

开学啦!

School starts!

School is more than making the grade. It is a place for finding out what you like to do, trying out new ideas, and having fun! Pay attention to your teacher's voice. Chances are it will get louder when he or she is talking about something you really need to understand.



zhàn qǐ lái zuò xià qù
站起来! 坐下去!

zhàn qǐ lái zuò xià qù
站起来! 坐下去!

líng xiǎng la shàng kè la
铃响啦, 上课啦!

qǐng zuò hǎo bié shuō huà
请坐好! 别说话!

ná chū shū ná chū bǐ
拿出书! 拿出笔!

zhù yì tīng yòng xīn jì
注意听! 用心记!

yǒu wèn tí qǐng jǔ shǒu
有问题, 请举手。

gāi shuí la gāi wǒ la
该谁啦? 该我啦!



lǎo shī lǎo shī líng xiǎng la
老师, 老师, 铃响啦,

lǎo shī lǎo shī xià kè ba
老师, 老师, 下课吧!

Key words

1	开学	kāixué	school starts
2	站	zhàn	to stand
3	起来	qǐlái	to get up
4	下去	xiàqù	to get down; to get off
5	注意	zhùyì	to pay attention to
6	听	tīng	to listen; to hear
7	用	yòng	to use
8	心	xīn	heart
9	记	jì	to remember
10	问题	wèntí	question; problem
11	举	jǔ	to raise; to lift
12	该	gāi	should; must
13	该谁啦?	gāi shéi la	Whose turn?
14	请安静。	qǐng ānjìng	Be quiet, please.
15	大声说。	dàshēng shuō	Speak aloud.
16	出去!	chūqù	Get out!

If you like to play Lego...



Many ideas, thoughts and feelings are expressed by combining two or more characters to form a new word, such as 电脑 computer, literally means “electric brain”. In a way, each Chinese character is like a Lego brick.

Let the words flow!

Are you stressed about your homework? Are you daydreaming while studying?
Homework isn't that hard. Working efficiently is half work and half psychology.

nǐ zuò yè zuò le méi yǒu
你作业做了没有?



zǎo zuò hǎo le zài zhè er nǐ kàn
早做好了。在这儿，你看：

shù xué zuò yè yǐ zuò wán yī jiā yī děng yú sān
数学作业已做完，一加一等于三。

yīng yǔ zuò yè yǐ zuò wán kè wén niàn le qī bā biān
英语作业已做完，课文念了七八遍。

lì shǐ bào gào yǐ xiě wán wǔ zhāng zhǐ qī dà duàn
历史报告已写完，五张纸，七大段。

kē xué zuò yè yǐ zuò wán shí yàn jié guǒ zài shàng mian
科学作业已做完，实验结果在上面。

nà nǐ de hàn yǔ zuò yè ne
那你的汉语作业呢?



hàn yǔ lǎo shī xīn cháng hǎo
汉语老师心肠好，

méi liú zuò yè yào wǒ wán er
没留作业要我玩儿。

zhēn de ma bú huì ba
真的吗？不会吧。



Key words

1	作业	zuòyè	homework assignment
2	数学	shùxué	math
3	已经	yǐjīng	already
4	完	wán	to finish
5	加	jiā	to add
6	等于	děngyú	to be equal to
7	课文	kèwén	text
8	念	niàn	to read aloud
9	遍	biàn	A measure word indicates the frequency of an action verb.
10	历史	lìshǐ	history
11	报告	bàogào	report; to report
12	写	xiě	to write
13	纸	zhǐ	paper
14	科学	kēxué	science
15	实验	shíyàn	to experiment; experiments
16	结果	jiéguǒ	result
17	心肠	xīncháng	heart
18	留	liú	to give (homework)
19	玩	wán	to play

Language Focus

1.1 Vocabulary Review.

Read it aloud. Translate it into English.

Write it in Chinese characters, and say it aloud again as you write it.

	English	Chinese
1. 别站在这儿。	_____	_____
2. 坐好!	_____	_____
3. 上课别说话。	_____	_____
4. 请拿出课本。	_____	_____
5. 大家注意听。	_____	_____
6. 用心做题。	_____	_____
7. 该你们啦!	_____	_____
8. 我已经做完了。	_____	_____
9. 没写历史报告	_____	_____
10. 实验结果呢?	_____	_____
11. 热心肠	_____	_____
12. 没留作业	_____	_____
13. 来我家玩儿吧。	_____	_____
14. 不会吧!	_____	_____



Learning vocabulary is an essential part of learning a language. The more vocabulary you know, the more you will be able to understand what you hear and read; and the better you will be able to say what you want to when speaking or writing. So, review your vocabulary frequently.

1.2 Grammar Review: The imperative sentence

An imperative sentence expresses a request or command. In Chinese, the word order of an imperative sentence is exactly the same as the word order in English.

For example:

请坐下。

Please sit down.

请举手。

Please raise your hand.

In Chinese, 请 must be placed at the beginning of an imperative sentence.

1. Do your homework. _____

2. Sit over there, please. _____







3. Pay attention to what I say. _____

4. Please don't feed this bird. _____

5. Don't touch my computer! _____

1.3 Body Language.

When you are sitting in a class, what do your actions say about your attitude? Take a look at the pictures below. Now put yourself in a picture and think of what your body language might say to your teacher.

1  _____	2  _____	3  _____
4  _____	5  _____	6  _____

1.4 Grammar Review: The past tense

Although Chinese does not have verb conjugations as in many other languages, there are ways to express past actions.

When the particle “了” is placed after a verb, it shows an action happened in the past.

Question:	1. Subj. + verb + 了吗?	老师来了吗?
	2. Subj. + verb + obj. + 了吗?	你做作业了吗?
	3. Subj. + verb + obj. 了没有?	你做作业了没有?
	4. Subj. + verb + 了 + obj. 没有?	你做了作业没有?
	5. Subj. verb + 没 + verb + obj.?	你做没做作业?
Answer:	1. Subj. + verb 了.	我做了。
	2. Subj. + verb + obj. 了.	我做作业了。
	3. Subj. 没 (没有) verb + obj.	我没 (有) 做作业。

1. Did teacher Li give us homework? _____
2. My friend bought a new guitar. _____
3. How come you didn't go with them? _____
4. Why didn't you write the report? _____
5. Do you know who ate my hotdog? _____
6. They didn't come to school today. _____



Study often and in small time periods. Four half-hour study periods are usually more effective than a two-hour block. Your attention span in Chinese is not as long as in your native language. Study and listen to the recordings everyday, even if it is only for 5 minutes.

1.5 Grammar: The resultative complements

Unlike English, verbs in Chinese do not indicate the result of actions. When you want to indicate the result of an action, a resultative complement is placed after an action verb. Please remember only stative verbs and verbs can be used as resultative complements.

Here are the stative verbs or verbs used as resultative complements.

好	properly; in a proper way 坐好, 拿好, 做好, 写好, 想好	上课了, 请大家坐好。
会	to master a skill 学会,	我学会了开车。
见	to have seen; heard 听见, 看见	我听见有人说话。
到	1) to have done something 找到, 买到, 收到 2) to reach a place, a time, a level 看到, 学到, 走到, 听到, 做到	我找到了书包。 我们学到了第三课。
完	to finish 看完, 吃完, 做完, 写完, 说完	做完作业再玩儿吧。

Fill in the blanks with the proper word given.

1. 记者没有找_____他的车。 (会, 到, 完)
2. 这孩子三岁就学_____了滑雪。 (见, 到, 会)
3. 我听_____老师在叫我们。 (好, 见, 完)
4. 上课啦! 请大家坐_____。 (好, 完, 会)
5. 他吃_____了一只北京烤鸭! (会, 见, 完)
6. 我还没想_____买什么车呢。 (到, 好, 会)

1.6 Grammar: The use of 完 and 好

When you want to indicate the result of an action, a resultative complement is placed after a verb of action. 完 and 好 both indicate that the action has completed.

For example: 我吃完了晚饭。 I finished my dinner.

我做好了作业。 I finished my homework.

1. Have you finished writing your history report?

2. Can I watch TV? I've already done my science experiment.

3. Dinner is ready. Let's have dinner.

4. I don't think I can finish reading this book.

1.7 Describe the pictures using 完, 好, 会, 到, 见



丽丽







大明





1.8 Grammar: The action-measure complement

When counting the number of times an action is repeated, an action-measure word 遍 or 次 will be used. It always appears after the action verb, and is referred to as a verb complement.

遍 biàn: happened once through

For example: 这本小说我看了三遍。
I read this novel three times.

请你再说一遍。
Please say it again.

次 cì: happened once

For example: 我给你打了两次电话。
I called you twice.

北京我只去过一次。
I only went to Beijing once.

Fill in the blanks with 次 or 遍.

1. 那家饭店我去过一_____。
2. 我来教室找过你好几_____了，可是你都不在。
3. 老师要我们每个汉字写五_____。
4. 这本书写得真棒！我还想再看一_____。
5. 美国学生可以考几_____SAT?
6. 这个星期我妈只给我打了一_____电话。
7. 高老师要我们每天听三_____课文。
8. 这本书看一_____就不想再看第二_____了。
9. 跟你说了多少_____了，你怎么还去找她！

1.9 Grammar: The use of 会

会 huì – to know how to

For example: Affirmative: 我会说汉语。 I can speak Chinese.

Negative: 我不会说汉语。 I cannot speak Chinese.

吗 - question: 你会说汉语吗? Can you speak Chinese?

Affirmative-negative: 你会不会说汉语? Can you speak Chinese or not?




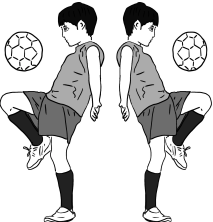

会 huì - more likely (indicate possibility)

A: 他夏天会去上海吗? Is he going to Shanghai this summer?

B: 我想他不会。 I don't think he will.

1. I think he will look for you. _____
2. Do you think she will go to France? _____
3. He knows how to cook fish. _____
4. Can your younger sister ski? _____

会不会?

1 	2 	3 
4 	5 	6 Add your own

1.10 Reading & Speaking

What's Your Study Style?

Everyone has a learning style that works best.

Circle the answer that describe you, and share it with your friend.

	选择题
1	A. 我喜欢一个人学。 B. 我喜欢跟朋友一起学。 C. 我喜欢在教室里学。有问题我可以问老师。 D. Or _____
2	A. 我最喜欢上数学课，因为我喜欢我的数学老师。 B. 我最喜欢科学课，因为我喜欢做实验。 C. 我最喜欢上英语课，因为我喜欢看小说。 D. Or _____
3	A. 我喜欢看着电视做作业。 B. 我喜欢吃着小吃做作业。 C. 我喜欢一边上网一边做作业。 D. Or _____
4	A. 我常做完作业再玩儿。 B. 我常玩儿完再做作业。 C. 我早上起来做作业。 D. Or _____
5	A. 我喜欢老师问我问题。 B. 我喜欢问老师问题。 C. 我老是坐在教室后面。 D. Or _____

1. 你最喜欢学什么？为什么？ _____

2. 你最不喜欢学什么？为什么？ _____

3. 什么样的老师是好老师？ _____

1.11 Fun with Chinese characters

A Chinese character often represents a part of history, an image, an idea or an attitude about life.



For example, the character for fresh is 鲜, which consists of two parts:

鱼 (fish) on the left side, and 羊 (sheep or goat) on the right side. So, the character 鲜 suggests “fresh and delicious” taste.

It is said that every Chinese character contains a picture. So, use your imagination when studying Chinese characters. Have fun!

讠

讠 is related to speech or language. It is always placed on the left side.

Write down the characters with 讠 in it.

攵

攵 refers to the moment of the hand. It is usually placed on the right side of a Chinese character.

Write down the characters with 攵 in it.



1.12 Not so new

Here are some basic Chinese characters you have learned.

Let's see if you can decode their meanings.

	Pinyin	English	Make a sentence
1. 听话	_____	_____	_____
2. 记住	_____	_____	_____
3. 想念	_____	_____	_____
4. 留心	_____	_____	_____

1.13 Law and Order.

If you were a teacher, what rules would you lay down?

1  上树	2  在教室跑	3  在教室里玩儿
4  上课用手机	5  在教室吃泡泡糖	6 Add your own
7  带狗来学校	8  上数学课写汉字	

Culture Focus

1. What are some of the things you learn when you learn Chinese as a foreign language?

2. Body language is an important part of nonverbal communication, and is closely connected with culture. Noticing the signals that people send out with their body language is a very useful social skill. Compare Chinese body languages to the body languages in your culture.