

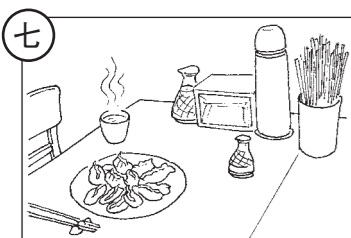
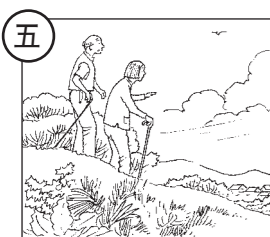
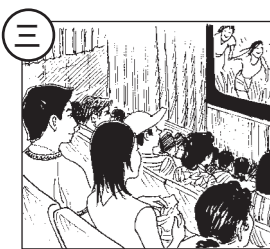
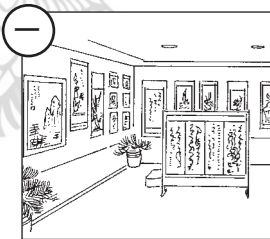
## 1 我住的地方 Wǒ zhù de dìfāng My town

Talking about places in a town

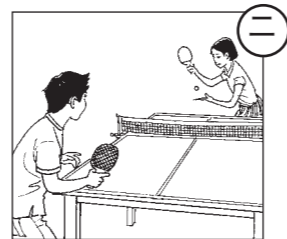
Student Book pages 44-45

### 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.



美术馆 měishùguǎn art gallery  
 爷爷 yéye paternal grandfather  
 奶奶 nǎinai paternal grandmother



- 1 哥哥在哪儿做数学作业? a 电影院 ( )
- 2 姐姐喜欢在哪儿买衣服? b 山区 ( )
- 3 大海想在哪儿打乒乓球? c 美术馆 (一)
- 4 他想和他的女朋友去哪儿? d 公园 ( )
- 5 他们下午去哪儿玩儿滑板? e 中国饭馆 ( )
- 6 妈妈在哪儿看中国山水画? f 图书馆 ( )
- 7 你要去哪儿吃饺子, 喝绿茶? g 运动中心 ( )
- 8 爷爷和奶奶每星期天去哪儿散步? h 商店 ( )

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.

- 1 sh ā nq ū ( 五 )
- 2 m \_\_\_ sh \_\_\_ g \_\_\_ n ( )
- 3 t \_\_\_ sh \_\_\_ g \_\_\_ n ( )
- 4 y \_\_\_ nd \_\_\_ ngzh \_\_\_ ngx \_\_\_ n ( )
- 5 g \_\_\_ ngy \_\_\_ n ( )
- 6 d \_\_\_ ny \_\_\_ ngy \_\_\_ n ( )
- 7 sh \_\_\_ ngd \_\_\_ n ( )
- 8 Zh \_\_\_ ngg \_\_\_ f \_\_\_ ng \_\_\_ n ( )

### 3.1.3 公园 Gōngyuán The park

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

公园 gōng yuán

a 公公公公 园园园园园园园园 b 公公公公 园园园园园园园园

c 公公公公 园园园园园园园园 d 公公公公 园园园园园园园园

公园 公园 公园 公园

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

- a 公园里只有八个人。
- b 每个人都穿运动鞋。
- c 男学生在公园玩儿滑板。
- d 今天很多人在公园散步。
- e 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, 不穿裙子。



3 Answer these questions about your local park in full Hànzì sentences.

- a 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。 a 海边 b 运动中心 c 水果店 d 海岛
- 2 姐姐在 \_\_\_\_\_ 买衣服。 a 商店 b 面包店 c 博物馆 d 图书馆
- 3 爷爷和奶奶不是每天在 \_\_\_\_\_ 散步。 a 公园 b 银行 c 法国饭店 d 火车站
- 4 妈妈每个星期都在 \_\_\_\_\_ 买鸡肉。 a 邮局 b 咖啡店 c 运动中心 d 肉店
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

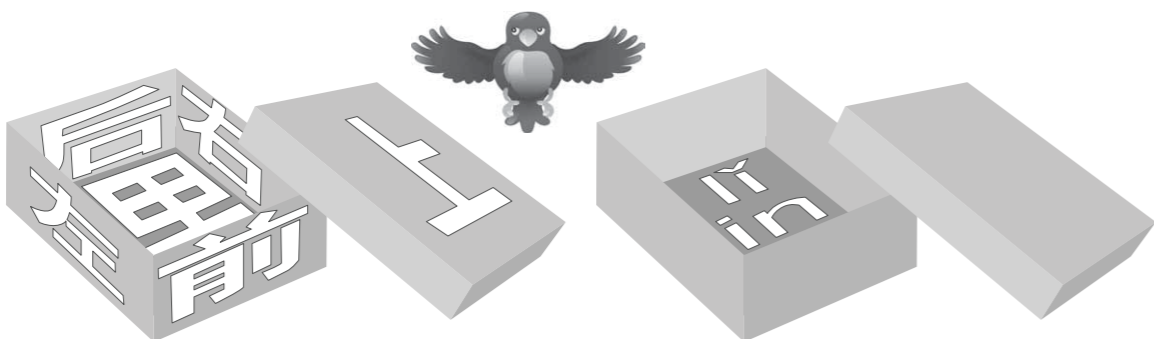
2 在哪儿见面? Zài nǎr jiànmiàn? Where shall we meet?

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 a shànbian b shàngmiàn    2 下边 a shiàbian b xiàbian
- 3 左边 a zuǒbian b zǔobian    4 右边 a yǒubiàn b yòubian
- 5 前边 a qiànbian b qiánbian    6 后边 a huòbian b hòubian
- 7 里边 a lǐbian b hēbian    8 对面 a diùmiàn b duìmiàn

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

1 Practise writing 左 and 右.

左 左左左左左 左左左左左 左左左左左 左左左左左

右 右右右右右 右右右右右 右右右右右 右右右右右

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.



- a 邮局不在银行(的)右边。邮局在银行(的)左边。
- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_

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.

前 前前前前前前前前前 前前前前边

后 后后后后后后后后后后 后后后后边



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

- a 你学校在书店和车站的前边吗? \_\_\_\_\_
- b 你家的后边有没有公园和运动中心? \_\_\_\_\_

3.2.5 前前后后 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.

外 wài outside

3.2.6 对! 对! 对! Dui! Dui! Dui! Correct! Right!

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

面 面面面面面面面面面面 面面面面

You can also use 面 for location words: 上/下面, 左/右面, 前/后面, 里/外面, 对面.

noodles \_\_\_\_\_ bread \_\_\_\_\_

2 Practise writing 对面.

对 对对对对对对对对对对 对对对面

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?



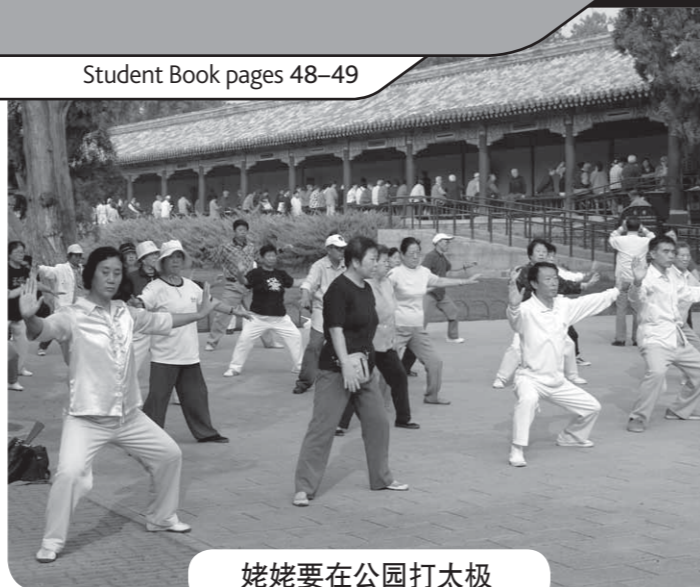
Using future time phrases to talk about weekend plans

Student Book pages 48-49

3.3.1 他要去哪儿?

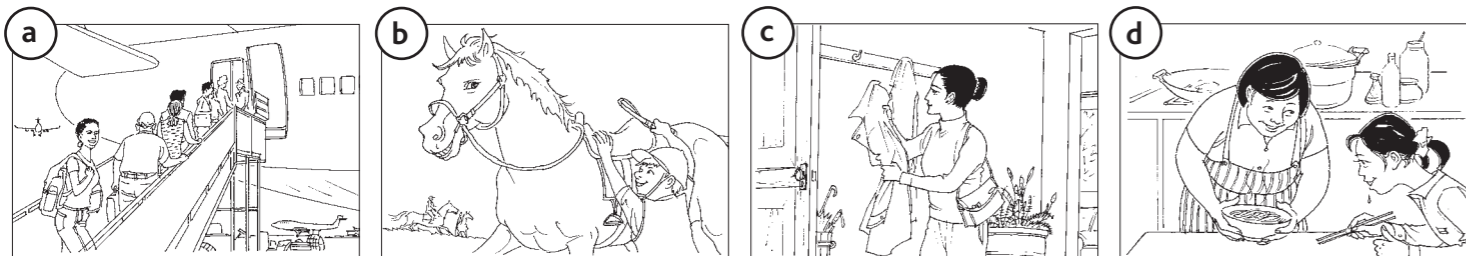
1 Practise writing 要.

要 要 要 要 要 要 要 要 要  
yào yào yào yào yào yào yào yào yào  
要 要 要 要



姥姥要在公园打太极

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?

3.3.2 上个星期, 下个月

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

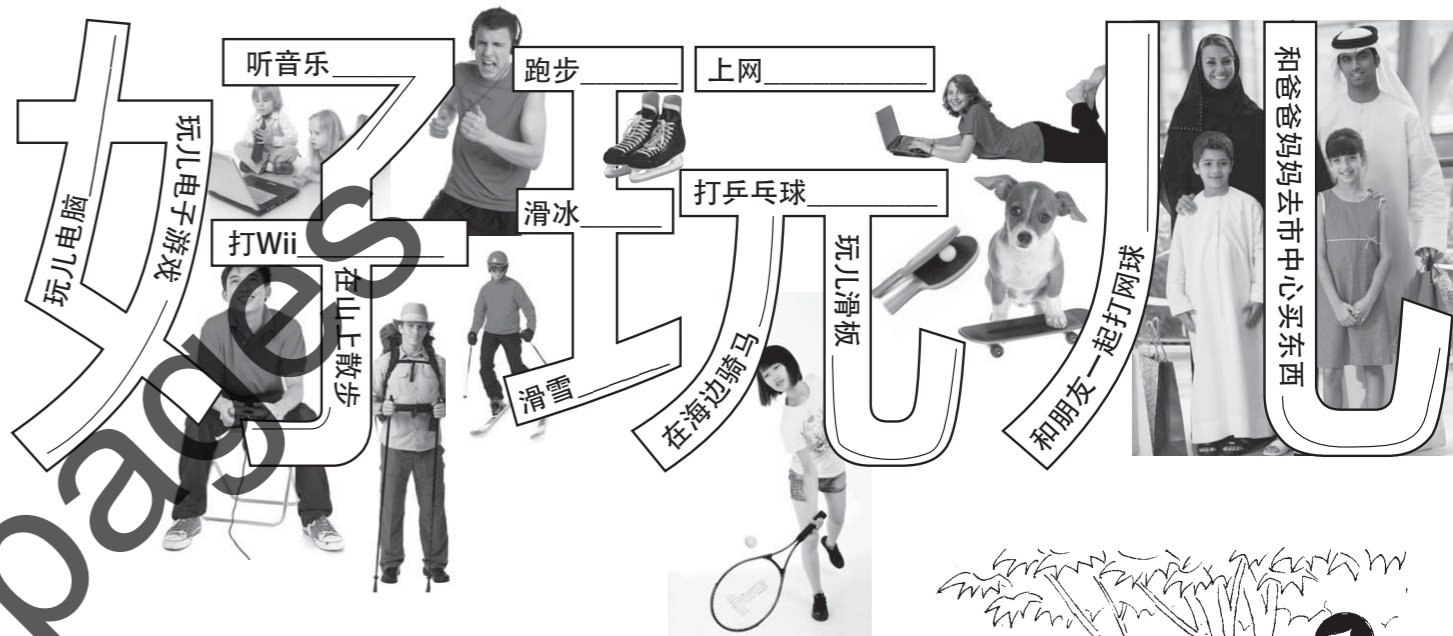
- 1 It is going to rain next Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Last month was my dad's birthday. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Last Friday, I ate fried rice for dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We want to go the beach next month. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 My big brother is going to play basketball next week. \_\_\_\_\_

3.3.3 好玩儿!

1 Practise writing 玩儿.

玩 玩 玩 玩 玩 玩 玩 玩 玩  
wán wán wán wán wán wán wán wán wán  
玩 玩 玩 玩

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



3.3.4 来来来! Lái lái lái! Come over here!

1 Practise writing 来.

来 来 来 来 来 来 来 来  
lái lái lái lái lái lái lái lái  
来 来 来 来



Culture

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.

- a 谁来了? (my good friend) 我的好朋友来了。\_\_\_\_\_
- b 他来了吗? (he's arrived) \_\_\_\_\_
- c 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) \_\_\_\_\_



3.4.6 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 这 这  
zhè 这 这 这 这

那 那 那 那 那 那 那 那  
nà 那 那 那 那

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


3 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate Hànzì based on the pinyin transcriptions. Write small!


- a Zhè shì wǒ shàng ge xīngqītiān qù shānqū sànbù, qímǎ de zhàopiàn. Hěn hǎo kàn ba!  
\_\_\_\_\_ 山区散步, \_\_\_\_\_ 照片, \_\_\_\_\_ 吧!
- b Nà tiān xià yǔ le, tiānqì hěn lěng. Wǒ zài wòshì lǐ shàng le wǎng, tīng le yīnyuè.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 了, \_\_\_\_\_ 冷。 \_\_\_\_\_ 卧室 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 音乐。
- c Zhè ge xīngqīliù wǒ yào hé wǒ de tóngxué yìqǐ zuò huǒchē qù mǎ nà jiàn chényī.  
\_\_\_\_\_


4 Describe these pictures using the correct measure word based on the English sentences. Choose from these measure words:

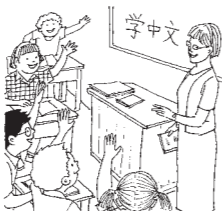
口, 个, 只, 杯 bēi, 条, 件, 匹 pǐ, 碗 wǎn, 辆 liàng, 节 jié

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

a That cat is very fat.  \_\_\_\_\_

b 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.

比 比 比 比 比 比 比 比 比 比  
bǐ 比 比 比 比 比 比 比 比 比 比

多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 少 少 少 少  
duō duō duō duō duō duō duō duō shǎo shǎo shǎo shǎo

多 少 多 少 \_\_\_\_\_

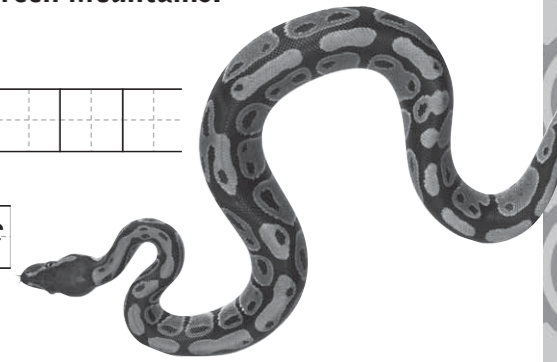
- 2 Decide whether these comparative statements are true  or false .
- a 今天比昨天热一点儿。  b 大蛇比小猫可爱。
- c 中国的人口比美国的多。  d 做作业比上网有意思。
- e 你的卧室比你爸爸妈妈的小。  f 你比你的朋友高一点儿。

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

**Grammar**  
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.')

- a \_\_\_\_\_ 比 \_\_\_\_\_ 有意思。 b \_\_\_\_\_ 没有 \_\_\_\_\_ 好吃。
- c \_\_\_\_\_ 比 \_\_\_\_\_ 好玩儿。 d \_\_\_\_\_ 没有 \_\_\_\_\_ 好听。
- e \_\_\_\_\_ 比 \_\_\_\_\_ 可爱。 f \_\_\_\_\_ 没有 \_\_\_\_\_ 少。
- 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.



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 \_\_\_\_\_ 高 \_\_\_\_\_, 她是中 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 年十五 \_\_\_\_\_。我儿子叫 \_\_\_\_\_, 他 \_\_\_\_\_。

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.

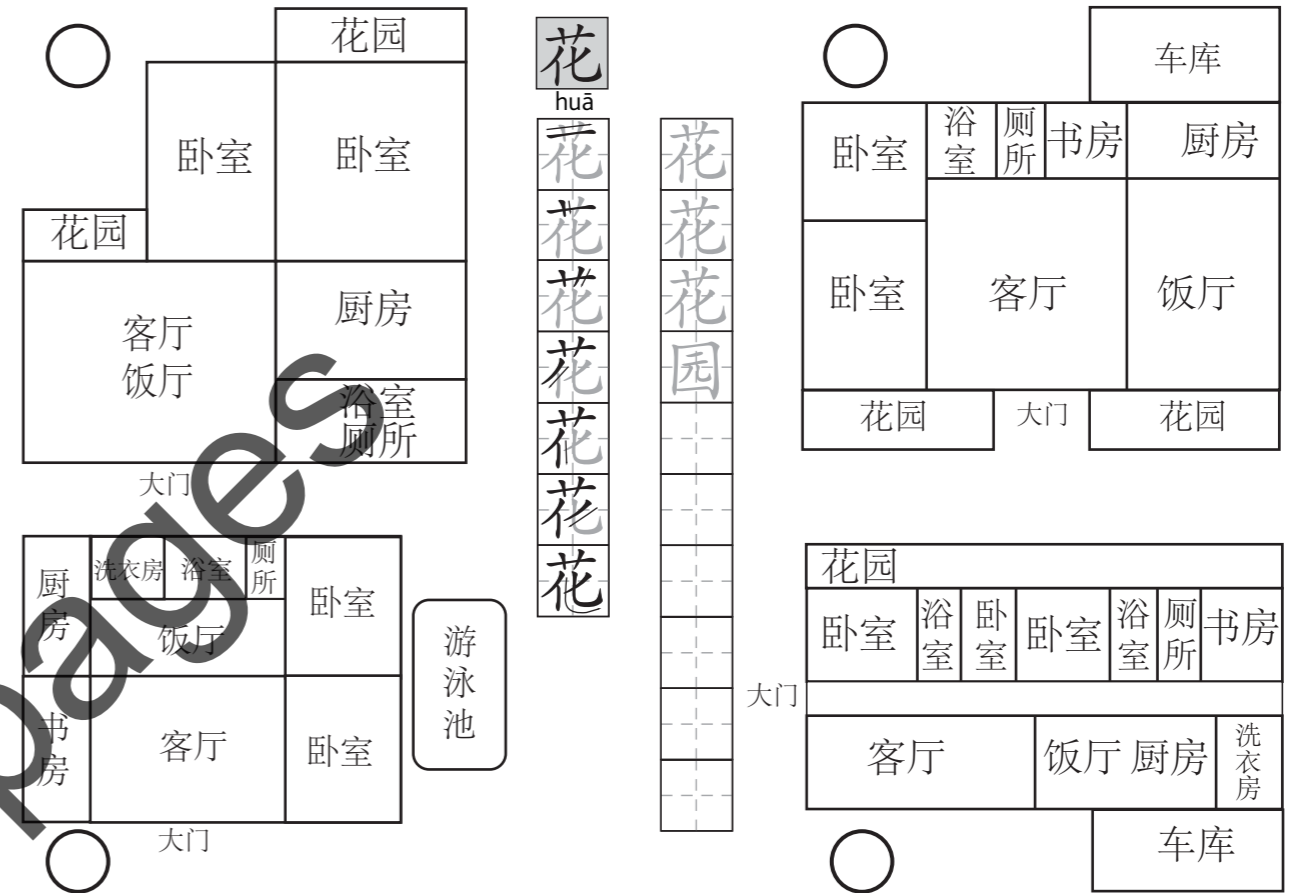
4 INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: Housing

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?



3.4.9 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.
- 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, 因为家里只有两口子, 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.

洗衣房 xǐyīfáng laundry  
游泳池 yóuyǒngchí pool  
后院 hòuyuàn backyard





3.5.5 我大哥在医院里工作。

1 Practise writing 医院 and 医生.

医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 院 院 院 院 院 院 院 院 院 院

yī yuàn

医院 医院 医生 医生

2 Write out in Hànzì where these people work using the pinyin transcriptions.

- a 这个人是工人。 Tā zài diànnǎo gōngchǎng lǐ gōngzuò.
- b 他的儿子是医生。 Tā mǐetiān zài yīyuàn shàngbān.
- c 她妈妈是老师。 Tā māma zài zhōngxué gōngzuò.
- d 大姐是护士。 Tā zài Yīngguó gōngzuò.
- e 爸爸是工程师。 Bàba zài shìzhōngxīn shàngbān.
- f 我将来想做科学家。 Wǒ yào zài dàxué gōngzuò.

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.

将 将 将 将 将 将 将 将 将 将 将 来 来 来 来

jiāng

2 Complete these sentences in pinyin according to the characters, and then rewrite them in Hànzì.

- a Career: Wǒ jiānglái xiǎng zuò \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ hēn yǒuyòng.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 护士, 因为做护士 \_\_\_\_\_。
- b Travel: Wǒ jiānglái xiǎng qù \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ wǒ hēn xǐhuan kàn Rìběn diányǐng.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 日本, 因为 \_\_\_\_\_。

3 In Hànzì, answer these questions about your future plans and hopes.

- a 你将来想不想上大学? \_\_\_\_\_
- b 你将来想做什么工作? \_\_\_\_\_
- c 你将来要去哪个国家玩儿? \_\_\_\_\_

4 INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: Discuss in class.

- a What jobs did not exist fifteen years ago?
- 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。

方家的房子不大不小，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。

百 bǎi hundred

- a Describe where the Fang family lives. \_\_\_\_\_
- b List the places in the town. \_\_\_\_\_
- c 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? \_\_\_\_\_
- j 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	diànyǐngyuàn	cinema	邮局	yóujú	post office
图书馆	túshūguǎn	library	因为	yīnwèi	because
火车站	huǒchēzhàn	train station			

Directions					
前边	qiánbian	front	右边	yòubian	right
后边	hòubian	back	对面	duìmiàn	opposite
左边	zuǒbian	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	这个电影很有意思。	Zhè ge diànyǐng hěn yǒu yìsi.	This film is very interesting.
有意思	yǒu yìsi	interesting	那只猫很好玩儿。	Nà zhī māo hěn hǎowánr.	That cat is fun (to play with).
好玩儿	hǎowánr	fun	见面	jiànmiàn	to meet up
上个...	shàng ge	last ...			

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

Family members					
先生	xiānsheng	Mr.; husband	女儿	nǚ'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	工厂	gōngchǎng	factory
演员	yǎnyuán	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	qǐngwèn	Please may I ask ... ?	对不起	duìbuqǐ	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	wǒ (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	gāli	curry
奶奶	nǎinai	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	xǐyīfáng	laundry
上/下车	shàng/xiàchē	get on/off (transport)	游泳池	yóuyǒngchí	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	bǎi	hundred
场	chǎng	place where people gather; court			