了解中国文化。
 - 4 这家咖啡馆除了有好喝的咖啡,还为人们提供免费的杂志和报纸。
- 3 1 并不; 2 看来; 3 幸好; 4 可惜; 5 其实; 6 比较
- 4 1要不这样吧, 你用我的电脑, 我已经写完了。
 - 2 其实很多聪明的学生成绩并不好。
 - 3 我受不了我的同屋, 他太难相处了。
 - 4好像是西北和东北比较落后,我也不是很肯定。
 - 5 18 岁以下的人是不可以喝酒的。

Integrated skills

1 c, g, d, f, b, e, a

[Track 6]

- 女: 您好, 有什么可以帮您的吗?
- 男: 请问今天还有飞香港的航班吗?
- 女:请稍等。今天下午五点十分有一个飞 往香港的航班,但需要在上海转机。
- 男: 在上海要等多久?
- 女:一小时左右。
- 男: 可以,请给我一张经济舱的机票。
- 女: 请把您的护照给我。
- 男: 有靠窗户的座位吗?
- 女:请稍等。抱歉,现在只有靠过道的座 位了。
- 男: 好吧。我还有两件行李要托运。
- 女:麻烦您将行李放在传送带上,谢谢。 这是您的登机牌和行李票,请您四点四十 分在12号登机口登机。祝您旅途愉快。
- 男:谢谢。

- 2 1 本地; 2 工资; 3 压力; 4 的确; 5 紧张; 6 生活方式; 7 充实; 8 活泼; 9 接受; 10 长大1,5,6
- 3 1通辽的小学一个班的人数比英国小学多很多。 2通辽的小学生很守纪律,爱学习。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 9 有志者,事竟成! Where there is a will, there is a way!

Unit overview

Theme The Shaolin Temple and Shaolin

kung fu

Vocabulary Words about martial arts skills;

words about films

• Expressing potential / capability using potential complements

• Expressing "only / just" using 光······就······ or 光······不

• Expressing "concerning" using 关

于

• Expressing contrast of meaning

using 而

Listening Identifying specific information

used in giving examples; using

exclamations

Reading Identifying relationships among

roles in a story; understanding

a film

Speaking Talking about physical attributes,

skills and abilities

Writing Writing an article introducing a

film, giving the most important

information

Extra language points

在 …… 上 / 里 / 中

在 + an open space or locality (such as a geographic area)

在中国 in China

在中国东北 in northeast China

在偏远地区 in a remote area

在 + an enclosed location (里)

在家里 in the house / at home

在家 at home

在公园(里) in the park

在 + an activity + 上

在运动会上 at the sports game

在课上 in the class

在 + content + 中 / 里

在故事中 / 里 in the story (in the scene / plot)

在 + written information on paper + 上

在报纸上 in the newspaper

在书上/中/里 in the book

在 + work + 中 (in the process of)

在学习中 in the process of studying

在工作中 in the process of working

Common mistakes:

*我在派对喝了很多。(在派对上)

I drank a lot at the party.

*我在电话告诉她了。(在电话里)

I told her on the phone.

Tip: in / on = 在 ······ 上 / 里 / 中

好看 / 漂亮 / 美丽 / 美 / 优美

好看: good-looking; used to describe the attractive appearance of people or objects:

那个人很好看。

这个杯子好看吗?

漂亮: pretty; used to describe the appearance of women and girls, or objects or landscapes; also used to express that something is "pretty good":

这个女孩子长得真漂亮。

他说一口漂亮的普通话,写一手漂亮的汉字。

这个球进得真漂亮!

美丽: beautiful; more often used before a noun to describe a person's moral character, a landscape or a work of literature or art. When it is used to describe the appearance of women, it implies elegance. It is more formal than 漂亮.

美丽的姑娘 (compare: 漂亮的小女孩)

美丽的心灵 a beautiful mind

美丽的传说 a beautiful legend

美 is the short form of 美丽, and can be used before one-character nouns to form phrases such as 美女, 美人鱼, 美酒, 美言.

优美: graceful, fine and exquisite; used to describe gestures, manners and arts.

优美的舞姿

优美的语言 (excellence in choice of vocabulary and complexity of sentence structure)

Compare:

说一口漂亮的普通话 (emphasizes fluency and good pronunciation)

语言很优美 (emphasizes an excellent choice of words, accuracy and elegance)

引起/造成

When using 引起, the effect caused may be neutral, good or bad:

引起讨论

她穿了一件特别漂亮的衣服,引起了大家的注意。

When using 造成, the effect caused has to be negative:

造成事故

迟到会造成不好的影响。

力气/力量

力气: physical strength, effort; normally used in speech

你的力气比我的大。

我花了好大的力气才说服他跟我一起来。

力量: physical strength / power; ability; power; effect; more formal than 力气, and usually used in writing

知识就是力量。

人多力量大。

打球要掌握力量大小。

厉害

厉害: fierce, harsh, stern; extremely 这个老师很厉害, 别跟他开玩笑。 今年冬天冷得太厉害了。

In spoken Chinese, 厉害= 棒, meaning "amazing": 他的功夫可厉害了=他的功夫可棒了

Characters of similar forms



Tip:

Instruct students to observe the characters in each group and identify the similarities and differences.

Vocabulary building

Each group of the following phrases shares one common character. Instruct students to revise the phrases based on the meanings of the core characters, e.g.

动	动作	运动	运动员	运动场	感动
物	重物	动物	人物	礼物	购物
精	精彩	精神			
耐	耐力	耐心			
决	决心	决定			
功	练功	成功			
替	替身	代替			

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

练功	练 practise
闻名	闻 hear; news; well-known; smell
修炼	修 embellish; decorate; repair; mend; 炼 smelt; refine; temper with fire
锻炼	锻 forge
肌肉	肌 muscle; flesh
厉害	厉 severe; 害 evil; harmful; destructive; injurious
增加	增 increase; gain; add
毅力	毅 firm; resolute
决心	决 decide; determine; definitely; certainly

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Write 练 and 炼 on board. Ask students to guess which word means "practice" and which means "exercise or training".

STEP 2

Instruct students to work in groups and look at the picture of Activity 1 on page 120. Work out the meaning of $\dot{\mathcal{D}}$.

STEP 3

Ask students to use *New words* on page 121 to describe the picture.

STEP 4

Ask students to listen to the recording and note down the figures and key words in the table below.

Topic points	Content points
1少林寺	1 st :
	2 nd :
	3 rd :
2 真功夫	跳:
	躺:
	马步:
3 中国老话	

STEP 5

Instruct students to work in pairs and talk about their notes in the table in Step 4.

STEP 6

Instruct students to look at the questions in Activity 3 on page 120 and listen to the recording for the second time.

STEP 7

Instruct students to work in groups and discuss their answers before checking answers with the whole class.

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

美丽	美 beautiful; highly satisfactory
灵感	灵 quick; clever; sharp; effective; spirit; intelligence; 感 feel; sense; move
上映	映 reflect; mirror; shine

获救	获 capture; catch; obtain; win; reap; 救 rescue; save; salvage
打败	败 be defeated; lose
穿插	穿 pierce through; pass through; 插 stick in; insert
引起	引 draw; stretch; lead; guide
移居	移 move; remove; shift; 居 reside; dwell; live; residence

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Instruct students to skim the reading text and underline 在 and the corresponding position words, if any.

STEP 2

Ask students to talk about \pm in groups and figure out the meaning of the sentences which include \pm .

STEP 3

Focus students' attention on the titles marked with 《 》. Elaborate on the meanings of the individual characters of 白无瑕 (瑕: flaw in a piece of jade; flaw; defect) and 黄飞鸿 (鸿: swan goose; letter; grand). Ask students to guess which name is for females and which is for males.

STEP 4

Ask students to read the questions in Activity 4 on page 123 before reading the text for the second time.

STEP 5

Discuss the questions in groups. Then check students' reading comprehension by going through the questions with the whole class.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 3 1少林功夫有一千五百多年的历史了。
 - 2少林僧人练功是为了修炼。
 - 3 有志者事竟成的意思是: 有决心、有毅力的人,一定能成功。
- 4 2, 4
- 5 武僧: 练武的僧人; monks that practise kung fu 世界闻名: famous all over the world 武术表演: martial arts performance 两三年: several years

逐渐增加: increase gradually

练武: practise kung fu / martial arts

- 6 早就, 意义, 首先, 锻炼, 腿部, 其次, 耐力, 决心, 成功
- 7 金小龙, 5, 爸爸妈妈送他来学武 王明, 8, 喜欢功夫, 练好功夫不怕坏人 李玉, 10, 练武很酷 郑一明, 12, 想像功夫明星一样拍电影 孔艺, 15, 为了更有毅力

[Track 2-14]

- 一我叫金小龙,今年5岁。是我爸爸妈妈送 我来学武的。
- 一我叫王明, 今年8岁。我喜欢功夫! 练好功夫就不怕坏人了!
- 一我叫李玉。木子李。今年10岁。别的女同学喜欢跳舞,但我喜欢练武,我觉得我很酷!

- 一我叫郑一明,今年12岁。我喜欢武打电影!李连杰、成龙是我最喜欢的电影明星。我想以后跟他们一样拍功夫电影!
- 一我叫孔艺。孔子的孔,艺术的艺。今年15岁。练武以前我做事情特别没有毅力, 所以老师建议我来学学武术。现在我身体比以前好,学习也比以前好!有志者, 事竟成!

Pronunciation and speaking

2 Informal: 比方说, 拿······来说, 有这样一个 例子

Formal: 比如, 例如, 以······为例

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 3 films with the same name;
 practise hard;
 shepherdess
- 4 1电影是1982年上映的。
 - 2电影的故事发生在隋朝。
 - 3 电影的主演是李连杰, 他在电影中用的是真功夫。
 - 4 电影中的歌曲因为歌词和曲调优美, 所以流行了很多年。
- 5 1 这部电影是1982年上映的。
 - 2这部电影是中国的。
 - 3主要演员是李连杰。
 - 4影片的故事发生在隋朝。
 - 5 故事的内容是:一位武术家的儿子小虎被杀 父仇人追杀,在少林寺获救。小虎在少林寺 出家,苦练武功,并和僧人们一起帮助李世 民打败敌人,也为父亲报了仇。其中还穿插 了小虎与牧羊女白无瑕的爱情故事。最后,

李世民成为唐朝的皇帝, 并重奖帮助过他的少林寺。

- 6影片中的歌曲,歌词和曲调都很优美。
- 6 来自; 受; 无论; 点唱; 歌曲; 歌词; 比方说
- 7 小虎;少林寺僧人们;小虎;白无瑕;小虎;少 林寺僧人们;李世民

Language in Use

Expressing potential/capability using potential complements

- 1 1b, 2c, 3c, 4c
- 2 1 你说话太快了, 我跟不上。
 - 2 我看不懂你写的字。
 - 3中国书法太难了! 我写不好字。
 - 4一个晚上的时间, 你写得完所有作业吗?
 - 5这首歌我唱不好。

Expressing "only/just" using 光······就 or 光······不

- 1 1, 4, 5
- 2 1光,就; 2光,不; 3光,就 4光,不; 5光,就
- 3 1夏天去欧洲旅游是很贵的, 光车票就要 2000 多美元。
 - 2她有很多书,光汉语的书就有200本。
 - 3 想要学好一门外语,光上课、做作业是不够的。
 - 4 想要减肥的话,光大量锻炼是不够的,你还要注意饮食。

Expressing "concerning" using 关于

1 1, 2, 3

Expressing contrast of meaning using 而

- 1 2.3
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1人们的生活看起来很轻松。
 - 2 只想找一份自己喜欢做的工作。

- 3 有一少部分同学只想选择自己喜欢的专业, 并不在意学校是不是有名。
- 4它们都不是必需品。

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 1 做完,2 没听到,3 看得懂,4 找不到,5 买得到,6 没看完,7 写不好,写得好
- 2 1c, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6b
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]

《功夫小子》,也叫《功夫梦》,是一部由哈罗德·兹瓦特导演,成龙和贾登·史密斯主演的动作片。影片的故事是关于一个美国男孩德里·帕克(Dre Parker)在中国的经历。德里12岁,来自底特律,由于母亲工作的原因,他不得不来到中国。德里喜欢上了他的新同学美英(Meiying),美英也喜欢他。但美英的父母却认为德里对美英的影响不好。也因为喜欢美英,德里被班里的程(Cheng)当作了敌人。程练习功夫很久,可以很容易地打败德里。幸运的是,德里被维修工韩先生及时解救。韩先生是一位不为人知的功夫高手,他开始教德里功夫。德里不光从韩先生那里学到了功夫,打败了程,而且还懂得了功夫真正的意义在于勇气和毅力。

(Workbook)

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1寺; 2光; 厉害; 马步
- 2 1耐力; 2锻炼; 3练功; 4力气; 5毅力; 6修炼;锻炼, 修炼, 练功, 力气, 耐力, 毅力
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]1 拿李小龙来说, 无论在亚洲还是在欧美, 都

有很多观众喜欢他。

- 2 我最想去看世界闻名的万里长城。
- 3 只要有决心, 并且坚持学习, 就能学好汉语。
- 4是的,练习武术常常会受伤,要有毅力才行。
- 5 我早就听说少林寺的功夫是最厉害的。

Pronunciation

- 4 1太; 2好; 太; 3多么; 4真, 那么; 太, 好, 多么, 真
- 5 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1比如《史记》和《三国志》,但它们都太难了。
 - 2 拿机场来说, 北京的机场特别大, 但通辽机 场就很小。
 - 3 比方说李小龙、成龙、李连杰,全世界有很多人喜欢他们。
 - 4以偏远地区的孩子为例,他们如果考上大学,就可以在大城市学到更多的东西,选择喜欢的职业。
 - 5 例如一些偏远的山区, 那里交通很不发达, 生活设施也很简单。

Conversation and listening

- 6 1 动作; 2 闻名; 3 躺; 4 厉害; 5 练功; 6 马步; 7 耐力; 8 力气; 9 举; 10 肌肉; 11 修炼; 12 毅力; 14, 16, 17
 - 19他的力气比以前大多了,手臂的肌肉也更结实了。
 - 20少林寺的僧人练功是为了修炼,而他练功是因为热爱武术。
- 7 1b, 2a, 3a, 4c
 - 5张力, 22, 太极拳, 不快, 非常有力
 - 6 刘阳, 18, 河南, 少林拳, 基本功, 耐力, 变化, 力量
 - 7李刚,天津,力量大,厉害
 - 8 王金南, 17, 身体, 非常快

[Track 31]

欢迎大家观看我们今年的全国武术 比赛,今天是我们比赛的最后一场,一 共有4位参赛者。

第一位是来自山东的张力,今年22 岁,练习武术已经有10年的时间,他从 小跟自己的父亲学习太极拳,他的动作不 快,但他身体的肌肉非常有力。

第二位是来自河南的刘阳,今年18岁,在少林寺学习了8年的少林拳,这位参赛者的特点是基本功好,肌肉耐力好,他的每一招变化不大,但都非常有力量。

第三位是来自天津的李刚,今年25岁,他练习的是李小龙的截拳道,这种武术结合了西方武术的特点,很适合在比赛中使用,这位参赛者的特点是手臂力量非常大,每一拳都很厉害。

第四位是来自广东的王金南,今年 17岁,是年龄最小的一位参赛者,他打 的是咏春拳,他身体比较瘦小,比赛的 时候动作非常快,在很短的时间内可以 打出很多招。

LESSON 2

Reading

1 六〇后: 这是功夫片中的经典

七〇后: 电影里的真功夫非常棒, 比现在的功夫片真实。

八〇后: 只是一般功夫片的情节, 但是其中的爱情故事和主题曲很美。

九〇后:对电影没什么印象,片中的歌曲已经过时了。

1, 3, 5

2 1 影片刚上映时,票房非常高,而且引起了一场学

- 功夫的热潮, 很多男孩子都想出家去学武术。
- 2《少林寺》最大的特点就是影片中的功夫都是真功夫,演员很少用替身。
- 3 八○后认为, 功夫片的故事常常是一个人先被仇人追杀, 然后跟武功极高的人学习功夫, 最后报仇。

Grammar

5 2, 4

- 1 这次考试的内容太多了,一个小时根本做不完。
- 3 咱们就三个人,别点太多菜,吃不完会很浪费。
- 5 其实花木兰是不是一个真实的人物, 现在谁也说不清楚。
- 6 这个戏剧是关于英国历史的, 我对英国历史 不了解, 有点看不明白。
- 6 1光,就;2光,不;3光,就;4光,不

[Students' answers may vary]

- 1光靠节食是不能达到减肥效果的,而且还对身体不好。
- 2是啊,每天光写作业就要好几个小时。
- 3对啊,每个月光吃饭就要花掉一半了。
- 4光学习生词和语法是远远不够的。

7 [Students' answers may vary]

- 1《史记》主要记录关于中国古代历史上有名的人物的故事。
- 2 关于土地沙化的问题,有很多解决办法,比如恢复植被、建立防护栏等等。
- 3 我主要学习关于中国历史、文化等方面的知识。
- 4 谈论关于年龄、工资等话题会让西方人觉得不礼貌。

- 5 关于毕业后的生活, 我还没有什么打算。
- 8 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1在英国,读研究生好像只需要一年。
 - 2爱情片;大多喜欢看功夫片。
 - 3 在中国, 多数孩子 18 岁还没有独立。
 - 4 很丰富但压力很大;农村的生活很简单但也很轻松。
- 91而:2关于:3不:4就:5得

LESSON 3

1 位于, 闻名, 厉害, 热潮, 修炼, 提高, 举起, 受伤, 光, 毅力, "有志者, 事竟成"

Unit Quiz

- 1 a, 2 b, 3 a
- 4而: 5关于: 6不: 7就

[Students' answers may vary]

- 8光是房子这一项就要花好多钱。
- 9 我总是写不好。
- 10 最后一定能写得完。
- 11 关于这里教育设施的问题。
- 12 a, 13 b, 14 b, 15 b, 16 a, 17 c, 18 a, 19 a, 20 c, 21 b,
- 22 b, 23 a, 24 c, 25 b

[Students' answers may vary]

- 26 九寨沟,风景美极了。
- 27 举起很重的东西,还可以跳得很高。
- 28 先苦练基本功。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 10 千万不能急。 Don't rush things.

Unit overview

Theme Parts of the body, physical

movements and injuries

Vocabulary Parts of the body, physical

movements, injuries and treatments

Grammar

• Expressing regularity using 往往

or 常常

•The preposition 按照

• Expressing future plans using

等……了

• The difference between 刚才 and

刚

Listening Identifying physical injuries and

medical suggestions

Reading Dealing with unfamiliar characters

using radical clues in context; understanding simple instructions

about movement

Speaking Asking for and giving medical aid

and suggestions; encouraging and

reassuring

Writing Writing simple instructions about

movement

Extra language points

大夫 / 医生

Both expressions can be used as titles to address people:

王大夫/王医生

Only 医生 can be used as an occupation:

主治医生,心理医生

大夫 is less formal than 医生:

他是一个好大夫/好医生。

医生这个职业很重要, 谁生了病都需要找 医生 / 大夫看病。

骨头/骨

骨头: pieces of bone

This can be used on its own. The measure words are 根 and 块.

他瘦得身上每一根骨头都显得清清楚楚。 很多中国人喜欢吃带骨头的肉。

骨: bone-related

This cannot be used on its own, but is always used with another character to refer to things related to bones, as in 骨折, 骨刺, 坐骨神经, 骨科大夫, etc.

一回事 / 一件事

Both are measure words for 事. 回 focuses on the details of what is happening, i.e. the content, while 件 emphasizes the number, i.e. the quantity.

一回事: the same thing

两回事: two entirely different things

一件事 one (piece of) thing

两件事 two (pieces of) things

怎么/这么/那么+回+事

怎么(一)回事?

What's the matter? / What's happening?

有+件+事

我有几件事, 第一件事是……

I have several things to say. The first one is ...

多, 少, 早, 晚 as adverbial modifier before a verb

多少具晚 + verb-object phrases

多休息、少活动

*快休息、慢活动

多吃饭、少喝酒

*快吃、慢喝

早睡觉、晚起床

In comparative sentences, 多, 少, 早, 晚 can be used before verbs:

他比我多看了两部电影。

他应该比我早来十分钟。

Common mistake:

*他比我来早十分钟。

In most comparative sentences, the structure is A 比 B + verb + 得 + complement (adjective) + quantity:

他比我跑得快多了。

他做动作比我做得更到位。

不是不(没): double negatives = positive

不是不(没),但(是)	不是不(没),只是
我不是不会做饭,但 是比较慢。	我不是不会做饭,只是不想给你做。
我不是没有那本书, 但是我不想看它。	我不是没有那本书,只是我找不着了。

Similar forms of characters

Instruct students to compare the characters in each group, then have them find the differences and guess the meanings based on the different structural parts or radicals.

拉伤	垃圾	车站	站立
着 急	站 稳		
擦药	警 察		
一般	船		
骨头	滑冰		
效果	上课	脚踝	包裹
效果	学校	交作业	
		I	
场面	汤面	容易	
复习	收腹		

Pronunciation practice

Focus students' attention on the pronunciation of the words which have been taught in previous units.

速度 结束	生命 人民	姿势 知识	直到 知道
收腹	肘	没事	紧贴
手扶	走	美事	今天
		美食	经典
			景点

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

袜子 袜 socks; stockings; 子 (noun suffix) 跌倒 跌 tumble; drop; 倒 topple; collapse; close down 脚踝 脚 foot; 踝 ankle 骨折 骨 bone; 折 break; snap; discount 外理 处 get along (with sb.); be in a certain condition; manage; handle; deal with 练习 习 review; get accustomed to; be used to; become familiar with 神奇 奇 surprise; wonder; astonish 效果 效 effect; 果 fruit; result; consequence 活动 活 live; alive; living; lively; 动 move; stir; get moving

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Instruct students to work in groups of three or four. Have them match the phrases with the pinyin.

1 fúzhe a 擦点药 2 fàng zài b跌倒 3 tī tuĭ c多休息 4 méi zhànwěn d放在 5 diēdǎo e扶着 6 téng f骨折 7 gŭzhé q继续 8 niǔ h拉伤 9 läshäng i慢慢来

10 tài yònglì le j没站稳
11 mànmàn lái k扭
12 cā diǎn yào l少活动
13 duō xiūxī m太用力了
14 shǎo huódòng n疼
15 jìxù o 踢腿

STEP 2

Instruct students to use body movements to express the meanings of some of the phrases in Step 1.

STEP 3

Put the phrases in Step 1 in the same order as they are in the listening text. Make sure that the students get the pronunciation and tone correct.

1 扶着
2 放在
3 踢腿
4 没站稳
5 跌倒
6疼
7 骨折
8扭
9拉伤
10 太用力了
11 慢慢来
12 擦点药
13 多休息
14 少活动
15 继续

STEP 4

Instruct students to work in groups and do the tasks in Activities 1 and 2 on page 132.

STEP 5

Go through the questions in Activity 3.

STEP 6

Play the recording. Check students' answers to the questions in Activity 3 after listening.

STEP 7

Go through the statements in Activity 4 on page 133. Then listen to the recording again.

STEP 8

Check students' listening comprehension by checking the statements in Activity 4.

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

速度	速 speedy; 度 linear measure; degree
----	------------------------------------

of intensity; a unit of measurement for

angles, temperature, etc.

形式 形 form; shape; body; entity; appear;

look; compare; contrast; 式 type; style; pattern; form; formula; mode

代表 表 surface; outside; external; show;

express

生命 命 life; fate; destiny; order

理解 理 reason; logic; truth; natural

science; 解 separate; explain; solve;

understand; comprehend

紧贴 贴 paste; stick; glue; keep close to;

subsidies; allowance

距离 距 distance; be apart (or away) from;

be at a distance from; 离 leave; be

away from; off, away

膝盖 膝 knee; 盖 lid; cover; shell (of a

tortoise, crab, etc.)

弯曲 弯 curved; bend; flex; turn; curve;

crooked; bend (of a river, etc.)

保持 保 protect; defend; keep; preserve;

guarantee; ensure; 持 hold; grasp;

support; maintain

姿势 姿 looks; appearance; gesture;

posture; 势 momentum; tendency; state of affairs; the outward

appearance of a natural object

Vocabulary building

The phrases in the left column have been taught. Instruct students to review the phrases in the left column. Then have them find the corresponding antonyms in the *New words* on page 137.

Learnt phrases	Antonyms
挺直	弯曲
错位	到位
前胸	后背
两边	中间
远离	紧贴
站	蹲/躺
手指	脚尖
特别	一般

Focus students' attention on the first characters and have them find the phrases which contain these characters in *New words* on page 133, page 137 and in previous units.

折:骨折,打折

心: 放心, 重心, 中心, 耐心, 关心

习: 练习, 学习, 习惯

神:神奇,精神

果:效果,结果,水果,苹果

伤: 受伤, 伤害

度:速度,温度

生: 生命, 出生, 出生地, 学生

活:活动,生活,活泼

理:理解,处理

加:增加,加强,加热

尖: 脚尖, 刀尖

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Instruct students to work in groups of three or four to paraphrase the following phrases: 场面, 动作, 基本功, 基础, 理解, 力量, 速度, 形式. Tell the students that the phrases are the key words from the reading text, but are not in the same order as in the reading text.

STEP 2

Give students 30 seconds to one minute to quickly read the first two paragraphs.

STEP 3

Instruct students to close their books and have them discuss in groups again to arrange the key phrases in Step 1 into the same order as they are in the text. Then write the phrases in the tables below (please refer to Steps 5 for answers).

中国功夫	
1	
2	
3	٦
4	٦
5	

马步	
1	
2	
3	

STEP 4

Instruct students to open their books. Have them check their tables to see if the phrases are in the correct order.

STEP 5

Instruct students to skim the reading again. Have them find the descriptive words for 中国功夫 and 马步 and extend the table as below.

中国功夫						
Descriptive words						
	精彩		1动作			
	极快	的	2速度			
	打斗		3 场面			
	外在		4形式			
对	生命和自然		5理解			

马步				
	是	最重要的	1基本功	
	加强	腿部的	2 力量	
为	打下	很好的	3基础	

STEP 6

Ask students to make extra sentences with the structures: 对……的理解, 为…… 打下基础.

STEP 7

Instruct students to work in three groups. Each group reads one part of the three steps of instructions 首先……,然后……,现在……;then rearrange the groups so that students can teach each other 马步 with the instructions they read in their paragraph.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 1d, 2a, 3b, 4c
- 3 1 史蒂夫练习踢左腿的时候, 右脚没站稳, 结果跌倒了。
 - 2 史蒂夫的伤不严重, 只是扭伤了脚踝。
 - 3 史蒂夫最少四个星期不能活动。
- 4 1, 3, 5
- 5 1受伤; 2疼; 3伤; 4疼; 5伤; 6受伤
- 6 1 左腿走路不能用力; 2 脚踝扭伤后没有好好休息; 3 右手手臂疼

[Track 2-19]

- 1 医生, 我左腿走路不能用力。一用力就特别疼。
 - 一 你经常运动吗?
 - 一本来我不常运动,但是从上个星期开始每天都跑步。
 - 一 很有可能是腿部肌肉拉伤。我给你检 查一下吧。
- 2 伤了左脚吗? 抬起来我看看。好像不 是骨折。
 - 一我的左脚脚踝有问题。我每个星期

- 都踢足球, 所以左脚常常扭伤。
- 一 扭伤脚踝以后一定要好好休息。如果 扭伤成了习惯性的就麻烦了。先照个 X光片吧。
- 3 医生, 不知道怎么搞的, 最近我的右手手臂总是疼, 不能用力。
 - 一 你常常打球吗?
 - 一我不喜欢运动。
 - 一 你是做什么工作的?
 - 一我是电脑工程师。
 - 有可能跟你长时间使用电脑有关系。先检查一下吧。

Pronunciation and speaking

- 2 1 走慢点儿!
 - 2吃饭的时候别说话!
 - 3 你到家的时候千万要给我打电话!
 - 4 快来!
 - 5 少玩游戏!
 - 6 多喝水!

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 1 1 手肘; 2 头部; 3 脚尖; 4 手臂; 5 胸部; 6 背部; 7 腰部; 8 腹部; 9 大腿; 10 膝盖; 11 小腿; 12 脚踝
 - ||, human flesh / the body
- 2 1g, 2e, 3f, 4a, 5d, 6c, 7b
 - 昆, foot; 扌, hand
- 3 极: extremely; 快: fast

站: stand; 站直: stand straight

挺胸收腹: chest out, stomach in

挺: straighten; 直: straight; 挺直: straighten up

加: increase,长: long;加长: lengthen

- 4 1中国功夫除了精彩的动作和极快的速度之外,还代表人们对生命和自然的理解。
 - 2 文中写到的基本功是蹲马步。
 - 3 因为练习蹲马步可以加强腿部的力量, 为学习中国功夫打下很好的基础。
 - 4对初学者来说,不能着急,要慢慢来;刚开始练习的时间可以很短,以后再逐渐加长。
- 5 初学者,基础,正确,提高,受伤,注意,看着,弯曲,挺直,按照

Language in Use

Expressing regularity using 往往 or 常常

- 1 1, 3, 4
- 2 1常常, 2往往, 3常常, 4往往, 5往往/常常

The preposition 按照

- 1 1, 2
- 2 1 你应该按照当地的交通法规开车。
 - 2按照计划,我们要在明年三月底完成任务。
 - 3你应该按照老师建议的方法练习汉语发音。
 - 4按照公司的要求,他交了三封推荐信。
 - 5 我不喜欢按照旅行指南上说的旅行, 我喜欢自己去那些地方玩。

Expressing future plans using 等……了

1, 2, 4

The difference between 刚才 and 刚

- 1 1 刚才; 2 刚; 3 刚才; 刚
- 2 1 刚才; 2 刚; 3 刚; 4 刚才; 5 刚

LESSON 3

Review and practice

1 左图自上而下: 颈部(脖子), 手臂, 手, 大腿, 膝盖, 脚踝, 脚尖

右图自上而下: 头, 手肘, 腰部, 臀部, 大腿,

小腿, 脚后跟

- 2 1a, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5b, 6c, 7b, 8a
- 3 1 昨天在公园跑步的时候, 我伤了膝盖。
 - 2 他扭伤了脚踝。
 - 3 他们可能无法按照计划完成这个项目。
 - 4人们在假期的时候常常(往往)会想家。
 - 5对于汉语的初学者, 你能给点儿主意吗?
- 4 1 of the same width of the shoulder
 - 2 (put) downward naturally
 - 3 uplift forwards
 - 4 palm
 - 5 upper part of the body
 - 6 squat
 - 7 at the same time

Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1b, 2d, 3a, 4c
 重心不稳, 脚踝扭伤, 肌肉拉伤, 效果神奇
- 2 1 踢, 2 扶, 3 脱, 4 抬, 5 擦
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1放心,这种药的效果非常好,所以比其他药贵一些。
 - 2 他骨折了, 最近一段时间都不能活动了。
 - 3要按照要求做事,千万不要只按照自己的想法。
 - 4你重心不稳,所以很容易跌倒。
 - 5 他们的生活经验更丰富,往往能够处理得 更好。
 - 6因为我受伤了,功夫练不成了。

Pronunciation

4 1别; 2千万; 3别, 多; 4快; 5慢; 6少

[Track 33]

- 1 你先别急,有事慢慢说。
- 2 我想去少林寺学武术, 你千万不要让我父母知道。
- 3 你别总是在房间里看书,应该多出去运动一下!
- 4 快看! 马克他们在那儿。
- 5慢点儿吃,吃太快对身体不好。
- 6 你少喝点儿酒,一会儿还有工作呢。

5 [Students' answers may vary]

- 1千万不能用错误的方法减肥,太伤身体了。
- 2 别吃坏了肚子。
- 3 慢点儿

Conversation and listening

6 1 受伤; 2 伤; 3 扭伤; 4 处理; 5 稳; 6 跌倒; 7 骨折; 8 效果; 9 千万; 10 拉伤; 11 按照; 12 扶; 13 躺; 14 活动; 15 抬

20, 22

- 23 张奇刚开始学网球, 在一次练习的时候太 用力了, 方法不对, 脚没有站稳, 一下子就 跌倒了, 扭伤了脚踝。
- 24因为医生让张奇少活动, 王丽和李刚觉得 应该按照医生说的做。
- 7 1c, 2a, 3c, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7c, 8a

Part 1

- 一 医生, 我儿子的情况怎么样了?
- 别担心,他可能是因为吃了坏的东西, 所以才会一直拉肚子,我已经给他开了 药,您回去让他按时吃药就行。

一好的,谢谢医生。

Part 2

- 一 你怎么了? 哪儿不舒服?
- 一我头疼,好像还有点儿发烧。
- 一 你这两天做什么了?
- 一 我昨天早上跟朋友去游泳了,回来就觉得有点儿不舒服。
- 一你这是着凉了。先打一针吧,然后我再 给你开点感冒药。回去好好休息。

Part 3

- 一 你哪儿疼? 是这里吗?
- 一对对,就是这儿,疼得不能走路。
- 一 你腿上的肌肉拉伤了, 我先给你擦点药吧。
- 一 医生, 我伤得严重吗?
- 一 没事儿,休息几天就好了,这两天记得 别运动,也尽量少活动。

Part 4

- 一 医生, 我的脚好像骨折了。
- 一 怎么回事?
- 我打网球的时候没站稳,不小心跌倒了,当时这只脚就不能动了。
- 一 我先看看。骨头没问题, 脚踝扭伤了, 伤得挺重的, 我先给你处理一下, 然后让你的家人去给你办理住院手续吧。

LESSON 2

Reading

- 1 1注意事项: matters needing attention; dos and don'ts
 - 2 宽松: loose (and comfortable)
 - 3 勉强: to do with difficulty
 - 4 合掌: to put the palms together

- 5 仰头: to look up, to raise one's head
- 6 并拢: to put (legs, fingers, etc.) together
- 2, 4, 6
- 3 1首先,练习前后一个小时不要吃东西,也不要洗澡;其次,练习时需要舒服、宽松的衣服;最后,如果无法做到标准的动作,不要勉强自己。
 - 2 练习瑜伽最重要的是帮助我们理解生命和 自然。
 - 3 练习第一个动作可以伸展腹部,锻炼手臂和 后背的肌肉;练习第二个动作可以增加腿部 力量,让身体更平稳。

Grammar

- 5 1, 3, 4, 5
 - 1往往/常常: 2常常: 3常常: 4往往: 5常常
- 6 1按照中国的传统,春节的时候每一家都要贴 春联。
 - 2按照医生的要求,你受伤以后应该多休息,少活动。
 - 3 我们这个生态工程的各项任务都是按照计划进行的。
 - 4 自己乱吃药是不对的, 你必须按照药的说明 书吃。
- 7 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1等我学好中文了,我就去中国的各个地方旅游。
 - 2等你好了,就可以出去走走了。
 - 3等放寒假了,我打算去滑雪。

- 4等出太阳了,咱们去游泳吧。
- 5 等图书馆开门了, 我就去图书馆写作业。
- 8 2, 4, 5
 - 1 刚才; 2 刚; 3 刚; 4 刚才; 5 刚

LESSON 3

Integrated skills: reading and responding

1 重心,用力,跌倒,骨头,扭伤,处理,活动,基本功,基础

Unit Quiz

- 1 a, 2 b, 3 a,
- 4刚才5往往6刚7常常

[Students' answers may vary]

- 8按照正确的方法从基础开始练习
- 9等你考完试了
- 10 往往会延误
- 11 刚才还在下雨
- 12 b, 13 b, 14 a, 15 b, 16 a, 17 a, 18 c, 19 c, 20 a, 21 a, 22 c, 23 a, 24 c, 25 b

[Students' answers may vary]

- 26 慢慢来, 千万不能急。
- 27 多休息, 少活动。
- 28 书法: 练习两个小时以上。

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 11 你说我应该怎么做? What do you think I should do?

Unit overview

Theme Emotions and feelings, asking for

advice

Vocabulary Personal feelings, problems and

worries

• Implicit comparison using ·····

点

• Expressing "even if" using 就

算……也……

• Expressing contrast of meaning

using 却

• The difference between 总是 and

老(是)

Listening Identifying attitudes, concerns and

 $worries; understanding\ suggestions$

Reading Understanding problems in a letter

to an agony aunt

Speaking Expressing concerns, problems and

worries; seeking advice

Writing Writing to an agony aunt about

problems

Extra language points

全/整

 \pm + noun: emphasizes that this is a collective object, consisting of individual parts; usually followed by the individual part it emphasizes:

全世界,全国,全宿舍,全班

全世界的国家,全国人民,全班同学

整 + measure word + noun: emphasizes that this is a whole piece, and should be taken as one unity:

整个世界,整块肉,整张纸,整条街

Time expressions like 天, 星期, 年 etc. can be used as nouns as well as measure words:

整个人,整条鱼,整个月,整个星期

全天,全年;整天,整年

Common mistakes:

*我今天吃了全鱼。

(我今天吃了一整条鱼。)

*我整个天在学中文。

(我整天都在学中文。)

课/课堂

课: lesson, subject, teaching stage

第一课,汉语课,上课,下课,课间休息

课上 usually refers to a specific class:

老师今天在课上讲了这个问题。

这个星期课上的内容没意思。

课堂: teaching class in general

课堂里: in class

课堂用语,课堂表现

课堂里学到的知识在社会上往往用不到。

难过/难受

Both can be used to mean "feeling unhappy":

我心里很难过。

我心里很难受。

难受 can also be used to express "feeling unwell", but 难过 cannot be used this way:

我发烧了,全身都很难受。

难过 also has the meaning of "having a hard time":

没书看的日子很难过。

漫长的冬天很难过。

起/起来/上as complements

起: about, regarding; used before 说, 谈, 讲, 问, 提, 想, 回忆 etc.

怎么只问起她一个人?

一提起他的名字, 我就生气。

我想起件事。

verb + 起来 indicates that an action has started and may continue:

火烧起来了。

他一跑起来,就像飞一样快。

When the verb takes an object, the object is placed between $\cancel{\pi}$ and $\cancel{\pi}$:

他唱起歌来没完没了。

孩子看到妈妈就跳起舞来。

As a complement, \perp also indicates an action has started and will continue. The verb always takes an object which is put after \perp :

你是喜欢上王玉了吧?

一看到他,我就盯上他。

上 also implies that two things have been joined:

关上门

拉上窗帘

心

When used as a modifier, \(\tilde{\subset}\) means "heart-related" and works with another character. The focus of the phrase is on the other character which is modified by \(\tilde{\subset}\):

心跳 heartbeat

心慌 flustered, nervous

As an abstract concept, it refers to "mind, passion, effort, centre".

爱心,心连心

我心里很矛盾。

你只要用心去练,就一定会练好功夫。

However, when referring to the heart as a human organ, 心脏 is used, not 心 on its own, e.g. 心脏病.

金融城是国家的经济中心, 也是国家的经济运作的心脏。 心脏 is used metaphorically here)

Common mistake:

*我叔叔的心不好,需要住院治疗。

Compare:

心病 worries and anxiety

心脏病 heart disease

Characters of similar forms

利用	站穩	3	á	宮称	和
别人	另刻	<u> </u>			
矛盾	预排	Ž			
亲戚	茂盛	成	功	越	叔叔
烦恼	页		ĵį	可题	
烦恼	电脑	<u>ব</u>	<u>1</u> 2	第 开	
尤其	卧虎藏	龙			
难过	标准	È		谁	
求助	姐姐	1	Ę	房租	小组
折磨	近				
森林	麻烦	Į			
枯燥	洗涤	Ŗ.	扫	桑 场	

Tip:

Instruct students to compare the characters in each group, discover the differences and use the radicals to guess the meanings.

Vocabulary in informal and formal contexts

Informal	Formal
爸爸妈妈	父母
男人,女人	男士,女士
约	邀请
说再见	告别

Vocabulary association

优点	优秀
经历	经验
农民	农村

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

出差	差 (chāi) send on an errand; dispatch; errand; job
收获	获 capture; catch; obtain
支持	支 prop up; put up; 持 hold; grasp
随便	随 to follow; to comply with; 便 convenient; handy
大概	概 general; approximate; without exception
拥抱	拥 hold in one's arms; embrace; 抱 hold or carry in the arms
浪漫	浪 wave; 漫 overflow; brim over; unrestrained; casual
枯燥	枯 (of a plant, etc.) withered; (of a well, river, etc.) dried up; dull; uninteresting; 燥 dry
好运	运motion; movement; carry; transport; fortune; luck

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Focus students' attention on the pronunciation of 差 (chāi) and 差 (chà). Link the tones with the meanings.

出差 → 很差 差不多 ➤

STEP 2

Column B contains the phrases in the *New words* on page 145. Ask students to repeat the phrases after the teacher. Have them find more phrases which share the core characters in Column A. Then read the phrases in groups.

Tip:

This is not a character recognition exercise. The focus is on pronunciation and tones.

Α	В			
获	收获	获得		
持	保持	支持		
便	随便	方便		
示	表示	出示	告示牌	
动	主动	活动	运动	
少	至少	最少	多少	少数民族
物	礼物	动物	购物	人物

Alternative activity

Column A contains the phrases in the *New words* on page 145. Ask students to repeat the phrases after the teacher. Have them find their opposite or similar meanings in Column B. Then read the phrases in groups.

Α	В
1支持	a 成功
2 随便	b斗打
3告别	c 拐弯
4直接	d 见面
5 拥抱	e没意思
6大概	f破坏
7进步	g认真
8枯燥	h左右/大约

For teacher's reference, the answers are: 1f, 2g, 3d, 4c, 5b, 6h, 7a, 8e

STEP 3

Instruct students to read the phrases aloud and arrange them in pinyin alphabetical order.

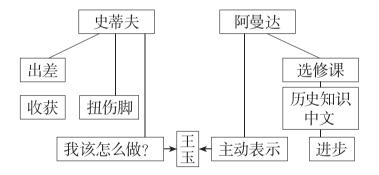
出差、收获、不小心、枯燥、进步、随便、主动、拥抱、鲜花、礼物、告别、好运、浪漫

STEP 4

Instruct students to listen to the recording and identify the main topics of the conversation. (Steve's business trip, Steve's injury, Amanda's studies, Steve's feelings about Wang Yu).

STEP 5

Instruct students to discuss the topics and how they are related to each other. Sketch the interrelationships on the board. For example:



STEP 6

Go through the flow chart and have the students add details to each point.

STEP 7

Instruct students to read the questions in Activity 2 on page 144, then listen to the recording for the second time.

Discuss the questions and check students' listening comprehension by having them complete Activity 3 on page 144.

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

业余	余 surplus; spare; remaining; more
	than; odd
经验	验 examine; check; test
社会	社 organized body; agency; society; 会 get together; conference; occasion; understand; can; be skillful in; be likely to
矛盾	矛 pike; spear; 盾 shield
尤其	尤 outstanding; particularly; specially; 其 that; such
优秀	优 excellent; 秀 elegant
几乎	几 (jī) almost; 乎 (particle, expressing doubt)
误会	误 mistake; error; miss; harm; by mistake
着急	着 (zháo) feel; be effected by (cold, etc.); burn; fall asleep
求助	求 beg; try; demand
亲戚	戚 relative
邀请	邀 invite; request
零食	零 zero ; with a little extra; fractional

like "crazy / crazily", and which looks or sounds like "inner / inside"? Why?

矛 máo / 盾 dùn: Which character looks like or sounds like "pike; spear", and which looks or sounds like "shield"? Why?

STEP 2

Instruct students to close their textbooks. Tell students that Column A contains the new words. Have them identify the characters or radicals which they have learnt before, as these will be used as the clues to match the characters to the pinyin in Column B and the meanings in Column C.

А	В	С
1父母	a shèhuì	i ask for help
2社会	b jiăzhuāng	ii cold in manner
3内向	c lěngdàn	iii invite for dinner
4假装	d lùfèi	iv father and mother
5 冷淡	e nánguò	v have a hard time /
		be upset
6误会	f nèixiàng	vi introvert
7路费	g qĭngkè	vii misunderstand
8请客	h qiúzhù	viii pretend
9求助	i fùmǔ	ix society
10 难过	j wùhuì	x travelling expense

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Write the characters on the board, one pair of characters at a time. Ask students to guess the meanings. The radicals and pronunciations or tones can be used as clues:

穷 qióng / 富 fù: Which character looks or sounds like "poor /deprived"? Which looks or sounds like "rich / fortune"? Why?

狂 kuáng / 内 nèi: Which character looks or sounds

STEP 3

Instruct students to look at the synonyms and antonyms, then find the corresponding phrases in the *New words* on page 149.

Synonyms	Phrases in	Antonyms
	this unit	
休息时间	业余时间	工作(学习)时间
难过	折磨	浪漫、舒服
难受	烦恼	快乐
假扮	假装	真实

Synonyms	Phrases in this unit	Antonyms
问题	矛盾	顺利
担心	着急	放心
冰冷	冷淡	热情
错	误会	理解
其他人	别人	自己

STEP 4

Arrange students into groups of three. Have each of the three students in the group read one of the three letters in the reading text on page 148. Ask students not to talk to each other or read the other students' letter. Students should focus on their own reading.

STEP 5

Instruct students to role-play the senders of the letters and report back to the group by answering the following questions based on their letters. Then compare answers.



2 你现在遇到什么样的问题?



3 为什么这些问题让你感到不愉快?



Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 2 1 史蒂夫觉得这次出差收获很大。
 - 2 史蒂夫在学功夫的时候不小心扭伤了脚踝。
 - 3 史蒂夫喜欢上王玉了, 所以问起她。
 - 4 阿曼达告诉史蒂夫,可以约王玉出去吃饭或喝咖啡;还告诉他见面的时候给王玉一个拥抱,要他热情一点。
- 3 3, 4
- 4 1 just ask (randomly)
 - 2 fall for
 - 3 show more initiative
 - 4 see how it goes
- 5 传统, 恋爱, 喜欢, 直接, 往往, 表示, 礼物, 什么的, 约会, 拥抱
- 6 大二, 觉得自己不会谈恋爱, 也不知道如何表 达心意

大一, 不知道如何管理自己的时间

大三, 跟新的室友相处不好

[Track 2-24]

- 1 我是一名在校大学生。上大学前父母不 让我谈恋爱,怕影响学习。今年我上大 二了,我们宿舍除了我以外,其他同学都 有了男朋友。我觉得我一点也不会谈恋 爱,碰到自己喜欢的男孩子,我也不知道 应该怎么表示才能让他知道我的心意。 我该怎么办呢?
- 2 我是今年入学的新生。开学都两个月了, 我发现我最大的问题是不知道如何管理

- 自己的时间。一方面, 我很想好好学习。 另一方面, 学校里有这么多社团活动, 很多我都想参加。您有什么好主意吗?
- 3 今年我上大三, 刚换了一个宿舍, 条件很好, 可是跟新的室友相处有些问题。 比方说, 晚上他很喜欢带女孩子来宿舍聊天, 一聊就聊很长时间。我想看看书, 或者给家人打电话都很不方便, 只好去外面。我跟他说过几次, 每次他都说不好意思, 可还是继续带人来宿舍。我该怎么办呢?

Pronunciation and speaking

1 a 1 & 2, b 3 & 4, c 5 & 6, d 7

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 4 1 她姓陈, 人们称呼她陈姐姐、陈女士、陈大姐。
 - 2问问题的人有来自上海的小雨,来自杭州的小李和来自南京的张强。
 - 3 小雨的问题是不知道是否应该利用业余时间在校外打工赚钱; 小李的问题是不知道怎么跟自己喜欢的女孩子相处; 张强的问题是同学的父母和亲戚总会邀请他和同学们出去吃饭, 而他自己和父母无法回请, 他不知道怎么面对别人的眼光。
- 5 打工, 学习; 感觉到自己的心在狂跳, 只能假装对她很冷淡; 请客
- 6 小雨,小李,张强

Language in Use

Implicit comparisons using ·····一点

- 1 3
- 2 1a, 2a, 3a

Expressing "even if" using 就算······也······

- 1 1, 2
- 2 1 就算忙得不行, 你也应该时不时地给父母 打电话。
 - 2就算赚钱多,你也不能花太多的时间去打工。
 - 3 我相信, 就算没人帮忙, 你也能做完。
 - 4就算明天下雪,足球比赛也会正常进行。

Expressing contrast of meaning using 却

- 1 1, 2
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1却是在中国长大的。
 - 2却可以让我们对自然有更多的理解。
 - 3 却能很好地锻炼身体, 也能增强人的毅力。
 - 4但是不一定每个女孩子都喜欢。
 - 5可是非常重要。
 - 6 却给我留下了很深的印象。

The difference between 总是 and 老(是)

- 1 1,3
- 2 1 当我向他求助时, 他总是很乐意帮忙。
 - 2 坐地铁并不总是比乘公交快。
 - 3 他上课老(是)迟到!
 - 4这个房间总是/老是又黑又冷!
 - 5 汽油老是在涨价!
 - 6 不管去哪儿旅行, 他总是能找到又美味又便 宜的饭馆。
 - 7 她周六总是在图书馆工作。
 - 8 她周六老是去图书馆(作为她的男朋友,我很不高兴)!

LESSON 3

Review and practice

1 1c, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a

- 2 遇到, 热情, 利用, 想着, 怎么办, 生活费, 浪漫, 变成
- 3 信任: trust

爱要说出口: speak one's love, confess one's love

微笑: smile

共同的: in common

对方: the other party

- 1 陈女士在开头称呼"小李",并感谢了他对自己的信任;在结尾,她祝小李好运,并把自己的名字写在最后。
- 2 她通过说"像你这样内向的男孩在表达感情时的确比较困难"来表示对他的理解。
- 3 是的, 她建议了小李见到这个女孩子的时候怎么做, 说什么话, 以及怎么约她等等。
- 4 她建议小李多练习跟别人说话, 改变自己内 向的性格; 说话的时候尽量发现对方感兴趣 的话题, 看着对方的眼睛。

Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

1 1b, 2a, 3d, 4c

枯燥的生活, 热情的拥抱, 浪漫的约会, 直接的方式

- 2 主动, 随便, 支持, 表示, 至少, 告别
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1跟东方人比起来, 西方人更直接。
 - 2说他真是太不小心了, 总是把护照随便乱放,
 - 3一般需要带一些小礼物,表示对主人的尊重和感谢。
 - 4 我建议送鲜花。不过我不了解她, 你还是自己看着办吧。
 - 5是的,我去出差,这次收获很大!
 - 6去个浪漫的地方吧。祝你好运啊!

Pronunciation

4 1e, 2c, 3a, 4d, 5b

[Track 36]

- 1-王玉, 你看到阿曼达了吗?
 - 一她去吃饭了, 怎么了? 找她有事儿吗?
- 2 一 你毕业以后是不是打算回国啊?
 - 一 这个……我还没想好。
- 3 你喜欢她, 为什么一点儿表示都没有呢?
 - 一那你说我该怎么做呢?
- 4 你工作顺利吗?
 - 一我还是跟以前差不多。说说你的情况吧。最近怎么样?
- 5一听说外国人也可以去少林寺学功夫。
 - 一是吗?我对这个不太了解。

Conversation and listening

5 1 出差; 2 收获; 3 严重; 4 约; 5 表示; 6 比起来; 7 主动; 8 什么样; 9 直接; 10 拥抱; 11 吻; 12 至少; 13 鲜花; 14 浪漫; 15 文化

True statements: 16, 17, 18, 19

- 7 1最好的朋友;音乐;旅游;一张 CD;里面的音乐非常优美,很适合在旅行的路上听
 - 2室友; 聊天、逛街、看电影什么的; 吃好吃的东西; 一本做饭的书; 她能做出更好吃的东西
 - 3 学校的社团; 很漂亮, 性格也很好; 第一次 见到她的时候我就很喜欢她; 一直没有告诉 她这件事; 她生日那天约她一起吃饭; 一束 鲜花和一盒巧克力
 - 420; 18岁; 北京读书; 一台新的电脑; 在网上见到她了

[Track 37]

下个星期是李梅的生日,她的朋友们都在为她准备生日礼物。

- 1 我跟李梅认识4年了, 她是我最好的朋友。我们的感情一直很好, 我们都很喜欢音乐, 也都喜欢旅游, 所以我想送给她一张CD, 里面的音乐非常优美, 很适合在旅行的路上听。
- 2 李梅是我的室友,我们两个经常一起聊天、逛街、看电影什么的,我们都很喜欢吃好吃的东西,也经常一起做饭,李梅做的饺子非常好吃。我打算送给她一本做饭的书,希望她能做出更好吃的东西。
- 3 我跟李梅是在学校的社团认识的,她 很漂亮,性格也很好,第一次见到她的 时候我就很喜欢她,但是我一直没有告 诉她这件事。我想她生日那天约她一起 吃饭,然后送给她一束鲜花和一盒巧克 力。希望她能明白我的想法。
- 4 我的女儿李梅下个星期就要过20岁生日 了,自从她18岁到北京读书以后,就没有 在家里过生日了,我和她的妈妈都非常 想她,希望她在北京学习和生活都很顺 利,我们打算给她买一台新的电脑,这 样我们就能经常在网上见到她了。

LESSON 2

Reading

- 1 计解: lecture, presentation
 - 2 自卑: inferiority
 - 3 平衡: balance
 - 4面对:face

- 5 首先应该把自己的学习和工作做好, 从学习和工作的成功中得到自信。
- 6 其次, 应该发展一些兴趣和爱好来丰富生活。
- 7第三,在遇到问题或困难时,年轻人更应该 跟身边的朋友或者父母、亲戚谈一谈。

2 True statements: 1, 2, 3

- 1 今天的主题是年轻人应该怎样用健康的心理处理生活中的各种问题。
- 2 文章中提到了刚进入大学或者刚开始工作的年轻人。他们常常会因为周围环境的变化而在各个方面遇到问题。
- 3 有的年轻人因为出生于农村, 家里经济条件 不好, 所以在跟朋友们交往时总觉得自己比 别人差, 变得很自卑。
- 4第二个例子中, 刚进入大学的年轻人既想打工赚钱, 又担心打工会影响学习, 学习和工作产生了矛盾。
- 5 他们应该主动向喜欢的女孩表示自己的感情。

Grammar

5 2,4

- 5一点; 6有一点; 7一点; 8一点; 9有一点
- 6 1就算大家都说练习武术非常辛苦,我也还是 会去学习。
 - 2 就算偏远地区的设施比较落后, 我也还是想去那里教书。
 - 3 就算他很浪漫、对我也很好,我也不想跟他 在一起。
 - 4就算收入再高,我也不想做律师。
 - 5他就算不来上课,考试也能及格。
 - 6 就算是名牌大学的毕业生,也不一定能找到好的工作。
- 7 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 却想学中文。
 - 2 却并不觉得它好看。

- 3却不习惯直接表达。
- 4却认为这些问题不可以问。
- 5 却喜欢在家里看看书。
- 8 1, 3
 - 5 老是; 6 总是; 7 总是; 8 老是

Unit Quiz

- 1 a, 2 b, 3 b, 4 a
- 5 总是; 6一点; 7 老是; 8 有点

[Students' answers may vary]

9 却十分不喜欢这儿的生活。

- 10 就算再难的事他也能做好。
- 11 能便宜一点就好了。
- 12 考试总是能得第一名。
- 13 c, 14 a, 15 c, 16 a, 17 b, 18 a, 19 b, 20 c, 21 b, 22 c, 23 b, 24 b

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25 多了解课堂以外的知识; 只重视学习成绩
- 26 很开朗; 跟人打交道
- 27 应该主动一点,告诉她
- 28 我最近和室友的关系不太好

TEACHING NOTES

UNIT 12 我能不能不回答? I'd prefer not to answer that.

Unit overview

Theme Dating, relationships and life

expectations

Vocabulary Emotions, relationships and life

plans

Grammar • Forming rhetorical questions using

难道

•Noun phrases with 像……这样/

那样……

• Polite counter-argument: · · · · ·

是……,可是/就是……

• The conjunctive 既······又······

Listening Understanding expectations

and plans, understanding polite

counter-arguments

Reading Understanding different points of

view

Speaking Expressing surprise and

reassurance; expressing certainty and reservation; talking about life

expectations

Writing Writing simple tips and suggestions

Extra language points

不大 + adjective / verb

This is a colloquial expression meaning "not much".

这不大合适。

这个学生这几天不大舒服,不大想吃饭。

It is only used in the negative form.

稳/稳定

Both mean "steady, stable", with 稳 referring to the physical sense, and 稳定 to the abstract sense:

站稳,把桌子放稳

他的考试成绩一直很稳定。

生活很稳定。

稳定 can be used as a verb meaning "stabilize":

稳定价格

稳定情绪

几年后你就打算结婚,稳定下来了。

When 稳 is used before a verb, it shows the certainty of the outcome:

我们队今天稳赢。

这块金牌中国队稳拿了。

When 稳 is used to describe a person, it means "reliable / mature":

他说话做事都很稳。

体验 / 经历 / 经验

Of these three expressions, only 体验 and 经历 can be used as verbs. 体验 emphasizes "learning through one's personal experience":

在网上体验到的东西让我感到真实,也给我留下很深的印象。

经历 means "go through; undergo"

在过去几十年中,中国经历了全面的经济改革。

他经历了很多事情。

All three can be used as nouns. 体验 and 经历 are neutral, referring to what has been experienced, while 经验 is positive, referring to useful experiences gained which are helpful for the future.

Compare:

最初的体验 first (personal) experience

工作经历 working experience (neutral)

不平常的经历 unusual experience

工作经验 working experience (positive)

丰富的经验 rich experience

也许/可能

Both expressions mean "probably; maybe":

他也许会晚一点来。

他也许不会来。

他可能会晚一点来。

他可能不会来。

Only 可能 can be used in the negative form 不可能, or modified by adverbials of degree like 很可能, while 也许 cannot.

今天很可能会下雪。

他很可能昨天就来了。

他不可能再送礼物给你。

他不可能不给你打电话。

也 + negative form of verb

This has an implication of emphasis, similar to "not actually / really":

我也不想一辈子东奔西走的。

谁也不欠谁的。

我虽然很喜欢吃这个菜,但是我也没都吃完,还是给他留了一点。

Characters with similar forms

Instruct students to compare the characters in bold in each group. Have them discover the differences and the meanings based on the different structural parts of each character.

棒	举止	拳	秦朝
新鲜	样子	祥 和	详细
一辈子	非常	悲剧	排队
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		711/01
体验	脸	危险	
羡慕	美丽	姿势	
顾家	问题	项目	危险
寂寞	叔叔	亲戚	
东 奔 西走	本		
盒	盘子	篮子	蓝色

Alternative vocabulary-building activity

避免	晚上	
ıjs	不必	
骄傲	桥]
谈论	咸淡	
显得	作业	
炫耀	困难	
欠	一次	喜欢
幽默	黑色	自然
		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
辛苦	新鲜	避免
举止	拳头	棒

Pronunciation practice

寂寞	期末	
欠钱	借钱	
炫耀	却要	
打交道	他较大	
印象	影响	理想
一辈子	一条被子	一个杯子

Read aloud and focus students' attention on the characters which share the same pronunciation but have different meanings.

建	建议:	$\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{i}}\xspace}\xspace\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{k}}}\xspace$ opinion; view; discuss; exchange views on; talk over
意	意见:	意 meaning; idea; intention
目	『象:	象 appearance; shape; image
真	真像:	像 likeness (of sb.); portrait
照	照相:	相 (xiàng) looks; bearing; posture
1		

(相 xiāng:相比)

付钱:	付 to pay; to commit to
附近:	附 attach; enclose; get close to; be near
一份:	份 share; portion
过分:	$\ensuremath{\mathcal{H}}$ (fèn) component; what is within one's rights or duties
	(一分fēn 钱)

LESSON 1

Decoding the words

打交道	交 hand over; deliver; cross; intersect; associate with; business transaction
羨慕	羡 envy; praise; 慕 admire; yearn for
一辈子	辈 generation
伴侣	伴 partner; accompany; 侣 companion; associate
寂寞	寂 still; silent; 寞 deserted
顾家	顾 turn round and look at; attend to; take into consideration

Teaching steps: vocabulary and listening

STEP 1

Write the characters on the board. Ask students to guess the meanings. The radicals can be used as clues.

gūjì	bànlǔ
估计	伴侣

Ask the students the question: which phrase means "spouse"? Ask them to give reasons for their choices.

STEP 2

Instruct students not to look at their textbooks. Tell students that Column A contains the new words. Ask

them to identify the characters or radicals which they have learnt before, as these will be used as the clues to match the characters with the pinyin in Column B and the meanings in Column C.

Α	В	С
1东奔西走	a bànlǔ	i come into (or make) contact with; have dealings with
2各种各样	b dăjiāodao	ii care about one's family
3打交道	c dōngbēn xīzŏu	iii admire; envy
4一辈子	d gèzhŏng gèyàng	iv lonely; lonesome
5 伴侣	e gùjiā	v run around here and there; bustle about
6寂寞	fjìmò	vi one's other half, life partner, life companion
7羡慕	g xiànmù	vii throughout one's life; as long as one lives
8顾家	h yībèizi	viii all kinds of

STEP 3

Read the following statements aloud. Have the students match the phrases in Step 2 to the statements. Repeat if the students have difficulty understanding.

Tip:

Read all eight statements slowly and clearly in one go. Repeat so that students have enough listening input.

- 1一生(一辈子)
- 2到处都去、忙个不停(东奔西走)
- 3对将来的希望和想象,乐观、合理的想法(理想)
- 4孤单,冷清,空虚,特别是在一个人的时候(寂寞)

- 5看见别人有的,自己也想有(羡慕)
- 6在一起生活、工作或旅行的人,一般是说夫妻,或夫妻中的一方(伴侣)
- 7喜欢跟家人在一起,顾念家庭(顾家)
- 8跟别人交际,来往(打交道)

STEP 4

Tell students that the listening seation involves four peple, although only two, Steve and Wang Yu, are present; Amanda and Yeong-min are mentioned in their conversation. Have students listen to the recording and tick when they hear that a person fits a category.

Tip:

Do not go into details, as this is a pre-listening activity.

	史蒂夫	王玉	阿曼达	永民
Greet each other	V	V		
Give present	$\sqrt{}$			
Give advice			V	
Talk about present job	V			
Talk about ideal job		V		
Ideal partner		V		
Personality				V

STEP 5

Ask students to discuss their findings in groups. Then have them listen to the recording again and add more details to the table.

STEP 6

Instruct students to answer the questions in Activity 2 on page 156 and in Activity 3 on page 157. Have them

listen to the recording again if necessary.

LESSON 2

Decoding the words

建议	建 build; construct; erect; establish; set up; found; propose; advocate; 议 opinion; view; discuss; exchange views on; talk over
印象	印 seal; stamp; print; engrave; conform; 象 appearance; shape; image
表现	表 surface; outside; external; show; express; 现 present; current; existing; cash; show; appear
倾听	倾 incline; lean; bend; tendency; do all one can; use up all one's resources
避免	避avoid; evade; shun; prevent; keep away; repel; 免 excuse sb. from sth.; dismiss; relieve; avoid
尽量	尽 to the utmost; to the limit; use up; try one's best
放松	放 let go; set free; release; let off, put; 松 loose; relax; soft
举止	举 lift; raise; hold up; act; deed; move; start; elect; choose; cite; 止 stop
炫耀	炫 (formal) dazzle; display; 耀 shine; illuminate; boast of; honour
成就	成 accomplish; succeed; become; turn into; achievement; result; 就 come near; move towards; undertake; engage in; enter upon; accomplish
骄傲	骄 proud; arrogant; conceited; 傲 proud; haughty; refuse to yield to; brave; defy

幽默	幽 secluded; dim; secret; hidden; quiet; tranquil; 默 silent; tacit; write from memory
气氛	氛 atmosphere
细节	细 thin; slender; in small particles; fine; thin and soft; fine; 节 joint; knot; division; part; holiday
克服	克 restrain; 服 clothes; dress; take (medicine); serve; be convinced; obey; be accustomed to
显得	显apparent; obvious; noticeable; show; display
规定	规 compasses; dividers; regulation; rule; advise; plan
坚持	坚 hard; solid; firm; stronghold; firmly; steadfastly; resolutely; 持 hold; grasp; support; maintain; manage; run; oppose
破产	破 broken; damaged; torn; worn-out; break; split
产	yield; product; produce; property; estate

Teaching steps: reading

STEP 1

Write the characters on the board. Ask students to guess the meanings. The radicals can be used as clues.

气氛, 小气, 大方, 平等

The meanings of the four phrases are "fair / equal", "mean / miserly", "generous / sociable" and "atmosphere". Have students match the words with these meanings. Ask them to give the reason for their choices.

炫耀,显得

Ask students which of the phrases means "show off", and the reason for their choice.

骄傲,倾听

Ask students which of the phrases means "arrogant / proud", and the reason for their choice.

STEP 2

Instruct students to work in groups of three or four. Have them study the new words in Column A. Then add other phrases which share one of the characters of the words to Column B. For example:

Α		В	
建议	建设		
初次	初级	大年初一	
对方	对面	对话	方面
准时	按时	准备	标准
提前	提出		
表现	代表		
可靠	依靠		
幽默感	感觉	感情	
避免	免费		
谈论	讨论		
话题	题目	问题	
不必	必须	必要	
过分	过热	过多	
尽量	过量	力量	
放松	轻松		
举止	禁止	防止	阻止
小气	生气	气温	脾气
成就	成绩	成功	成为

Α		В	
细节	仔细	节目	
不管	管理	管理员	
克服	服装	服务	服用
显得	获得	得到	
规定	一定	决定	
坚持	保持	支持	
破产	破坏		

STEP 3

Instruct students to match the words with their opposite meanings.

1不必	a 小气	
2欠	b紧张	
3 放松	c需要;必需	
4提前	d 讲话; 谈论	
5 倾听	e 无聊	
6大方	f还	
7幽默	g延误,迟到	

STEP 4

Divide the class into two groups, A and B. Have Group A skim the first part of the reading text and Group B the second part.

Ask Group A to note down the key information with the key words in the table below. Each note should contain no more than five characters. Examples are shown in Activity 7.

Part One: 初次见面的建议

	应该做 的事情	为什么?	应该避免 的事情	为什么?
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7	为女士 开门;	注意细节	接电话	克服坏习惯
	请她先 坐			

Ask Group B to note down the key information with the aid of the key words in the table below. Each note should contain no more than five characters. Examples are shown in item 5.

Part Two: 初次约会谁付钱

	男方/女方	为什么
1		
2		
3		
4		
5	女方付一半	印象好
		工资不高
		破产

STEP 5

Rearrange all students into new groups of three or four. Swap notes between the members. Group B students talk about the "Suggestions" based on the brief notes from Group A students and ask any questions they have. Group A students listen, explain and correct the information when necessary. Then students from Group B add to the form the extra information from the discussion. Group A students repeat the same procedures on Group B students' notes.

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 2 1打招呼的时候, 史蒂夫拥抱了王玉。
 - 2 史蒂夫送了王玉一盒巧克力。
 - 3毕业头几年王玉想到处走走看看。
 - 4 王玉喜欢热情而且热爱旅行的男人。
 - 5 史蒂夫告诉王玉他出差的时候很想她,问王 玉想不想他。王玉没有直接回答史蒂夫。
- 3 1, 5
- 4 矛盾, 浪漫, 体验, 新鲜感, 折磨人, 安全感, 往往, 稳定
- 5 1妈妈, 姐姐, 大学毕业以后
 - 2 历史, 考硕士研究生, 出国, 一辈子在学校里做研究

[Track 2-29]

- 一张宇,今天趁我跟你妈妈还有你姐姐 都在,我们开个家庭会议,谈谈你大学 毕业以后的打算吧。先说说你自己的想 法吧。
- 一其实我也不是很清楚。本来我想直接 找份工作。可是我们历史专业的找工作 比较困难。我很多同学打算考硕士研 究生,再考博士。还有人准备出国。我 还没想好,但是我不想一辈子在学校 里做研究。
- 6 姐姐,当记者,跟张宇的专业一样需要写东西、体验不一样的生活

妈妈, 当老师, 稳定、有假期、轻松

爸爸, 考研究生, 想清楚自己的兴趣爱好

[Track 2-30]

- 一那就别考研究生了。你觉得当记者怎么样? 虽然你不是新闻专业的,可是你们历史专业的也得常常写东西,再说,当记者可以跟不同的人打交道,体验不一样的生活,很有意思。对了,我有个朋友在《中国日报》社工作,可以给你介绍一下。说不定他们愿意要你呢。妈,你说呢?
- 一当记者东奔西走的,很辛苦。我觉得不合适。去中学当老师怎么样?虽然赚钱不多,可是很稳定。一年还有两个假期,很轻松。
- 一我觉得你要好好利用最后这一年,想清楚你的兴趣爱好到底在什么地方。 我觉得考研究生其实是一个好主意,但是你不一定要考历史专业的研究生啊。比方说,要是你喜欢法律,你可以考法律专业的研究生。

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 1 1c, 2d, 3a, 4b
- 4 1a, 2B
- 5 1 这篇文章可能来自网站上的论坛。
- 6 a 如果你太沉默,别人会认为你不感兴趣。
 - b要是花太多钱买衣服,我很快就会破产的。
 - c 如果你自己过于紧张,你也会让别人紧张。
 - d 你选一家很贵的餐厅会让人觉得你是在炫耀。
 - e约会迟到会让人觉得你这个人不可靠。

f要是我喜欢我见的那个人, 我会把我的电话 号码留给他, 以便继续联系。

Language in Use

Forming rhetorical questions using 难道

- 1 1, 3
- 2 1你当然希望给对方留下一个好印象。
 - 2小气的人当然不会受欢迎。
 - 3 你真的不明白我的心意。
 - 4 初次约会就 AA 制, 真的很奇怪。
 - 5这当然不是我的错。
 - 6欠了别人的钱当然应该还。
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1难道你不想期末有个好成绩吗?
 - 2 你都复习了这么长时间了, 难道都不起作用吗?
 - 3难道你不知道明天要下雨吗?
 - 4难道你跟你太太也是 AA 制吗?

Noun phrases with 像······这/那样······

1 1, 3

Polite counter-argument using ······是······,可是 / 就是······

- 1 1, 2
- 2 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1工资高是高,可是压力也很大。
 - 2 浪漫是浪漫,可是我觉得他有的时候话太多了。
 - 3房子大是大,可是打扫起来也很麻烦。

The conjunctive 既······又······

- 1 1.3
- 2 1想找一份既稳定又很令人兴奋的工作是不可能的。
 - 2在这里开车既安全又方便。
 - 3 我认为教师是一份了不起的工作, 跟小朋友

打交道既有意思又有成就感。

- 4这份工作既工资低又工作量大,真不明白你为什么要接受!
- 5 如果你面试时迟到,别人就会认为你既不专业又不懂得尊重人。

LESSON 3

Review and practice

- 1 1b, 2a, 3a, 4c, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8b
- 2 新鲜,按照,表示,尊重,影响,无论,欠,平等,提出,往往,小气,显得
- 3 1难道你不喜欢圣诞节的气氛吗?
 - 2她坚持付自己的那份。
 - 3很多人认为顾家的男人通常会很可靠。
 - 4我很羡慕她! 多希望也能像她一样周游世界啊!
 - 5 我们改天一起喝咖啡吧。
 - 6 你真的打算单身一辈子吗? 等你老了, 难道不会感到寂寞吗?
 - 7我估计这班飞机会延误至少三个小时。
 - 8出差既无聊又寂寞。

(Workbook

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1各,各;2东,西;3打;4感;5辈;
 - 6打交道;7东奔西走;8各种各样;
 - 9新鲜感;10一辈子
- 2 体验,伴侣,稳定,寂寞,羡慕,顾家
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1因为这既可以了解更多历史知识,又能够提高语言水平。
 - 2也许吧,不过也不好说。

- 3 因为她觉得的丈夫总是忙着工作,太不顾家了。
- 4 那她现在肯定觉得寂寞, 改天请她出来一起玩吧。
- 5 估计不行吧, 你还是想个能给她更多新鲜感的办法吧。
- 6 我理想的工作是老师, 因为很稳定。

Pronunciation

4 1d, 2c, 3b, 4a

[Track 39]

- 1 见不到她的时候, 我总是想着她。
 - 一看来你很喜欢她。
- 2—这次约会你感觉怎么样?
 - 一不太好,估计不会有结果。
- 3—我猜你喜欢王玉那样的女孩子,对不对?
 - 一大概是吧。
- 4—他现在还没出现,难道又要迟到了?
 - 一看样子是。

Conversation and listening

5 1到处; 2体验; 3各种各样; 4打交道; 5东奔西走; 6稳定下来; 7顾家; 8羡慕; 9寂寞; 10不好说; 11估计; 12一辈子; 13新鲜感; 14头几年: 15也许

18, 21

- 22 李波喜欢导游这份工作。因为她觉得这份工作可以到处去旅行,可以体验不同的生活,还可以认识各种各样的人。
- 23 张明打算毕业以后头几年先去银行工作, 等有钱了,就自己开一家咖啡馆。
- 24 张明头几年想去银行工作。
- 25 因为他觉得在银行工作很枯燥,如果一辈子都做这样的工作,生活一点儿新鲜感都没有。

6 1a, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5c, 6b

[Track 40]

- 1 我学的是计算机专业。几年前,这个专业非常热门,很多人都选这个专业,希望毕业后到IT公司工作,有很高的收入。但是现在学计算机的学生太多了,找工作的竞争压力非常大,我真担心自己找不到工作。
- 2 我的父母都是律师, 所以他们建议我在 大学时也读法律专业, 但是经过四年的 学习, 我越来越觉得自己不适合律师这 个职业, 太枯燥了。我理想的工作是做 一名记者, 去很多不同的地方, 跟各种各 样的人打交道。
- 3 我今年刚毕业,在大学学了五年的医学, 现在在市里的一所大医院工作,我的工作非常有意义,可以帮助很多人,我很喜欢。但是做医生非常累,经常要晚上上班,有时候周末也不能休息,我觉得除了工作,我已经没有自己的生活了。

LESSON 2

Reading

- 1 约会时应该做的事:
 - 1选择合适的约会地点
 - 2按时或者提前一些,对对方表示尊重
 - 3 在交流的过程中, 举止自然大方, 适当谈论自己, 也关对方方感兴趣的话题
 - 4 在付钱的时候, 既要尊重对方, 又可以表达自己希望进一步发展的想法

约会时需要避免的事:

1迟到

- 2过多炫耀自己的成就,而不考虑对方2,3,4,6
- 2 1在第一个约会中,虽然看起来他们的交流 还不错,但多半儿的时间都是男士在炫耀自 己的成就。专家认为那位男士太过骄傲,过 分关注自己,而没有考虑到对方。
 - 2 在第二个约会中,他们的交谈进行得非常顺利。专家认为那位男士的举止自然、大方,而且非常自信,适当地谈论自己的成就。同时,很愿意倾听,也很关心女方感兴趣的话题。虽然这位男士不太有幽默感,但他在努力找一些有趣的话题来让两个人放松。

Grammar

- 4 1你连她的生日都忘了,难道她不应该生 气吗?
 - 2两个人住在一个房间,难道还有什么个人隐私吗?
 - 3 你只知道炫耀自己,太骄傲了,难道别人还会对有好印象吗?
 - 4他这个人既有礼貌又有幽默感,那个女孩难道没有喜欢上他?
 - 1难道只要他幽默、热情,王玉就会喜欢他吗?
 - 2难道我就不能早起一次吗?
 - 3难道没有人过生日就不能买蛋糕了吗?
 - 4难道是丢了?
- 5 1 我理想的伴侣就是像史蒂夫那样的。
 - 2 我想租像我以前那个房子那样的。
 - 3 我想买王玉穿的那样的。
 - 4我打算在像北京这样的繁华大都市生活。
- 6 1 这门课的内容是很有用, 但是就是很难。
 - 2 去超市买东西是很方便,但就是会买一些不需要的东西。
 - 3这份工作的收入高是高,可是经常要出差。
 - 1一个人生活自由是自由,可是他还是觉得两个人更有意思吧。

- 2 在网上买东西方便是方便,可是往往看不到真正的东西,还可能买到假货。
- 3 稳定的工作好是好, 但就是一般都没什么 意思。
- 4这家的东西好吃是好吃,但就是太远了。
- 7 1去咖啡馆约会既安静又舒服。
 - 2约会的时候,早到既会让人觉得你很尊重别人,又让人觉得你很可靠。
 - 3 别总是上网聊天, 那既浪费时间又对身体不好。

LESSON 3

Integrated skills: reading and responding

1 留下,第一次,不可靠,尊重,倾听,话题,自己,自然大方,避免

Unit Quiz

- 1 a, 2 a, 3 b, 4 a
- 5好像;6难道;7像;8就是

[Students' answers may vary]

- 9有趣是有趣,可是太辛苦了。
- 10 既大方又幽默。
- 11 我想像史蒂夫那样成为一名记者。
- 12 难道就不怕给人留下不好的印象吗?
- 13 a, 14 c, 15 b, 16 b, 17 a, 18 b, 19 a, 20 b, 21 a, 22 c, 23 a, 24 b

[Students' answers may vary]

- 25 因为他总是炫耀自己的成就。
- 26尽量给对方留下好印象。
- 27 他给我留下的第一印象非常差。
- 28 现在越来越流行了。

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book: Review 3

Vocabulary

- 1 1用力,力量,毅力
 - 2中心,重心,心情
 - 3受伤,伤心,扭伤
 - 4 过度, 过多, 过分
 - 5感谢,成就感,幽默感
- 2 1 获救, 2 浪漫, 3 避免, 4 修炼, 5 生命
- 3 身体: 膝盖, 肘, 肩膀, 腰部, 脚踝, 后背印象: 优秀, 内向, 可靠, 骄傲, 小气, 大方, 细节约会: AA制, 礼物, 巧克力, 鲜花, 吻
- 4 1a, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5a
- 5 1b, 2a, 3d, 4e, 5f, 6c

Grammar

- 1 1a, 2b, 3a, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8a
- 2 1老是: 2 随便: 3 过分: 4 尽量: 5 早就: 6 尤其是
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1光这个月就有三次考试。
 - 2等我毕业挣钱了,再去欧洲旅游吧。
 - 3 我喜欢成龙,他演的无论是什么电影我都不喜欢看。
 - 4就是像王玉/史蒂夫那样的,爱旅游,也爱聊天的人。
 - 5 喜欢, 因为在大城市生活既方便又能了解很多小地方看不到的东西。
- 4 1 这么多菜, 我自己吃不完。
 - 2他中文说得又慢又清楚, 我听得懂。
 - 3 我眼睛不太好, 看不清楚黑板上的字。
 - 4这场比赛太受欢迎了,我买不到票。
 - 5 我们这里的唐人街很小, 你要去的书店很容易找到。

Integrated skills

1 1a, 2b, 3b, 4a

[Track 2-35]

- 1 改天我们一起吃饭吧。
- 2 你说我应该怎么办?
- 3 这么多功课, 今天晚上你能做完吗?
- 4 你这件衣服很漂亮, 多少钱?
- 2 1a, 2a, 3a, 4b

[Track 2-36]

- 1哎呀,我的腿!
- 2 在饭馆吃饭难道不应该付小费吗?
- 3就算天气再糟糕,我也会去上课。
- 4 她老是买很贵的衣服!
- 4 1他们是女孩子出差的时候在飞机上认识的。
 - 2 "工作狂"是指一个人花太多时间在工作上,很少有时间干别的;"甜言蜜语"是指说一些非常好听的话。
 - 3 她认为他们的主要问题是男朋友比较内向、 不够浪漫, 花太多时间在工作上。

Enjoy Chinese

1e, 2d, 3f, 4b, 5a, 6c

Assessment task 3

Vocabulary

- 1 1吻; 2退; 3重物; 4毅力; 5放松; 6高手
- 2 1b, 2d, 3a, 4e, 5c, 6f
- 4 1 估计; 2 直接; 3 按照; 4 光; 5 早就; 6 至少; 7 难道: 8 千万

Pronunciation

1 f, c, b, e, a, q

[Track 8]

- 一你知道新来的同事李小雨吗?
- 一知道, 怎么了?
- 一你觉得她人怎么样?
- 一嗯……其实我跟她不熟,不太清楚。
- 一不知道为什么, 我每次见到她, 心都会 狂跳。
- 一真的吗? 你是不是喜欢上她了?
- 一可能是吧。但是我觉得她对我挺冷淡的,好像不太喜欢我。
- 一你自己在这儿乱猜有什么用呢?
- 一那你说我该怎么办呢?
- 一对了,下周就是圣诞节。要不你主动约 她吃饭吧?
- 一嗯,好主意,我试试。说说你吧,圣诞节 你有什么打算?
- 一这个……我还没想好呢。

Grammar

- 1 1, 2, 3
- 2 1其实学学功夫挺好的,既可以锻炼身体,还 让生活更有意思。
 - 2 我不想一辈子在国外生活,等我毕业了,就准备回国了。
 - 3 就算周围的人都说他们两人在一起不合适, 他们也要结婚。
 - 4 光有书本上的知识而没有社会经验, 是不 行的。
 - 5 他是一位非常有经验的老师, 光在这所学校工作就已经15 了。
- 3 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1 我理想的伴侣, 是像我爸爸那样的男人。

- 2他可靠是可靠,可是他太内向了,我跟他在一起没什么话说。
- 3他邀请了很多人,却没有邀请我。
- 4我喜欢看关于明星的新闻。
- 4 1 刚; 2 刚才; 3 老是; 4 总是; 5 常常; 6 往往; 7 不: 8 就
- 5 [Students' answers may vary]
 - 1.总觉得有一点不方便。
 - 2有一点难,简单一点。
 - 3有一点内向。

Integrated skills

1 c, b, d, a, e

[Track 9]

- 一受伤了? 怎么回事?
- 我打网球的时候不小心跌倒了, 把脚扭 伤了。
- 一先坐在这儿,慢慢把腿抬起来,我检查 一下。
- 一医生,怎么样,我的伤严重吗?是不是 骨折了?
- 一骨头没问题,只是扭伤了脚踝,我给你 处理一下就没事了。
- 一哦,那我就放心了。 做运动的时候一定要按照正确的方法, 要不然很容易受伤。幸好你今天没有 骨折。
- 一嗯, 我以后一定会小心的。医生, 这伤 大概多久才能好?
- 一至少得一个月,你回去注意多休息,少 活动。
- 一看来最近这段时间哪儿都不能去了。

- 2 1 约会; 2 印象; 3 其实; 4 浪漫; 5 大方; 6 坚持; 7 话题; 8 成就; 9 倾听; 10 不必 1, 3, 5
- **3** 1这些问题给他们带来烦恼,影响他们正常的 学习和生活。
- 2家庭条件不好的同学会因为无法像其他同 学那样互相请吃饭或者出去玩,而觉得自 卑,担心别人在背后说自己的坏话。
- 3 有些打工赚钱的学生在学校和工作之间感到矛盾,也有的变得不愿意学习,更愿意工作。