# 3 你家在哪儿? Nǐ jiā zài nǎr? Where do you live?

# 我住的地方 Wǒ zhù de dìfang My town

\* Talking about places in a town

Student Book pages 44–45

## 3.1.1

#### 他们在哪儿?

1 Match the illustrations to the places by writing each picture's Hànzì number in the brackets. Then link the questions to the places. One has been done for you.









2 姐姐喜欢在哪儿买衣服?

3 大海想在哪儿打乒乓球?

4 他想和他的女朋友去哪儿?

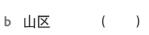
5 他们下午去哪儿玩儿滑板?

6 妈妈在哪儿看中国山水画?

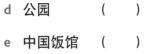
7 你要去哪儿吃饺子, 喝绿茶?

8 爷爷和奶奶每星期天去哪儿散步?

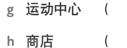




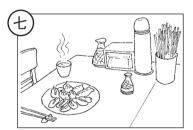












美术馆 měishùguǎn 爷爷 yéye

art gallery

奶奶 nǎinai

paternal grandfather paternal grandmother

2 With a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions above Answer using complete sentences.

#### 3.1.2

#### Chinese vowels: a e i o u ü

Fill in the pinyin vowels and tones for the locations words from the previous task, and then write the matching picture Hànzì numbers in the brackets.

(五)

2 m\_\_\_sh\_\_g\_\_n

3	t_	sh	_g_	n	(	)

**4** y\_\_\_nd\_\_\_ngzh\_\_\_ngx\_\_\_n

**6** d \_\_\_ ny\_\_ngy\_\_ \_\_n

}	Zh	_ngg	f	_ng	n	(	
---	----	------	---	-----	---	---	--

### 3.1.3

#### 公园 Gongyuán The park

1 Choose the correct stroke order for 公园, and then practise writing it in the grids.



a 公公公园园园园园园园园 b 公公公公园园园园园园

c	公公	4/2	园	园	园	国	园	I

d企公公园园园园园园园园

		园	公	園	公	围	公	围						
--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

2	Choose true	1	or false	X	based on		
the description of the picture.							

很多人在公园散步。

小狗在公园里骑自行车。

f 公园里没有银行和邮局。

g 今天天气很好,不下雨。

h 大家都穿裤子, 不穿裙	計子。	
---------------	-----	--



3 Answer these questions about your local park in full Hànzì senten
---

а	你每天都去公园吗?	

b 你和谁一起去公园?

C	你喜欢在公园做什么?	

# 3.1.4

#### 姐姐在图书馆做作业。

Fill in these sentences with the letter for the correct word from the multiple choice, and then write two Hànzì sentences of your own using 在.

1	没有人在	游泳。
•	~ II / L	1117 127 40

b 运动中心

c 水果店 d 海岛

2 姐姐在 \_\_\_\_\_ 买衣服。

b 面包店

c 法国饭店 d 火车站

d 图书馆

3 爷爷和奶奶不是每天在 \_ \_\_\_\_ 散步。

b 咖啡店

b 银行

4 妈妈每个星期都在 \_\_\_\_\_ 买鸡肉。

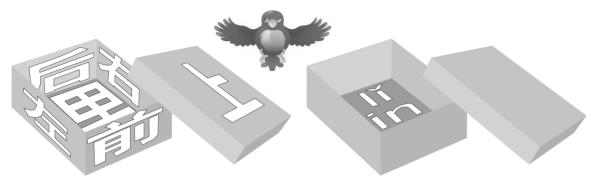
c 运动中心

**%** Learning to use relative place words

Student Book pages 46–47

# 3.2.1 **Boxed in!**

Identify the position of the Hànzì by writing the pinyin and English on the empty box lid.



# 3.2.2 Technically tricky

Choose the correct pinyin spelling, tones and tone mark placements for these position words.

1 上边	<b>a</b> shànbian	<b>b</b> shàngmiàn	2 下边	<b>a</b> shiàbian	<b>b</b> xiàbian
3 左边	<b>a</b> zuŏbian	<b>b</b> zǔobian	4 右边	<b>a</b> yŏubiàn	<b>b</b> yòubian
5 前边	<b>a</b> qiànbian	<b>b</b> qiánbian	6 后边	<b>a</b> huòbian	<b>b</b> hòubian

7	単切	<b>a</b> lĭbian	<b>b</b> hēibian	8 对面	<b>a</b> diùmiàn	<b>b</b> duìmià

# 3.2.3 邮局在哪儿? Yóujú zài nǎr? Where is the post office?

1 Practise writing 左 and 右.



2 Describe where these animals and places are. Use one negative and one positive sentence for each The first one has been done for you.





海边50米山区1公里

 火车站

 市公园

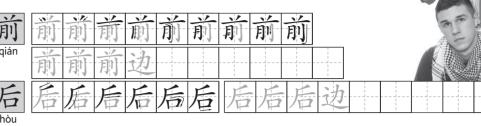
 日本饭馆

а	邮局不在银行	(的)右边	邮局在银行	(的)左边
u		( U 1 / / U 1/3 ^		( 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Ь			
С			

# 3.2.4 哥哥在姐姐的前边。

1 Practise writing 前边 and 后边, and then answer the two questions in Hànzì.



2 Answer the following questions in Hànzì in the negative form.

b 你家的后边有没有公园和运动中心?」

a	你学校在书店和车站的前边吗?	

2.5 前前局后 Positions rap song

上上 下下 左左 右右 里里 外外 前前 后后

- 1 Memorise the above line of position words.
- 2 Work with a partner or small group to create a clapping chant or rap tune.
- 3 Perform it in class with music or other sounds.

<b>外</b> wài	outside
7 1	0 0.00.0
	外 wài

# 3.2.6 对! 对! 对! pui! pui! Correct! Right!

1 Practise writing 面. Then translate the two words into Hànzì and pinyin.

2 Practise writing 对面.



3 In your notebook, draw ten sketches or stick pictures of people, animals or places all in different positions and then describe them in Hànzì using all of the words from task 3.2.2.

对 means 'opposite' and also 'to be correct'. If your teacher says 对不对? in class, what does it mean?

<u>Language</u>

# **3.2.7** 请问, 美好商店在哪儿? **Excuse me, where is the Meihao store?**1 You are in an unfamiliar city in China and are a bit lost. Ask someone for directions.

1 You are in an unfamiliar city in China and are a bit lost. Ask someone for directions.

Practise this model dialogue with a partner. Swap roles each time you finish a dialogue.

Example:

请问,美好商店在哪儿?

\_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_(B)\_\_(C)\_ 这是电脑城。美好商店 在电脑城 后面。

美好商店中国饭馆请问,德国银行市图书馆体育中心公共汽车站

(C) 上面 下面 里面 电脑城 动物园 外面 这是 (A) 在 (B) (的) 电影院 左边 那是 火车站 右边 美国银行 前面 白马中学 后面 对面

多谢! Duō xiè! 谢谢你! Xièxie nǐ! 谢谢您! Xièxie nín! 哦, 谢谢! Ò, xièxie!

不谢! Bú xiè!

不用谢! Bú yòng xiè! 不客气! Bú kèqi!

**2** Use this drill to apologise for not knowing where a place is.



对不起,我不知道! Duìbùqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdào!

Duibuqi, wo

**3** With a classmate, write your own creative dialogue in a mixture of Hanzi and pinyin and perform it in class with appropriate intonation, gestures and actin

# 3.2.8 在哪儿见面?

1 Practise writing 见面.

# 见见见见见见见面

2 How do you write these phrases using 见面 or 见 in Hànzì?

- a See you tomorrow! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  b Where will we meet? \_\_\_\_\_\_
  c (Let's) meet opposite the park. \_\_\_\_\_\_
- **d** See you next Sunday at 2 o'clock.

外语大学公园	市图书	\\\    美术馆	博物馆
运动中心/// 肉店//冰淇淋水果店/面包店		家具店 绿	林第二中学
球场/咖啡馆 衣服 商店	中国饭馆	茶馆	
电影院、鞋店	比萨饼店	饺子王	运动场
	法国饭馆	德国菜馆 \	
火车站	印度咖喱店	日本寿司馆	游泳场
			•

Complete this orientation task to familiarise yourself with the landmarks in Green Forest.

场 chǎng

咖喱 gālí

寿司 shòusī

curry

sushi

place where people gather; court

1	Colour in at least three international restaura	ants in the colours o	f their national flags.
	Cotour in at teast times international restaur	arits in the colours o	i tilcii ilatioilat itago

foreign languages

Internet café

furniture

外语 wàiyǔ

家具 jiājù

W吧 wǎngbā

**9** What sporting facilities are there?

2	你想去哪儿吃午饭?										
3	a 面包店在				的	的右边。					
	b 外语大学右边 <sup>2</sup>	-个很大的				<b></b> °					
4	Complete in English	า:									
	The bank is between	n th	e		and the						
5	公园前面有:	а	měishùguǎn	Ь	yóuyŏngchǎng	С	ròudiàn	d	yīfu shāngdiàn		
6	火车站后面有:	a	电脑城	Ь	电视城	c	电影院	d	电子游戏店		
7	家具店里面有:	а	牛奶和面包	Ь	桌子和椅子	С	出租车	d	裤子和裙子		
8	运动场左边有没有	<b></b>	淇淋店?	_							

- 10 Select five places that you would visit in Green Forest and tell a partner why using 因为.
- 11 Challenge! Create five more reading comprehension and writing tasks for your partner to complete. Then comment on their creativity.

# ③ 周末计划 Zhōumò jìhuà Weekend plans

**%** Using future time phrases to talk about weekend plans

3.3.1

他要去哪儿?

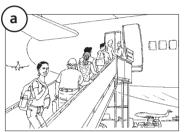
1 Practise writing 要.

要 yào

要	要	耍	要	要	要	要	要	要	
要	要	要	要						



**2** Write a short Hànzì sentence using 要 to describe what these people want to do.









3 Answer these questions in complete Hànzì sentences using either 要 or 不要. Follow the prompts for questions **a**–**c** and chose your own response for **d**–**e**.

- a 她今天下午要去哪儿? (park)
- b 哥哥星期六要去谁的家? (friend's)
- c 明年你的同学要学什么? (Chinese)
- d 你明年要不要和你家里人去中国?
- e 你星期几要和你的朋友一起打球?

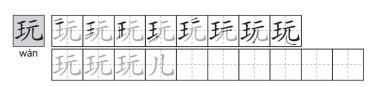


Translate these past and future sentences into Hànzì using 上个 or 下个, 了 or 要.

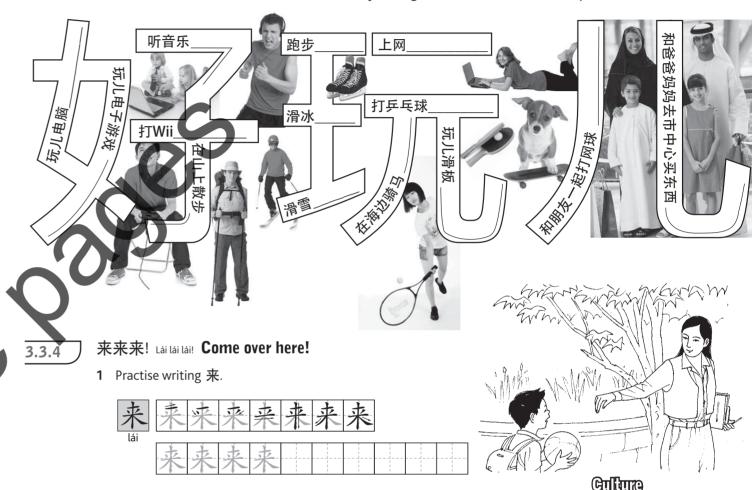
- 1 It is going to rain next Saturday. \_
- 2 Last month was my dad's birthday.
- 3 Last Friday, I ate fried rice for dinner.
- **4** We want to go the beach next month.
- 5 My big brother is going to play basketball next week.

3.3.3 好玩儿!

1 Practise writing 玩儿.



2 State whether these activities are fun or not by writing 好玩儿 or 不好玩儿 in the spaces.



# Gesturing politely

In Chinese culture, when gesturing to ask someone to come over, you should never wag your finger, as this is considered rude. Instead wave your hand towards yourself, with your fingers pointing downwards.

2 Answer these questions in full Hànzì sentences using the English prompts. The first one has been done for you. Then practise asking and answering the questions with a partner.

u	The for you. Their practise asking and answering	the questions with a partiter.
a	谁来了?(my good friend)	我的好朋友来了。
b	他来了吗?(he's arrived)	
С	他想几点来? (3:30 pm)	
d	今天下雨。她来不来?(she's not coming)	
e	几个人要来你家玩儿?(very many people)	

f 他星期几要来澳大利亚? (next Sunday)

#### 3.3.5 你常常去中国吗?

1 Practise writing 常. Have you been writing out new Hànzì in your notebook 20 times each?

半			11/2	11/2	当	1	些	些	些	些	些
币	市	市	市	市	市	市	市	市	市	南	币
cháng	兴	曲	尚	曲							
	市	巾	巾	巾							

2 How often do you go to these places or do these things? Answer by writing 常常去, 不常去, or 不去.

a	学校	 Ь	买衣服	 C	博物馆 _	
А	公园	Δ	朋友家	f	电影院 _	
	- ,					
g	银行	 h	运动中心	 İ	农村骑马 _	

# 3.3.6 我常常打篮球!

1 Complete the table with ticks according to how often you do the following activities.

Then interview two classmates and tick the boxes using different colours to distinguish them. When you are being interviewed, give a reason for some of your answers using 因为.

Example: 你常常打篮球吗? ——▶ 我不常打, 因为我不喜欢打。篮球没有意思。

	活动 huódòng—activity	常常	不常	不		活动 huódòng—activity	常常	不常	不
1	打篮球				10	喝果汁			
2	骑车/马				11	喝可口可乐			
3	打乒乓球				12	去朋友家玩儿			
4	上科学课				13	和同学去城里			
5	跑步/散步				14	穿白色的运动鞋			
6	踢澳式足球				15	看美国电影			
7	在海边游泳				16	听澳大利亚音乐			
8	吃饺子和包子		-		17	坐火车上学放学回家			
9	和同学说中文				18	星期六很晚起床			



#### 2 Intercultural understanding: 我的周末 My weekend

Do some online research about what a Chinese high school student of your age does and doesn't do on the weekend and discuss as a class.

In your notebook, create a Venn diagram to compare their weekend to yours and reflect on the similarities and differences. How similar and different are you?

#### 3.3.7 CHARACTERS PLUS! 周末

Practise writing 周末.

周	周馬	周	周	周馬	馬	质	末	末	末	末	末	末
zhōu							mò					
周	末周	末	周ラ	長周	末		 					

#### 3.3.8 这个周末高云天很忙!

Read what 高云天 Gao Yuntian wrote on his blog about his weekend and complete the tasks below.

这个周末我很忙。星期五我同学来我家,我们玩了电脑游戏,很晚睡觉。星期六我们很早起了床,吃早饭,一起去海边跑步。那一天很热,上午我们在我家游了泳。下午我们坐电车去了运动中心打篮球。晚上我们在家吃了比萨饼,在电视上看了网球。

星期天下雨了, 天气有一点儿冷。我中午和一个女同学坐火车去了市中心玩儿。我们去了很多商店看衣服, 可是都没有买! 我们下午在中国饭馆吃了饺子! 我们都吃了猪肉水饺, 喝了绿茶! 晚上我们一起看了一个很有意思的电影。

这个周末很有意思!

	Challenge! Answer in Hànzì.						
a	When did Yuntian's friend sleep over?						
b	What did they do the following morning?						
С	Did they go to the swimming pool in the afternoon?						

**d** How did they get to the sports centre and what did they do there?

e Did they use the Internet in the evening?

, 0	'	,	

2	Evan translated paragraph two in English, but didn't quite get it right. Highlight his mistakes, and
	then write the correct English version in your notebook.

On Sunday it was snowing and the weather was freezing. My female classmate and I took the bus to the museum around lunchtime. We went to a few shops to buy runners, but didn't buy anything. We went to a Chinese restaurant and had beef noodles for lunch. We also drank water. In the evening we went to see a boring movie! The weekend was pretty average.

Grammar

好吃。

# 3.4.6 这和那

1 Practise writing 这 and 那. Remember to copy them 20 times each in your notebook.

这	这	这	这	这	这	汶	这		
zhè	这	这	这	这				 	

那	那	那	那	那么	邦多	那		
nà	那	那	那	那			 	 

2	What is the difference between the stroke order for 朋 in 朋友 and that of 那?

<b>3</b> Fil	l in the gaps with	the appropriate	Hànzì based on	the pinyin tr	ranscriptions.	Write small!
--------------	--------------------	-----------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	--------------

a	Zhè shì wǒ shàng ge xīngqītiān qù shānqū sànbù, qímă	de zhàopiàn. Hěn hǎo kàn ba!	
	山区散步、	照片,	吧

Ь	Nà tiān xiàyǔ le,	tiānqì hěn lěng.	Wǒ zài wòshì lǐ	í shàngle wăng,	tīngle yīnyuè.
---	-------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------

 了,	冷。	. 卧室	音兒	£
		-		-

- c Zhè ge xīngqīliù wǒ yào hé wǒ de tóngxué yìqǐ zuò huǒchē qù mǎi nà jiàn chènyī.
- **4** Describe these pictures using the correct measure word based on the English sentences. Choose from these measure words:

口,个,只,杯 bēi,条,件,匹 pǐ,碗 wǎn,辆 liàng,节 j

Example: This pony is very cute. 这匹小马很可爱。



a That cat is very fat.



This red coat is my mum's.



**c** That boy isn't very tall.



**d** This lesson is very interesting.

\_\_\_\_\_\_意思。

5 Write six Hànzì sentences in your notebook using 这 or 那 and the measure words above.

#### 3.4.7 蓝山比绿山高! The Blue Mountains are taller than the Green Mountains!

1 Practise writing 比 and 多少.





Decide whether these comparative statements are true	1	or false	X	l

a	今天比昨天热一点儿。	Ь	J

Ь	大蛇比小猫可爱。	

- 中国的人口比美国的多。 d 做作业比上网有意思。
  - f 你比你的朋友高一点儿。

Fill in these positive and negative comparative sentences using your own verbs or nouns.

The negative comparative form is: A 没有 B + adjective.
For example: 我没有你高。I am not as tall as you.

(or 'I don't have your tallness.')

 _ 比	_ 有意思。	b	_ 没有
H	₩Z∓₩	d	<b>沿右</b>

٩	₩	可要	f	没有	/ >
C	Vb	つゑ。	' -		・

4 Compare and contrast Charlotte and Hugo and their bedrooms. Who has more things and who less things? Which things are bigger or smaller? Write at least ten comparative sentences in your notebook. Use both the positive and negative comparatives.

Example: Charlotte 的椅子比 Hugo 的多。Hugo 没有 Charlotte 高。





## 3.4.8 欢迎来我家。Welcome to my home.

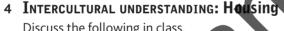
1 Mr Gao is introducing the members of his family. Fill in the gaps in what he is saying.

高本方 46	林雪白 42
6 3 4	
高美文 15	高帅 10

欢迎来我家! 这是我家里人的照片。我姓,叫
高,今年 岁。我是大学
老师。这是我的。她不姓高, 她林,
叫。她四十二,比我小岁。
她以前是老师。她现在不上班。我也有 可爱
的孩子: 一个 和一个。女儿

- **2** Answer these questions about the above text.
  - a Write 欢迎来我家 in pinyin.
  - **b** What did you notice about the children's names?
  - **c** What did the mother do in the past and what does she do now?
- **3** Prepare a description of your own family using the above example as a model. Attach photos and present it orally in class.



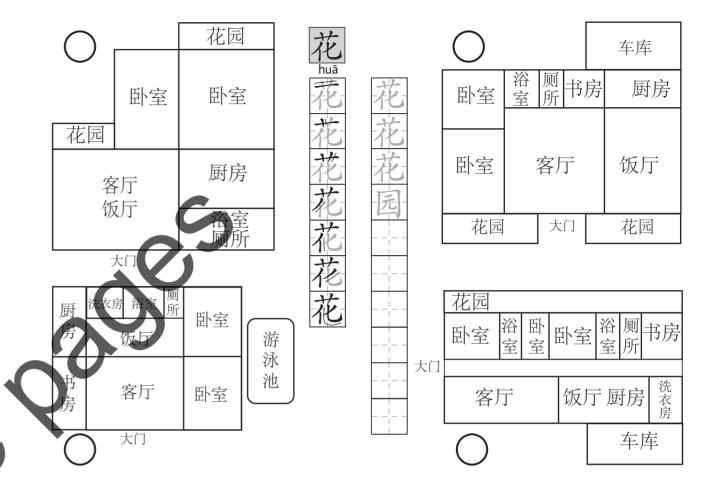


- Discuss the following in class.
- a What is different between housing in China and where you live? How has China's population influenced the size and type of homes?
- **b** What does your family look for in a house? How about a Chinese family?
- **c** Do most people in China rent or buy homes? What about where you live?
- **d** How well do you know your neighbours? How does this compare to China? Why is this the case?





## B.4.9 房子的平面图 Fángzi de píngmiàntú **House floor plans**



1 Make the garden colourful! Practise writing 花园 in 红色, 黑色, 黄色, 绿色 and 蓝色.

洗衣房 xǐyīfáng laundry 游泳池 yóuyŏngchí pool 后院 hòuyuàn backyard

- 2 Match the written descriptions for three of the homes by writing the corresponding letter in the circle.
  - a 王家的房子不大不小。有两个卧室。王先生和他太太的卧室比他们儿子的大一点儿。 最大的房间是客厅。客厅里有很多书,也有电视。饭厅比客厅小,里面有饭桌和椅子。
  - b 林家住的房子很小。孩子的卧室没有他爸爸妈妈的大。大的睡房是蓝色的, 小的睡房是绿色的。饭厅是红色的。后面有两个小花园。他们家没有汽车。
  - c 方家的房子不大,因为家里只有两口人,妈妈和女儿。她们没有汽车。客厅在饭厅前面。 两个睡房比书房和厨房大。卧室都在房子的右边。在后院还有一个很小的游泳池。
- 3 Colour in the rooms of the Lin family's house (text c) according to the description. Indicate who sleeps where in the Wang family's house (text a) and draw the furniture mentioned in the rooms.
- 4 Prepare the missing description in a mixture of Hànzì and pinyin in your notebook or orally.

# 5 我妈妈是老师。Wǒ māma shì lǎoshī. My mother is a teacher.

\* Talking about jobs and what you would like to do in the future

Student Book pages 52–53

3.5.1

#### 他们做什么工作? What is their job?

1 Select the correct professions shown in these pictures. Circle the correct option.



1 a 运动员 c 演员 2 a 工程师 b 老师 c 商人 3 a 护士 b 记者 c 运动员 4 a 老师 b 医生 c 工程师 5 a 记者 b 运动员 c 演员 6 a 护士 c 记者 b 演员 7 a 医生 b 老师 c 工程师 8 a 科学家 b 数学家 c 动物学家 9 a 工厂 b 工人 c 工作

2 Rank these jobs from 1 to 10 in order of your preference using Hànzì. Then, compare your views orally in Chinese with a partner.

b 商人

Example:

10 a 工人

做医生比做工人好, 因为在医院工作很有意思。

运动员 yùndòngyuán sports person 动物学家 dòngwùxuéjiā zoologist



#### 他们是谁? 3.5.2

Write the names of these professionals in English. Ask a partner which they prefer.

- 1 今年你的中文老师叫 \_\_\_\_\_\_。 2 你喜欢的运动员叫 \_\_\_\_\_\_。
- 3 你很喜欢的男演员叫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。 4 你喜欢的女演员叫 \_\_\_\_\_\_。

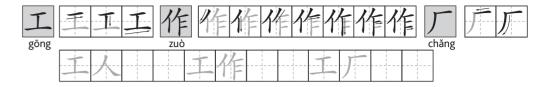
c 老人

5 你喜欢的电影明星叫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。 6 你很喜欢的老师叫 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

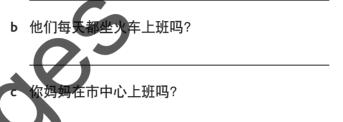
3.5.3

工作

1 Practise writing 工人, 工作 and 工厂.



- 2 Answer these questions about your family members' jobs using full Hànzì sentences.
  - a 你爸爸和妈妈都工作吗?



你爸爸在工厂工作吗?

我学校的老师

1 Practise writing 老师.

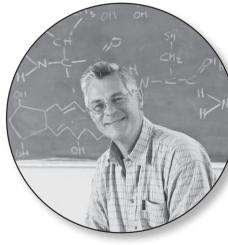
老	老老老老老	老师师	<b>师师师师师师</b>
lăo		shī	
	老师老师老	师老师	

- 2 List your teachers according to the subjects below. Use: Name + 老师. Example: 英文: Smith 老师 Write 不学 if you don't study the subject. Add another subject you study that is not included.
- a 中文: \_\_\_\_\_\_ b 音乐: \_\_\_\_\_

- c 体育: \_\_\_\_\_ d 英文: \_\_\_\_\_
- e 历史: \_\_\_\_\_\_ f 电脑: \_\_\_\_\_
- g 法文: \_\_\_\_\_\_ h 地理: \_\_\_\_\_
- i 美术: \_\_\_\_\_\_ j 数学: \_\_\_\_\_



- a What kind of job do you want to do in the future? Why?
- **b** What kinds of jobs are popular in China? Do some research. Is it the same where you live?
- **c** Is making a lot of money the most important aspect of a good job?



# 3.5.5 我大哥在医院里工作。

1 Practise writing 医院 and 医生.



	医			生	医	生	 	 	
W	Write out in Hànzì where these people work using the pinyin transcriptions.								
а	这个人是工人。	Tā zài diànnǎo gōngo	chăng lĭ gōng	gzuò					
b	他的儿子是医生。	Tā měitiān zài yīyuàr	n shàngbān.	_					
c	她妈妈是老师。	Tā māma zài zhōngxı	ué gōngzuò.	_					
d	大姐是护士。	Tā zài Yīngguó gōngz	zuò.	_					
е	爸爸是工程师。	Bàba zài shìzhōngxīn	shàngbān.						
f	我将来想做科学家。	Wŏ yào zài dàxué gō	ngzuò.						

#### 3.5.6 我将来想做什么 What I want to do in the future

1 CHARACTERS PLUS! Practise writing 将来 according to the stroke order.

ji	子 āng	将将将将将将将将将来
2	Со	implete these sentences in pinyin according to the characters, and then rewrite them in Hànzì
	а	Career: Wǒ jiānglái xiǎng zuò,hěn yǒuyòng.
	Ь	Travel: Wǒ jiānglài xiǎng qù, wǒ hěn xǐhuan kàn Ríběn diǎnyǐng.
		日本,因为。
3	ln	Hànzì, answer these questions about your future plans and hopes.
	a	你将来想不想上大学?

4 INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: Discuss in class.

c 你将来要去哪个国家玩儿? \_\_\_\_\_\_

**a** What jobs did not exist fifteen years ago?

b 你将来想做什么工作?\_

- **b** What jobs have ceased to exist in the last fifty years where you live?
- **c** What jobs will change or be created in the near future?

#### 3.5.7 方先生的一家 Mr Fang's family

1 Read this article about Mr Fang's family and then answer the questions in English. Challenge! Answer as many questions as possible in Hànzì.

方先生是中国人。他家有四口人:有太太、儿子和女儿。他们一家人都住在海边的一个小城市里。这个地方的人口不多,可是七八月天气很热,很多人来玩儿。

市中心有银行、邮局、火车站和电影院,可是没有美术馆和博物馆。城里也有很多大商店和饭店。在周末大家很喜欢来市中心买东西,在海边吃饭、看海和游泳。

方家的房子不太不小,可是很老,有一百多年的历史了。里面有七个房间:客厅、厨房、三个卧室、浴室和厕所。在后边有一个小花园。房子对面是公园。他们家有一只小狗,每天早上七点半孩子们和狗在公园一起散步。

方先生是工程师,在一个大公司上班。林太太在医院工作。她是医生。他们每天开车上班。儿子是大学生。他住在学校。今年学科学,他将来要做科学家。女儿十七岁了,她上中学。她喜欢看书,也喜欢学中文。她想在大学学中文和英文,她将来要在中学做老师。

_	
<b>白</b> bǎi	hundred

а	Describe where the Fang family lives
Ь	List the places in the town.
С	What happens on the weekend?
d	What is special about the family home?
e	List the rooms in the house.
f	What is behind and opposite the house?
g	When do the children take the dog to the park?
h	What is Mr Fang's job and where does he work?
i	Is Mrs Lin a nurse at a clinic?
i	What is the son currently studying and what does he want to be?
•	
k	Why does the daughter want to become a teacher?

**2** Write 2 to 3 Hànzì paragraphs describing your family, where you live, what places you like going to, your house, what your parents do, what you are studying and what you want to do in the future. Use the article as a model.

## Key language

Places							
公园	gōngyuán	park	商店	shāngdiàn	shop		
运动中心	yùndòng zhōngxīn	sports centre	银行	yínháng	bank		
电影院	diànyĭngyuàn	cinema	邮局	yóujú	post office		
图书馆	túshūguǎn	library	因为	yīnwèi	because		
火车站	huŏchēzhàn	train station					

Directions					
前边	qiánbian	front	右边	yòubian	right
后边	hòubian	back	对面	duìmiàn	opposite
左边	zuŏbian	left	旁边	pángbian	next to

Weekend plans							
周末	zhōumò	weekend	下个	xià ge	next		
要	yào	future time marker	这	zhè	this		
常常	chángcháng	often	那	nà	that		
来	lái	to come	这个电影很	Zhè ge diànyĭng	This film is very		
有意思	yŏu yìsi	interesting		hěn yǒu yìsi.	interesting.		
好玩儿	hǎowánr	fun		Nà zhī māo hěn	That cat is fun (to play with).		
上个	shàng ge	last	玑儿。	HdOWdH.	willi).		
,	00		见面	jiànmiàn	to meet up		
	周末 要 常常	周末 zhōumò 要 yào 常常 chángcháng 来 lái 有意思 yǒu yìsi 好玩儿 hǎowánr	周末 zhōumò weekend 要 yào future time marker 常常 chángcháng often 来 lái to come 有意思 yǒu yìsi interesting 好玩儿 hǎowánr fun	周末 zhōumò weekend 下个 要 yào future time marker 这 常常 chángcháng often 那 来 lái to come 这个电影很有意思 yǒu yìsi interesting 有意思。 好玩儿 hǎowánr fun 那只猫很好玩儿。	周末 zhōumò weekend 下个 xià ge 要 yào future time marker 这 zhè 常常 chángcháng often 那 nà		

Home					
客厅	kètīng	living room	房子	fángzi	house
饭厅	fàntīng	dining room	比	bĭ	compare
厨房	chúfáng	kitchen	厨房比客厅	Chúfáng bǐ ketīng	The kitchen is bigger
厕所	cèsuŏ	toilet	大。	dà.	than the living room.
浴室	yùshì	bathroom	多	duō	many
书房	shūfáng	study	少	shǎo	few
卧室	wòshì	bedroom	花园里有很	Huāyuán lǐ yǒu hěn duō huā.	There are many flowers in the garden.
花园	huāyuán	garden	多花。	duo nua.	iii tile galuell.

Family members							
先生	xiānsheng	Mr.; husband	女儿	nů'ér	daughter		
太太	tàitai	Mrs.; wife	孩子	háizi	child/children		
儿子	érzi	son					

Jobs					
工人	gōngrén	factory worker	护士	hùshi	nurse
商人	shāngrén	business person	公司	gōngsī	company
医生	yīshēng	doctor	エ厂	gōngchǎng	factory
演员	yănyuán	actor	工作	gōngzuò	job/work/to work
工程师	gōngchéngshī	engineer	医院	yīyuàn	hospital
记者	jìzhě	journalist	将来	jiānglái	future/in the future
科学家	kēxuéjiā	scientist	做	zuò	to become/be/do

Everyday expressions							
请问	qingwèn	Please may I ask ?	对不起	duìbuqĭ	sorry; excuse me		
谢谢	xièxie	Thanks.	没关系	méi guānxi	It's OK.		
不谢/不用谢	bú xiè/bú yòng xiè	You're welcome.	我(不)知道	wŏ (bù) zhīdào	I (don't) know		
不客气	bú kèqi	You're welcome.	欢迎	huānyíng	to welcome		

# Supplementary language

美术馆	měishùguǎn	art gallery	网吧	wǎngbā	Internet café
爷爷	yéye	paternal grandfather	咖喱	gālí	curry
奶奶	năinai	paternal grandmother	家具	jiājù	furniture
猫眼	māo yǎn	cat's eyes	寿司	shòusī	sushi
为什么?	Wèishénme?	Why?	车库	chēkù	garage
路	lù	road; route	房间	fángjiān	room
上/下站	shàng/xiàzhàn	last/next stop	洗衣房	xĭyīfáng	laundry
上/下车	shàng/xiàchē	get on/off (transport)	游泳池	yóuyŏngchí	pool
学院	xuéyuàn	academy	后院	hòuyuàn	backyard
第一	dìyī	the first	运动员	yùndòngyuán	sports person
外	wài	outside	动物学家	dòngwùxuéjiā	zoologist
外语	wàiyǔ	foreign languages	百	băi	hundred
场	chăng	place where people gather; court			

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