

AUTHENTIC CHINESE

练习本 2 Workbook



真|实|中|文

Miao-Fen Tseng 曾妙芬 ©主编

Junyao Wu

吴君瑶

Ying-Sin Chen

陈盈心 ©编著

Shi Jiang

蒋诗



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Preface

The workbook for *Authentic Chinese* was created in alignment with research-endorsed principles and strategies for teaching Mandarin Chinese in secondary school settings. It supports classroom teaching focused on developing communication skills necessary for real-life contexts. In this workbook, core language skills in listening, speaking, reading, and writing reinforce and integrate with one another across three communicative modes—interpretive, interpersonal, and presentational. These modes, as defined by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL), serve as the foundation for the Advanced Placement (AP) Chinese Language and Culture Exam. This printed version is complemented by an interactive digital platform whereby learners can receive instant feedback upon completion of online learning activities.

Principles

Align with Target Objectives of Each Lesson

The workbook exercises seamlessly align with each lesson’s Learning Objectives, What I Have Learned, and Exit Tickets. Following the principle of backward design in teaching, the learning objectives across three communicative modes at the beginning of each lesson guide the flow of the workbook. Each category of workbook exercises is labeled with a corresponding mode of communication, in relation to one or two of the language skills that learners will develop and perform. At the end of each lesson, learners can check their personal progress with What I Have Learned and Exit Tickets, to familiarize themselves with functions and patterns and identify areas where they may need to practice more to sharpen their skills. By assigning the workbook exercises as in-class practices, homework, or assessment items, instructors can get a better understanding of the progress of individual learners at different phases of learning, to determine whether intervention is needed. The practice items can be flexibly used to assess learners’ performance as formative or summative assessments.

Emphasize Meaningful, Authentic, and Contextualized Communication

The workbook includes a wide variety of practice items to engage learners in communicative learning, with frequent opportunities for immersion in authentic-like contexts. The workbook

exercises reflect the language used in real-life situations and highlight situations relevant to students' everyday experience in secondary schools. A variety of simulated authentic materials, such as posters, advertisements, schedules, and flyers, provide contexts that learners will encounter in daily life. To increase learners' interest and opportunities for meaningful communication, the workbook features ample opportunities for learners to express their own opinions and relate their personal life experiences, which prepares them for spontaneous, appropriate, and capable communication in interacting with native speakers.

Recycle Vocabulary and Grammar in Contexts

The workbook features spiral and recurrent vocabulary and grammar structures to help learners master language functions through different types of exercises. Vocabulary and grammatical structures are constantly recycled and integrated with previous lessons, and whenever appropriate, they are expanded to immerse learners in increasingly complex language usages for active learning. This exposes learners frequently to a great amount of comprehensible input in a structure that progressively reinforces and consolidates their learning, in meaningful, communicative, and simulated authentic contexts. Exercise items, in this sense, are not block-by-block connected. Instead, they are incorporated and organized in a way that goes beyond one small step each time to gradually develop needed language skills within learners' comfort zones.

Simulate Contexts through Full-Color Illustrations

Many full-colored illustrations complement the workbook text. These have proven to be much more conducive to learning outcomes than black-and-white images. Visually appealing images, posters, pictures, and the like stimulate the curiosity and engagement of middle-school and high-school learners. Coupled with vivid contextual cues, these images provide support for learners to better interpret, interact, and connect with the content. Ultimately, adding visual interest and variety to the text helps catch learners' attention and motivate them to do better and more, and especially to stay on target to try to do well.

Organization

In this workbook, each lesson is divided into two parts corresponding to the lesson dialogues in the textbook. The workbook exercises in each section have been designed to increase in difficulty levels, in order to cater to the needs of different learners. Teachers are encouraged to select from among the many practice items and use them for different purposes before class, during class, and after class. The sections in each lesson are as follows.

Listening Comprehension

The listening section of the workbook begins with exercises based on the scenarios of the lesson dialogues. It offers an opportunity for learners to check their comprehension of the lesson's content. Other listening comprehension exercises are based on audio recordings of dialogues and narratives, incorporating vocabulary and grammar that the learners have already learned. In Volume II, sequential question items, based on the same listening content, are designed to guide learners in listening for details, cultivating their skills in analyzing listening content in depth. Additionally, rejoinder exercises, a type of listening test in the AP exam, are designed to help learners become accustomed to this practice and understand not only the main ideas presented but also the nuances, tone, and the dynamics of communication between speakers. To increase learners' confidence in answering questions, low-stress questions are incorporated for an easier and relatable start. Such items include multiple-choice, true/false questions, and checkboxes. Pictures are included to test learners' comprehension and provide visual cues to aid in understanding. For certain items, charts and tables are included for learners to take notes or organize information while listening. These guide learners to develop listening skills and strategies while also gaining in comprehension and confidence.

Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 Listening

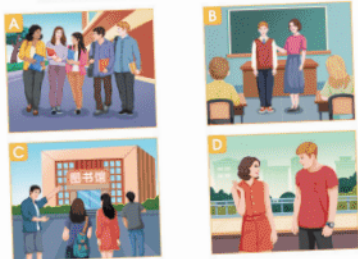
Interpretive

1. Listen to Textbook Dialogue 2 and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

1. () Moli has been learning Chinese for two years.
2. () Moli lived in China for three years.
3. () Moli's parents used to work in Beijing.
4. () Moli studied at Shanghai International school back in China.
5. () There are only foreign students in Moli's school.
6. () Moli invites Dawei to practice Chinese together.
7. () Moli is going to the library to study.
8. () Dawei is going to the gym to play basketball.

Interpretive

2. Listen to the four dialogues and write A, B, C, or D next to the number of each item to match the picture, and then answer the following multiple-choice questions.



1. Dialogue 1: _____
2. Dialogue 2: _____
3. Dialogue 3: _____
4. Dialogue 4: _____

Interpretive

3. Listen to each of the four dialogues about environmentally friendly strategies. Look at the following ten pictures representing environmentally conscious actions. Then complete the questions below.



Listen to dialogue 1 and complete the following table.

Dialogue 1	
The gist of the dialogue (check the one that applies)	Environmentally friendly strategies (write down the appropriate letters)
☐ talking about Environmental Protection Week	
☐ discussing how to protect the environment	

Speaking

This section provides speaking practice in both interpersonal and presentational modes, with language functions integrated into each lesson. It includes three types of exercises: meaningful open-ended questions, presentational speaking practice, and contextualized grammar structure practice. The open-ended questions have been designed to encourage learners to connect the lessons with their own lives, by inviting them to express their opinions and communicate their personal experiences. For each question, audio files are provided to simulate real-life contexts, prepare learners for future AP exams, and build a strong foundation in conversation. Presentational speaking exercises provide opportunities for learners to respond to real-life scenarios and practice their language skills in practical contexts. Contextualized grammar structure exercises have been designed to give learners meaningful contexts in which to use key linguistic forms while engaging in meaning-based language use. This approach to speaking practices results in progressive development of the skills needed from the very start of Pre-AP toward AP Chinese. By doing these exercises, students will be well equipped with the tools they need to communicate effectively in Mandarin Chinese.



Reading Comprehension

The reading section features a variety of question formats, including matching sentences, multiple-choice or true/false questions, rearranging dialogues, and organizing information from texts. In Volume II, sequential question items, based on the same reading content, are designed to guide learners in understanding and interpreting reading materials in detail. These various types of questions also enhance learners' problem-solving and analysis skills. These exercises provide learners with valuable language input and assess their reading comprehension across diverse text types, including dialogues, narratives, and simulated authentic materials that resemble those encountered in real-life situations. As the length of reading passages extends and the complexity of text organization deepens, learners progressively strengthen their literacy skills. By practicing reading in a format that simulates what they may encounter outside the classroom, learners can improve their ability to understand and interpret the language in diverse Chinese-speaking settings.

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ 你这个学期选了几门课? | a. 有的老师很严格, 有的老师很有趣! |
| 2. _____ 你今天有多长时间的中文课? | b. 我吃完午饭以后, 先上历史课, 再上化学课, 然后再参加社团活动。 |
| 3. _____ 今年你的老师怎么样? | c. 如果没有做完功课的话, 老师一定会不高兴。 |
| 4. _____ 你吃完午饭以后做什么? | d. 听起来太有趣了! |
| 5. _____ 如果没有做完功课的话, 会怎么样? | e. 我今天有五十分种的中文课。 |
| 6. _____ 你在中文课上学了什么? | f. 我选了八门课, 所以我很忙。 |
| 7. _____ 我们今天在社团做了一个会丢球的机器人! | g. 我学了中国历史、文化, 也学了怎么做中国菜。 |

Interpretive B Read the posters and the following students' preferences. Suggest clubs for them. Put the letter of the appropriate club next to each student's name.



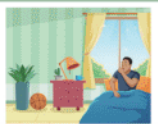
- _____ 王家家: 我喜欢帮同学, 也很喜欢参加学校的活动。我常常做校园大使, 带新同学参观校园。
- _____ 林小文: 我喜欢画画, 画画让我很高兴, 因为我可以用很多颜色画不一样的东西。
- _____ 李 卫: 我最喜欢玩无人机, 也常常用电脑玩游戏。我可以用电脑做很多东西。
- _____ 金大中: 上中文课的时候, 我学到了很多中国文化, 我觉得太有意思了。我很喜欢中国文化, 我会写书法, 也会包饺子。
- _____ 王美和: 我上中学的时候就在玩音乐了。我每天上课以后都去练习钢琴。如果不天天练习的话, 我就会退步。
- _____ 林 健: 我喜欢轻松的活动, 特别喜欢看书和写文章。我家有很多书, 有的是历史书, 有的是科学书。

Writing

The writing section of the workbook, like the speaking section, focuses on both interpersonal and presentational modes. Through interpersonal writing tasks, learners express their own ideas and answer questions based on personal experiences through writing. Presentational writing exercises include filling in the blanks, practicing contextualized grammar structures, rearranging sentences in a dialogue, writing for real-life purposes, and story narration. Fill-in-the-blank exercises aim to increase learners' awareness and understanding of key grammar and vocabulary usage in meaningful contexts, strengthening their ability to use targeted structures and vocabulary. Contextualized grammar structure exercises have been designed to give learners meaningful contexts in which to use key linguistic forms while engaging in meaning-based language use. Sentence rearrangement exercises, unlike traditional sentence scrambles with English translation, are presented in a context that involves two interlocutors taking turns, aided by visually intriguing colored pictures. This type of exercise enables learners to practice word order by comprehending sentences in context and immersing themselves in producing sentential-level language output. Personal writing exercises are summative writing practices that align with Exit Tickets.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational The tables below show 李卫's activities today. Use 先……, 再……, 然后再…… to describe his activities in Chinese characters.

早上 6:45	早上 7:15	早上 9:00
		
他先起床, 再去学校, 然后再上物理课。		
早上 10:00	早上 11:00	中午 12:00
		
下午 1:00	下午 2:00	下午 3:00
		

2.	你 / 球 / 完 / 吗 / 打 / 了 → _____	 还没, 我还没有打完球。
3.	完 / 还有 / 上 / 几 / 这节课 / 你 / 节 / 课 / 以后 → _____	 我还有两节课。
4.	 你看! 他们在做眼保健操。	起来 / 有趣 / 看 / 太 / 了 → _____
5.	 上完历史课以后, 他还要上什么课? 1:05—2:00 历史课 2:05—3:00 化学课 3:05—4:00 美术课 4:05—5:00 社团	他 / 再 / 上化学课 / 先 / 参加社团活动 / 上美术课 / 然后再 / 要 → _____

These exercises give learners the opportunity to produce output that reflects their language proficiency in practical and authentic contexts, such as writing emails. They scaffold learners by providing examples of writing and templates, helping to build confidence and enabling learners to practice using the language effectively. Finally, in Volume II, from Lesson Six to Lesson Ten, the exercise of story narration based on four pictures is designed to gradually develop learners' storytelling skills by applying their language skills and incorporating what they have learned.

2.	你 / 球 / 完 / 吗 / 打 / 了 → _____	 还没, 我还没有打完球。
3.	完 / 还有 / 上 / 几 / 这节课 / 你 / 节 / 课 / 以后 → _____	 我还有两节课。
4.	 你看! 他们在做眼保健操。 起来 / 有趣 / 看 / 太 / 了 → _____	
5.	 上完历史课以后, 他还要上什么课? 1:05—2:00 历史课 2:05—3:00 化学课 3:05—4:00 美术课 4:05—5:00 社团 他 / 再 / 上化学课 / 先 / 参加社团活动 / 上美术课 / 然后再 / 要 → _____	

Interpersonal ④ Ask appropriate questions according to the response.

- A: _____?
B: 我今天有七节课。
- A: _____?
B: 上化学课的时候, 我学到了怎么做实验。
- A: _____?
B: 上完中文课以后, 我还有两个小时的自习课。
- A: _____?
B: 有的课很有趣, 有的课很无聊。
- A: _____?
B: 如果不参加机器人社团的话, 我就会参加中国文化社。

Presentational ⑤ You are writing an email to your friend in China. You would like to talk about courses this semester and share your comments.

我这个学期有……门课, 有……。有的课……, 有的课……。我觉得……课很……。 (为什么?) 我的……老师很……。 (为什么?) 上课的时候, 我们常常……。我学到了……。

我最(不)喜欢星期……, 因为我有……节课, 有……。我要先上……, 再上……, 然后再上……课。上完课以后, 我还要参加(社团活动)。

第一课 Lesson 1

Theme

当代生活
Contemporary Life

Topic

参观校园
Campus Tour



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. Who are the two speakers in the dialogue?
 - a. Moli and Dawei
 - b. Dawei and Yingzi
 - c. Moli and Yingzi
 - d. Li Ming and Yingzi

2. Who is the new student in the dialogue?
 - a. Moli
 - b. Yingzi
 - c. Lin
 - d. Dawei

3. Where is the Chinese classroom located?
 - a. opposite the library
 - b. behind the Spanish classroom
 - c. to the right of the cafeteria
 - d. opposite the front entrance
4. How far away is the cafeteria from the school entrance?
 - a. about 10 minutes' walk to the school entrance
 - b. next to the school entrance
 - c. opposite the school entrance
 - d. very far from the school entrance
5. Where is the gym?
 - a. next to the school entrance
 - b. behind the Chinese classroom
 - c. in between the cafeteria and the auditorium
 - d. next to the parking lot
6. Where is the track field?
 - a. next to the gym
 - b. behind the school entrance
 - c. next to the parking lot
 - d. next to the auditorium

Interpretive

B Listen to the four dialogues and write A, B, C, or D next to the number of each item to match the picture, and then answer the following multiple-choice questions. 🎧





1. Dialogue 1: _____
2. Dialogue 2: _____
3. Dialogue 3: _____
4. Dialogue 4: _____

Listen to dialogue 1 again and select the most appropriate answer.

5. What is the name of the visitor to the school?
 - a. Dawei
 - b. Moli
 - c. Yingzi
 - d. Huanying

Listen to dialogue 2 again and select the most appropriate answer.

6. Where is the cafeteria located?
 - a. to the right of the classroom
 - b. in between the auditorium and gym
 - c. to the left of the school entrance
 - d. to the left of the gym

Listen to dialogue 3 again and select the most appropriate answer.

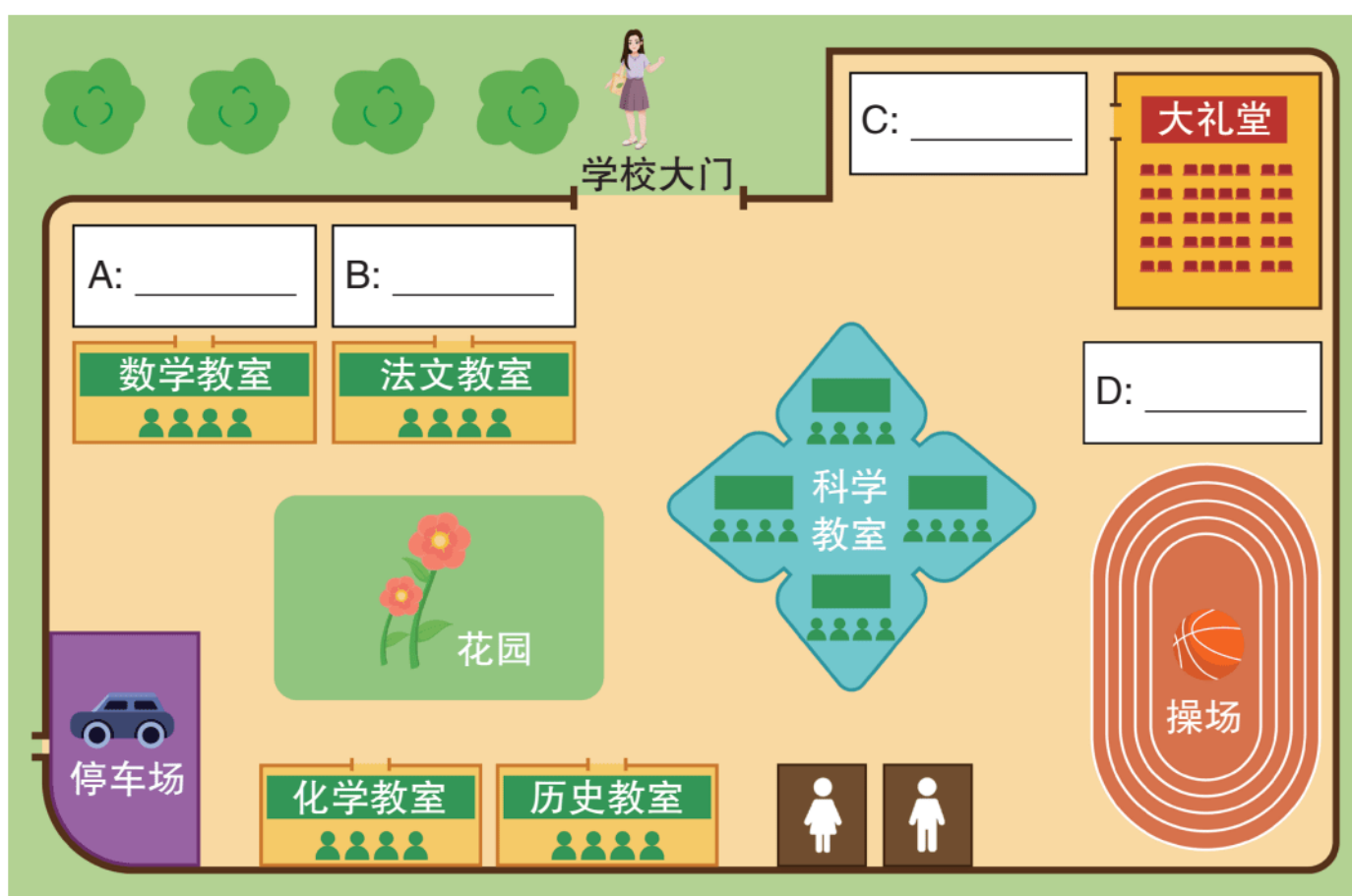
7. How long does it take to drive from Dawei's home to the school?
 - a. four minutes
 - b. five minutes
 - c. ten minutes
 - d. fifteen minutes

Listen to dialogue 4 again and select the most appropriate answer.

8. Is the first speaker far away from Shanghai International High School?
- Yes. It takes thirteen minutes to get there.
 - No, it's right next to the station.
 - No, it takes three minutes to walk there.
 - Yes, it take thirty minutes to get there.

Interpretive

🎧 Listen to the monologue and write the locations in Chinese characters next to A, B, C, or D on the map. 🎧



体育馆

图书馆

学生餐厅

中文教室

Interpretive

D Listen to the monologue again and then mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 

1. () The person who is introducing her school is named Yingzi.
2. () The library is right next to the science classroom.
3. () The cafeteria is far away from the auditorium. It takes three minutes to get there.
4. () The gym is across from the auditorium.
5. () The school entrance is near the cafeteria.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 

Interpersonal

B Complete the dialogue based on A or B's sentence. Record what A or B should say with a technology tool.

1. A: 你好，我叫大卫，欢迎你来我们学校！

B: _____

2. A: 我带你参观一下校园，好吗？

B: _____

3. A: _____

B: 学生餐厅在大礼堂和学校图书馆的中间。

4. A: _____

B: 操场离停车场不远。

Presentational

C 小美 is in a hurry to leave for a basketball game and she doesn't have time to go back home to pack her bag. She is calling her mom to ask her mom to pack. Please look at the picture of 小美's bedroom and complete the dialogues. Record each response with a technology tool.



注释 Notes

- ① 床 chuáng: bed
- ② 桌子 zhuōzi: table
- ③ 书包 shūbāo: bag

妈妈：你的书包在哪里？

小美：_____

妈妈：你的手机和电脑在哪里？

小美：_____

妈妈：你的书在哪里？

小美：_____

妈妈：你的无人机在哪里？

小美：_____

妈妈：你的水杯在哪里？

小美：_____

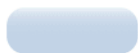
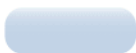
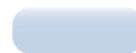
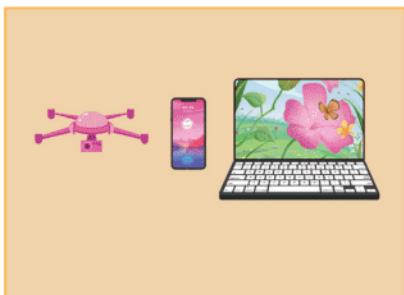
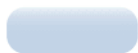
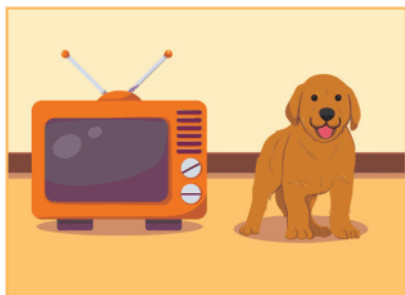
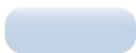
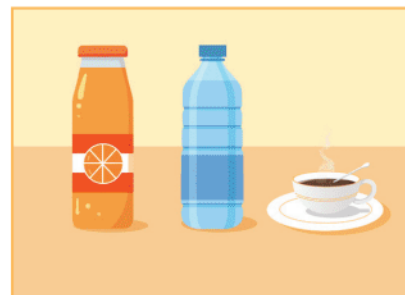
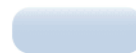
妈妈：你的照片在哪里？

小美：_____

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Look at the following pictures. Match each picture with the sentences below by writing the letter of the appropriate sentence in the box below each picture.



- A. 书的上面是爸爸妈妈的照片。
- B. 熊猫在妹妹的后面。
- C. 小狗在电视的旁边。
- D. 汉堡和薯条在可乐的前面。
- E. 矿泉水在果汁和咖啡的中间。
- F. 小美的手机在无人机和电脑的中间。

Interpretive

B Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. _____ 请问大礼堂在哪儿?
2. _____ 你好, 欢迎你来我们学校。
3. _____ 学生餐厅的旁边是什么地方?
4. _____ 茉莉, 你家离学校远不远?
5. _____ 你能带我去看看体育馆吗?
6. _____ 老师让我带你参观一下校园!
7. _____ 你常常一下课就做什么?

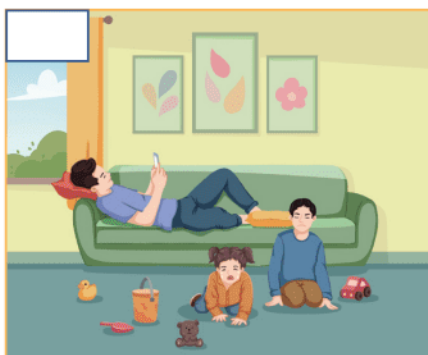
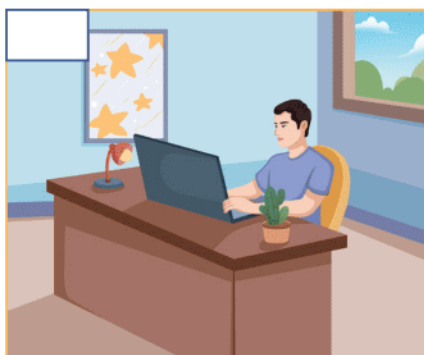
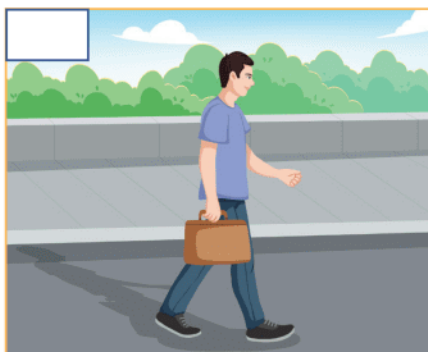
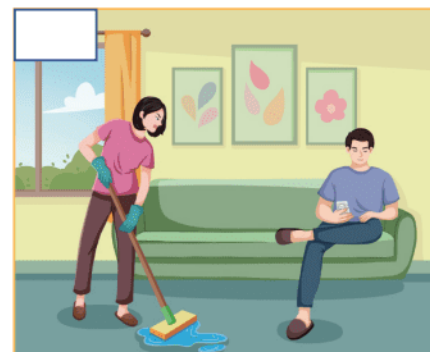
- a. 谢谢, 很高兴认识你。
- b. 没问题, 跟我走。
- c. 我一下课就去练习打球。
- d. 太好了, 谢谢你!
- e. 是学校体育馆。
- f. 不远, 开车十分钟就到了。
- g. 在图书馆的对面。

Interpretive

C Read the paragraph below about 小明's family, and then organize the pictures below in chronological order based on the story. Put the pictures in sequence by writing numbers 1 to 6 in the boxes at the upper left corner of each picture.

做家务

小明的爸爸是一个电脑工程师。以前, 小明的爸爸每天一下班 (xiàbān, get off work) 就走路回家。可是爸爸常常一回家就玩手机游戏。他不跟小明和妹妹一起玩, 也不做家务。爸爸一玩手机就让妈妈不高兴。疫情 (yìqíng, pandemic) 以后, 爸爸在家工作。他和妈妈常常一起做饭、洗碗, 小明和妹妹也学习做家务, 大家都很高兴。



Interpretive

D Read 小美's description of her school and label each building in the school plan below in Chinese characters, then answer the questions based on the description.

你们好，我叫小美。欢迎欢迎！现在让我带你们参观一下校园！这里是我们的正门（zhèngmén, front door）。正门的对面就是我们学校的大礼堂，大礼堂的左边是图书馆，右边是学生餐厅。我们学校有很多教室，教室在大礼堂的后面（hòumiàn, behind）。中文、西班牙文、法文教室都离学生餐厅很近，学生们一下课就能去餐厅吃午饭。我们学校还有操场和体育馆，操场在学校的最左边，操场的后面是我们的体育馆。每天有很多学生在这里打球。你一定会很喜欢这个地方。



1. 体育馆的旁边是什么地方?

2. 学生餐厅的左边是什么地方?

3. 图书馆和学生餐厅的中间是什么地方?

- #### 4. 大礼堂的后面是什么地方?

5. 中文教室离学生餐厅远不远?

6. 学生们常常在体育馆做什么?

7. 体育馆离学校餐厅近还是教室离学校餐厅近?

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box below to complete the sentences.

让 对面 从 离 中间 就

1. A: 你家 _____ 学校远不远?
B: 不远, 开车五分钟就到了。
2. A: 学校停车场在哪里?
B: 就在学校体育馆的 _____。
3. A: 你的学校有体育馆吗?
B: 有啊, _____ 这儿走, 三分钟 _____ 到了!
4. A: 老师 _____ 我带你参观一下校园!
B: 太好了, 谢谢你!
5. A: 红色和黑色垃圾桶的 _____ 是什么?
B: 让我看看。哦, 是回收塑料的回收桶。

Interpersonal

B Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

• Example •

老师 / 王大明 / 是 / 吗
→ 王大明是老师吗?

不是, 王大明不是老师。



1.

大礼堂 / 什么 / 在 / 地方

→ _____

从这儿走, 三分钟就到了!



2.

学校 / 参观 / 欢迎 / 我们 / 来 / 你

→ _____

你好, 很高兴认识你。

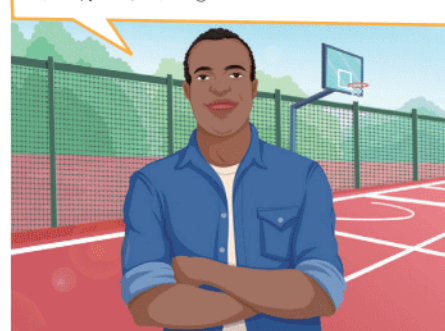


3.

远 / 家 / 学校 / 离 / 你 / 不远

→ _____

我家离学校不远, 坐地铁很方便。



<p>4.</p>	<p>带我 / 你 / 看看 / 去 / 能 / 图书馆 / 吗</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>没问题，跟我走。</p> 
<p>5.</p>	<p>的 / 学校 / 旁边 / 什么 / 图书馆 / 是 / 地方</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>是大礼堂。</p> 
<p>6.</p>	<p>一 / 常常 / 就 / 什么 / 你 / 回家 / 做</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我常常一回家就写功课。</p> 

Interpersonal

C Answer the following questions according to your own situation. You can look up words that you do not know and write in Pinyin or characters.

1. A: 你常常一下课就做什么?

B: _____

2. A: 你的爸爸常常一回家就做什么?

B: _____

3. A: 你的妈妈常常一回家就做什么?

B: _____

4. A: 在你家, 谁常常做家务?

B: _____



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 Listening

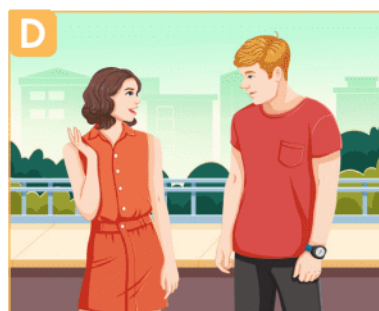
Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 2 and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

1. () Moli has been learning Chinese for two years.
2. () Moli lived in China for three years.
3. () Moli's parents used to work in Beijing.
4. () Moli studied at Shanghai International school back in China.
5. () There are only foreign students in Moli's school.
6. () Moli invites Dawei to practice Chinese together.
7. () Moli is going to the library to study.
8. () Dawei is going to the gym to play basketball.

Interpretive

B Listen to the four dialogues and write A, B, C, or D next to the number of each item to match the picture, and then answer the following multiple-choice questions.



1. Dialogue 1: _____
2. Dialogue 2: _____
3. Dialogue 3: _____
4. Dialogue 4: _____

Listen to dialogue 1 again and select the most appropriate answers.

5. Where are they going?
- a. library
 - b. school
 - c. gym
 - d. auditorium

Listen to dialogue 2 again and select the most appropriate answers.

6. Which of the following statements is wrong?
- a. The girl speaks Chinese well.
 - b. The boy speaks Chinese well.
 - c. The girl writes Chinese well.
 - d. They will practice writing Chinese characters together in the future.

Listen to dialogue 3 again and select the most appropriate answers.

7. How long has Xiaofang been in the States?
- a. two weeks
 - b. one week
 - c. one month
 - d. two months
8. Where has Xiaofang lived for the longest time?
- a. Beijing
 - b. Shanghai
 - c. the United States
 - d. New York

Listen to dialogue 4 again and select the most appropriate answers.

9. Where does the dialogue happen?
- a. in the cafeteria
 - b. in front of the library
 - c. in the computer room
 - d. at the bookstore

Interpretive

C Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____

2. Dialogue 2: _____

3. Dialogue 3: _____

4. Dialogue 4: _____

5. Dialogue 5: _____

Interpretive

D Listen to the monologue and identify whether 文中 is still doing the activity using a check mark, then fill in the duration of time that 文中 has done/has been doing it in English. 🎧

	still doing	did the activity	How long has 文中 done/been doing the activity?
learn Chinese			
learn dance			
play drone			
play basketball			

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

B Ask questions with “……了……了?” or “……了……?” based on the response provided. Record your questions with a technology tool.

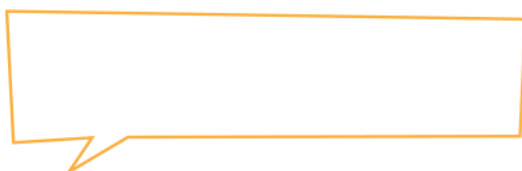
• Example •

你在北京住了多长时间?

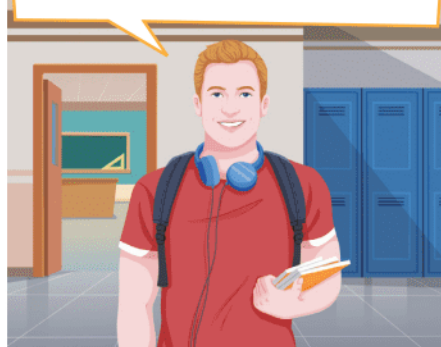
我在北京住了两年。



1.



我学中文了一年了。

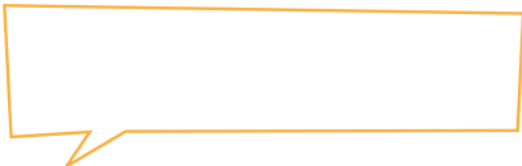


2.



我学跳舞学了十个月了。



<p>3.</p>		
<p>4.</p>		
<p>5.</p>		

Presentational

C A student is transferring to your Chinese class. Give a presentation about the class and your Chinese learning situation to help the student better adapt to the Chinese class. Record your presentation with a technology tool.

Guiding questions:

1. 中文课的老师是谁？他 / 她怎么样？
2. 他 / 她教中文教了多久了？
3. 中文教室在哪儿？
4. 你喜欢学中文吗？为什么？
5. 你学中文学了多长时间了？
6. 你觉得你说中文说得怎么样？
7. 你觉得你写汉字写得怎么样？
8. 你觉得中文难不难？
9. 你怎么学中文？
10. 你想不想跟她 / 他一起练习中文？

(Invite the student to practice Chinese with you at the end of your presentation.)

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. _____ 你学中文学了几年了？
2. _____ 你学篮球学了多长时间？
3. _____ 我每天都练习写汉字。
4. _____ 你做功课做了三个小时了！
5. _____ 你打球怎么打得这么好！
6. _____ 你在美国住了几年？

- a. 对啊，今天功课太多了！
- b. 我学了三年了。
- c. 两年。
- d. 我学了一个月。
- e. 哪里，哪里。
- f. 难怪你写汉字写得这么漂亮！

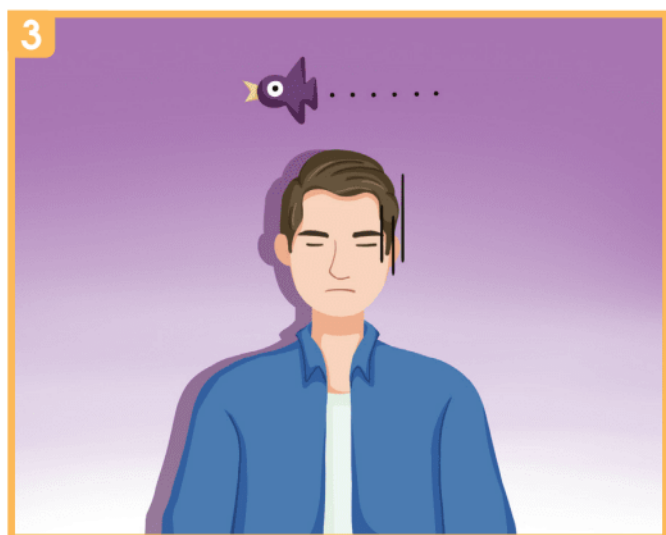
Interpretive

B Read the questions and responses and select the most appropriate responses/questions.

1. A: 你看书看了几个小时了?
B: (a) 哪里, 哪里!
(b) 我看了一个小时了。
(c) 我看了一个小时。
2. A: 你在美国住了几年?
B: (a) 我住了两年了。
(b) 我不吃汉堡。
(c) 我住了三年。
3. A: 你学中文学了多久?
B: (a) 我学了一年。
(b) 我学了一年了。
(c) 我喜欢学中文。
4. A: (a) 这个教室怎么这么黑!
(b) 你的汉字怎么写得这么好看!
(c) 你怎么不回家?
B: 哪里, 哪里!
5. A: (a) 你玩手机玩了多长时间了?
(b) 你昨天玩手机玩了多长时间?
(c) 你昨天玩手机玩了几年了?
B: 我昨天玩了三个小时。

Interpretive

C Read the comics below and select the most appropriate letter for the dialogue bubbles.



- a. 我不想去，我很累。
- b. 难怪你这么不健康……
- c. 你想不想去操场训练？你睡觉睡了五个小时了！
- d. 那你要不要去听音乐会？今天有音乐会。
- e. 不要，我要吃汉堡和薯条。吃了汉堡和薯条以后，我还要睡一会儿。

Interpretive

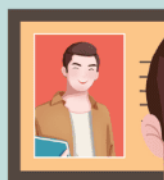
D Read the election board below and select the most appropriate answers.

上海国际学校

学生会主席竞选

我叫小英，是韩国人。我学中文学了十一年了，所以我的中文特别好。如果我做主席 (zhǔxí, president)，我一定会让学生会越来越好！

大家好，你们一定知道我是谁，因为我在上海国际学校有很多朋友。我是中国人，可是我也会说英文、韩文和法文。如果你有问题，就来问我！



林山大



高小英



王美美



李小海

大家好！我叫山大，是法国人。我在上海国际学校上学上了一年了。我参加了学校的篮球队和读书会 (dúshūhuì, book club)。除了参加篮球队和读书会以外，我还是学校的环保大使。

你们好！我是新学生，我来中国一个月了。我是美国人，我在美国的学校做主席 (zhǔxí, president)，做了两年。虽然我只来了一个月，可是我觉得我一定能做得很不错。

1. Who is French?

- a. 山大 b. 小英 c. 美美 d. 小海

2. Who can speak more than two languages?

- a. 山大 b. 小英 c. 美美 d. 小海

3. Who has prior experience being the president?

- a. 山大 b. 小英 c. 美美 d. 小海

4. Which of the following clubs/school activities does 山大 NOT join?

- a. basketball team
b. football team
c. book club
d. environment protection team

5. How many years has 小英 been learning Chinese?

- a. ten
b. twenty-one
c. eleven
d. twelve

6. How long has 小海 been in China?

- a. one year
b. two years
c. eleven years
d. one month

7. What is each candidate's strength? Fill in the following table with the letters of their strength.

	Strength	
林山大		a. speaks multiple languages and has lots of friends
高小英		b. attends many school clubs
王美美		c. has experience of being a president
李小海		d. has been learning Chinese for many years

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box below to complete the sentences.

跑步 听说 自习 都 外国 怎么 除了

1. A: 你跟中国学生一起上中文课吗?

B: 不, 我跟很多_____学生一起上课。

2. A: 你现在要去哪儿?

B: 我要去图书馆_____一会儿。

3. A: 你的儿子_____这么可爱!

B: 谢谢!

4. _____打篮球以外, 我还常常在体育馆_____。

5. A: _____你会变脸。

B: 对! 我每天_____练习。

Interpretive

B Read the following passage and fill 了 in the blanks if needed. If 了 is not needed, put x.

我是美国人，学中文学_____十年_____。我每天都
都说中文、写汉字。我昨天看_____两个小时的中文电影，
因为我听说如果常常看_____中文电影，中文会越来越好。
除了中文以外，我以前还学韩文，学_____一年_____。
可是太久没学了，所以我现在不会说韩文。

Interpersonal

C Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

• Example •

老师 / 王大明 / 是 / 吗
→ 王大明是老师吗?

不是，王大明不是老师。



1.

学生 / 这么 / 怎么 / 多 / 这里的 /
外国

→ _____

因为这里是一个国际
学校。



2.	<p>图书馆 / 做 / 什么 / 去 / 你 / 要</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我要去自习一会儿。</p> 
3.	<p>听说 / 中文 / 说 / 会 / 你</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>对，我在中国住了一年。</p> 
4.	<p>你 / 想 / 学中文 / 如果 / 一定要 / 你 / 去中国</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我以后一定会去。</p> 
5.	<p>我 / 这个 / 学校 / 不是 / 学生 / 的</p> <p>→ _____</p> <p>我 / 来参观 / 一下 / 今天 / 校园</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>难怪你不知道教室在哪儿!</p> 

第二课 Lesson 2

Theme

当代生活
Contemporary Life

Topic

学校生活
School Life



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. How many courses is Moli taking this semester?
 - a. six
 - b. seven
 - c. eight
 - d. nine
2. What is Moli's impression of the computer teacher?
 - a. The teacher is strict.
 - b. The teacher is nice.
 - c. The teacher is cool.
 - d. The teacher is fun.

3. What do students do in science class?
 - a. take tests
 - b. do experiments
 - c. write essays
 - d. do homework

4. What is Dawei's least favorite class? And why?
 - a. Chinese, because he doesn't learn a lot.
 - b. Science, because there is too much homework.
 - c. Math, because there is too much homework.
 - d. Computer, because the teacher is strict.

5. What is Moli's least favorite class? And why?
 - a. History, because she needs to read a lot and write essays.
 - b. Chinese, because she doesn't learn a lot.
 - c. Math, because there is too much homework.
 - d. Computer, because the teacher is strict.

6. Which class do they both like?
 - a. English
 - b. history
 - c. Chinese
 - d. math

7. Why does Moli learn Chinese?
 - a. because she wants to go back to China
 - b. because her Chinese will regress if she doesn't practice it
 - c. because she wants to be the best in Chinese
 - d. because she doesn't know what else to take

Interpretive

B Listen to the two dialogues and write letters to represent the course(s) that each of these students doesn't take. 🎧

A. 中文课	B. 英文课	C. 数学课	D. 科学课
E. 体育课	F. 历史课	G. 电脑课	

Dialogue 1: 林明明 & 李卫



林明明

courses that she doesn't take: _____



李卫

courses that he doesn't take: _____

Dialogue 2: 李子英 & 王大明



李子英

courses that she doesn't take: _____



王大明

courses that he doesn't take: _____

Interpretive

C Listen to the student's monologue, and match the course description with the course picture by writing the appropriate description letter on the line of the picture it matches. 🎧

 <p>1. 中文课</p> <p>_____</p>	 <p>2. 英文课</p> <p>_____</p>	 <p>3. 数学课</p> <p>_____</p>	 <p>4. 科学课</p> <p>_____</p>
 <p>5. 体育课</p> <p>_____</p>	 <p>6. 历史课</p> <p>_____</p>	 <p>7. 电脑课</p> <p>_____</p>	

- A. Teacher is strict but cool.
- B. We do lots of experiments during this class.
- C. This course is a little bit boring because you need to write a lot.
- D. You can learn a lot of Chinese history and culture.
- E. The course is easy.
- F. Teacher is fun and nice.
- G. This course has lots of homework and tests.

Interpretive

- D** 王易 is taking Chinese IV and 莉莉 is taking Chinese I. Listen to 王易 and 莉莉's conversation. Mark the skills that they have learned in Chinese class with a check mark ✓, and mark the skills that they haven't learned with a × mark. 🎧

	Write Chinese characters	Write Chinese essays	Send texts in Chinese	Speak in Chinese	Know Chinese history	Know Chinese culture	Write Chinese calligraphy
王易							
莉莉							

二、口语 Speaking

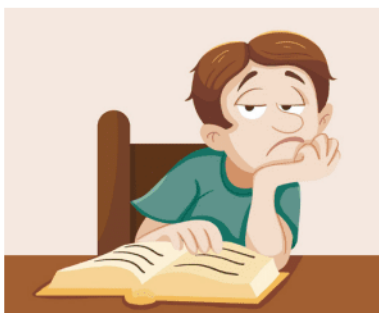
Interpersonal

- A** Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Presentational

- B** Look at the pictures and use “如果……的话，……就会……” to complete the sentences. Record each response with a technology tool.

Example



Prompt:

如果你不常常练习中文的话，……



如果我不常常练习中文的话，我的中文就会退步。

1.		<p>Prompt:</p> <p>如果你每天都打游戏的话，……</p> <hr/> <hr/>
2.		<p>Prompt:</p> <p>如果你常常打球的话，……</p> <hr/> <hr/>
3.	<p>Chī pútao 吃葡萄</p> <p>Chī pútao bù tǔ pútao pí 吃葡萄不吐葡萄皮儿， bù chī pútao dào tǔ pútao pí 不吃葡萄倒吐葡萄皮儿。</p> <p>Chī Tǔlǔfān pútao bù tǔ Tǔlǔfān pútao pí 吃吐鲁番葡萄不吐吐鲁番葡萄皮儿， bù chī Tǔlǔfān pútao dào tǔ Tǔlǔfān pútao pí 不吃吐鲁番葡萄倒吐吐鲁番葡萄皮儿。</p> 	<p>Prompt:</p> <p>如果你常常练习绕口令的话，……</p> <hr/> <hr/>
4.		<p>Prompt:</p> <p>如果你用自己的杯子的话，……</p> <hr/> <hr/>
5.		<p>Prompt:</p> <p>如果你不做功课的话，……</p> <hr/> <hr/>

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Read the following vocabulary and match the picture of the course to the description representing its meaning by writing the letter of the appropriate picture in each blank below.

1. () 中文课

2. () 英文课

3. () 数学课

4. () 历史课

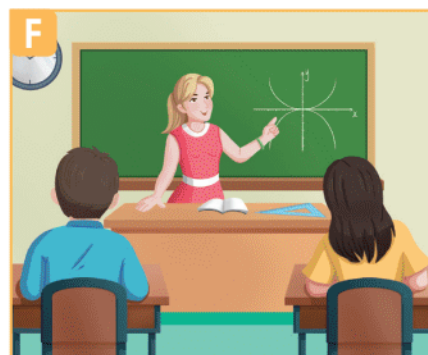
5. () 体育课

6. () 科学课

7. () 音乐课

8. () 电脑课

9. () 自习课



Interpretive

B Look at the course schedule of a Chinese high schooler and select the most appropriate answers.

高中一年级课程表

	时间	周一	周二	周三	周四	周五
上午	08 : 10 — 08 : 55	语文	数学	化学	地理	英语
	09 : 05 — 09 : 50	物理	语文	数学	英语	物理
	10 : 20 — 11 : 05	历史	生物	语文	数学	政治
	11 : 15 — 12 : 00	化学	政治	英语	语文	数学
下午	14 : 20 — 15 : 05	数学	英语	物理	生物	语文
	15 : 15 — 16 : 00	英语	地理	政治	历史	化学
	16 : 05 — 16 : 50	生物		历史		地理

- What grade is this student in?
 - first year of high school
 - second year of high school
 - third year of high school
 - first year of middle school
- How many classes does the student take in the morning each day?
 - three
 - four
 - seven
 - two
- Which course below does the student take every day?
 - English
 - history
 - computer
 - music
- Take a guess: What does 语文 mean?
 - history
 - social studies
 - chemistry
 - Chinese language and literature
- Take a guess: What does 地理 mean?
 - geography
 - computer
 - math
 - science

Interpretive

C Read the poster below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).



1. () This is a college poster.
2. () This poster advertises the after-school program.
3. () The poster says there are many strict teachers in the school.
4. () The school offers science.
5. () This school recruits middle schoolers only.

Interpretive

D Read the passage below and select the most appropriate answers.

我的学校叫学文高中，在美国纽约的中国城旁边。学文高中是一个很好的学校，有很多好老师，也有很多有趣的课。

这个学期我有八门课，有中文、英文、体育、历史、三门科学课和一门数学课。有的课很有趣，有的课有一点儿无聊。有的课很难，有的课很容易。

我最喜欢上中文课。我们的老师又聪明又友好。虽然中文课有一点儿难，可是很有意思，我可以学到怎么说中文，也可以学到中国的文化和历史。我也特别喜欢历史课，历史老师教了我们很多东西。

可是，我不太喜欢数学课，因为功课和考试太多了。如果我不做功课的话，那我的数学就会退步。所以我每天都得做很多数学功课。

如果你来学文高中的话，一定要选中文课和历史课！

1. Where is this school?
 - a. in Chinatown in New York
 - b. next to Chinatown in New York
 - c. behind Chinatown in New York
 - d. next to New York City

2. How many courses does the student take?
a. nine b. five c. six d. eight
3. How many science courses does the student take?
a. three b. two c. one d. none
4. What is the student's favorite class?
a. Chinese b. science c. history d. P.E.
5. How is the Chinese teacher?
a. tall and friendly b. nice and tall
c. friendly and smart d. cool and smart
6. What can't you learn from the Chinese class?
a. Chinese culture b. Chinese history
c. how to speak Chinese d. Chinese face changing
7. Why doesn't the student like math?
a. It is too difficult.
b. There is too much homework and tests.
c. The teacher is too strict.
d. The teacher teaches too fast.
8. What will happen if the student doesn't do the math homework?
a. The teacher will scold the student.
b. The student's performance in math will regress.
c. The student's parents will be mad.
d. The student's phone will be taken.
9. What courses does the student recommend?
a. English and math b. Chinese and math
c. Chinese and history d. history and math

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the sentences.

门 选 有的……有的……
除了……以外 如果……的话

1. A: 听说你这个学期_____了中文课。
B: 对。
A: 我听说中文很难。
2. A: 这个学期你有几_____课?
B: 这个学期我有九门课。
3. A: 上中文课你学到了什么?
B: _____中国文化_____, 我还学到了中国历史。
4. A: 为什么你每天都跟中国朋友聊天?
B: 因为_____我不常练习说中文_____, 我的中文就会退步。
5. A: 你这个学期的课怎么样?
B: _____课很难, _____课很容易。

Interpersonal

B Answer the following questions according to your real experience with the “verb + 到” or “没有 + verb + 到” expression.

1. A: 你昨天看到中文老师了吗?

B: _____

2. A: 上英文课的时候, 你学到了什么?

B: _____

3. A: 我在脸上找到了一个中国朋友。你找到了吗?

B: _____

4. A: “女” 加 “子” 是什么汉字? 你猜到了吗?

B: _____

5. A: 如果你在音乐厅, 你会听到什么?

B: _____

Presentational

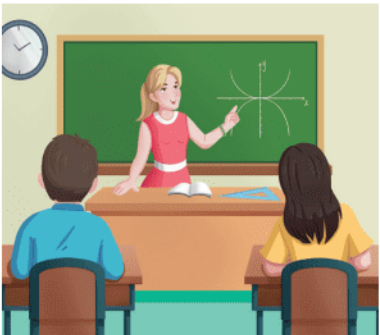
C Look at the pictures and use ……的时候 to describe them.

Example



上中文课……

上中文课的时候, 我们常常说中文、写汉字。

1.		上科学课…… _____ _____
2.		上体育课…… _____ _____
3.		上历史课…… _____ _____
4.		上音乐课…… _____ _____
5.		上数学课…… _____ _____

Interpersonal

D Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

老师 / 王大明 / 是 / 吗

→ 王大明是老师吗?

不是，王大明不是老师。



1.

最 / 你 / 课 / 什么 / 喜欢

→ _____

当然是中文课!



2.

历史课的老师怎么样?



老师 / 又 / 又 / 酷 / 历史课 / 有趣 /

的

→ _____

3.	<p>如果 / 说中文 / 不常 / 我 / 的话</p> <p>→ _____</p> <p>就 / 退步 / 中文 / 的 / 我 / 会</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>你真是不落人后!</p> 
4.	<p>你 / 学期 / 有 / 几门 / 这个 / 课</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我这个学期有九门课。</p> 
5.	<p>这个学期的课怎么样?</p> 	<p>有的课 / 很难 / 有的课 / 很容易</p> <p>→ _____</p>
6.	<p>除了写文章以外, 你们还要做什么?</p> 	<p>还要 / 除了 / 看 / 书 / 写文章 / 很多 / 我们 / 以外</p> <p>→ _____</p>



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 Listening

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 2 and select the most appropriate answers. 

1. How many classes does Moli have today?
a. three b. four c. five d. six

2. How many classes does Yingzi have after finishing the Chinese class?
a. three b. four c. five d. six

3. What club does Yingzi join?
a. piano b. art c. robotics d. none

4. What did Moli do first after school in China?
a. eat dinner b. write homework
c. play piano d. attend clubs

5. What did Moli do every morning when she studied in China?
a. exercise b. have study hall
c. go to clubs d. take tests

6. Which statement below is correct?
a. Moli went home early when she was in China.
b. Moli did not have time to exercise when she was in China.
c. Moli declines Yingzi's invitation to the club activities today.
d. Moli has a busy schedule today.

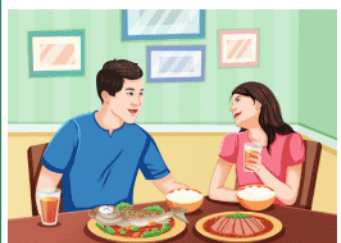
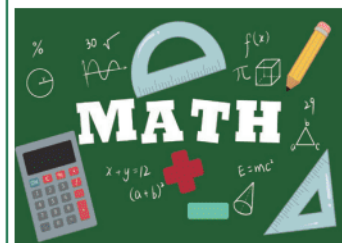
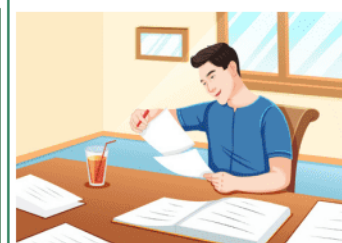
7. Which statement below is NOT correct?

- a. Moli had study hall in the evening when she was in China.
- b. Moli can teach Yingzi how to do eye exercises.
- c. Eye exercises sound special to Yingzi.
- d. Yingzi is not surprised that Moli had study hall in the evening when she was in China.

Interpretive

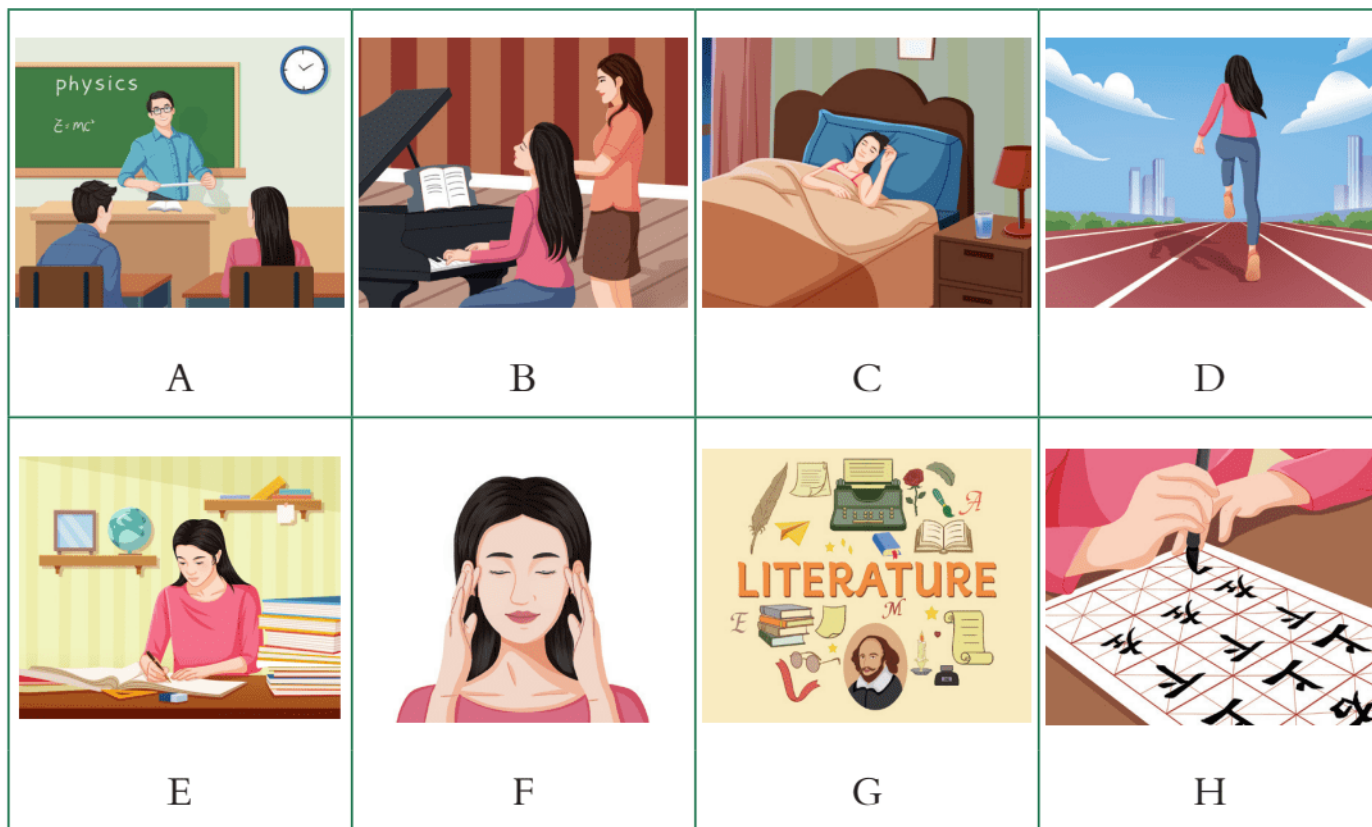
B Listen to two monologues about 金大中 and 王美英's activities. Then write letters on the lines to put the activities in order. 🎧

1. 金大中的一天

			
A	B	C	D
			
E	F	G	H

金大中的一天: _____

2. 王美英的一天



王美英的一天：_____

Interpretive

C Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____

2. Dialogue 2: _____

3. Dialogue 3: _____

4. Dialogue 4: _____

5. Dialogue 5: _____

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 🎧

1. () In China, students learn all subjects in the same classroom.
2. () The girl has different classmates from freshman to junior years in China.
3. () In America, students meet different classmates in different subjects.
4. () In China, students have four classes in the morning, four classes in the afternoon, and then evening study hall.
5. () Chinese students can leave school early.
6. () Chinese students do not have clubs, and they do not exercise often.
7. () The boy thinks staying long in school without exercise is not healthy.
8. () The boy knows how to do morning exercise.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

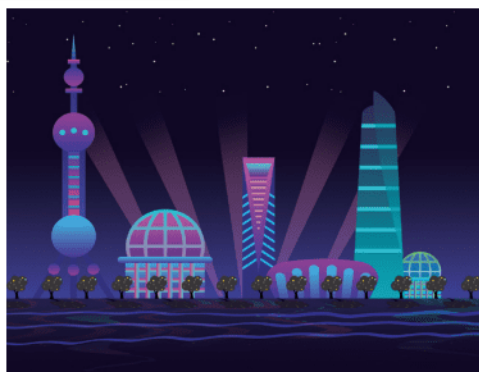
A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

B Look at the pictures and use 看起来 and 听起来 to complete the dialogue. Record each response with a technology tool.

Use 看起来 to complete the dialogue below.

• Example •



A: 你觉得上海怎么样?

B: 上海看起来很漂亮。

1.		<p>A: 今天的晚饭怎么样?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
2.		<p>A: 他还好吗?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
3.		<p>A: 你觉得这个老师怎么样?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
4.		<p>A: 机器人社团活动有趣吗?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

Use 听起来 to complete the dialogue below. Select the most appropriate adjective from the item bank to express your thoughts.

Adjective bank:

酷、忙、多、少、容易、累、难、
好看、漂亮、有意思、无聊、特别、严格、有趣、轻松

• Example •

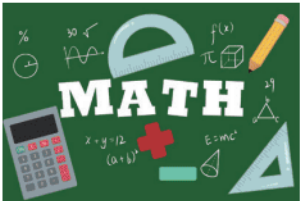
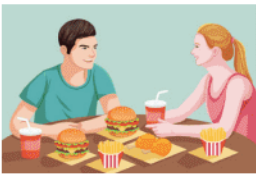
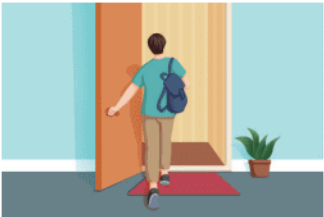
A: 我的新学校有很多的社团活动，而且老师也很有趣。

B: 你的新学校听起来很有意思。

1.	<p>A: 我听说那个化学老师的课有很多考试和功课。</p> <p>B: _____</p>
2.	<p>A: 我今天有八节课，下课以后还有社团活动和校队训练，晚上还要学钢琴。</p> <p>B: _____</p>
3.	<p>A: 听我的中国朋友说，他们每天在学校都做眼保健操，用手按摩眼睛。</p> <p>B: _____</p>
4.	<p>A: 英文功课又少又容易，上课的时候，我就做完了。</p> <p>B: _____</p>

Presentational

C Use 先……, 再……, 然后再…… to describe 小明's activities. Record each response with a technology tool.

早上 6:45	早上 7:15	早上 9:00
		
他先起床, 再吃早饭, 然后再去上课。		
早上 10:00	中午 12:00	下午 2:00
		
下午 4:00	下午 6:00	晚上 7:00
		
晚上 9:00	晚上 10:00	晚上 12:00
		

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. _____ 你这个学期选了几门课?
2. _____ 你今天有多长时间的中文课?
3. _____ 今年你的老师怎么样?
4. _____ 你吃完午饭以后做什么?
5. _____ 如果没有做完功课的话, 会怎么样?
6. _____ 你在中文课上学了什么?
7. _____ 我们今天在社团做了一个会丢球的机器人!

- a. 有的老师很严格, 有的老师很有趣!
- b. 我吃完午饭以后, 先上历史课, 再上化学课, 然后再参加社团活动。
- c. 如果没有做完功课的话, 老师一定会不高兴。
- d. 听起来太有趣了!
- e. 我今天有五十分钟的中文课。
- f. 我选了八门课, 所以我很忙。
- g. 我学了中国历史、文化, 也学了怎么做中国菜。

Interpretive

B Read the posters and the following students' preferences. Suggest clubs for them. Put the letter of the appropriate club next to each student's name.





1. _____ 王家家：我喜欢帮同学，也很喜欢参加学校的活动。我常常做校园大使，带新同学参观校园。
2. _____ 林小文：我喜欢画画，画画让我很高兴，因为我可以用很多颜色画不一样的东西。
3. _____ 李 卫：我最喜欢玩无人机，也常常用电脑玩游戏。我可以用电脑做很多东西。
4. _____ 金大中：上中文课的时候，我学到了很多中国文化，我觉得太有意思了。我很喜欢中国文化，我会写书法，也会包饺子。
5. _____ 王美和：我上中学的时候就在玩音乐了。我每天上完课以后都去练习钢琴。如果不天天练习的话，我就会退步。
6. _____ 林 健：我喜欢轻松的活动，特别喜欢看书和写文章。我家有很多书，有的是历史书，有的是科学书。

Interpretive

 Read the dialogue below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

文文：小健，你今天有几节课？

小健：五节课。

文文：这么轻松啊！你上完中文课以后，还要上什么课？

小健：上完中文课以后，我要先上美术课，再上数学课，然后再上化学课。下午我只有自习课。你呢？

文文：我今天有八节课。我最不想上物理课，因为物理老师有一点儿严格，考试也很多，有的很容易，有的非常难。上课的时候，我常常听不懂。上完课以后，我还得和同学一起写功课。如果不学习的话，我考试一定会考得不好。

小健：听起来好难啊！希望你能学得越来越好，学到很多东西。

文文：谢谢你！

小健：那你星期五下午有没有时间？我们可以先去参加社团活动，再去吃晚饭。吃完晚饭以后，我们再去体育馆跑步，怎么样？

文文：听起来很有趣，可是不好意思，我星期五得准备物理考试，下次吧！

小健：没关系，那你好好加油吧！

1. () 文文 has a relaxing schedule today.
2. () 小健 has chemistry class today.
3. () 文文 enjoys physics class.
4. () 文文 thinks that the physic class is very easy.
5. () 文文 studies a lot to prepare for tests.
6. () 小健 suggests attending club activities first this Friday.
7. () 文文 will go to meet 小健 this Friday.
8. () 文文 has to prepare for tests this Friday.

Interpretive

D Read the passage below and select the most appropriate answers.

我听我的中国朋友说，中国高中生每天都很早上学。他们先上早自习，再考试，然后再上课。上早自习的时候，他们常常看书，写功课，还要准备考试。早上他们有十五分钟的早操，大家会一起到操场做早操，下午也会做眼保健操，用手按摩眼睛，这听起来太有趣了。中午吃完午饭以后，中国高中生会睡午觉，这听起来也很不错！下午上完课以后，他们会打扫校园，让环境更干净。打扫完校园以后，中国高中生还得在学校上晚自习，很晚才可以回家。我觉得他们在学校的时间太长了！应该多参加社团活动，多去外面做运动。

1. According to the narration, which activity do Chinese high school students NOT do in morning study hall?
 - a. reading
 - b. studying for tests
 - c. listening to music
 - d. working on homework

2. According to the narration, what is the order of daily morning activities?
 - a. testing, class, and then morning study hall
 - b. exercising, testing, and then morning study hall
 - c. class, morning study hall, and then testing
 - d. morning study hall, testing, and then class

3. How long is the morning exercise?
 - a. 15 minutes
 - b. 50 minutes
 - c. 1 hour
 - d. 2 hours

4. What activities do Chinese students do right after lunch?
 - a. taking a nap
 - b. cleaning campus
 - c. studying
 - d. exercising

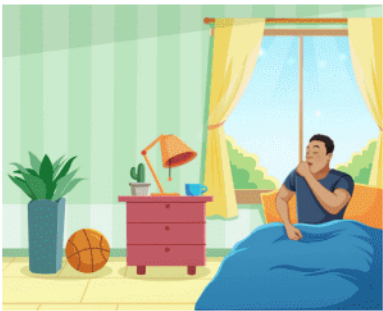
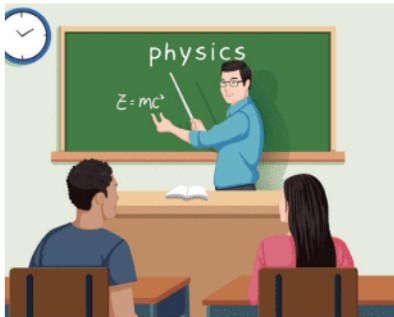
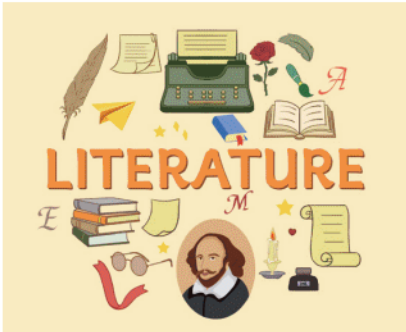
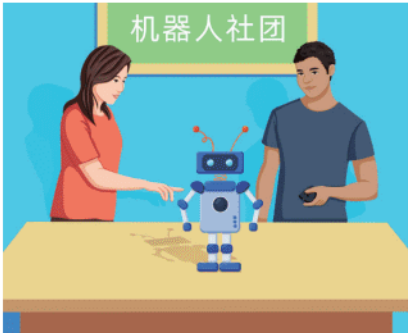
5. Which statement is correct?
 - a. Chinese students eat dinner at home.
 - b. The writer thinks students do not need to clean the campus.
 - c. The writer thinks Chinese students' school life is healthy.
 - d. Chinese students leave school late.

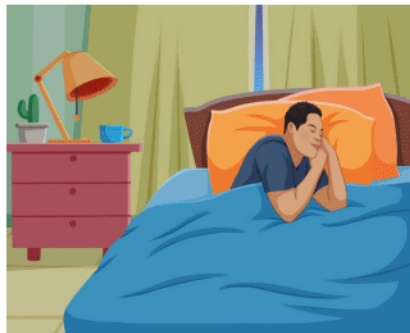
四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A

The tables below show 李卫's activities today. Use 先……, 再……, 然后再…… to describe his activities in Chinese characters.

早上 6:45	早上 7:15	早上 9:00
		
他先起床, 再去学校, 然后再上物理课。		
早上 10:00	早上 11:00	中午 12:00
		
下午 1:00	下午 2:00	下午 3:00
		

下午 4:00	晚上 6:00	晚上 10:00
		

Interpersonal

B Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

最 / 什么 / 你 / 喜欢 / 课
→ 你最喜欢什么课?

我最喜欢科学课，因为科学课很有意思。



1.

做 / 以后 / 完 / 晚饭 / 你 / 什么 / 吃

→ _____

吃完晚饭以后，我
看电视。



<p>2.</p>	<p>你 / 球 / 完 / 吗 / 打 / 了</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>还没，我还没有打完球。</p> 
<p>3.</p>	<p>完 / 还有 / 上 / 几 / 这节课 / 你 / 节 / 课 / 以后</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我还有两节课。</p> 
<p>4.</p>	<p>你看！他们在做 眼保健操。</p> 	<p>起来 / 有趣 / 看 / 太 / 了</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>上完历史课以后， 他还要上什么课？</p>  <p>1:05—2:00 历史课 2:05—3:00 化学课 3:05—4:00 美术课 4:05—5:00 社团</p>	<p>他 / 再 / 上化学课 / 先 / 参加社团活 动 / 上美术课 / 然后再 / 要</p> <p>→ _____</p>

Interpersonal

C Ask appropriate questions according to the response.

1. A: _____?

B: 我今天有七节课。

2. A: _____?

B: 上化学课的时候, 我学到了怎么做实验。

3. A: _____?

B: 上完中文课以后, 我还有两个小时的自习课。

4. A: _____?

B: 有的课很有趣, 有的课很无聊。

5. A: _____?

B: 如果不参加机器人社团的话, 我就会参加中国文化社。

Presentational

D You are writing an email to your friend in China. You would like to talk about courses this semester and share your comments.

我这个学期有……门课, 有……。有的课……, 有的课……。我觉得……课很……。(为什么?) 我的……老师很……。(为什么?) 上课的时候, 我们常常……。我学到了……。

我最(不)喜欢星期……, 因为我有……节课, 有……。我要先上……, 再上……, 然后再上……课。上完课以后, 我还要参加(社团活动)。

普通邮件

群邮件

发送

定时发送

存草稿

关闭

收件人

中国朋友 <1203375216@qq.com>;

抄送

删除抄送 - 添加密送 | 分别发送

主题

添加附件 | 超大附件 照片 | 文档 截屏 表情 更多 格式† 日程

正文

B I U T A 列表 插入 链接 代码

第三课 Lesson 3

Theme

当代生活
Contemporary Life

Topic

天气
Weather



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

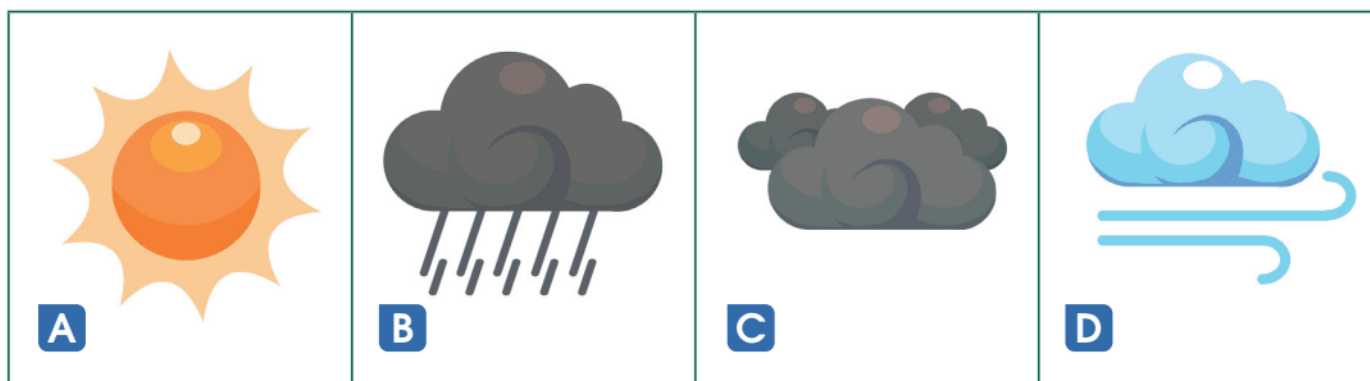
A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

1. () They are going to Chinatown today.
2. () It is probably going to be windy this evening.
3. () Tomorrow is going to be a rainy day.
4. () Tomorrow will be cold.
5. () The lowest temperature tomorrow will be 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
6. () They are going to eat while basking in the sun tomorrow.
7. () After dinner, they plan to play basketball together.
8. () Dawei likes to go to Central Park in the fall.

Interpretive

B Listen to the dialogues and select the most appropriate picture that represents the weather mentioned in the dialogues. Write letters next to the number of each dialogue to match the picture. 🎧

Part I



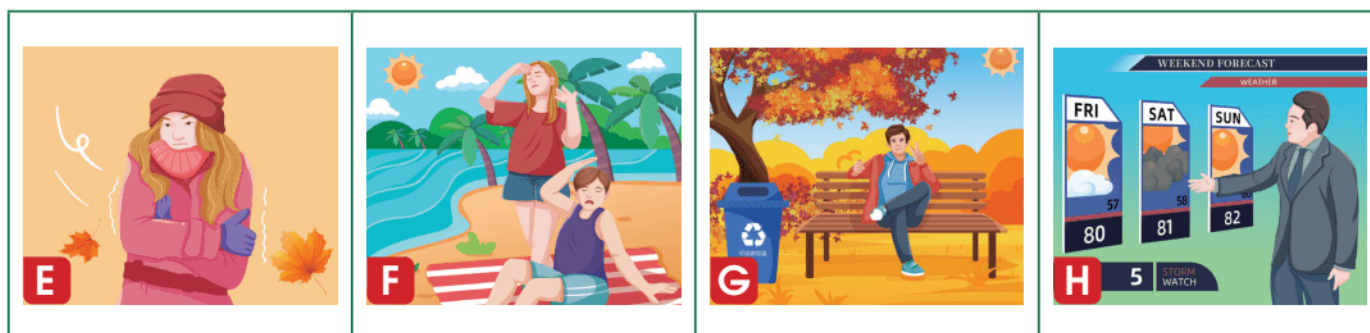
1. Dialogue 1:

2. Dialogue 2:

3. Dialogue 3:

4. Dialogue 4:

Part II



5. Dialogue 5:

6. Dialogue 6:

7. Dialogue 7:

8. Dialogue 8:

Interpretive

C Listen to the weather forecast for four cities, select the pictures that represent the weather, and fill in the temperature. 🎧

3. 西安 (Xī'ān)
 白天_____
 晚上_____
 最高: _____℃
 最低: _____℃

1. 北京
 白天_____
 晚上_____
 最高: _____℃
 最低: _____℃

4. 南宁 (Nánníng)
 白天_____
 晚上_____
 最高: _____℃
 最低: _____℃

2. 上海
 白天_____
 晚上_____
 最高: _____℃
 最低: _____℃

图例
 ★ 北京 首都
 ● 天津 直辖市
 — 国界
 — 省、自治区、直辖市界
 1:48 000 000
 审图号: GS(2019)1825号
 自然资源部 监制

A



B



C



D



注释 Notes

- ① 播报 bōbào: to broadcast
 ② 伞 sǎn: umbrella

Interpretive

D Listen to the audio. Then mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 🎧

1. () The weather forecast is about the weather in Shanghai.
2. () Tonight is windy.
3. () Tomorrow will be sunny in the daytime.
4. () The highest temperature tomorrow is 20 degrees.
5. () The weather this weekend is sunny.
6. () The temperature this weekend is high.

Interpretive

E Listen to 王易 and 莉莉's conversation and mark the activities that they have done before. 🎧

	Go to China	Go to Shanghai	Go to Beijing	See pandas	Watch face changing	Eat dumplings	Visit Chinese friend's house
王易	☒						
莉莉	☒						

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

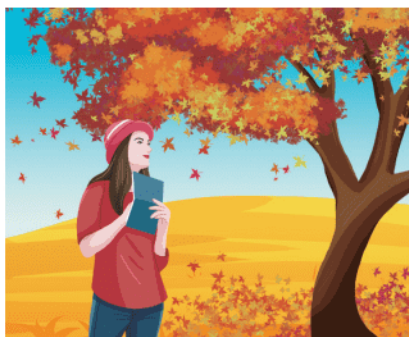
B Look at the weather forecast, listen to each question, and answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool. 🎧

今天						
11/2 星期五	11/3 星期六	11/4 星期日	11/5 星期一	11/6 星期二	11/7 星期三	11/8 星期四
						
82°F	77°F	68°F	59°F	58°F	59°F	64°F

Presentational

C Look at the pictures and use的时候 to describe them. Record each response with a technology tool.

Example



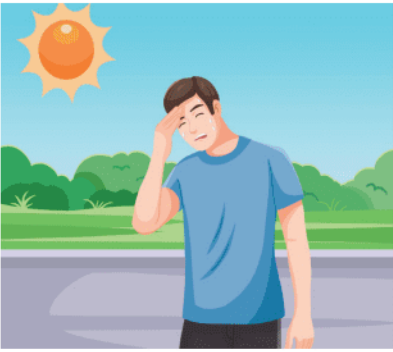
秋天.....

秋天的时候，叶子会变红。

1.



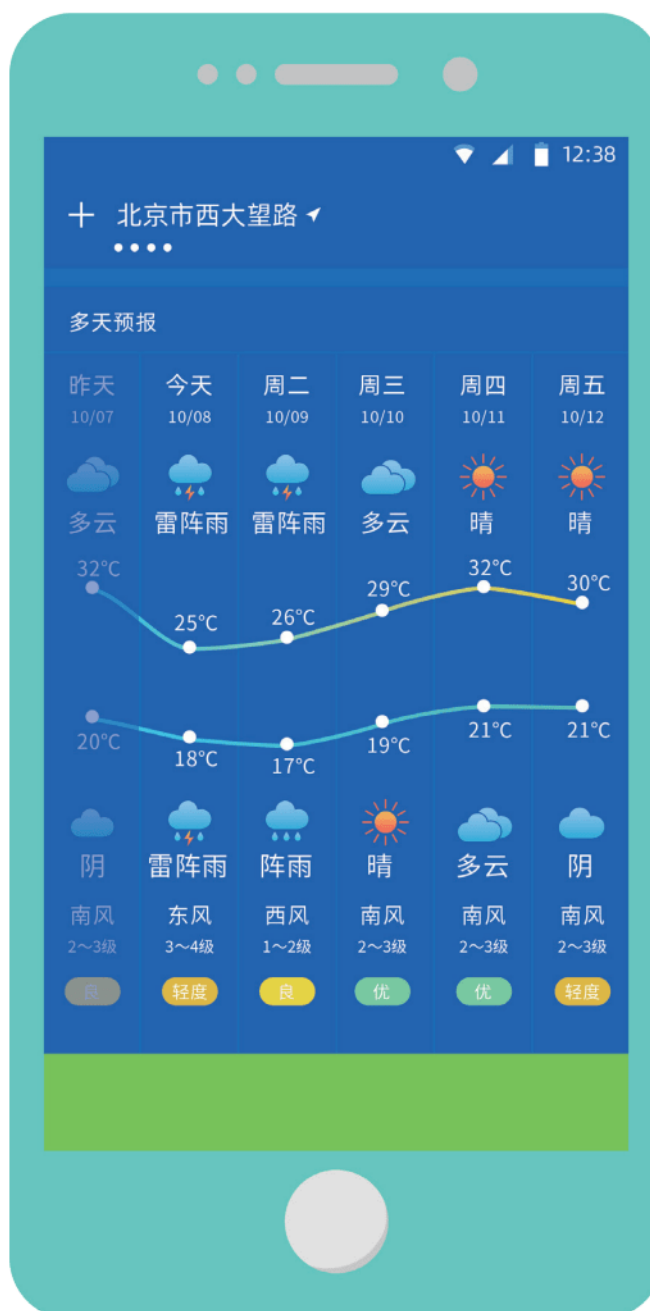
晴天.....

2.		<p>雨天……</p> <hr/> <hr/>
3.		<p>天气冷……</p> <hr/> <hr/>
4.		<p>天气热……</p> <hr/> <hr/>
5.		<p>秋天……</p> <hr/> <hr/>

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Look at the weather forecast on the phone and select the most appropriate answers.



- Which city is the weather forecast for?
 - Shanghai
 - Beijing
 - New York
 - Xi'an

2. Which day's highest temperature is the lowest?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Tuesday
 - c. Wednesday
 - d. Thursday

3. Which statement is correct?
 - a. Thursday and Friday are rainy days.
 - b. Sunday and Thursday have the highest temperature.
 - c. The lowest temperature was 32 degrees yesterday.
 - d. Today it is not going to rain.

4. What is the meaning of “云 (yún)” in “多云”?
 - a. snow
 - b. fog
 - c. cloud
 - d. thunder

5. What is the meaning of “雷 (léi)” in “雷阵雨 (léizhènyǔ)”?
 - a. snow
 - b. fog
 - c. cloud
 - d. thunder

Interpretive

B Read the passage and select the most appropriate answers.

同学们，天气预报说这星期五是阴天，可能会下大雨，所以星期五下午两点不能跑马拉松（mǎlāsōng, marathon）了。星期五下午请同学们到教室上课。如果天气好，我们会在下个星期五一样的时间跑马拉松。到时候，学校操场见！

1. What kind of passage is this?
 - a. sports news
 - b. announcement
 - c. advertisement
 - d. poster
2. Why is the event rescheduled?
 - a. The time of the event conflicts with classes.
 - b. Students have to go to classes.
 - c. Weather conditions are not good.
 - d. Some students are not available.
3. Which statement is correct?
 - a. The event was postponed until further notice.
 - b. Students should go home after 2 p.m.
 - c. The event is hosted at a park.
 - d. They might have a marathon at 2 p.m. next Friday.

Interpretive

C Read the dialogue below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

小晴：喂，爸爸！

爸爸：喂，小晴，你到家了吗？

小晴：还没有，我还在学校。我今天忘了看天气预报，所以我不知道今天会下雨。早上的时候天气很好呀！

爸爸：哎呀！你没带雨伞(yǔsǎn, umbrella)去学校吗？天气预报说，这星期每天都会下雨。

小晴：对，我没带雨伞。现在下大雨，还刮大风，我不能回家。你可以开车来接我吗？

爸爸：可以，那你等我一会儿。我工作的地方离你的学校有点儿远。

小晴：好，那我在图书馆等你。图书馆在停车场的旁边，你一进校园就能看到。

爸爸：好，我到学校以后给你打电话。

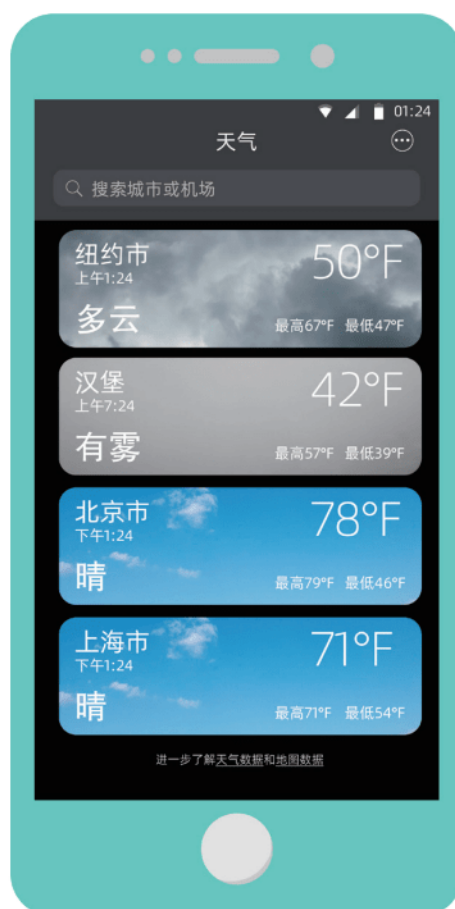
小晴：好，谢谢！

1. () 小晴 is at home.
2. () The weather was good this morning.
3. () Tomorrow will be a sunny day.
4. () 小晴 watched the weather forecast today.
5. () It is rainy and windy now.
6. () The workplace of 小晴's father is near the school.
7. () The library is next to the parking lot.
8. () The conversation is held in person.

四、写作 Writing

Interpersonal

A Look at the weather forecast of cities and answer questions in characters.



1. 哪一个地方最热?

2. 哪一个地方最冷?

3. 哪儿是晴天?

4. 哪儿有雾 (wù, fog)?

Interpersonal

B Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

去 / 饭馆 / 你 / 想 / 吃饭 / 吗

→ 你想去饭馆吃饭吗?

我想去!



1.

会 / 下雨 / 不会 / 今天

→ _____

今天是阴天，不会下雨。



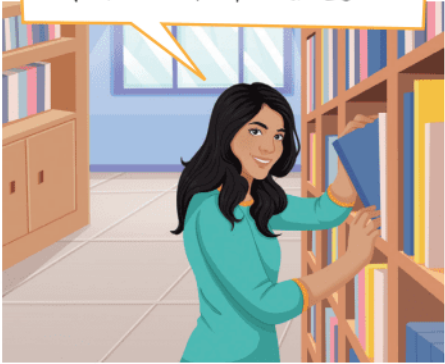
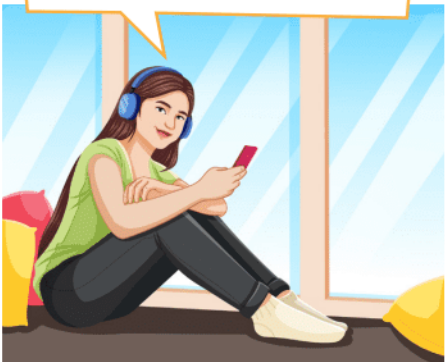
2.

明天 / 怎么样 / 天气

→ _____

明天白天可能是晴天，不冷不热。



3.	<p>今天 / 多少 / 气温 / 度</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>最高七十五华氏度， 最低七十华氏度。</p> 
4.	<p>那首 / 你 / 听过 / 中文歌 / 吗</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我听过。很好听!</p> 
5.	<p>雨天 / 你 / 做什么 / 常常 / 的时候</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我常常在家看视频。</p> 

Interpersonal

 Answer the following questions according to your past experiences.

• Example •

A: 你玩过无人机吗?

B: 我没玩过。

1. A: 你坐过飞机吗? 你去过哪儿?

B: _____

2. A: 你写过书法吗? 你写得漂亮吗?

B: _____

3. A: 你看过熊猫吗? 你看过几只熊猫?

B: _____

4. A: 你和中国朋友聊过天吗? 聊得怎么样?

B: _____

5. A: 你学过成语吗? 你学过什么成语?

B: _____

Presentational

D Look at the weather forecast and write three activities you plan to do based on the weather.



Example

今天是晴天，不太热，我想去公园走走。

星期四的天气会很舒服，我想和好朋友一起去外面玩。

星期六会下雨，我想在家玩电脑游戏。

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 Listening

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 2 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. What is the weather like in Beijing during summer?
 - a. It's both cool and dry.
 - b. It's both hot and dry.
 - c. It's both hot and humid.
 - d. It's both cool and humid.

2. According to the dialogue, what is similar about winter in Beijing and New York?
 - a. It rains a lot in both cities.
 - b. It's freezing cold in both cities.
 - c. It's very windy in both cities.
 - d. It snows in both cities.

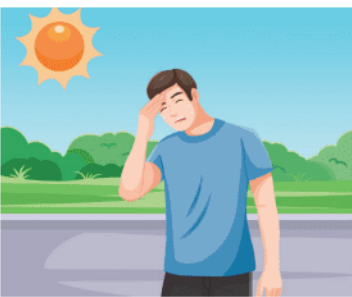
3. Is Dawei's friend afraid of the cold temperature?
 - a. The friend used to be afraid but is not afraid of it anymore.
 - b. The friend has always been afraid of the cold temperature.
 - c. The friend is not afraid of it, but Dawei is.
 - d. The friend has never been afraid of the cold temperature.

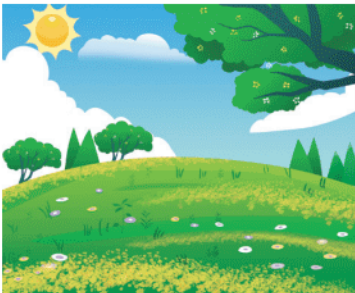
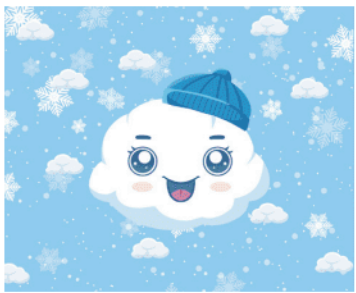
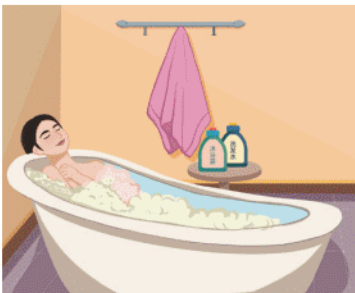
4. According to the dialogue, which one of the following methods helps when dealing with cold temperature?
 - a. drinking hot tea
 - b. eating spicy food
 - c. soaking feet in warm water
 - d. taking a hot shower

5. What is Dawei's favorite season?
- summer
 - winter
 - fall
 - spring
6. How is Shanghai's winter compared to New York's?
- Shanghai's winter is as cold as New York's.
 - New York's winter is colder than Shanghai's.
 - Shanghai's winter is colder than New York's.
 - New York's winter is warmer than Shanghai's, and it rains a lot.
7. Which one of the following statements is true?
- Dawei doesn't like rainy days because it gets cold and wet.
 - Beijing, Shanghai, and Harbin are good places to see ice sculptures in China.
 - Dawei loves dry weather.
 - Dawei plans to visit China next year and see his friend.

Interpretive

B Listen to the five dialogues and select the most appropriate picture for each dialogue, and then answer the following multiple-choice questions. 🎧

1.	 <p>a.</p>	 <p>b.</p>	 <p>c.</p>
----	---	--	---

2.	 a.	 b.	 c.
3.	 a.	 b.	 c.
4.	 a.	 b.	 c.
5.	 a.	 b.	 c.

Listen to dialogue 1 again and select the most appropriate answer.

6. What does the male speaker like to do during the fall?
- a. go to Chinatown
 - b. play computer games with his friends
 - c. visit families
 - d. go to the park with his friends

Listen to dialogue 2 again and select the most appropriate answer.

7. Will the male speaker like traveling to Beijing in spring?
- a. Yes, because spring is the best season in Beijing.
 - b. Yes, because it's often rainy in spring.
 - c. No, because it's often windy in Beijing during spring.
 - d. No, because Beijing's spring is as cold as New York's.

Listen to dialogue 3 again and select the most appropriate answer.

8. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT according to the conversation?
- a. You can find ice sculptures in Harbin.
 - b. Both speakers visited Harbin last year.
 - c. Harbin's winter is extremely cold.
 - d. The ice sculptures are both tall and big.

Listen to dialogue 4 again and select the most appropriate answer.

9. What will Ms. Lin do to try to deal with the cold temperature?
- a. She will try soaking her feet in warm water.
 - b. She will try exercising more.
 - c. She will try having hot tea.
 - d. She will try taking a hot shower.

Listen to dialogue 5 again and select the most appropriate answer.

10. How is Shanghai's fall season compared to New York's?
- a. It is as cold as New York's with some windy days.
 - b. It is as windy as New York's.
 - c. It is as warm as New York's with some rainy days.
 - d. It is as comfortable as New York's with many sunny days.

Interpretive

C Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

- 1. Dialogue 1: _____
- 2. Dialogue 2: _____
- 3. Dialogue 3: _____
- 4. Dialogue 4: _____
- 5. Dialogue 5: _____

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue and select the most appropriate answer. 🎧

1. Which two cities are mentioned in the dialogue?
- a. Beijing and Shanghai
 - b. Shanghai and New York
 - c. Beijing and New York
 - d. Shanghai and Harbin

2. Which one of the following is TRUE?
 - a. The summer in Shanghai is both humid and hot.
 - b. It snows a lot in Shanghai.
 - c. It's cool and humid in the spring in Shanghai.
 - d. The weather in Shanghai is better in spring than it is in fall.

3. Which one of the following describes New York's spring and fall according to the dialogue?
 - a. The weather in spring is better than in fall in New York.
 - b. The weather in fall is better than in spring in New York.
 - c. Neither of the two seasons is good.
 - d. They are as good as in Shanghai.

4. How is the winter in Shanghai?
 - a. It is as cold as in New York.
 - b. It is a little bit cold, and it rains a lot.
 - c. It is much colder than it is in New York.
 - d. It is not cold at all, unlike winter in New York.

5. Which statement is INCORRECT according to the dialogue?
 - a. Shanghai is a better place if you prefer windy days.
 - b. New York is a better place if you prefer nice snow.
 - c. Shanghai is well-known in China, just like New York is in the United States.
 - d. Both Shanghai and New York have beautiful spring and fall.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

- A** Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

- B** You know you are going to be interviewed by the school's newspaper to talk about Beijing's seasons. You have prepared the notes below for the interview. Now get ready for your interview with the 记者 (jìzhě, reporter). Record each response with a technology tool.



季节	天气		气温
春	很干 ☀️	不常常下雨 ☁️❌	不冷不热, 很舒服
夏	非常热 🔥	常常下雨 ☁️🌧️	常常 32°C
秋	白天暖和 ☀️ (nuanhuo, warm) 晚上凉快 🌙	常常刮风 🌬️	10°C ~ 22°C
冬 ❤️	又冷又干 ☀️❄️	每年冬天 ❤️ 都会下雪 ❄️❄️❄️	-8°C ~ 5°C

记者：北京春天的天气怎么样？

你：_____

记者：那气温怎么样？

你：_____

记者：那北京的夏天呢？

你：_____

记者：北京的秋天跟冬天一样舒服吗？

你：_____

记者：那北京的冬天很冷吧！

你：_____

记者：你最喜欢北京的什么季节？

你：_____

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. _____ 北京的冬天冷不冷？
2. _____ 你最喜欢什么季节？
3. _____ 武汉的冬天跟芝加哥一样冷吗？
(武汉：Wǔhàn, Wuhan; 芝加哥：Zhījiāgē, Chicago)
4. _____ 你喜欢下雨天还是下雪天？
5. _____ 美国什么地方常常下雪？
6. _____ 我记得去年冷死了。你怕冷吗？
7. _____ 你应该试试用热水泡脚！

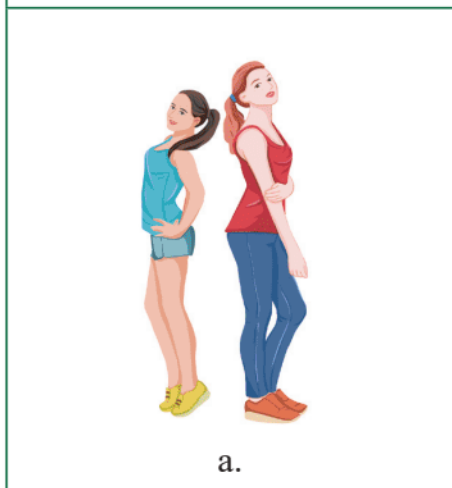
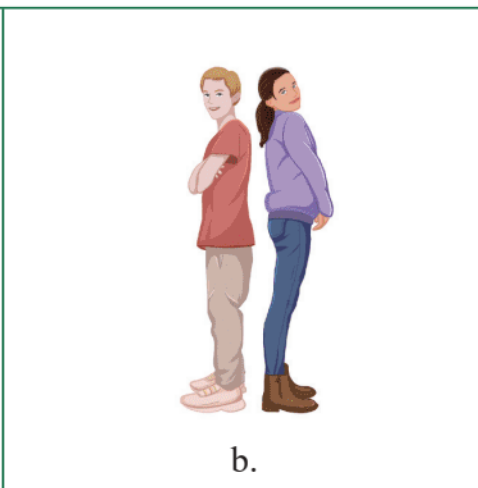
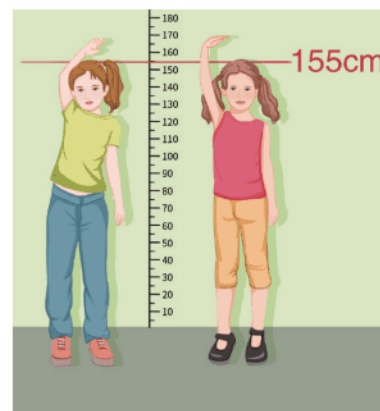
- a. 我最喜欢冬天，冬天多好玩啊！
- b. 纽约啊，那儿的滑雪场好极了！
(滑雪场：huáxuěchǎng, ski ground)
- c. 下雨天、下雪天，我都喜欢。
- d. 不但很冷，而且很干！
- e. 芝加哥的冬天比武汉更冷。
- f. 太有意思了，我现在去试试看吧。
- g. 我以前怕冷，现在不怕冷了。

Interpretive

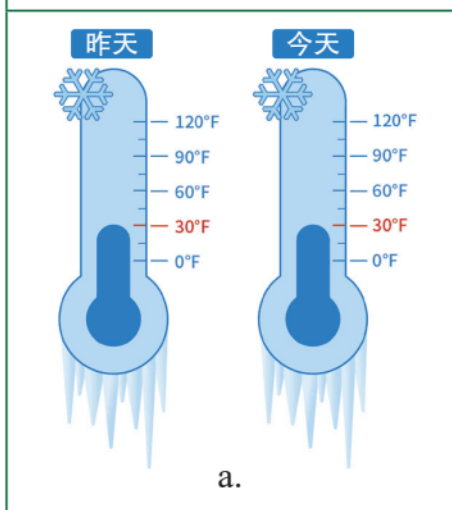
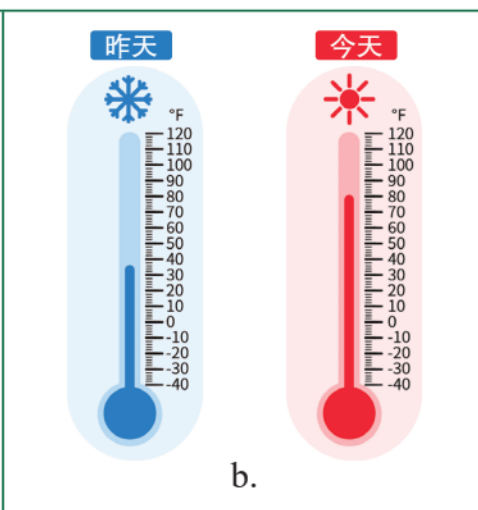
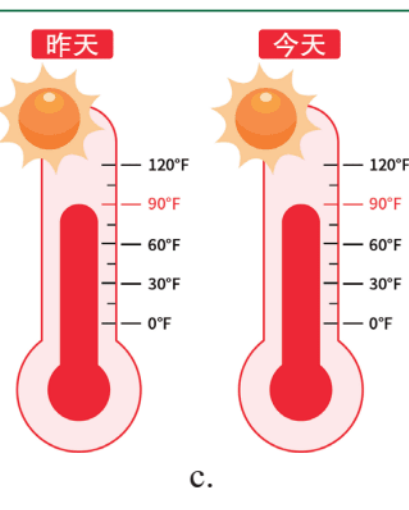
B Read the sentences and select the most appropriate picture.

Part I

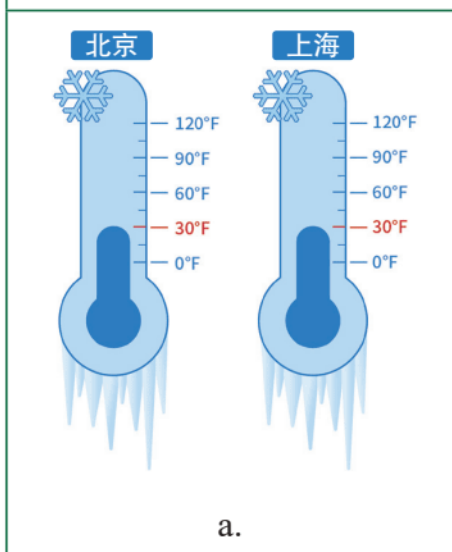
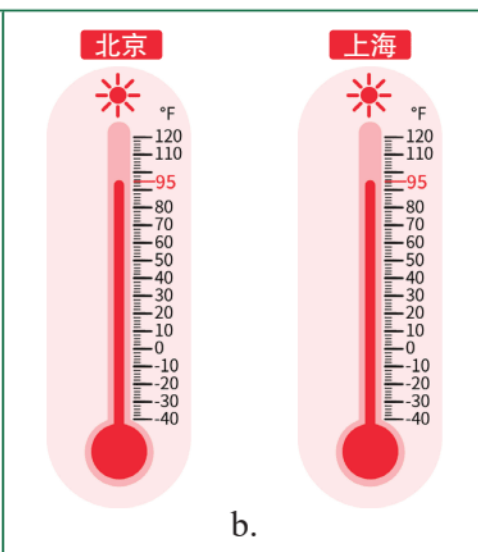
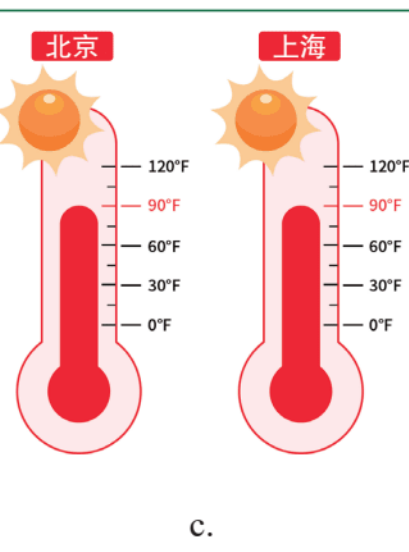
1. 小美跟她的妹妹一样高，都是 1 米 55。(米: mǐ, meter)



2. 昨天的最高气温跟今天的一样高，都是 30 华氏度。



3. 北京的夏天跟上海的夏天一样，常常是 95 华氏度。



Part II

1. 小明 2 米 26，他的爸爸 1 米 88。小明比他的爸爸更高。(米: mǐ, meter)



a.

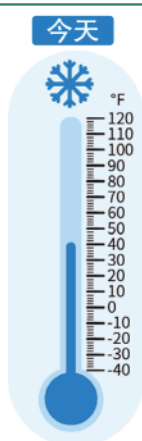


b.

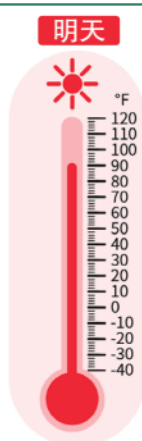


c.

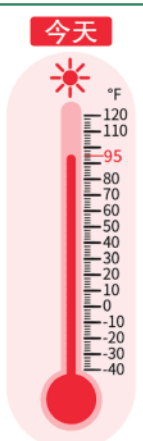
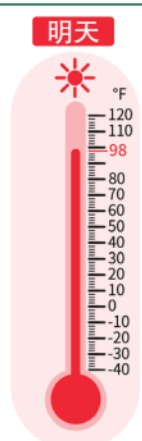
2. 明天的最高气温比今天的最高气温更高。今天的最高气温是 95 华氏度，明天的是 98 华氏度。



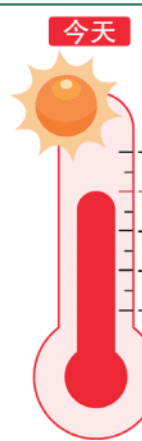
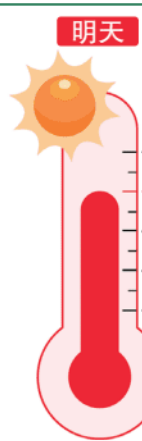
a.



b.



c.



3. 我的手机比弟弟的手机更贵。(美元: měiyuán, US dollar)



a.



b.



c.

4. 北京的冬天最低气温比纽约的冬天最低气温更低。纽约的冬天最低气温是 28 华氏度，北京的是 18 华氏度。



a.



b.



c.

Interpretive

C Read the infographic and then select the most appropriate answers.

一年四季去哪儿旅行 (lǚxíng, travel)?

四川的秋天最美。秋天的时候，常常下雨，可是又凉快又舒服。叶子越来越红，真漂亮。

如果你喜欢看海 (hǎi, ocean)，那你夏天应该来山东的海边城市——青岛。六月到七月，青岛常常晚上下雨，白天是晴天，凉快的海风非常舒服。



你可以春天来云南旅行。三月到五月，云南的最高气温是二十度，最低气温是五度。春天的天气不但很舒服，而且很暖和。

如果你怕冷，冬天的时候来海南吧。海南的冬天常常是晴天，不但很暖和，而且很舒服，好玩极了！

1. What is this infographic about?

- It introduces different places in China.
- It describes the weather conditions in China.
- It introduces different places to travel in different seasons in China.
- It describes different seasons in China.

2. Which place is not mentioned in the infographic?
 - a. 四川
 - b. 云南
 - c. 海南
 - d. 青海

3. If you want to go to a warm place in winter, where should you choose to travel?
 - a. 四川
 - b. 云南
 - c. 海南
 - d. 山东

4. If you prefer cool rainy weather close to the sea, where should you choose to travel?
 - a. 四川
 - b. 云南
 - c. 海南
 - d. 山东

5. If you prefer colorful leaves, where should you choose to travel?
 - a. 四川
 - b. 云南
 - c. 海南
 - d. 山东

6. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - a. It rains in the day and gets sunny in the evening in 青岛 during summer.
 - b. It's not only cool but also dry in 四川 during fall.
 - c. The average temperature during winter in 云南 is between 5 and 20 degrees Celsius.
 - d. The best place to visit in winter is 海南, because it's warm and comfortable.

Interpretive

D Read the letter from 大卫's Chinese pen pal from 昆明 (Kūnmíng, Kunming). Answer the True (T) or False (F) questions.

大卫:

你好!

听说今年夏天你要来中国, 欢迎你来昆明 (Kūnmíng, Kunming)。我的爸爸妈妈和姐姐都很高兴, 我们想带你参观昆明。

昆明是中国很有名 (yǒumíng, famous) 的地方, 这里的夏天不但不热, 而且很湿。冬天不冷, 非常舒服。每个季节的温度都在五度到二十九度, 大家都说昆明“四季如春”, 就是“每个季节都跟春天一样”。可是, 昆明的夏天常常刮风和下雨, 白天跟晚上的气温很不一样。

我也很期待 (qīdài, to expect) 今年冬天去你那儿玩。冬天的时候, 你那儿的天气怎么样? 那儿的春天跟昆明一样舒服吗? 夏天和秋天呢?

小明

五月一日

1. () 大卫 is visiting Kunming this winter.
2. () The spring in Kunming is not only hot but also dry.
3. () The winter in Kunming is a little bit cold.
4. () Kunming is known for its spring-like weather all year round.
5. () In Kunming, the temperature during the day is quite different from the temperature at night due to rain and wind in summer.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words in the box below to complete the sentences.

……死了 又……又…… 一样
不但……而且…… 怕 比……更……

1. A: 北京的夏天怎么样?

B: 北京的夏天_____很热, _____很干。

2. A: 纽约去年的冬天冷不冷?

B: 我记得去年的冬天冷_____。

3. A: 为什么你现在不_____冷了?

B: 因为我常常用热水泡脚。

4. A: 纽约的冬天跟上海_____冷吗?

B: 纽约的冬天_____上海_____冷。

5. A: 我觉得纽约的秋天是最美的季节。

B: 对呀, 纽约的秋天_____凉快_____舒服。

Presentational

B Refer to the sentences and pictures in section B in the reading part. Paraphrase using “……跟……一样 + adjective” in part I and using “……比……更 + adjective” in part II.

Part I: ……跟……一样 + adjective

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Part II: ……比……更 + adjective

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ (贵 guì, expensive)
4. _____

Interpersonal

© Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

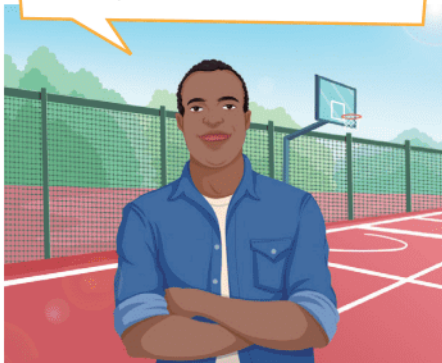
• Example • 老师 / 王大明 / 是 / 吗
→ 王大明是老师吗?

不是，王大明不是老师。



1.

上海的冬天冷不冷?



不但 / 上海 / 很冷 / 很湿 / 的冬天 /
而且

→ _____

2.

冬天 / 觉得 / 怎么样 / 纽约的 / 你

→ _____

纽约的冬天常常下雪，非常冷。



3.	<p>吗 / 冬天 / 一样 / 上海的 / 跟 / 冷 / 纽约</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>纽约的冬天比上海更冷。</p> 
4.	<p>地方 / 常常 / 中国 / 下雪 / 什么</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>哈尔滨啊，你可以去那儿看冰雕！</p> 
5.	<p>啊，今年的冬天冷死了！</p> 	<p>试试 / 热水 / 你 / 应该 / 用 / 泡脚</p> <p>→ _____</p>
6.	<p>下雨的时候，你喜欢去外面玩吗？</p> 	<p>因为 / 去外面 / 我 / 又冷 / 喜欢 / 玩 / 不 / 又湿</p> <p>→ _____</p>

Presentational

D

小明：

你好！你这个星期怎么样？

我在……，这是美国很有名的地方。这儿的春天……，……
的春天跟昆明（一样舒服）。夏天……，……的夏天比昆明（更热）。
秋天……。冬天……。

欢迎你来……玩！

大卫

普通邮件

群邮件

发送

定时发送

存草稿

关闭

收件人

小明<1203375216@qq.com>;

抄送

删除抄送 - 添加密送 | 分别发送

主题

添加附件 | 超大附件

照片 | 文档

截屏

表情

更多

格式↑

日程

正文

B I U T A E L R “ ” ↵ </>

第四课 Lesson 4

Theme

当代生活
Contemporary Life

Topic

在中国餐馆吃饭
Eat at a Chinese Restaurant



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. What drinks do they order?
 - a. tea
 - b. juice
 - c. water
 - d. none

2. How do they describe braised beef noodle soup?
 - a. good taste
 - b. famous
 - c. special
 - d. fresh

3. What is one of the specialties?
 - a. Mapo tofu
 - b. Peking duck
 - c. braised beef noodle soup
 - d. Ants climbing a tree

4. Why do they not order fish?
 - a. They want to eat fresh vegetables.
 - b. It is not the restaurant's specialty.
 - c. It's oily and salty.
 - d. One of them is allergic to seafood.

5. How many dishes do they order?
 - a. five
 - b. three
 - c. six
 - d. four

6. Which dish is on the house?
 - a. Mapo tofu
 - b. sour and spicy soup
 - c. Peking duck
 - d. hand-ripped cabbage

7. Which statement is NOT correct?
 - a. They order half Peking duck.
 - b. Sweet and sour fish is very popular in this restaurant.
 - c. Li Ming has not tried braised beef noodles before.
 - d. They want to have three bowls of rice.

Interpretive

B Listen to the dialogue and select the most appropriate answers. 

1. Which dish is very famous?
 - a. Mapo tofu
 - b. spicy fish
 - c. Peking duck
 - d. sour and spicy soup

2. Which dish is NOT what they order?
 - a. Mapo tofu
 - b. Peking duck
 - c. Ant's climbing a tree
 - d. hand-ripped cabbage

3. Why does the man mention the flavor of Ant's climbing a tree?
 - a. because the dish is famous
 - b. because he recommends it
 - c. because the dish is salty
 - d. because the dish is spicy

4. Which statement is NOT correct?
 - a. They order three dishes and two bowls of rice.
 - b. The woman is allergic to seafood.
 - c. The woman would like her dish not spicy at all.
 - d. The woman orders green tea.

Interpretive

C Listen to the dialogues and select the dishes that the customers order. Write the letters on the line next to the customers' images. 🎧

			
A. 糖醋鱼	B. 牛肉面	C. 手撕包菜	D. 酸辣汤
			
E. 北京烤鸭	F. 蚂蚁上树	G. 麻婆豆腐	H. 海鲜面
			
I. 茶	J. 水	K. 果汁	L. 可乐

1. Dialogue 1:



李子英 _____

2. Dialogue 2:



林明明 _____

3. Dialogue 3:



李卫 _____

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 

1. () The man and the woman already planned to meet today.
2. () The man and the woman have known each other before.
3. () The man and the woman haven't seen each other for about two years.
4. () The restaurant is far from where they are.
5. () The man would like to treat the woman to a meal.
6. () The restaurant will give soup for free.
7. () The dishes in the restaurant taste good now.
8. () The man invites the woman to a café after the meal.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 

Interpersonal

B You are the customer. Complete the dialogue based on the waiter's response. Record each response with a technology tool.

菜单

热菜

红烧牛肉.....	\$13
红烧鱼.....	\$20
麻辣牛肉.....	\$13
麻辣鱼.....	\$20
麻婆豆腐.....	\$10
蔬菜豆腐.....	\$12



主食

烤鸭饭.....	\$9.5	烤鱼饭.....	\$11.5
米饭.....	\$1	酸辣汤.....	\$6

饮料

红茶.....	\$2
绿茶.....	\$2
果汁.....	\$3
可乐.....	\$2
矿泉水.....	\$3



服务员：欢迎光临！几位？

客 人：_____。

服务员：好，请跟我来……请坐请坐。你们想喝什么？

客 人：_____。

服务员：好的，这是菜单，你们想点什么？

客 人：_____。

服务员：还想点什么？

客 人：_____？

服务员：我们的特色菜是麻辣牛肉，很多客人都喜欢，味道很好。你们可以尝尝。

客 人：_____。

服务员：如果对辣的菜过敏，你就可以点红烧牛肉，不辣。

客 人：_____。

服务员：好的，要不要米饭？

客 人：_____。

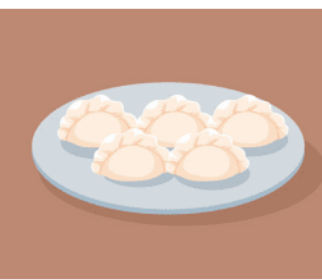
服务员：好，菜很快就来。

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each item to the most appropriate measure word by putting the letter on the line below each picture. Each answer is used only once.

- a 杯 b 瓶 c 个 d 碗
e 盘 f 道 g 家 h 位

 1. 一____饭	 2. 一____餐馆	 3. 一____咖啡	 4. 五____饺子
 5. 两____菜	 6. 一____蔬菜	 7. 三____客人	 8. 六____矿泉水

Interpretive

B Read each person's preferences and recommend one dish for each of them. Put the letter next to their images.

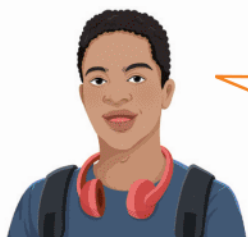


1. _____



我不能吃肉，因为我从小跟我的家人一样都只吃菜。

2. _____



我对海鲜过敏，而且不喜欢辣的味道。如果我吃辣的菜，我的肚子会很不舒服。

3. _____



我觉得海鲜不但比肉好吃，而且比较健康。我也特别喜欢吃糖醋的味道。

4. _____



我觉得面比米饭好吃。天气冷的时候，我特别喜欢吃汤面。

Interpretive

C Read the following sentences and write the numbers in the blanks to rearrange the sentences into a logical dialogue.

- _____ 1 欢迎光临。请问你们有几位？
- _____ 四位，里面请。请跟我来。请坐请坐。
- _____ 那就点一盘包菜吧，但是不要太辣。就这三道菜，请给我们四碗米饭。谢谢！
- _____ 我们的北京烤鸭很有名，你们吃过吗？要不要尝一尝？
- _____ 四位。
- _____ 来一盘麻婆豆腐吧！你们有什么特色菜？
- _____ 手撕包菜怎么样？里面没有肉，但是有一点儿辣。
- _____ 这是菜单，你们想吃点什么？
- _____ 没问题，一共三道菜和四碗米饭，请等一会儿，菜马上来。
- _____ 好，那我们来半只烤鸭。我朋友不吃肉，你们有什么蔬菜？

Interpretive

D Read the passage and the menu below, and mark all the items on the menu that 大中 and 小美 may order. Put "D" for 大中 and "X" for 小美.

今天大中和小美去公园跑步。他们三个月没有运动了，所以一跑步就觉得很累。他们跑完步以后，又饿又渴，就到旁边的餐馆点菜。他们很久没去这家餐馆了，餐馆的菜单也跟以前的不一样。今天天气很冷，大中想点一碗热汤面和一盘海鲜。不过大中不吃辣的菜，也不能喝茶和咖啡。小美喜欢健康的菜，她不吃肉，而且对海鲜过敏。她只想喝冰的东西，不想喝汤。他们不知道这家餐馆有什么好吃的菜，请你帮大中和小美点几道菜和喝的东西。

菜单

菜	汤
() 肉饺子 15 (一盘 10 个)	() 海鲜汤 13 (一碗)
() 素饺子 15 (一盘 10 个)	() 蔬菜豆腐汤 8 (一碗)
() 皮蛋豆腐 6 (凉菜)	() 酸辣汤 6 (一碗)
() 酱牛肉 8 (凉菜)	() 鱼汤 15 (一碗)
() 红烧牛肉 12	面
() 红烧豆腐 10	() 酸辣汤面 12 (一碗)
() 红烧鱼 20	() 红烧牛肉面 15 (一碗)
() 麻辣牛肉 15	() 海鲜汤面 15 (一碗)
() 糖醋牛肉 15	() 蔬菜汤面 13 (一碗)
() 糖醋鱼 18	() 麻辣干面 10 (一碗)
() 酸辣鱼 18	() 韩国冷面 10 (一碗)
() 手撕包菜 10	饮料 (yǐnliào, beverages)
() 炒蔬菜 10	() 可乐 2
饭	() 绿茶、红茶 (冰 / 热) 3
() 烤鸭饭 12	() 矿泉水 2
() 烤鱼饭 12	() 咖啡 (冰 / 热) 3
() 烤牛肉饭 12	

Interpretive

E Read the dialogue below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

女：这碗汤太辣了！我点菜的时候说了，别太辣，少加醋，可是怎么还是又酸又辣？

男：不好意思，我们做了少辣的酸辣汤给您，但是酸辣汤的味道就是又酸又辣。

女：你说菜马上就来，我怎么还等了那么久？

男：真不好意思，今天客人比较多。

女：还有，你们餐馆也不干净，碗里有蚂蚁！如果我没看到，吃了以后一定会生病。

男：对不起，最近餐馆太忙了，可能洗碗洗得不太干净。

女：我几个月没有来这儿了，你们餐馆的菜越来越难吃了！而且每道菜都这么少。

男：真对不起，小姐，您下次再来，我们送您几道菜吧！

女：下次？我下次再也不会来了！

1. () The woman orders a bowl of sweet and sour soup.
2. () The soup tastes just right to the woman.
3. () The restaurant is busy with customers today.
4. () The woman is sick after eating at the restaurant.
5. () The bowl is not clean.
6. () The woman has not been to the restaurant for several months.
7. () The restaurant is clean, and the portion of food is big enough.
8. () The restaurant will offer the woman several dishes for free next time.

四、写作 Writing

Presentation

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the dialogue. You can use each word once.

对 位 就 点 来 了 够 极 一共

1. A: 欢迎光临! 请问几 _____ ?
B: 五位。
A: 请跟我来。
2. A: 麻婆豆腐、糖醋鱼和酸辣牛肉, _____ 三道菜, 对吗?
B: 对, 三道菜就 _____ 了。对了, 我们还要两碗米饭。
A: 没问题! 菜马上 _____ 来。
3. A: 你们想 _____ 什么?
B: _____ 一盘红烧鱼吧!
C: 不行, 我 _____ 海鲜过敏。
4. A: 那家餐馆的菜好吃 _____ 了!
B: 是啊! 我两个月没有去那儿吃饭 _____ 。

Interpersonal

B Answer the questions according to your own experience with the structure “duration of time + 没(有) + verb/verbal phrase + 了”.

1. A: 你多长时间没有看电影了?
B: _____

2. A: 你多久没有做家务了?

B: _____

3. A: 你几个星期没有去餐馆吃饭了?

B: _____

4. A: 你几个小时没有睡觉了?

B: _____

5. A: 你那儿几天没有下雨了?

B: _____

Interpersonal

C Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

欢迎光临 / 几 / 请问 / 位
→ 欢迎光临，请问几位?



1.

你 / 点 / 想 / 请问 / 什么

→ _____

我想点一碗红烧牛肉面。



<p>2.</p>	<p>有 / 特色菜 / 什么 / 你们</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我们的北京烤鸭很有名。</p> 
<p>3.</p>	<p>我们的 / 送 / 今天 / 餐馆 / 酸辣汤</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>怎么那么好! 谢谢!</p> 
<p>4.</p>	<p>你们想喝点什么?</p> 	<p>吧 / 几杯 / 先 / 冰水 / 来</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>我们来一盘糖醋鱼吧!</p> 	<p>海鲜 / 对 / 不行 / 过敏 / 我</p> <p>→ _____</p>



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 2 and select the most appropriate answers. 

1. How does Li Ming feel about the Ants climbing a tree at this restaurant?

- a. It is delicious and not as salty as Mapo tofu.
- b. It is too salty.
- c. It is delicious, and as salty as Mapo tofu.
- d. It is authentic, and not as salty as Mapo tofu.

2. How is the braised beef noodles?

- a. It smells bad but the beef is tender.
- b. The beef is spicy.
- c. It smells good and the beef is tender.
- d. It smells good and the beef is tough.

3. Why didn't they bring Moli the braised beef noodles?

- a. She is vegetarian.
- b. She doesn't like soup.
- c. She is allergic to beef.
- d. She doesn't like noodles.

4. How much is their bill?

- a. ¥93
- b. ¥96
- c. ¥196
- d. ¥79

5. Which statement below is correct?
- a. Li Ming pays with cash.
 - b. You can't carry the food out from this restaurant.
 - c. They gave 15% tips because the service is great.
 - d. They gave 20% tips because the service is great.
6. Which statement below is NOT correct about the fortune cookies?
- a. They got the fortune cookies before leaving.
 - b. Li Ming's fortune cookie says "always smiling."
 - c. The restaurant sells fortune cookies.
 - d. Li Ming's fortune cookie number is 18.

Interpretive

B Listen to the dialogues and match the description with the food by writing the letters next to the corresponding descriptions. 🎧

Dialogue 1

The boy and the girl finish their dinner and comment on the food.

 <p>A. 北京烤鸭</p>	 <p>B. 蚂蚁上树</p>	 <p>C. 麻婆豆腐</p>
 <p>D. 手撕包菜</p>	 <p>E. 酸辣汤</p>	 <p>F. 糖醋鱼</p>

1. tender and tastes good: _____
2. sour and spicy, but not as spicy as Mapo tofu: _____
3. sweet and sour: _____
4. authentic: _____
5. fresh: _____
6. too spicy: _____

Dialogue 2

The boy and the girl are commenting on the food while eating.

 <p>A. 素饺子</p>	 <p>B. 红烧鱼</p>	 <p>C. 蔬菜豆腐汤</p>
 <p>D. 红烧牛肉面</p>	 <p>E. 老鸭汤</p>	 <p>F. 酸辣鱼</p>

1. authentic: _____
2. sour and spicy: _____
3. not salty enough: _____
4. not fresh: _____
5. too salty: _____
6. fresh and healthy: _____

Interpretive

C Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____

2. Dialogue 2: _____

3. Dialogue 3: _____

4. Dialogue 4: _____

5. Dialogue 5: _____

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 🎧

1. () The waiter asks them their opinions about the food at this restaurant.
2. () The girl doesn't like Peking duck because it is not authentic.
3. () The girl thinks the sweet and sour fish is not fresh.
4. () The boy thinks the Mapo tofu is not spicy enough.
5. () The boy orders braised beef noodles for his sister.
6. () The girl orders a sour and spicy soup for her brother because he likes sour and spicy food.
7. () They pay ¥120 including tips.
8. () They give 10% tips because their service is just so-so.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 

Interpersonal

B Complete the dialogue based on 服务员 and 客人 B's response. Record what 客人 A should say with a technology tool.

客人 A: 服务员, 我们买单。

服务员: 好的。

客人 A: _____ ?

服务员: 一共一百零九块钱。你要刷卡还是付现金?

客人 A: _____。

客人 B: 我们应该给多少小费?

客人 A: _____。

客人 B: 好。

客人 A: _____ ?

服务员: 好的, 没问题, 现在就帮您打包。

Presentational

C Look at the pictures and use the required structures to answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool.

 <p>北京烤鸭</p>	 <p>蚂蚁上树</p>	 <p>麻婆豆腐</p>
<p>spiciness: 🚫 saltiness: 🥤🥤🥤 sweetness: 🍬 sourness: 🚫 rating: ★★★★★</p>	<p>spiciness: 🌶️ saltiness: 🥤🥤 sweetness: 🍬 sourness: 🚫 rating: ★★★★★</p>	<p>spiciness: 🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️ saltiness: 🥤🥤🥤 sweetness: 🚫 sourness: 🚫 rating: ★★★</p>
 <p>手撕包菜</p>	 <p>酸辣汤</p>	 <p>糖醋鱼</p>
<p>spiciness: 🌶️🌶️ saltiness: 🥤 sweetness: 🍬🍬 sourness: 🚫 rating: ★★★</p>	<p>spiciness: 🌶️🌶️🌶️ saltiness: 🥤 sweetness: 🍬 sourness: 🍋🍋🍋 rating: ★★★★★</p>	<p>spiciness: 🚫 saltiness: 🥤 sweetness: 🍬🍬🍬🍬 sourness: 🍋🍋 rating: ★★★★★</p>

Use “adjective + adjective + 的” to answer the questions.

1. 麻婆豆腐的味道怎么样?

2. 手撕包菜的味道怎么样?

3. 酸辣汤的味道怎么样?

4. 糖醋鱼的味道怎么样?

Use “A + 没有 + B + 那么 + adjective” to answer the questions.

1. 北京烤鸭比手撕包菜好吃吗?

2. 蚂蚁上树比麻婆豆腐咸吗?

3. 酸辣汤比麻婆豆腐辣吗?

4. 酸辣汤比糖醋鱼酸吗?

5. 手撕包菜的味道比糖醋鱼好吗?

6. 手撕包菜比糖醋鱼甜吗?

7. 麻婆豆腐的味道比手撕包菜好吗?

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. _____ 我们给老师带一盘红烧鱼吧!
2. _____ 你觉得红烧牛肉面的味道怎么样?
3. _____ 这碗酸辣面辣不辣?
4. _____ 手撕包菜比素饺子新鲜吗?
5. _____ 这五道菜一共多少钱?
6. _____ 每个人要付多少钱?
7. _____ 我们要给多少小费?

- a. 非常地道, 牛肉又嫩又香。
- b. 每个人要付二十块钱。
- c. 这家餐馆的服务不太好, 我们给百分之十的小费吧。
- d. 一共九十五块钱。
- e. 不行, 她对海鲜过敏。
- f. 这碗酸辣面不太辣, 所以不好吃。
- g. 素饺子没有手撕包菜那么新鲜。

Interpretive

B The pictures below show the menu boards of a food truck. Please answer the questions according to the menu boards.



注释 Notes

- ① 套餐 tàocān: combo

1. Please match the picture of the food with the Chinese name by writing the corresponding letters on top of the picture as the example shows.

菜			
example: E			
			
			
汤			
			

2. Please tell the following customers how much they need to pay according to what they want to order, and write the price on the line.

 <p>李卫： 我想点北京烤鸭和红烧牛肉。不要汤也不要饭。</p> <p>\$ _____</p>	 <p>王大明： 我想点一盘手撕包菜、一盘麻婆豆腐，还有一盘饺子，加一碗鱼汤和一碗饭。</p> <p>\$ _____</p>	 <p>李英： 我今天不饿，只想吃一盘红烧牛肉和一碗饭。</p> <p>\$ _____</p>	 <p>王明明： 我想给我的朋友带一碗老鸭汤，听说这个餐车的老鸭汤很地道。</p> <p>\$ _____</p>
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Interpretive

C Read the “Gourmet Map of China” poster and answer the following questions.

中国美食地图

我猜你一定没有吃过湖南 (Húnán, Hunan) 臭 (chòu, stinky) 豆腐。虽然很臭, 可是吃起来又辣又嫩, 非常好吃。如果你来湖南, 一定要尝一尝地道的臭豆腐。

你一定听说过北京烤鸭。烤鸭是北京的特色菜, 特别有名。北京烤鸭香香的, 嫩嫩的, 加蔬菜和酱 (jiàng, sauce), 好吃极了。



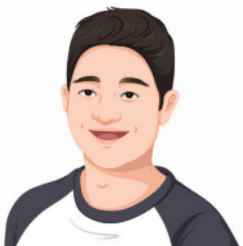
武汉 (Wǔhàn, Wuhan) 最有名的就是热干面。热干面是武汉的特色早餐, 味道又香又辣, 有一点儿甜 (tián, sweet)。热干面没有汤。如果你喜欢吃香辣的面, 你一定要试一试。

如果你喜欢吃汤面的话, 你一定要尝一尝台湾 (Táiwān, Taiwan) 牛肉面。台湾牛肉面加了牛肉和蔬菜。蔬菜非常新鲜, 牛肉又香又嫩!

Mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F)

1. () The specialty in Beijing is Peking chicken.
2. () Peking duck comes with veggies and sauce.
3. () Taiwan braised beef noodles has beef and egg in it.
4. () Braised beef noodles is Wuhan's specialty.
5. () Hot-dry noodles are sweet and spicy.
6. () People normally eat hot-dry noodles for dinner.
7. () Stinky tofu is not spicy.

According to the preferences of the following people, suggest a food for them. Put the food name below each person's photo.

			
<p>我最爱吃辣辣的面，如果没有汤就更好了。</p>	<p>我很想试一试地道的北京菜。</p>	<p>我喜欢吃香嫩的牛肉，不喜欢酸酸的味道，也不喜欢辣辣的味道。</p>	<p>我很想吃特别的豆腐。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>

Interpretive

D Read the restaurant review and select the most appropriate answers.

四川餐馆

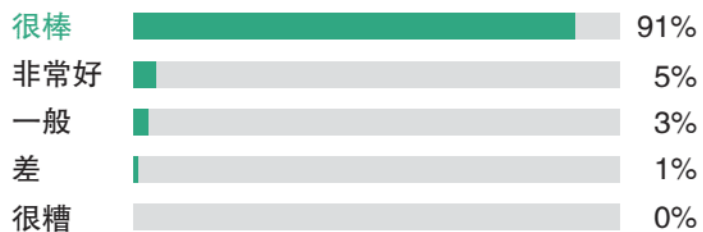
139 条点评 | 排名第五十位的纽约市餐馆 | \$\$ - \$\$\$ | 中餐, 亚洲料理, 适合素食主义者
纽约中国城 | 2127289373



5.0



139 条点评



发表评论 ...



林明明



口味: 3

环境: 5

服务: 4

人均: \$78

今天中午我们来这家餐馆吃饭。这儿的特色菜是麻婆豆腐, 如果你喜欢吃辣的, 你可以试一试。我们还吃了红烧牛肉, 牛肉又嫩又香, 特别好吃! 他们还送了幸运饼干, 真不错。



10-22 四川餐馆

赞 (11)

回应 (2)

收藏

举报



李卫



口味: 5

环境: 4

服务: 5

人均: \$50

我对辣的菜过敏, 所以我不能吃这儿的特色菜。我点了蚂蚁上树、手撕包菜和糖醋鱼, 都很地道。手撕包菜新鲜极了。糖醋鱼也不错, 酸酸的。我点了三道菜和一碗饭, 只付了三十五美元。这儿的服務特别好, 所以我给了很多小费。



10-22 四川餐馆

赞 (9)

回应 (2)

收藏

举报



王大明



口味: 4

环境: 5

服务: 4

人均: \$30

这家餐馆的菜很地道。红烧牛肉面的味道好极了。可是，他们的菜有一点儿咸。如果你不想吃太咸的菜，你一定要跟服务员说。



10-22 四川餐馆

赞 (5)

回应 (2)

收藏

举报

1. What is the specialty in this restaurant?
 - a. braised beef noodles
 - b. hand-ripped cabbage
 - c. Ants climbing a tree
 - d. Mapo tofu

2. Who is allergic to spicy food?
 - a. 林明明
 - b. 李卫
 - c. 王大明
 - d. no one

3. What does 林明明 think of the braised beef?
 - a. It is too spicy.
 - b. It is tender and smells good.
 - c. It is too oily.
 - d. It is sweet.

4. What does 李卫 think of this restaurant?
 - a. The food is authentic.
 - b. The food is too oily.
 - c. The service is bad.
 - d. The price is very expensive.

5. How much does 李卫 pay for his meal?
 - a. \$45
 - b. \$35
 - c. \$105
 - d. \$85

6. If you don't like salty food, what should you do as suggested by 王大明?
 - a. Don't come here.
 - b. Order something light.
 - c. Tell the waiters.
 - d. Go to another restaurant.

7. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. 林明明 ate dinner here.
 - b. 李卫 doesn't like the service here.
 - c. 王大明 thinks the taste of the braised beef noodles is great.
 - d. The restaurant doesn't have fortune cookies.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the sentences.

百分之 没有 只 麻烦 的 给 那么 素

1. A: 这碗酸辣汤好喝吗?

B: 很好喝, 酸酸_____。

2. A: 这儿的北京烤鸭比蚂蚁上树地道吗?

B: 蚂蚁上树_____北京烤鸭_____地道。

3. A: 你要不要带一_____北京烤鸭给你妈妈?

B: 不行, 她吃_____。

4. A: 你们要打包吗?

B: _____你帮我们打包, 谢谢。

5. A: 你想_____多少小费?

B: 他们的服务不错, 给_____十五的小费吧。

Presentational

B The pictures below show things the customers do after they finish eating. Please complete the dialogue among the two customers and the waiter.

1



客人 A: _____。

服务员: 好的, 这是你们的账单 (zhàngdān, bill)。

2

Subtotal:	\$46.5
Total Tax:	\$3.5
Total:	\$50.0
Order Balance due:	\$50.0

Suggested Tips		
%	Tip	Total
15.00% of sale:	\$7.5=	\$57.5
18.00% of sale:	\$9.0=	\$59.0
22.00% of sale:	\$11.0=	\$61.0

客人 A: _____?

服务员: 一共五十元。



服务员: 你们要刷卡还是付现金?

客人 A: _____。



客人 A: _____?

服务员: 好的, 没问题。

5

Subtotal:	\$46.5
Total Tax:	\$3.5
Total:	\$50.0
Order Balance due:	\$50.0

Suggested Tips		
%	Tip	Total
15.00% of sale:	\$7.5=	\$57.5
18.00% of sale:	\$9.0=	\$59.0
22.00% of sale:	\$11.0=	\$61.0

客人 A: 我们应该给多少小费?

客人 B: _____。

客人 A: 加了小费以后一共是多少钱?

客人 B: _____。



客人 A: 你的幸运数字和汉字是什么?

客人 B: _____。

Presentational

C Look at the pictures and use the required structures to answer the questions based on the prompts. Use complete sentences.

Look at the pictures and use “adjective + adjective + 的” structures to answer the questions.

1.		<p>A: 这碗酸辣汤的味道怎么样?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
2.		<p>A: 红烧牛肉面是什么味道?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
3.		<p>A: 这只北京烤鸭吃起来怎么样?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

Look at the pictures and use “A 没有 B 那么 + adjective” structures to answer the questions.

4.	 	<p>A: 麻婆豆腐比蚂蚁上树辣吗?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
----	--	--

5.	 	<p>A: 北京烤鸭比牛肉面咸吗?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
6.	 	<p>A: 蔬菜汤比鱼汤好喝吗?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

Interpersonal

D Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

最 / 什么 / 你 / 爱 / 吃 / 菜
→ 你最爱吃什么菜?

我最爱吃北京烤鸭。



1.	<p>你 / 餐馆 / 的 / 菜 / 怎么样 / 这家 / 觉得</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>这家餐馆的菜很地道。</p> 
2.	<p>刷卡 / 还是 / 要 / 付现金 / 你们</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我们要刷卡。</p> 
3.	<p>的 / 觉得 / 这家 / 餐馆 / 你们 / 怎么样 / 服务</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>这家餐馆的服务特别好。</p> 
4.	<p>你吃饱了吗?</p> 	<p>吃 / 饱 / 好 / 得 / 我 / 啊</p> <p>→ _____</p>
5.	<p>鱼汤比酸辣汤好喝吗?</p> 	<p>鱼汤 / 没有 / 好喝 / 酸辣汤 / 那么</p> <p>→ _____</p>

6.

我们一共三个人，
一个人要付多少钱？

北京烤鸭	¥ 58.0
红烧鱼	¥ 40.0
手撕包菜	¥ 20.0
蚂蚁上树	¥ 24.0
米饭	¥ 8.0
共计	¥ 150.0

谢谢惠顾！

付 / 块 / 五十 / 一个人 / 钱 / 要

→ _____

Presentational

E You are writing a review of a local Chinese restaurant. Please describe your most recent experience in ordering and tasting food there.

Part I: Topic sentence

Time adverbial + subject(s) + 一起去 + place + 吃中国菜。

Part II: Supporting information about WHAT & HOW. Include names of dishes, comments on flavor, how to pay the bill, and end-of-meal fortune cookies.

我们喝了……，点了……道菜，有……盘……，……只……，……碗……，……。

每一道菜都很有特色。……很地道，……很好吃，A 没有 B 那么……。……很新鲜，……的味道……，……又……又……。……很好喝，……的，……的。

一共……块，一个人付……块，再加……的小费。

Part III: Concluding sentence with summative comments.

餐馆

口味:     

环境: ★★★★★

服务: ★★★★★

这家餐馆怎么样?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

第五课 Lesson 5

Theme

科学技术

Science and Technology

Topic

买东西

Shopping



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 

1. Where did Yingzi get the T-shirt?

- a. She bought it in a store.
- b. She got it in Shanghai.
- c. She bought it online.
- d. She got it from a friend.

2. How much do they spend in total?

- a. \$24
- b. \$50
- c. \$52
- d. \$42

3. Why do they place the order together?
 - a. because they can bargain
 - b. because there is a big sale
 - c. because they can exchange for other things
 - d. because they can get free shipping

4. Why does Moli like shopping in stores?
 - a. It's convenient.
 - b. She can bargain in stores.
 - c. There are many sales.
 - d. Things are cheap.

5. How does Moli like her newly bought T-shirt?
 - a. It's pretty, but the size is too big.
 - b. It's pretty, but the size is too small.
 - c. It's not pretty, and the size is too big.
 - d. It's the right size, and it looks nice.

6. How does Yingzi like her newly bought shoes and skirt?
 - a. The shoes fit well, but the skirt is too short.
 - b. The shoes are too big, and the skirt is too long.
 - c. The shoes fit well, but the skirt is too long.
 - d. The shoes are too small, but the skirt fits well.

7. Which statement is INCORRECT?
 - a. Moli likes both the color and the style of Yingzi's T-shirt.
 - b. Moli taught Yingzi four phrases for bargaining in Chinese.
 - c. Moli used to go shopping both online and in stores when she was in Shanghai.
 - d. Moli and Yingzi's online purchase was not good, and they couldn't exchange for the right items.

Interpretive

B Listen to the dialogue and select the most appropriate answers.

1. What did the woman think of the shoes?
 - a. The shoes not only are cheap but also fit well.
 - b. The shoes have a new style and perfect size.
 - c. The shoes look cool even though the style is old.
 - d. The shoes fit well, but they don't look cool.

2. Where did the man get his shoes?
 - a. from an online store
 - b. from a friend in China
 - c. from a store in Chinatown
 - d. from the female speaker

3. Why does the woman prefer online shopping?
 - a. because she doesn't like going to stores
 - b. because she likes bargaining in stores
 - c. because she likes sales
 - d. because online shopping is fast and convenient

4. What is the man's opinion of online shopping?
 - a. It's both fast and convenient.
 - b. It's fast, but there are no discounts.
 - c. Even though it's convenient, customers often need to exchange the items.
 - d. Even though it's fast, customers cannot bargain.

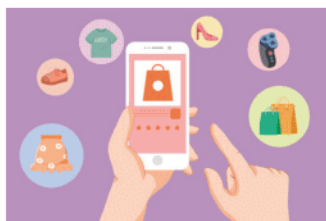
5. Which statement is INCORRECT?
 - a. The man finds it difficult to bargain in Chinese.
 - b. The man bought the shoes because there was a sale in the store.
 - c. The woman liked to shop in stores when she was in China.
 - d. The woman taught the man four sentences for bargaining.

Interpretive

C Listen to the dialogues and select where someone buys the item(s), whether item(s) are discounted, what item(s) that person buys, and the positive comments on the item(s). Write the letters in the respective boxes. 🎧

	Dialogue 1  李子英	Dialogue 2  李卫卫	Dialogue 3  林多明
Where?			
With discount?			
What items?			
Positive comments?			

Where?



A

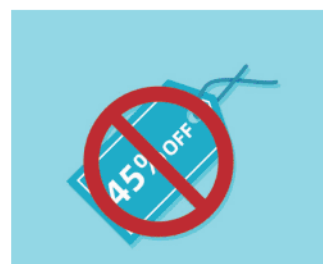


B

With discount?



C



D

What items?



E



F



G

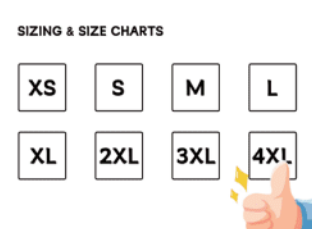
Positive comments?



H



I



J

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 🎧

1. () Xiaomei is shopping online because her mom's birthday is coming up.
2. () Xiaomei often does in-store shopping.
3. () Xiaohua finds Xiaomei's T-shirt both pretty and suitable.
4. () Xiaohua thinks that people often need to exchange imperfect items when shopping online.
5. () Xiaomei's mom wears clothes in size L.
6. () Xiaohua finds the skirt in a new style and with a nice color.
7. () The online store is having a sale.
8. () Xiaohua decides to buy two T-shirts and one skirt in the same online store.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

B You are speaker A. Complete the dialogue based on your friend B's response. Record each response with a technology tool.

A: 这件 T 恤衫真好看! _____?

B: 我是在网上买的。

A: _____?

B: 对, 我常常在这家网店买东西。

A: _____?

B: 不贵, 很便宜。这家店最近在打折。

A: _____?

B: 这件 T 恤衫只要十五美元。

A: 我穿小号的, _____?

B: 有, 这件 T 恤衫有小号的。这些都是, 你看看。

Interpersonal

C You are customer A, and you are bargaining with the store owner B in a Chinese store. Complete the dialogue according to B's responses. Record each response with a technology tool.

A: _____?

B: 一共六十八块钱。

A: _____!

B: 不贵，不贵，很便宜。

A: _____。

B: 那就五十块钱吧!

A: _____。

B: 不用谢，欢迎你下次再来!

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

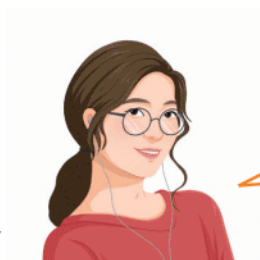
1. _____ 你觉得这双鞋子怎么样?
2. _____ 这本书是什么时候买的?
3. _____ 你常常在网上买东西吗?
4. _____ 这条裙子你试穿了吗?
5. _____ 为什么你常在实体店买东西?
6. _____ 你是在哪儿换裙子的?
7. _____ 在中国你怎么讨价还价?

- a. 是上个星期买的。
- b. 试穿了，不大不小，挺合适的。
- c. 我是在市中心的商店换的。
- d. 因为可以讨价还价。
- e. 你可以说“太贵了，便宜一点儿”，很简单。
- f. 好看是好看，就是太贵了!
- g. 对，上网买东西又快又方便。

Interpretive

B First read 李英, 李卫 and 林明明's opinions on where they shop (A, B, C) and shopping preferences (D, E, F), and then put the two selected letters next to their images.

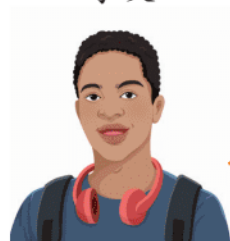
1. _____



李英

上网买衣服方便是方便，就是常常得换。所以我会先去实体店试穿，再上网买。我聪明吧！

2. _____



李卫

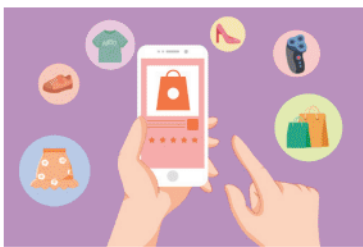
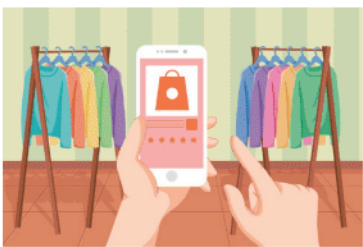
在网上买东西最好，又快又方便。要是你和朋友一起下单，还常常可以免运费。

3. _____



林明明

我喜欢去中国城的实体店买东西，我想知道怎么用中文讨价还价，一定很有趣！

Location:	 <p>A</p>	 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>
Shopping preference:	 <p>D</p>	 <p>E</p>	 <p>F</p>

Interpretive

C Read the three diary entries. They are from the three customers above. Based on what you know about their shopping preferences, can you find out whose diary entry each one is? Write down the letter in the gray square box. Then complete the following multiple-choice questions.

1

我昨天穿了一件红色的T恤衫，那是我在网上买的。这家店在打折，我买了两件，都是小号的。我的朋友也买了一件，我们一起下单，还可以免运费。

李英



A

2

中国城的商店最近在打折，有很多便宜的东西，有T恤衫、鞋子、裙子。我忘了怎么讨价还价，不过我还是买到了一双便宜的鞋子，真高兴！

李卫



B

3

今天我在商店看到一件样式不错的裙子。样式新是新，就是太贵了。我试穿了一下，非常喜欢。回家以后，我在网上买了这条裙子，因为比实体店更便宜。

林明明



C

Read diary entry 1 again and select the most appropriate answer.

4. What did the person wear yesterday, and where did the person get the item?
- a. blue shoes; in stores
 - b. red T-shirt; online
 - c. white shoes; in stores
 - d. large T-shirt; online

5. Why does the person get free shipping when placing the order?
- a. because there is a sale
 - b. because the person knows how to bargain
 - c. because the person buys two small T-shirts together
 - d. because another friend places an order together

Read diary entry 2 again and select the most appropriate answer.

6. What item is NOT sold in the store?
- a. books
 - b. T-shirts
 - c. shoes
 - d. skirts
7. Which one of the following is NOT mentioned in the diary entry?
- a. There is a sale in the store.
 - b. The person successfully uses his/her bargaining skills.
 - c. The person is able to buy a pair of inexpensive shoes.
 - d. The person is happy with the purchase.

Read diary entry 3 again and select the most appropriate answer.

8. What are the person's comments on the skirt?
- a. It has new style but it's too expensive.
 - b. It has nice color and it's cheap.
 - c. The style is a bit old, and it's too expensive.
 - d. It has new style and it's cheap.
9. How does the speaker manage to get the skirt cheap?
- a. The speaker waits until there is a sale in the store.
 - b. The speaker bargains with the store owner.
 - c. The speaker first tries it on in the store and then finds a cheaper one online.
 - d. The speaker asks another friend to place an order too.

Interpretive

D Read the dialogue below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

- 男：你的衣服到了！为什么你又买了这么多件？
- 女：下个月是春节，不少网店都在打折，有很多便宜的东西。
- 男：便宜是便宜，就是常常得换，真不方便！
- 女：换东西也很有趣！你看看，这件T恤衫怎么样？
- 男：样式好看是好看，就是有点儿大。为什么你买大号的？
- 女：哈哈，这不是我的，是给你的。
- 男：哇，真的吗？你太好了！
- 女：你试穿一下吧。大小合适吗？
- 男：这件衣服不大不小，挺舒服的。
- 女：怎么样？买打折的东西不错吧！
- 男：真不错！这家网店还有别的东西吗？我们一起上网看看吧。
- 女：没问题！如果我们今天下单的话，还可以免运费。
- 男：那我们得再买几件。

1. () The woman ordered many clothing items online.
2. () The man is very understanding of the woman's buying habits.
3. () Many online stores are having sales.
4. () The man finds it convenient to exchange imperfect items.
5. () The man says that the T-shirt is nice but too small for the woman.
6. () The woman bought the T-shirt for herself.
7. () The woman failed to convince the man that she got a good deal.
8. () The man is likely to place another order at this online store.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the dialogue. You can use each word once.

是……的 ……是……，就是…… 不……不……
换 条 件 双 挺……的

1. A: 你看，这_____T恤衫怎么样？

B: 好看_____好看，_____有点儿大。

A: 那我得去商店_____一下。

2. A: 小美，你的电脑_____在哪儿买_____？

B: 我是在网上买的，只要三百美元，_____便宜_____。

A: 真的很便宜！

3. A: 这_____裙子你试穿了吗？

B: 我试了，_____大_____小，非常好。

A: 真不错！

4. A: 请问一共多少钱？

B: 一件T恤衫十美元，两_____鞋子一百二十美元，一共一百三十美元。

Interpersonal

B Answer the following questions according to your own experience, with the structure “是……的” to indicate “where, when, who, with whom, how” information.

1. A: 你的衣服很好看，你是什么时候买的？

B: _____

2. A: 你昨天是在哪儿吃晚饭的？

B: _____

3. A: 你的中文真好，是谁教你的？

B: _____

4. A: 你是跟谁一起练习说中文的？

B: _____

5. A: 你是怎么去学校的？

B: _____

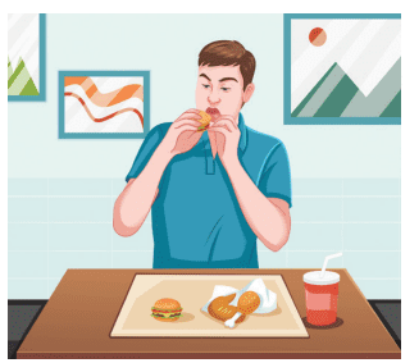
Presentational

C Look at the pictures and use ……是……，就是…… to describe them.

• Example •



这件 T 恤衫颜色好是好，就是太贵了。

1.		<hr/> <hr/>
2.		<hr/> <hr/>
3.		<hr/> <hr/>
4.		<hr/> <hr/>
5.		<hr/> <hr/>

6.



Interpersonal

D Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

• Example •

T 恤衫 / 件 / 这 / 怎么样?
→ 这件 T 恤衫怎么样?

颜色很好看。



1.

买东西 / 你 / 在网上 / 常常 / 吗

→ _____

对，我常常在网上买衣服。



<p>2.</p>	<p>最近 / 这家 / 在 / 网店 / 打折</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>难怪你买了这么多东西。</p> 
<p>3.</p>	<p>一起 / 吧 / 我们 / 下单</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>好呀，还可以免运费！</p> 
<p>4.</p>	<p>这双鞋子你是什么时候买的？</p> 	<p>星期 / 买 / 是 / 上个 / 的</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>你这件裙子怎么样？</p> 	<p>挺 / 不大 / 合适 / 不小 / 的</p> <p>→ _____</p>



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 2 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. How did Dawei learn about payment methods in China?
 - a. from Chinese videos
 - b. from his Chinese friends
 - c. from Chinese TV
 - d. from his Chinese class

2. How did Li Ming and his mom pay in China?
 - a. with cash
 - b. with credit cards
 - c. with mobile devices
 - d. with face scanning

3. According to Dawei, what payment methods are Americans used to using?
 - a. cash
 - b. credit cards
 - c. mobile devices
 - d. face scanning

4. How would Dawei describe face scanning payment?
 - a. insecure
 - b. uncommon
 - c. fast
 - d. convenient

5. Which statement does Dawei NOT make about mobile payments?
- a. He feels it's more secure than cash.
 - b. He feels it's faster and more convenient.
 - c. He can know how much money he spends per month.
 - d. He does not need to bring a lot of changes.
6. Which statement below is NOT correct?
- a. Li Ming agrees with Dawei that mobile payments have many advantages.
 - b. Dawei predicts that in the future people may not even use mobile devices to pay.
 - c. According to Li Ming, credit cards are common in China; even elders are starting to use them.
 - d. According to Li Ming, people can buy anything by phone in China.

Interpretive

B Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 🎧

- 1. () The woman is used to paying with credit cards.
- 2. () The woman thinks that she can do anything with her cellphone.
- 3. () The woman thinks bringing a wallet to go out is convenient.
- 4. () The man thinks that if he forgets to bring his cellphone, he cannot even take the subway.
- 5. () The man thinks paying with cell phones is safer.
- 6. () The man mentions cash is convenient because some places only accept cash.
- 7. () The man thinks we tend to spend more money when paying with cell phones.
- 8. () The woman disagrees with the man at the end.

Interpretive

- C** Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____

2. Dialogue 2: _____

3. Dialogue 3: _____

4. Dialogue 4: _____

5. Dialogue 5: _____

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

- A** Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

- B** Complete the dialogue about shopping habits based on B's response. Record what A would ask with a technology tool.

A: _____?

B: 我习惯在实体店买东西。

A: _____?

B: 第一，在实体店我可以试穿。第二，我可以讨价还价。

第三，我觉得网店没有实体店那么有趣。

A: _____?

B: 我觉得用手机付钱最好，刷二维码就行了。

A: _____?

B: 用手机什么都能买, 连钢琴都可以买。

A: _____?

B: 我觉得用手机付钱比刷卡更方便, 因为我不用带钱包。

A: _____?

B: 刷脸方便是方便, 可是我觉得不太安全。

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each image on the left with the appropriate meaning on the right.



1. _____ a. 买两个一样的东西, 第二个打五折。



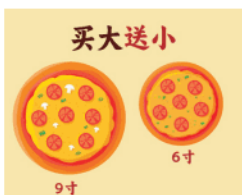
2. _____ b. 什么东西都打八折。如果是一百元的话, 只付八十元。



3. _____ c. 买一个大的东西, 商店会免费给一个小的。



4. _____ d. 付一个东西的钱, 可以买到两个。



5. _____ e. 这是一个特别的价钱, 很便宜。

Interpretive

B Read the dialogue below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

家家：今天是黑色星期五，很多网店都在打折，什么都很便宜。

小文：哎呀，我忘了今天是黑五。

家家：你看，这家网店什么都打三折，一百美元的衣服现在只要三十美元，太便宜了！而且今天还免运费，真想什么都买！

小文：好便宜啊！这条裙子真不错，可是，现在只有最大号的，连最小号的都没有。

家家：今天的东西便宜是便宜，就是很难买到合适的大小和喜欢的颜色。

小文：怎么那么多人上网买东西啊！

家家：当然，今天什么店都打折，连手机店都有打折的活动。

小文：太好了，我想给我奶奶 (nǎinai, grandma) 买一个新手机，让她学学怎么用手机付钱。现在什么地方都能刷二维码，买东西的时候，刷一下就行了。

家家：对呀！也不用带钱包出门，你奶奶一定会觉得很方便。

小文：哇！今天还买一送一呀！那我也送我爷爷 (yéye, grandpa) 一个吧！哈哈！

家家：好主意！

1. () Today is Black Friday.
2. () The store has a 30% off discount going on.
3. () The customers have to pay a shipping fee.
4. () 小文 got the clothing that she wanted to buy.
5. () There is no discount at the cell phone store.
6. () 小文 wants to help her grandma learn how to pay with cell phones.
7. () 小文 is going to get two cell phones for her family.
8. () If she buys two cell phones, she can get 30% off.

Interpretive

 Read the following narration and select the most appropriate answers.

你去过无人商店吗？无人商店就是只有客人，没有店员的商店。去年我看到一家无人商店，觉得非常有趣。我的朋友告诉我，好几年以前就开始有这种商店了。有一天那家无人商店在打折，我们一起去那儿买东西，什么东西都很便宜。我买了一些吃的和喝的东西，有汉堡、烤鸭和果汁，我的朋友还在那儿试了按摩服务！我们买完东西以后，就出去了。出去的时候，在门口看到一个老人，他想买水，不过他只带了现金，没有带手机，也没有店员能帮他，所以我帮他付钱的。这个老人觉得无人商店特别是特别，就是有一点儿麻烦。我告诉他，将来如果进入无人商店的时代，我们就得习惯没有现金的生活了。

1. From the context, what is the meaning of 店员?

- a. store machines
- b. robots
- c. store staff
- d. customers

2. What did the narrator buy?

- a. nothing
- b. something to eat and drink
- c. tickets
- d. clothes

3. What service is NOT offered in the unmanned store?
 - a. massage
 - b. beverage purchase
 - c. food purchase
 - d. subway ticket purchase

4. Which statement is true about the old man?
 - a. He bought something by himself.
 - b. He wanted to buy juice.
 - c. His phone is out of battery.
 - d. The narrator paid for him.

5. Which statement is correct?
 - a. Unmanned stores were just established this year.
 - b. The old man is not used to shopping in this type of store.
 - c. The store did not provide discounts.
 - d. Customers can get assistance from the store staff if they have problems

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the sentences.

挺……的 ……是……，就是…… 是……的
连……都…… 什么 花 不用 得

1. A: 你觉得刷脸付钱怎么样?
B: 我觉得_____不安全_____。

2. A: 这条裙子的样式真好看, 你_____在哪儿买_____?

B: 我是在网上买的, 打折以后, 我只_____了十块钱。

3. A: 你快去那家网店逛逛, 每个东西都在打折。

B: _____东西都打折吗?

A: 对, 今天下单还免运费。

4. A: 市中心的那个商场有很多中国餐馆吗?

B: 那个商场_____一个中国餐馆_____没有。

5. A: 你觉得那件 T 恤衫怎么样?

B: 我觉得便宜_____便宜, _____不太合适。

6. A: 我觉得出门买东西不但很麻烦, 而且_____花很多时间。

B: 那就上网买东西吧! 你就_____出门了。

Presentational

B Rephrase the following sentences with “什么……都……” structure.

Example

我不喜欢美国菜。薯条、汉堡我都不喜欢。

→ 我什么美国菜都不喜欢。

1. 那家商店的东西都很贵。

→ _____

2. 这学期每一门课都有很多考试。

→ _____

3. 她生病了, 不想吃东西。

→ _____

4. 我妹妹不吃肉，她对肉过敏。

→ _____

5. 他的家非常干净，都没有垃圾。

→ _____

Interpersonal

C Look at the pictures and use “连……都……” structures to answer the questions.

1.		<p>A: 这家商店可以买到什么?</p> <p>B: 那儿什么都没有,</p> <p>_____</p>
2.		<p>A: 他做菜做得怎么样?</p> <p>B: 他什么都会做,</p> <p>_____</p>
3.		<p>A: 现在进入手机时代了，大家都会用手机付钱吗?</p> <p>B: 大家都会用手机了,</p> <p>_____</p>

4.		<p>A: 那个汉字很容易写吗?</p> <p>B: 很容易, 大家都会写,</p> <p>_____</p>
5.		<p>A: 这家商店的东西便宜吗?</p> <p>B: 什么都不便宜,</p> <p>_____</p>

Interpersonal

D Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

• Example •

多少 / 钱 / 一共
→ 一共多少钱?



1.	<p>的 / 多大 / 穿 / 你 / T 恤衫</p> <p>→ _____</p>	
----	---	---

2.	<p>怎么 / 最安全 / 觉得 / 付钱 / 你</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我觉得付现金最安全。</p> 
3.	<p>下单 / 还没 / 在网上 / 吧 / 你</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>还没，我还没下单。</p> 
4.	<p>今天商店打折吗？</p> 	<p>商店 / 都 / 什么 / 打折 / 这家 / 今天</p> <p>→ _____</p>
5.	<p>现在大家都用手机付钱吗？</p> 	<p>老人 / 用手机付钱 / 会 / 连 / 对 / 都</p> <p>→ _____</p>

<p>6.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>您试穿得怎么样？</p> </div> 	<p>好看 / 不合适 / 颜色 / 是 / 就是 /</p> <p>好看</p> <p>→ _____</p>
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Presentational

E Discuss your perspectives on different payment methods. What payment methods will be the most common in the future? Comparing cash, credit cards, mobile devices, and face scanning, what payment methods would you prefer to use?

Template:

将来我们可能会进入“……时代”，有些人觉得（用）……付钱好，有些人觉得（用）……付钱好，不过，我觉得（用）……付钱最好。（用）……付钱有很多好处。

第一，……

第二，……

第三，……

所以，我觉得（用）……最好。

Possible structures to use:

我（不）同意……

什么……都……

虽然……，可是……

不但……而且……

越来越……

adjective 是 adjective，就是……

连……都……

A 比 B 更……

又……又……



第六课 Lesson 6

Theme

当代生活

Contemporary Life

Topic

去中国城吃火锅

Go to Chinatown to Eat a Hot Pot



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 Listening

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding the restaurant they will go to?
 - a. It's a hot pot restaurant.
 - b. It's in Chinatown.
 - c. It's newly opened.
 - d. It has a long history.
2. When and where are they going to meet?
 - a. 6 p.m.; outside the restaurant
 - b. 6 p.m.; at the subway station
 - c. 6 a.m.; at the subway station
 - d. 5 p.m.; outside the restaurant

3. What transportation will Dawei take and how long will it take?
 - a. walk; 20 min.
 - b. drive; 20 min.
 - c. drive; 5 min.
 - d. subway; 20 min.

4. What transportation will Li Ming take and why?
 - a. subway, because it is fast
 - b. drive, because it is convenient
 - c. walk, because he lives near Chinatown
 - d. walk, because it is healthy

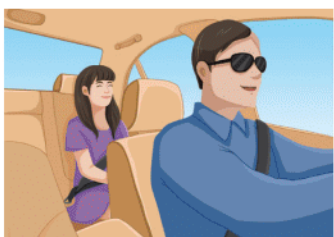
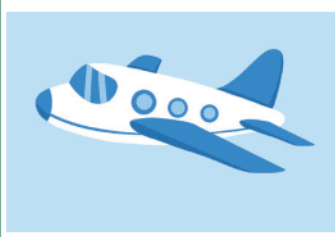
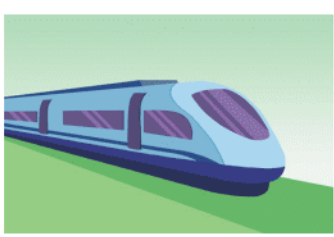
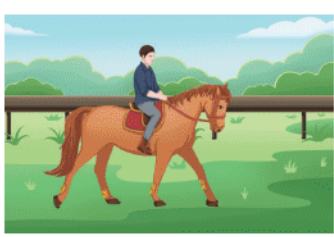
5. Why does Moli take the subway?
 - a. It's fast and convenient.
 - b. It's cheap.
 - c. She doesn't know how to drive.
 - d. She lives near the subway station.

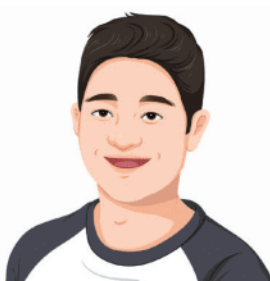
6. How did Moli get to school when she was in Shanghai?
 - a. She took the subway first, and then walked.
 - b. She took the subway first, and then rode the shared bike.
 - c. She rode the shared bike first, and then took the subway.
 - d. She rode the shared bike first, and then walked.

7. Which statement is INCORRECT?
 - a. Moli sometimes took the high-speed train to go to other cities in China.
 - b. The high-speed train is cheaper than a plane.
 - c. Li Ming has never taken a high-speed train before.
 - d. Dawei wants to go to China to take the high-speed train.

Interpretive

B Listen to the four dialogues and write the letters representing the transportation each person mentioned in the dialogues under their photos. 🎧

			
A	B	C	D
			
E	F	G	H

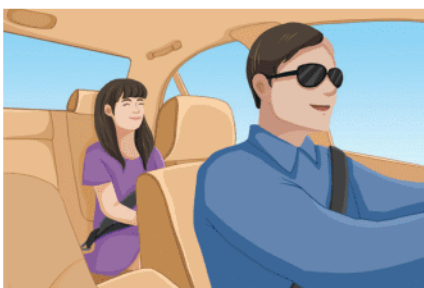
Dialogue 1		Dialogue 2	
			
_____	_____	_____	_____
Dialogue 3		Dialogue 4	
			
_____	_____	_____	_____

Interpretive

C Listen to 小英's monologue and select the transportation each person uses, then write down the letters representing that transportation means in the table. Then complete the following multiple-choice questions. 🎧



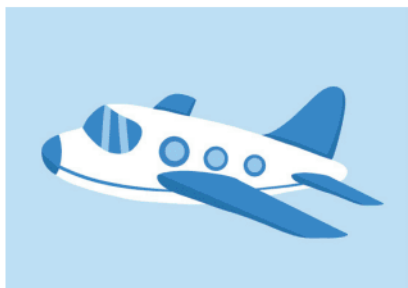
A



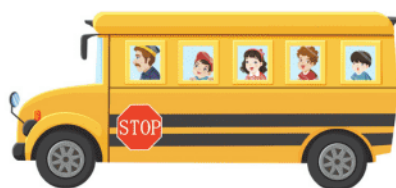
B



C



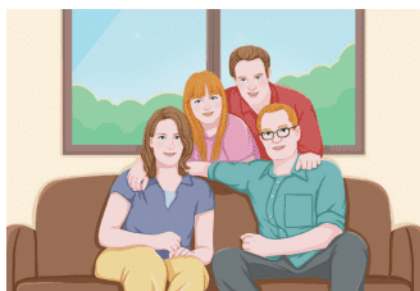
D



E



F



How does each of them go to work/school?

How does each of them go home?

爸爸

我 (小英)

妈妈

哥哥

N/A

Listen to the monologue again and select the most appropriate answer.

1. How far from home is her dad's work location?
a. far, takes 30 min. b. close, takes 5 min. c. not mentioned

2. What is the morning routine for her dad?
a. He drives his daughter to school first, then drives to work.
b. He drives his daughter to school first, then goes back home, then walks to work.
c. He walks with his daughter to school first, then goes back home, then walks to work.

3. Why doesn't her dad pick her up after school?
a. He doesn't want to.
b. School buses are more convenient.
c. He is still working and doesn't have time.

4. Which statement is INCORRECT below?
a. Her brother goes back home twice a month.
b. Her brother is a college student.
c. No matter what the weather is, her mom always goes home by bicycle.

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 

1. () There is a big shopping mall, with a long history, downtown.
2. () The shopping mall is having a sale recently.
3. () The man and the woman will go to the mall this Saturday.
4. () The woman plans to go to the mall by subway.
5. () It takes the woman half an hour to go to the mall.
6. () At first, the man plans to go to the mall by subway.
7. () It is easy to find a parking spot downtown.
8. () It takes the man half an hour to drive to the woman's home.
9. () They decide to meet outside the mall.
10. () The man decides to drive to Central Park first to meet with the woman.
11. () It is easy to find a parking spot in Central Park.

二、口语 Speaking

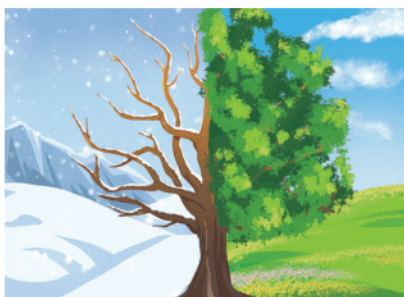
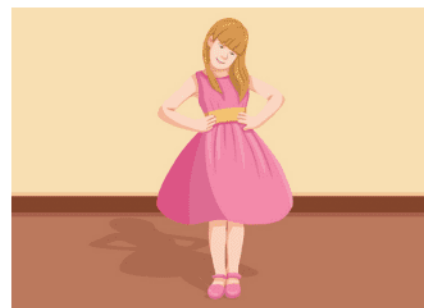
Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Presentational

B Look at the pictures and use “不管（是）……还是……， subject + 都……” to describe the pictures and answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool.

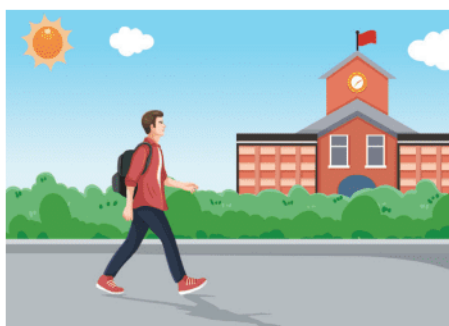
Example



A: 她喜欢穿裙子吗?

B: 不管是春天还是冬天，她都喜欢穿裙子。

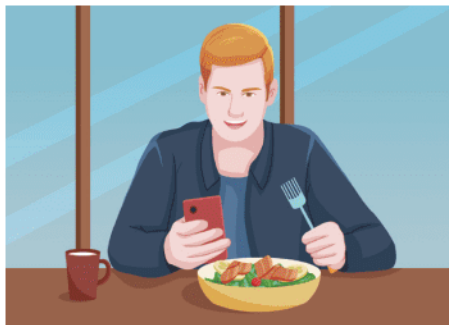
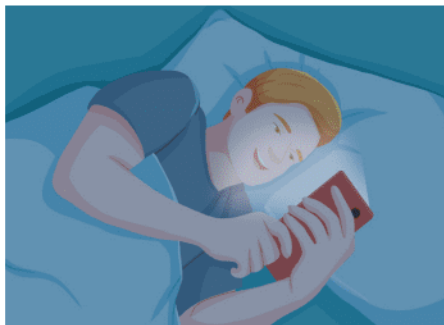
1.



A: 他每天都怎么上学?

B: _____

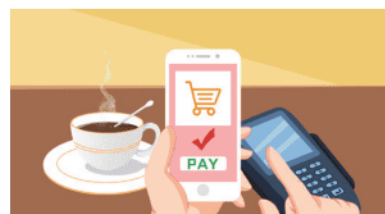
2.



A: 他常常玩手机吗?

B: _____

3.



A: 在餐馆和商场, 你习惯用什么付钱?

B: _____

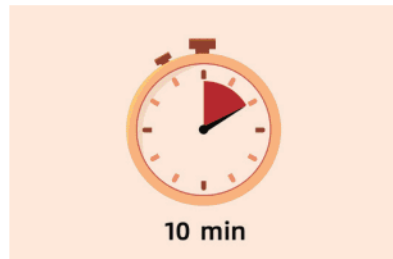
4.



A: 你习惯在哪儿买衣服和电脑?

B: _____

5.



10 min

A: 从你家去中国城坐地铁要多久? 开车呢?

B: _____

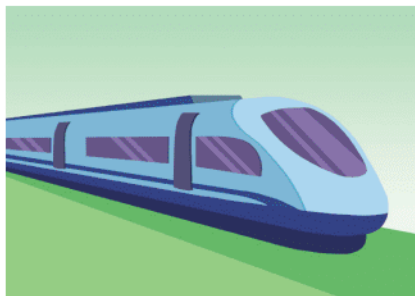
Presentational

C Moli traveled from Shanghai to Beijing. Please read her tickets below and answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool.

北京到上海



两个小时二十分钟



四个半小时



十四个小时



1. 茉莉是什么时候去北京的?
2. 茉莉是怎么去北京的?
3. 茉莉是几点到北京的?
4. 茉莉在北京玩了几天?
5. 茉莉是怎么回上海的?
6. 茉莉是什么时候回上海的?
7. 茉莉是几点到上海的?
8. 从北京到上海开车要多长时间?

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. ____ 从你家坐地铁到韩国城要多久?
2. ____ 你喜欢开车还是走路?
3. ____ 你怎么连火锅都没有吃过?
4. ____ 我们要怎么去公园?
5. ____ 下雨的时候, 你也走路上班吗?
6. ____ 你一般怎么上学?
7. ____ 高铁快还是飞机快?

- a. 因为我听说火锅很辣, 我不喜欢吃辣的。
- b. 飞机比高铁快一点儿。
- c. 我们可以骑共享单车去。
- d. 我一般先坐地铁, 再走路上学。
- e. 坐地铁到韩国城要二十分钟。
- f. 我喜欢走路, 因为走路又健康又有趣。
- g. 对, 不管是下雨还是晴天, 我都走路上班。

Interpretive

B The four students shown below are from Shanghai, and they are going to different cities for different purposes. Please draw lines to connect each person with the tickets they bought. Then, complete the following multiple-choice questions.



王明明

这个周末，我要去哈尔滨玩。哈尔滨离上海很远，坐高铁要十二个小时。所以，我要坐飞机去，只要三个小时就到了。



李子英

2

下个月，我要去舟山玩。听说那儿有很好吃的海鲜。不过，舟山是一个小城市，没有高铁，所以我要坐车去。从上海到舟山坐车要四个小时。



林多明

3

今年夏天，我要去北京上大学。现在我是一个大学生了！因为我不想花很多时间，所以我要坐飞机去北京。坐飞机又快又方便。



李卫

4

下个月，我要跟朋友去南京玩。从上海到南京可以坐火车也可以坐高铁。虽然高铁比火车更快，可是火车比高铁便宜一点儿。所以我们要坐火车去。



注释 Notes

- ① 舟山 Zhōushān: Zhoushan
- ② 南京 Nánjīng: Nanjing
- ③ 火车 huǒchē: train

Read each person's description and their tickets again and select the most appropriate answer.

5. Which city is 王明明 going to?
 - a. Harbin
 - b. Beijing
 - c. Nanjing
 - d. Zhoushan

6. How long does it take to get from Shanghai to Harbin by air?
 - a. 4 hours
 - b. 3 hours
 - c. 2 hours
 - d. 3.5 hours

7. Why does 李子英 go to Zhoushan?
 - a. There is great seafood.
 - b. It's a small city.
 - c. She is going there for college.
 - d. It is close to Shanghai.

8. Why 林多明 decide to go to Beijing by air?
 - a. She is rich.
 - b. It is much cheaper.
 - c. She likes flying.
 - d. She doesn't want to spend too much time.

9. How much does 李卫 spend on the ticket?
 - a. ¥100
 - b. ¥50
 - c. ¥250
 - d. ¥40

10. Why does 李卫 decide to take the train instead of the high-speed railway?

- a. It's faster.
- b. It's safer.
- c. It's much cheaper.
- d. It's cleaner.

Interpretive

C Read the dialogue below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

你们一般怎么上学?



林明明

在北京，我一般都坐地铁上学，因为北京太大了。坐地铁最快也最方便。



王大明

我喜欢骑共享单车上学。因为共享单车又方便又便宜。虽然坐地铁比骑单车快，可是地铁上的人很多，所以我不喜欢坐地铁。



李卫

我每天都走路上学，虽然每天都要走半个小时，可是我不觉得累，因为我可以一边走路一边看漂亮的风景 (fēngjǐng, scenery)。



李子英

我每天坐校车上学，因为坐校车又方便又环保，我还可以和朋友一起聊天。

1. () 林明明 rides a bicycle to school every day.
2. () The subway is the most convenient way to go to school in Beijing.
3. () 王大明 enjoys taking the subway to go to school.
4. () 王大明 thinks the bike is faster than the subway.
5. () 李卫 walks to school every day.
6. () 李卫 thinks it is too tiring to walk to school.
7. () 李子英 thinks that taking the school bus is environmentally friendly.
8. () 李子英 can chat with her friends on the school bus.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the dialogue. You can use each word only once.

连……都……	是……的	不管……还是……
又……又……	从……到……	有的……有的……
先……再……	连……都没有	

1. A: 你一般怎么上学?

B: 我一般 _____ 走路, _____ 坐地铁上学。

A: 要多长时间?

B: _____ 我家 _____ 学校要二十分钟。

2. A: 你喜欢开车还是坐地铁?

B: 当然是坐地铁, _____ 快 _____ 方便。

A: 我同意!

3. A: 你喜欢这个新的城市吗?

B: 不喜欢, 这个城市 _____ 一家中国餐馆 _____。

4. A: 大家一般都怎么去纽约?

B: _____ 人开车, _____ 人坐飞机。

A: 那你 _____ 怎么去纽约 _____?

B: 坐飞机, 因为飞机比较快。

5. A: 纽约人一般怎么上班?

B: 当然是坐地铁, _____ 是下雨 _____ 下雪, 地铁都很方便。

6. A: 在美国, 每个人都要学开车吗?

B: 对啊, _____ 很多高中生 _____ 会开车。

Presentational

B Fill in the sentences with 一点儿 or 有一点儿.

1. 我 _____ 冷。

2. 走路比坐车健康 _____。

3. 他觉得开车 _____ 难。

4. 火锅比面条好吃 _____。

5. 这家餐厅服务很好, 我们给 _____ 小费吧。

6. 今天公园里的人 _____ 多。

7. 高铁票 _____ 贵。

8. 高铁票比飞机票便宜 _____。

9. 我每天都要吃 _____ 蔬菜。

10. 我比爸爸高 _____。

Presentation

C Read the following sentences and rephrase them with the “不管（是）……还是……，subject + 都……” structure.

	Sentences	Rephrase
Example:	走路上学的时候，我八点钟到学校。坐车上学的时候，我也八点钟到学校。	➡ 不管是走路还是坐车，我每天都八点钟到学校。
1.	下雨的时候，我骑共享单车上班。下雪的时候，我也骑共享单车上班。	➡
2.	中国人很爱吃火锅，外国人也爱吃火锅。	➡
3.	坐高铁和坐飞机一样，都挺贵的。	➡
4.	我非常喜欢吃蔬菜。吃火锅的时候我要加蔬菜，吃牛肉面的时候我也要加蔬菜。	➡
5.	我不喜欢坐车和坐飞机，因为坐车和坐飞机的时候，我常常觉得不舒服。	➡

Interpersonal

D Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

都 / 每天 / 上学 / 你 / 怎么?

→ 你每天都怎么上学?

我每天都走路上学。



1.

要 / 你 / 韩国城 / 去 / 怎么?

→ _____

我要坐地铁去。



2.

多久 / 共享单车 / 骑 / 从学校 / 市
中心 / 要 / 到

→ _____

十五分钟。



<p>3.</p>	<p>吗 / 常常 / 车 / 开 / 你 / 上班</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>对啊，我每天都开车上班。</p> 
<p>4.</p>	<p>我听说那家商场没有很多人。</p> 	<p>连 / 都 / 停车场 / 没有 / 那儿 /</p> <p>对啊</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>我常常看到你去体育馆游泳。</p> 	<p>我 / 不管是 / 还是 / 夏天 / 每天 /</p> <p>都 / 冬天 / 去游泳</p> <p>→ _____</p>

<p>3.</p>	<p>吗 / 常常 / 车 / 开 / 你 / 上班</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>对啊，我每天都开车上班。</p> 
<p>4.</p>	<p>我听说那家商场没有很多人。</p> 	<p>连 / 都 / 停车场 / 没有 / 那儿 /</p> <p>对啊</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>我常常看到你去体育馆游泳。</p> 	<p>我 / 不管是 / 还是 / 夏天 / 每天 /</p> <p>都 / 冬天 / 去游泳</p> <p>→ _____</p>



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to the Textbook Narrative and select the most appropriate answers. 

1. What is the special Chinese food mentioned by Dawei in the vlog?
 - a. Chinese stew
 - b. Mapo tofu
 - c. Mongolian beef
 - d. hot pot

2. Why do Dawei and his friend decide to visit the restaurant?
 - a. Because there are many customers waiting outside of the restaurant.
 - b. Because they heard that the restaurant is popular.
 - c. Because they can practice speaking Chinese with the waiters.
 - d. Because there are various types of food to choose from.

3. How do Dawei and his friend order the food and how is the food served?
 - a. They use a tablet; food is served by a robot.
 - b. They use a menu; food is served by a robot.
 - c. They use a laptop; food is served by a waiter.
 - d. They use a cell phone; food is served by a waiter.

4. Choose the food that is NOT ordered by Dawei and his friend for the meal:
 - a. soup base
 - b. chicken
 - c. greens
 - d. potato slices



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to the Textbook Narrative and select the most appropriate answers. 

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 - d. They use a cell phone; food is served by a waiter.

4. Choose the food that is NOT ordered by Dawei and his friend for the meal:
 - a. soup base
 - b. chicken
 - c. greens
 - d. potato slices

5. Which one of the following is INCORRECT about Dawei and his friend's experience at the restaurant?
- a. They were told to wait for one hour in the line.
 - b. They watched a face-changing performance.
 - c. They kept eating for more than three hours.
 - d. They ate meat as well as vegetables.
6. Based on Dawei's comments on the restaurant, which statement below is correct?
- a. Even though the restaurant is popular, he doesn't recommend it.
 - b. The face-changing performance lasted for two hours.
 - c. The food portion was small, and they finished it all.
 - d. The food is authentic and fair-priced.

Interpretive

B Listen to the narrative, and then mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 

- 1. () Xiaomei heard from her sister that there is a newly opened Chinese restaurant.
- 2. () It took Xiaomei and her sister fifteen minutes to arrive at the restaurant by car.
- 3. () The restaurant is quite popular, even though there are no customers waiting in a line outside.
- 4. () Customers need to use their cell phones and scan QR codes to order food.
- 5. () Xiaomei and her sister ordered sour and spicy cabbage.
- 6. () They ordered too much food and they ate for more than two hours.
- 7. () Xiaomei thinks the food in the restaurant is authentic and the portion of each dish is big.
- 8. () Xiaomei recommends the restaurant to people who like spicy food.

Interpretive

- C** Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____

2. Dialogue 2: _____

3. Dialogue 3: _____

4. Dialogue 4: _____

5. Dialogue 5: _____

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

- A** Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

- B** Complete the dialogues using potential complement structure “Verb 得……” and “Verb 不……” based on your real experience. Record each response with a technology tool.

1. A: 这儿有五十个饺子，你吃得下吗？

B: _____。

2. A: 这么多果汁，你喝得完吗？

B: _____。

3. A: 这个教室不大，我们一共有 30 个学生，坐得下吗？

B: _____。

4. A: 那个老师的历史课很难, 你听得懂吗?

B: _____。

5. A: 这个电影太长了, 我们今天晚上看得完吗?

B: _____。

6. A: 中文说唱不太容易, 你学得会吗?

B: _____。

Presentational

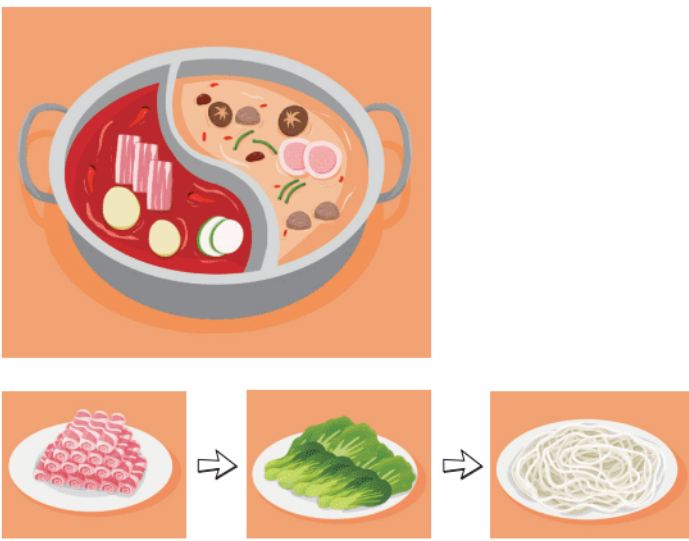
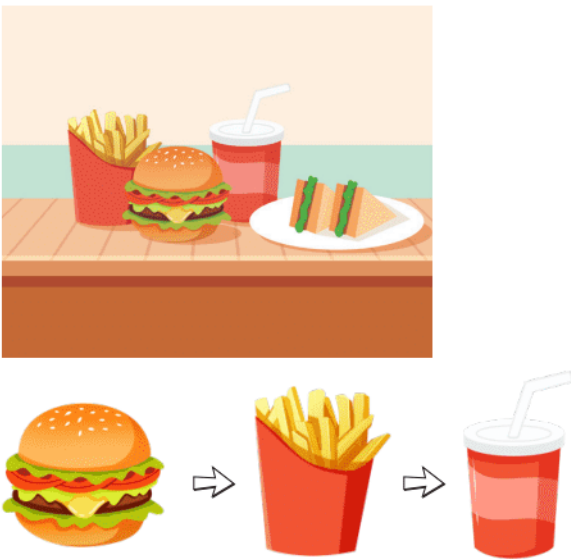
C The table below indicates what 小明 and 小英 prefer to do in different scenarios. Use “先……, 然后……, 最后……” to describe each scenario and what he does in it. Record each response with a technology tool.

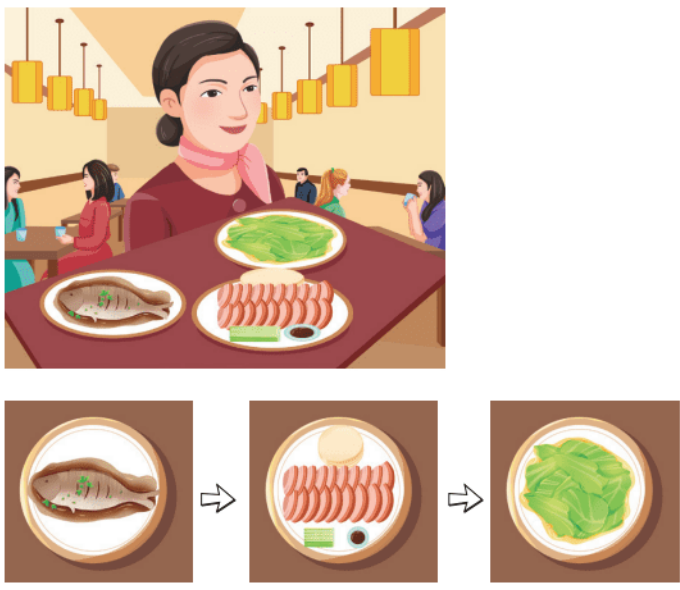
Example



去学校的时候,

小明一般先走路, 然后坐地铁, 最后骑共享单车。

<p>1.</p>		<p>_____ 的时候,</p> <p>小明 _____</p> <p>_____。</p>
<p>2.</p>		<p>_____ 的时候,</p> <p>小明 _____</p> <p>_____。</p>
<p>3.</p>		<p>_____ 以后,</p> <p>小英 _____</p> <p>_____。</p>

<p>4.</p> 	<p>_____ 的时候,</p> <p>小英 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____。</p>
--	--

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. _____ 你们昨天看电影看了多久?
2. _____ 你是什么时候去那家店打卡的?
3. _____ 天啊! 怎么这么多客人在排队?
4. _____ 听说这家火锅店是用机器人上菜的。
5. _____ 这儿有两个汉堡, 你还吃得下吗?
6. _____ 今天我看了一个很特别的表演,
你猜是什么?
7. _____ 你最喜欢喝什么样的茶?

- a. 对呀, 这家餐馆真火。
- b. 我们看了两个多小时。
- c. 是变脸, 对吗?
- d. 当然是又酸又冰的!
- e. 是上个星期五去打卡的。
- f. 真的吗? 好酷啊!
- g. 我已经饱了, 真的吃
不下了。

Interpretive

B Read the vlog script and then answer the questions.



大家好，我是阿福。最近上海开了三家非常火的店，今天我带你们去看一看！

1

天啊，这么多客人在排队。这家店的火锅非常火，这样的火锅要两百块钱，你们觉得贵还是便宜？我觉得挺便宜的，而且这个火锅又辣又好吃。我非常推荐！

2

哇，这里不用排队。我现在点一个汉堡，一个薯条，一共八十一块钱。我觉得有一点儿贵，但是这家餐馆的服务很好，汉堡的味道也不错。你看，牛肉很多，薯条咸咸的。这家店还不错，我很推荐。

3

啊，为什么没有人在排队？刚才服务员告诉我，要先在网上下单，再等一个小时，最后来奶茶（nǎichá, milk tea）店喝奶茶。真不方便！等了一个多小时，我终于买到奶茶了，这两杯奶茶一共六十块钱。我不太推荐，真的又贵又不好喝。

1. Based on the description of the three stores, find out what store it is, what the vlogger has purchased, and the prices of the items. Please write the letter of the corresponding picture and descriptions in the box below.

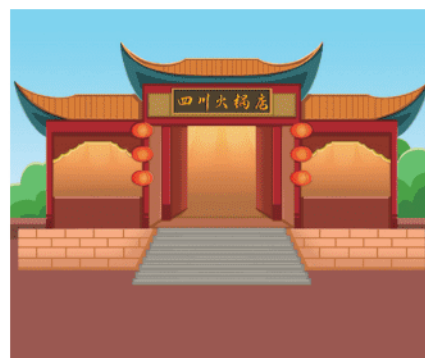
	第一家	第二家	第三家
什么店？			
点了什么？			
多少钱？			
推荐吗？			



A



B



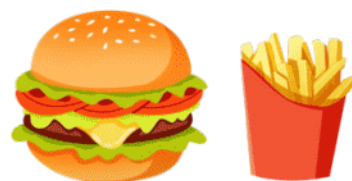
C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

2. Read the description of the first store again and then answer the following questions.

(1) How popular is this store?

- a. It is not popular at all, because there are no customers.
- b. It is popular, but there are no customers waiting.
- c. It is popular, and many customers are waiting.
- d. The store has to ask customers to leave because it's too popular.

(2) What does the vlogger think of the food?

- a. It's too pricey.
- b. It's pretty cheap but it's not tasty.
- c. It's spicy and tasty.
- d. It's expensive but tasty.

3. Read the description of the second store again and then answer the following questions.

(1) What is the correct comment on the restaurant according to the vlogger?

- a. It is not popular and the service is very good.
- b. You don't need to wait in line.
- c. The service is not good.
- d. They serve spicy food.

(2) What does the vlogger think of the food?

- a. It's very pricey.
- b. It's a bit pricey but there is a lot of beef.
- c. It's cheap but it tastes bad.
- d. It's cheap and tasty.

4. Read the description of the third store again and then answer the following questions.

(1) Which one is correct according to the description?

- a. Customers need to use cell phones to place orders.
- b. You need to wait in line outside.
- c. The waiter asked the vlogger to leave.
- d. It took the vlogger two hours to get what he wanted.

(2) What does the vlogger think of the experience?

- a. There were many customers waiting in line
- b. It's very pricey and inconvenient.
- c. The vlogger recommends it highly.
- d. It's pretty convenient to order.

Interpretive

C Read the dialogue between 小美 and 文文, and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

小美：中国城开了一家新的饺子馆，听说你昨天去打卡了！

文文：对呀，这家饺子馆特别火。我到那儿的时候，有很多客人在排队呢。

小美：你排队排了多久？

文文：我排了一个多小时才轮到我。

小美：天啊！太久了！饺子的味道怎么样？

文文：味道非常地道，又香又美味。

小美：这家饺子馆应该有很多种不一样的饺子吧！

文文：对，什么样的饺子都有。如果你想吃素，你可以点素饺子。你喜欢吃肉的话，那就点这家最有名的牛肉饺子。

小美：那价格应该很贵吧！

文文：我觉得很便宜，一盘饺子有二十五个，只要十五美元。饺子又多又大，最后我都吃不下了。

小美：所以你一定很推荐我去那儿吃吧！

文文：对！要是你去这家饭馆，别忘了说我的名字，可以免费呢！

小美：哇，我不用付钱吗？

文文：……你得付。但是下次我去吃的时候，就不用付钱了。

1. () 小美 heard that 文文 visited the newly opened dumpling restaurant last weekend.
2. () The dumpling restaurant was popular and many customers were waiting outside.
3. () 文文 waited for exactly one hour to get in.
4. () According to 文文, the dumplings were authentic and tasty.
5. () The restaurant only sells dumplings with meat.
6. () The dumpling dishes are pricey and with small portions.
7. () 文文 couldn't finish eating the dumplings.
8. () If 小美 visits the dumpling restaurant and uses 文文's name, 小美 will get a free meal.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words in the box below to complete the sentences.

打卡 最后 吃不下 多 推荐 等 不得了

1. A: 听说你和好朋友去看变脸表演了。
B: 对呀, 我们看了一个 _____ 小时, 挺好玩的。
2. A: 学校旁边开了一家新的餐馆, 非常火。
B: 那我们这个周末去 _____ 吧!
3. A: 我很 _____ 你们来这个火锅店吃。
B: 好, 下次我去尝一尝。
4. A: 你知道怎么吃火锅吗?
B: 当然! 先涮肉, 再涮菜, _____ 放面条。

5. A: 我们再加一盘烤鸭吧!

B: 别加了, 我已经 _____ 了。

6. A: _____ 下课以后, 我们就去中国城吃饭吧!

B: 下次吧! 我累得 _____, 我想回家睡觉。

Interpersonal

B Imagine that you have just transferred to a school in China, and you have been experiencing success and struggles. Use potential complement structures “Verb 得……” and “Verb 不……” to complete the dialogue.

1. A: 你的教室大不大? 坐得下二十个人吗?

B: _____

2. A: 午饭时间够吗? 你吃得完吗?

B: _____

3. A: 你的中文课怎么样? 你听得懂吗?

B: _____

4. A: 你的数学功课多不多? 你做得完吗?

B: _____

5. A: 你的英文课怎么样? 你学得会吗?

B: _____

6. A: 你的老师多大? 你猜得到吗?

B: _____

Interpersonal

C Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

最 / 什么 / 你 / 爱 / 吃 / 菜
→ 你最爱吃什么菜?

我最爱吃北京烤鸭。



1.

来 / 第一次 / 中国城 / 我 / 这是 /
吃火锅

→ _____

哇，那你喜欢火锅吗？



2.

用 / 点菜 / 是 / 的 / 什么 / 你们

→ _____

我们是用平板电脑点菜的。



3.

什么样的 / 最 / 火锅 / 你 / 吃 /
喜欢

→ _____

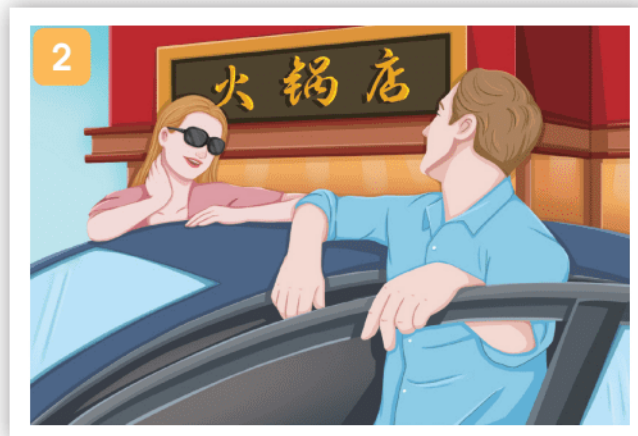
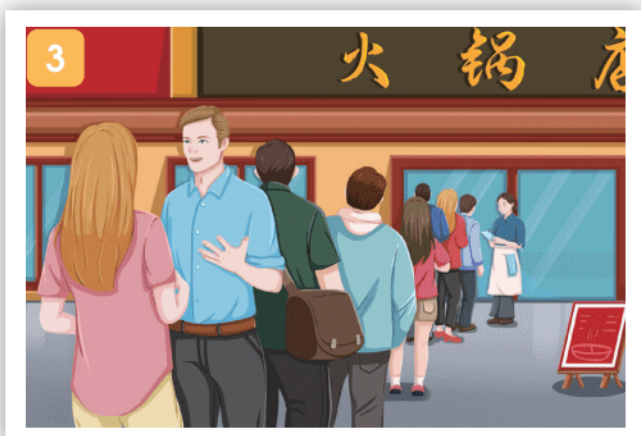
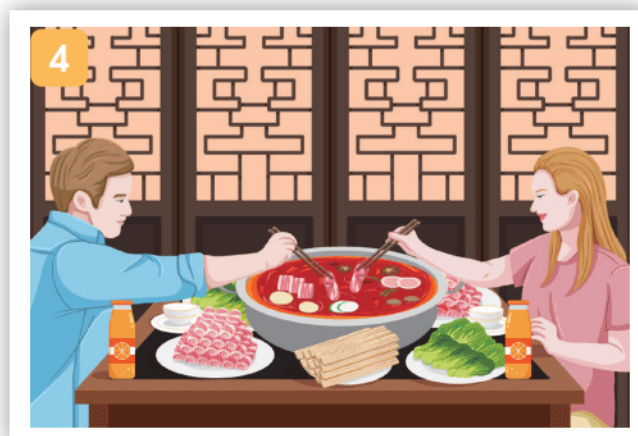
我最喜欢吃辣的火锅。



4.	<p>我们还得等一个小时。</p> 	<p>真的 / 不得了 / 得 / 我 / 饿</p> <p>→ _____</p>
5.	<p>你们看表演看了多久?</p> 	<p>多 / 了 / 一个 / 看 / 小时 / 我们</p> <p>→ _____</p>
6.	<p>你觉得这家餐馆怎么样?</p> 	<p>你们 / 吃 / 这儿 / 很推荐 / 来 / 我</p> <p>→ _____</p>

Presentational

D The four pictures below present a sequence of a story. Write a complete story based on the four images.



第七课 Lesson 7

Theme

美学艺术
Beauty and Aesthetics

Topic

电影和音乐
Film and Music



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. What did the host provide when the guests entered the house?
 - a. hot tea
 - b. snacks
 - c. hangers
 - d. slippers

2. How do they know about the movie?
 - a. They heard about it from Chinese friends.
 - b. They read a review on the Internet.
 - c. It was suggested by a teacher.
 - d. They heard about it from their parents.

3. Which comment of the movie is NOT mentioned by the speakers?
 - a. The background music is great.
 - b. The ending is touching.
 - c. The plot is funny.
 - d. The actors perform well.

4. What did Dawei search online?
 - a. which movie they should watch
 - b. reviews of the movie
 - c. how to make shadow puppets
 - d. what instruments are in the movie

5. According to information they found online, what color is NOT used often on shadow puppets?
 - a. red
 - b. yellow
 - c. blue
 - d. white

6. Which statement is INCORRECT?
 - a. Since the parents are not home, they can do whatever they want.
 - b. It is necessary to use all the colors to make the shadow puppets of Monkey King.
 - c. They use modern instruments to add background music.
 - d. They are going to perform for classmates in Chinese class.

Interpretive

B

Listen to the dialogues commenting on the movies. Select the movie mentioned, and use the table to take notes. Then answer the following multiple-choice questions.



A



B



C



D



E



F

1. Dialogue 1

电影：_____

剧情	结局	演员	评分	背景音乐	配音	推荐
						<div> </div>

Which statement is INCORRECT?

- a. The woman likes the characters but did not enjoy the movie.
- b. The rating on the internet is not as high as the man expected.
- c. Although the woman did not enjoy the movie, she will still recommend it to friends.
- d. The background music is not good, and the plot is not interesting.

2. Dialogue 2

电影：_____

剧情	结局	演员	评分	背景音乐	配音	推荐
						 

Which statement is INCORRECT?

- a. The man thinks the movie is touching.
- b. The family in the movie does not want to tell the truth.
- c. This man has learned a lot about the differences between Chinese and American culture.
- d. The man thinks the family in the movie should not tell the truth.

3. Dialogue 3

电影：_____

剧情	结局	演员	评分	背景音乐	配音	推荐
						 

Which statement is INCORRECT?

- a. The character in the movie would like to open a noodle store.
- b. The character in the movie learns how to do kung fu.
- c. The woman thinks the plot and dubbing are hilarious.
- d. The ending of the movie is happy.

4. Dialogue 4

电影：_____

剧情	结局	演员	评分	背景音乐	配音	推荐
						 

Which statement is INCORRECT?

- The rating of the movie is high.
- The man already knew the history of this traditional culture.
- The man thinks men and women should be equal.
- The actors acted well in the movie.

5. Dialogue 5

电影：_____

剧情	结局	演员	评分	背景音乐	配音	推荐
						 

Which statement is INCORRECT?

- The man does not want to see a children's movie.
- The woman recommends the movie to the man.
- The plot is pretty similar to the story that the woman already knew.
- The movie is made by computers.

6. Dialogue 6

电影：_____

剧情	结局	演员	评分	背景音乐	配音	推荐
						 

Which statement is INCORRECT?

- a. The man will not recommend the movie.
- b. The man watched this movie in Chinese class.
- c. The man wants to learn how to play the guzheng after watching the movie.
- d. The woman has seen some movies like this recently.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

- A** Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 

Interpersonal

- B** You are speaker B. Complete the dialogue based on your friend A's questions with the structure “(Subject) 想/要 verb 什么 + (object), 就 verb 什么 + (object).” Record each response with a technology tool.

A: 妈妈的生日派对是这个星期天。我们要做什么?

B: _____

A: 你觉得我们要找什么人参加派对?

B: _____

A: 如果我们请妈妈吃饭, 你觉得要吃什么?

B: _____

A: 吃完饭以后, 我们可以去看电影, 你推荐什么电影?

B: _____

A: 我们要买什么送给妈妈?

B: _____

A: 那我们下午一起去市中心逛街, 我们去哪儿?

B: _____

A: 你怎么什么主意都没有! 我自己想吧!

Interpersonal

C Answer the questions with the structure “An attribute + 的 + subject or object.” Record each response with a technology tool.

• Example •

A: 你爱看谁跳的舞?

B: 我爱看老师跳的舞。

1. 你想吃谁做的菜?
2. 你想看哪个演员演的电影?
3. 你想穿在哪儿买的衣服?
4. 你喜欢听谁唱的歌?
5. 离你家最近的中国餐馆怎么样?
6. 你最想去的大学在哪儿?
7. 学校里人最多的社团是哪一个?
8. 你最想看的电影是哪一部?

三、阅读 Reading

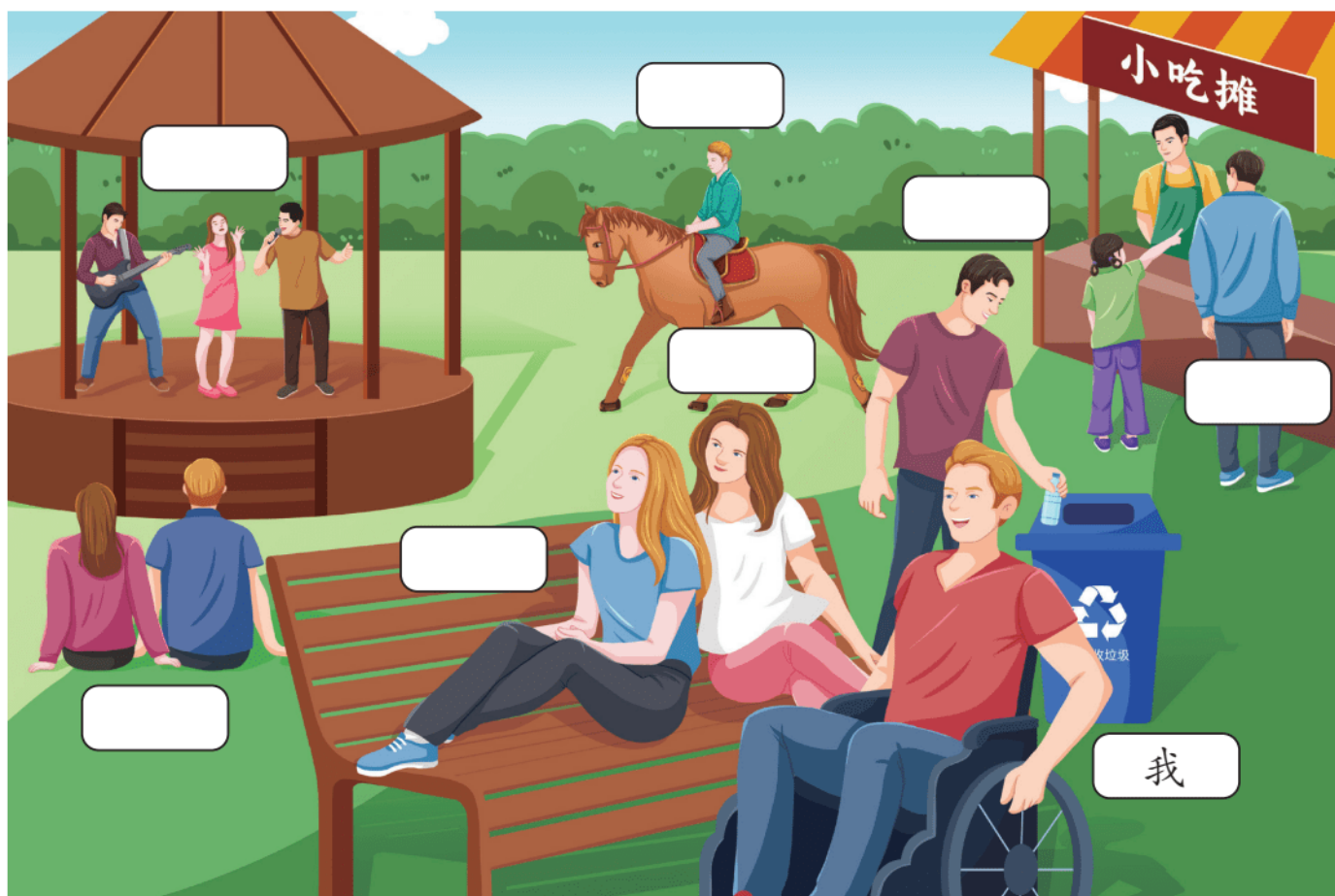
Interpretive

A You are visiting your friend's house. Read the following sentences and write the numbers in the blanks to rearrange the sentences into a logical dialogue.

- 1 _____ 你们来了啊! 请进请进!
- _____ 哇! 你家好大, 好漂亮!
- _____ 谢谢。你爸妈不在家吗?
- _____ 谢谢! 来, 这儿有拖鞋。
- _____ 什么都可以。
- _____ 他们出门了。你们想喝点儿什么?

Interpretive

B Who are they? Read the dialogue below and write who they are in Chinese characters in the box. Write down N/A for strangers. Then complete the exercise about relative clauses below.



男：你看！这是我家人的照片。我们上个周末一起去附近的公园玩了。

女：这是谁？

男：这个穿蓝色衣服的人是我妹妹。

女：坐在你妹妹旁边的人是你妈妈吧？

男：不是，她是我阿姨。她和叔叔上个周末来我们家玩。你看！那个跟孩子一起买东西的人就是我叔叔。他的孩子很可爱。

女：那个正在骑马的人是谁？

男：那是我哥哥。他很喜欢在公园骑马。

女：那你爸妈没跟你们一起去吗？

男：那两个在听音乐会的人就是我爸妈啊！我爸爸穿蓝色的衣服，我妈妈穿红色的衣服。

女：那个丢垃圾的人是谁？

男：我不知道。

Underline all the relative clauses in the dialogue. Label those sentences with the letters that represent the meaning.

- A. the person riding a horse
- B. the person throwing garbage
- C. the person wearing a blue shirt
- D. the person buying stuff with children
- E. two people listening to the concert
- F. the person sitting next to your sister

Interpretive

 Read the dialogue below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

男：你在做什么？

女：我在练习弹古筝！我们中文课要拍一个皮影戏的视频，这个周末我要帮这个皮影戏加背景音乐。

男：哇！你真厉害！不管是古筝还是钢琴，你都会！

女：你看过皮影戏吗？

男：看过！我在网上看过一个孙悟空的皮影戏，太精彩了！你会做皮影吗？

女：我会啊！我是自己看视频学的。你想试一试吗？我找一下我看过的那个视频。

男：可是我不知道要做什么。

女：你想做什么就做什么！

男：那我属羊，我就做一只中国传统特色的羊吧！

女：好啊！这里有不同的颜色，你想用什么颜色就用什么颜色。

男：我选黄色、蓝色、白色和黑色吧！那谁可以配音？

女：你自己就行了！那我们一起想一下新的剧情，加了你，一定会更好玩！

1. () The woman was making a shadow puppet when the man asked her.
2. () The woman can play the erhu and the piano.
3. () The woman is going to record a video of a shadow puppet show.
4. () The man has seen a shadow puppet show before.
5. () The woman has learned how to make shadow puppets in Chinese class.
6. () The man is going to make a shadow puppet of his favorite animal.
7. () The man used all different colors.
8. () The man is going to dub for the show.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Look at the pictures and use “(Subject) 想/要 (verb) 什么 + (object), 就 (verb) 什么 + (object).” to answer the questions in characters.

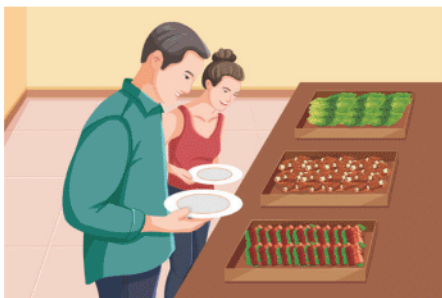
Example



A: 饺子里可以包什么肉?

B: 你想包什么肉就包什么肉。

1.



A: 这些菜看起来都很好吃! 我要吃什么?

B: _____

2.



A: 火锅里可以放什么?

B: _____

3.



A: 爸爸, 我可以买什么?

B: _____

4.		<p>A: 我们要看什么电影?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
5.		<p>A: 我们现在要去哪儿玩?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

Presentational

B Combine the two short sentences into one with the “An attribute + 的 + object or subject” structure. The highlighted part is the object or subject you are going to describe.

	Sentences	Rephrase
Example:	这是阿姨的 手机 。 阿姨上星期买了那个手机。	➡这是阿姨上星期买的 手机 。
1.	叔叔买了 蔬菜 。 阿姨喜欢吃那些蔬菜。	➡
2.	我看到了一个 古筝 。 姐姐以前弹那个古筝。	➡

3.	我昨天晚上没喝酸辣汤。 妈妈做了那碗酸辣汤。	➡
4.	我不认识那个人。 他穿黄色T恤衫。	➡
5.	你记得王老师吗? 她去年教我们数学。	➡
Example:	裙子很贵。 我在网上买了那条裙子。	➡我在网上买的裙子很贵。
6.	视频很搞笑。 大卫拍了那个视频。	
7.	电影很精彩。 我们上星期看了电影。	
8.	公园有很多人在运动。 我常常去公园。	
9.	那个人不喜欢看感人的电影。 他会拉二胡。	
10.	那家餐馆在打折吗? 餐馆在网上很火。	

Interpersonal

C Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

今天 / 家 / 在 / 你爸妈 / 吗
→ 你爸妈今天在家吗?

他们今天不在家。



1.

你喜欢看什么样的电影?



喜欢 / 我 / 剧情 / 看 / 电影 / 很精彩的

→ _____

2.

你会什么传统乐器?



古筝 / 我 / 会 / 弹

→ _____

<p>3.</p>	<p>哇! 你家好漂亮!</p> 	<p>有 / 谢谢 / 来 / 拖鞋 / 这儿</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>明天我们看什么电影?</p> 	<p>看 / 想 / 什么 / 看 / 就 / 什么 / 你</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>皮影戏常用什么颜色?</p> 	<p>是 / 常用的 / 网上说 / 皮影戏 / 颜色 / 红色</p> <p>→ _____</p>



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 2 and select the most appropriate answers. 

1. Where did they go?
 - a. karaoke
 - b. restaurant
 - c. Moli's home
 - d. movie theater

2. What song did Dawei request?
 - a. a Chinese song
 - b. a hip-hop song
 - c. a most popular song
 - d. a song sung by a pop group

3. Who is Yingzi's favorite singer?
 - a. a pop group from Korea
 - b. a pop group from China
 - c. an American singer
 - d. a rock band

4. Which statement below is wrong about TFBOYS?
 - a. They are young.
 - b. They are not famous anymore.
 - c. They are energetic.
 - d. Yingzi knows how to sing their songs.

5. Which statement below is correct about the song “Zhōngguóhuà”?
- a. Dawei doesn’t like this style.
 - b. This is a rock song.
 - c. The song is slow.
 - d. The lyrics contain tongue twisters that they have learned.
6. What song will Moli request?
- a. An English rock song.
 - b. A rock song with Peking opera and hip-hop.
 - c. A rock song with rap and Peking opera.
 - d. A rock song with rap and hip-hop.

Interpretive

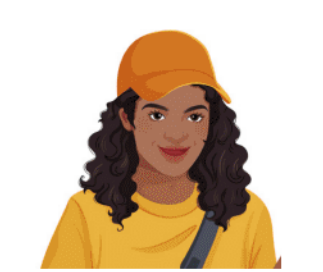
B Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____
2. Dialogue 2: _____
3. Dialogue 3: _____
4. Dialogue 4: _____
5. Dialogue 5: _____

Interpretive

C Listen to four dialogues and write down letters that represent the music genre each person mentioned in the dialogues under their photos. 🎧

 <p>A</p>	 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	 <p>D</p>
 <p>E</p>	 <p>F</p>	 <p>G</p>	 <p>H</p>

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

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 🎧

1. () The girl wants to learn an English rap song.
2. () The rap that the girl is listening to is catchy.
3. () The boy thinks the rhythm of rap is too fast.
4. () The boy enjoys pop music or hip-hop music.
5. () The boy thinks the lyrics of rock music are fun.
6. () The girl invites the boy to go to a classical music concert.
7. () The concert has lots of new singers.
8. () The boy is a fan of a rock group.

二、口语 Speaking

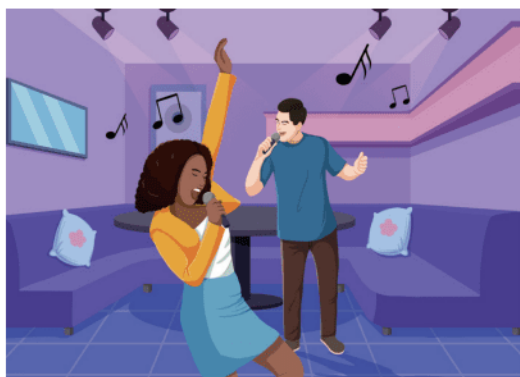
Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

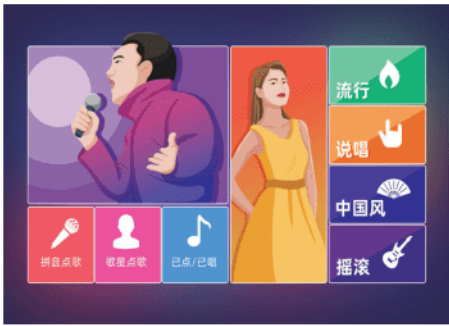
B Look at the pictures and use the expression “A 或者/或 B” to answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool.

Example



A: 你想什么时候去 KTV ?

B: 我想星期三或者星期五去 KTV。

1.		<p>A: 你想点什么歌?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
2.		<p>A: 你想哪一天去听演唱会?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
3.		<p>A: 这家餐馆可以用什么付钱?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
4.		<p>A: 你要买什么东西?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
5.		<p>A: 你平常怎么来学校?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. ____ 这儿有什么歌?
2. ____ 你想点什么歌?
3. ____ 你有没有喜欢的歌手?
4. ____ 你喜欢什么风格的音乐?
5. ____ 你刚刚听的歌是谁唱的?
6. ____ 你为什么喜欢听这首歌?
7. ____ 这个歌手的歌是什么风格的?

- a. 有啊, 我最喜欢的歌手叫那英。
- b. 他的歌都是流行音乐, 节奏轻快, 旋律也很好听。
- c. 是加油男孩唱的, 他们是很火的偶像团体。
- d. 我想点中文歌或者英文歌。
- e. 因为这首歌的歌词很有趣。
- f. 这儿什么歌都有!
- g. 我喜欢嘻哈或者摇滚音乐。

Interpretive

B Read the four album covers and match the album with its music genre by writing down the letter to the corresponding music genre.



1. Rap _____
2. Chinese style _____
3. Pop _____
4. Rock _____

Interpretive

C Read the descriptions of four songs and answer the following questions.



这首歌是筷子兄弟的《小苹果》，是一首很红的流行歌。这首歌的旋律和歌词很洗脑，节奏也很轻快。如果你去中国的话，你会发现 (fāxiàn, find out) 很多中国人都会唱这首歌。



这首歌叫《江南》，是中国风的流行音乐。虽然节奏有点儿慢，可是歌手唱得特别好听。这首歌还加了中国的传统乐器——古筝。

注释 Notes

① 江南 Jiāngnán: Jiangnan (regions south of the Yangtze River)



这是一首摇滚，叫《孙悟空》，是五月天乐队 (yuèduì, band) 唱的。节奏很快，旋律也很不错，歌词说的是孙悟空，特别有意思。



热狗是中国很火的一个说唱歌手，他唱了一首歌，叫《再见 Hip-Hop》，很有名。如果你想听中国的说唱音乐，一定要听热狗的歌。

1. According to each person's music preference, please recommend them a Chinese song by writing the name of the song under their description.

			
我从来没听过中国的说唱音乐，中国有没有好听的说唱？	中国最火的流行歌是哪一首？我想学一学。	我爱摇滚音乐，什么摇滚我都喜欢。	我听说中国风的音乐很不错，节奏很慢，旋律很好听。
🎵 《 》	🎵 《 》	🎵 《 》	🎵 《 》

2. Mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

- (1) () 《小苹果》 is not a popular song in China.
- (2) () The lyrics and melody of 《小苹果》 is catchy.
- (3) () 《江南》 is a rap song.
- (4) () 《江南》 is played with Chinese traditional instruments.
- (5) () 《孙悟空》 is a rock song.
- (6) () The rhythm of 《孙悟空》 is not fast.
- (7) () 《再见 Hip-Hop》 is sung by a popular Chinese rapper.
- (8) () 《再见 Hip-Hop》 is a famous rock song.

Interpretive

D Read the story of MC Jin and select the most appropriate answers.

MC Jin 欧阳靖 (Ōuyáng Jìng) 是一个有名的美国说唱歌手。他的爸爸妈妈是中国香港 (Xiānggǎng, Hong Kong) 人。小时候，他们家在迈阿密 (Mài'āmì, Miami) 开了一家中餐馆。放学以后，他常常在餐馆帮他爸爸妈妈洗碗。

中学的时候，他开始喜欢嘻哈和说唱音乐，常常在学校练习说唱。十八岁的时候，他想做一个说唱歌手，所以他去参加嘻哈音乐比赛《Freestyle 星期五》。他在比赛里的表现非常精彩，所以在美国越来越多人开始喜欢他。2017 年，他参加《中国有嘻哈》，这是中国很火很流行的音乐节目 (jiémù, program)。因为他的表演很精彩，所以现在他在中国也有很多粉丝。他影响 (yǐngxiǎng, influence) 了很多中国年轻人。现在，越来越多的中国人也开始喜欢嘻哈和说唱音乐了。

1. Where are MC Jin's parents originally from?
 - a. New York
 - b. Seattle
 - c. Miami
 - d. Hong Kong

2. What do MC Jin's parents do for a living?
 - a. sing
 - b. own a Chinese restaurant
 - c. own a shop
 - d. own a company

3. When did MC Jin start liking hip-hop and rap?
 - a. when he was eighteen years old
 - b. when he was in pre-kindergarten
 - c. when he was in middle school
 - d. when he was in high school

4. Why did MC Jin participate in the program "Freestyle Friday"?
 - a. He wanted to be a rapper.
 - b. He wanted to be famous.
 - c. They invited him.
 - d. He wanted to earn money.

5. What happened after he participated in the program "Freestyle Friday"?
 - a. He won a plane ticket.
 - b. He won lots of fans.
 - c. He earned lots of money.
 - d. He made a new album.

6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
 - a. Many Chinese people don't like hip-hop music.
 - b. "China Has Hip-Hop" is a very popular music program in China.
 - c. MC Jin performs really well in "China Has Hip-Hop."
 - d. MC Jin won lots of fans in China because of "China Has Hip-Hop."

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words in the box below to complete the sentences.

从来没……过 什么……都…… 不但……也……
或者 不管……还是…… 连……都…… 还是

1. A: 你喜欢听嘻哈 _____ 摇滚?

B: 嘻哈和摇滚, 我都喜欢。

2. A: 为什么你常常听这首歌?

B: 因为这首歌 _____ 旋律很洗脑, 歌词 _____ 很有趣。

3. A: 你唱过卡拉 OK 吗?

B: 我 _____ 唱 _____。

4. A: 他的音乐有什么风格?

B: _____ 风格 _____ 有。

5. A: 我没有听过这首歌。

B: 你 _____ 这首歌 _____ 没有听过! 这是最近最火的一首歌。

6. A: 你会唱什么风格的歌?

B: _____ 是嘻哈 _____ 摇滚, 我都会唱。

7. A: 你想听什么音乐?

B: 我想听流行 _____ 摇滚。

Interpersonal

B Please answer the following questions. If you have done the activity, you can use “我 + time + verb + 过 + object” to specify when you did the activity. If you have never done the activity, please use “我从来没/没有 + verb 过 + object” to answer the questions.

• Example •

你去过北京吗?

→ 我 2019 年去过北京。

或者

→ 我从来没有去过北京。

1. 你吃过饺子吗?

→ _____

2. 你看过中国电影吗?

→ _____

3. 你听过中文说唱吗?

→ _____

4. 你去过中国吗?

→ _____

5. 你唱过中国风的嘻哈歌吗?

→ _____

6. 你唱过卡拉 OK 吗?

→ _____

7. 你听过你的中文老师唱歌吗?

→ _____

8. 你看过皮影戏吗?

→ _____

9. 你看过中国风的表演吗?

→ _____

10. 你听过摇滚演唱会吗?

→ _____

Interpersonal

C Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

吗 / 唱 / 你 / OK / 卡拉 / 过
→ 你唱过卡拉 OK 吗?

我从来没唱过卡拉 OK。



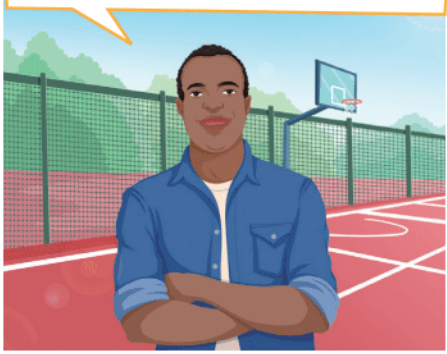
1.

这家 / 真 / 环境 / 不错 / 的 / KTV

→ _____

是啊，我们快点歌吧。



<p>2.</p>	<p>韩国偶像团体 / 的 / 最近 / 什么 / 有 / 很红 → _____</p>	<p>我不知道，我很少听韩国的流行音乐。</p> 
<p>3.</p>	<p>风格 / 的 / 喜欢 / 你 / 音乐 / 什么 → _____</p>	<p>我喜欢嘻哈和说唱音乐。</p> 
<p>4.</p>	<p>你为什么喜欢这首歌?</p> 	<p>节奏 / 这首歌 / 很轻快 / 因为 / 的 → _____ 洗脑 / 很 / 也 / 旋律 → _____</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>你喜欢什么风格的音乐?</p> 	<p>嘻哈音乐 / 喜欢 / 我 / 或者 / 摇滚 音乐 → _____</p>

6.

你为什么喜欢加油男孩?



他们 / 因为 / 又 / 青春 / 有活力 / 又

→ _____

Presentational

D The four pictures below present a sequence of a story. Write a complete story based on the four images.



[illegible]

第八课 Lesson 8

Theme

个人与社群认同
Personal and Public Identities

Topic

运动比赛
Sports Game



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. What game do Dawei and Li Ming plan to watch tonight?
 - a. a basketball game between China and Korea
 - b. a soccer game between China and Korea
 - c. a basketball game between China and the USA
 - d. a soccer game between China and the USA
2. Which team will Li Ming cheer for?
 - a. Team China
 - b. Team USA
 - c. neither of the two teams
 - d. both teams

3. What is Dawei's prediction of the result of the game?
 - a. Team China will win.
 - b. Team USA will win.
 - c. Team Korea will win.
 - d. The two teams will tie.

4. Which statement is correct about Lin Shuhao?
 - a. Lin is a celebrity player in Team China.
 - b. Chinese Americans are proud of Lin.
 - c. Lin is not one of the main players in Team USA.
 - d. Lin's position is power forward.

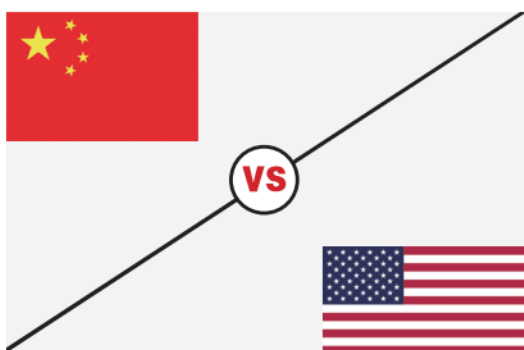
5. Why does Team China lead the game in the first half?
 - a. because Team China has celebrity players
 - b. because Team USA doesn't have good center players
 - c. because Team China's main players shoot hoops fast and accurately
 - d. because Team USA underestimates the opponent

6. According to Li Ming, which statement is INCORRECT?
 - a. Team China won the game because every player is a hero.
 - b. The result of the game is not that important.
 - c. Team USA played much better in the second half.
 - d. What matters most is team spirit.

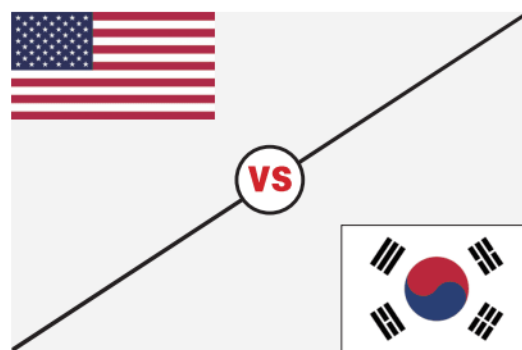
7. Who won the bet and what is the prize?
 - a. Dawei, recyclable water bottle
 - b. Yingzi, bubble tea
 - c. Li Ming, recyclable water bottle
 - d. Dawei, bubble tea

Interpretive

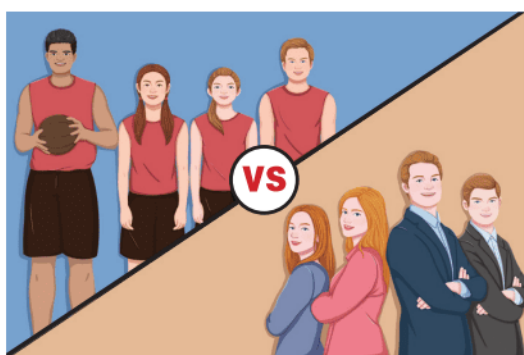
B Listen to the four dialogues and write down the letter that represents the teams mentioned in each dialogue on the line. Then complete the following multiple-choice questions. 🎧



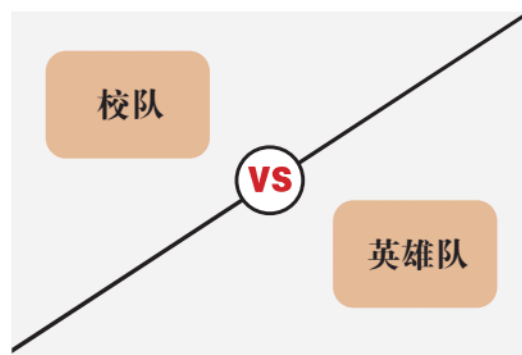
A



B



C



D

1. Dialogue 1: _____
2. Dialogue 2: _____
3. Dialogue 3: _____
4. Dialogue 4: _____

Listen to dialogue 1 again and then select the most appropriate answers.

5. When is the game and what game is it according to the dialogue?
 - a. tomorrow afternoon; shooting hoops basketball game
 - b. today in the afternoon; soccer game
 - c. tomorrow morning; soccer game
 - d. today in the afternoon; shooting hoops basketball game

6. Which statement is INCORRECT?

- a. The girl didn't know about the game until she talked to the man.
- b. The boy decides not to cheer for any team.
- c. The game is expected to be exciting.
- d. The girl will cheer for both teams.

Listen to dialogue 2 again and then select the most appropriate answers.

7. Which team will win the game according to the boy?

- a. Team USA
- b. Team Korea
- c. Team China
- d. Team Students

8. Which statement is INCORRECT?

- a. The boy believes Team USA is much better than the other team.
- b. The girl believes Team Korea is also strong and shouldn't be underestimated.
- c. There is a star player on Team Korea.
- d. The girl believes the star player may not play well.

Listen to dialogue 3 again and then select the most appropriate answers.

9. How many points did Team China get in the first half of the game?

- a. 13 points
- b. 23 points
- c. 30 points
- d. 33 points

10. Which statement is INCORRECT?

- a. The girl doesn't know the results of the game.
- b. The main players of Team China shoot hoops fast and well.
- c. Team China fell behind in the second half of the game
- d. Team USA played badly in the second half of the game.

Listen to dialogue 4 again and then select the most appropriate answers.

11. Which team plays better at the beginning of the game?
 - a. Team Teachers
 - b. Team Heroes
 - c. Team China
 - d. Team USA

12. Which statement is INCORRECT?
 - a. The game is exciting and intense.
 - b. Both teams play better and better in the second half.
 - c. Both the boy and the girl are happy about the game result.
 - d. The girl is proud of all the school's players.

Interpretive

 **Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).** 

1. () Moli and Yingzi watched the basketball game together last night.
2. () The game is between Team Korea and Team USA.
3. () Yingzi cheered for Team Korea during the game.
4. () Even though Team Korea played very well in the first half, they lost the game in the end.
5. () Team USA's main players are good at shooting hoops.
6. () Moli is very proud of the celebrity player in Team Korea.
7. () The celebrity player of Team USA scored 27 points in the game.
8. () Yingzi believes that the result of a game does not matter that much compared to team spirit.
9. () Moli agrees with Yingzi and she thinks it's okay for Team USA not to win the championship.
10. () Moli and Yingzi will both cheer for Team USA.

二、口语 Speaking

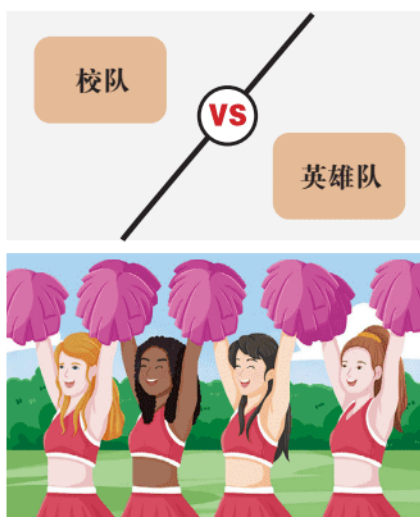
Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Presentational

B Look at the pictures and use “不管 + question word, (subject) + 都……” to describe the pictures and answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool.

Example



A: 她为哪一队加油?

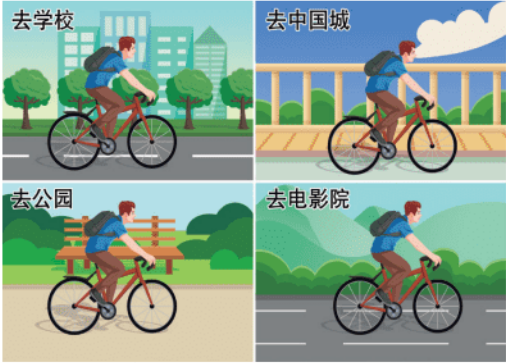
B: 不管哪一队赢, 她都为他们加油。

1.



A: 你在哪一个饭馆吃饭会点果汁?

B: _____

2.		<p>A: 谁来这家店可以讨价还价?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
3.		<p>A: 他去哪儿会骑自行车?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
4.		<p>A: 这家网店什么时候打折?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
5.		<p>A: 明天的天气可能不太好, 你会去看比赛吗?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

6.



A: 你上什么课会学到很多东西?

B: _____

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. ____ 今天晚上几点有球赛?
2. ____ 你要为哪一队加油?
3. ____ 这次比赛哪一队比较厉害?
4. ____ 我们的主力投篮投得怎么样?
5. ____ 你知道哪一个明星球员?
6. ____ 明星球员重要还是团队精神重要?
7. ____ 昨天的篮球赛怎么样?

- a. 他们投得又快又准。
- b. 林书豪, 他是我们华裔的骄傲!
- c. 昨天的篮球赛非常激烈。
- d. 美国队比较厉害, 所以拿了冠军。
- e. 八点, 你来我家一起看吧!
- f. 不管哪一队, 我都会为他们加油。
- g. 当然是团队精神最重要。

Interpretive

B The posters below were designed by three different students. Read why they designed the posters and draw lines connecting the person with the poster they designed. Then, complete the following multiple-choice questions.



1



2



3

王大明



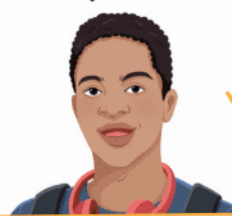
上个星期六，我们校队参加了一场篮球赛。刚开始我们落后了，但是我们的主力投篮投得又快又准，后来居上，结果拿了冠军。他们是我们学校的骄傲！

林多明



这个学期一开始就有很多新生想要参加学校的篮球队。学校篮球队准备在十一月举办(jǔbàn, to hold)新生篮球赛，赢的学生就可以参加篮球队。这次的比赛一定又激烈又好玩。

李卫



我很小的时候，就喜欢打篮球。现在上了高中，我越打越好，已经是学校篮球队的主力球员了！我知道很多人想要学怎么打篮球，但是找不到好的教练(jiàoliàn, coach)。所以我希望可以在周末做他们的教练。

Read each person's description and their posters again, and then select the most appropriate answer.

1. When does 王大明's school basketball team have the game?
 - a. this Saturday
 - b. this Sunday
 - c. last Saturday
 - d. last Sunday

2. By the first half of 王大明's school basketball game, how many points ahead of their opponents were they?
 - a. 4 points
 - b. 6 points
 - c. 10 points
 - d. 12 points

3. When do freshmen want to join the school's basketball team, according to 林多明?
 - a. at the beginning of November
 - b. as soon as the school year ends
 - c. at the beginning of this weekend
 - d. as soon as the semester starts

4. How much does it cost to watch the basketball game according to 林多明?
 - a. \$10
 - b. \$12
 - c. \$16
 - d. \$50

5. When did 李卫 become the main player for school's basketball team?
 - a. since he was a kid
 - b. since high school
 - c. just recently
 - d. starting this weekend

6. How many hours does 李卫 plan to use for coaching PER WEEKEND?
 - a. one and half hours
 - b. two hours
 - c. three hours
 - d. three and half hours

Interpretive

 Read the dialogue below and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

女：你怎么了？为什么看起来不开心？

男：我们的校篮球队又输了。

女：我听说校队的主力投篮投得又快又准，怎么会输呢？

男：对呀！我们太小看金牛队了，他们的后卫非常强，所以上半场我们很难得分。

女：那下半场呢？

男：下半场刚开始的时候，两队打得非常激烈。我们校队后来居上，非常厉害！可是金牛队越打越好，结果他们赢了。

女：难怪你这么不开心。

男：还有让我更不开心的事呢！

女：还有什么事？

男：本来我以为我们一定会赢，所以跟好朋友打赌了。

女：哎呀，那你打赌输了。

男：对呀！现在我得请他喝三杯珍珠奶茶，还得请他吃北京烤鸭呢！

1. () The man is not happy about the game.
2. () Their school's basketball team won the game.
3. () The woman heard that the guards are good at shooting hoops.
4. () The man believes that the team underestimated Golden Ox Team.
5. () The man's school team got many points in the first half.
6. () Even though the man's school team caught up, they still lost the game in the second half.
7. () The man was most upset with the game results.
8. () The man is going to treat his friend with one cup of bubble tea.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the sentences.

不管……都…… 拿 又……又…… 为……加油
跟……打赌 小看 越……越…… 本来

1. A: 这次的比赛你要 _____ 哪一队 _____ ?

B: 当然是韩国队, 我是韩国人。

2. A: 明天会下大雨, 你要去看校队的比赛吗?

B: _____ 天气怎么样, 我 _____ 会去。

3. A: 美国队很厉害, 我们不应该 _____ 他们。

B: 对, 他们的主力投篮投得 _____ 快 _____ 准。

4. A: 昨天的球赛打得怎么样?

B: 太激烈了! 韩国队 _____ 打 _____ 厉害, 最后赢了。

5. A: 我觉得美国队一定会 _____ 冠军。

B: 谁说的? 中国队也很强!

A: 那我 _____ 你 _____。

6. A: 哎呀, _____ 我以为校队会赢, 结果还是输了!

B: 是啊! 不过, 比赛的结果没那么重要。

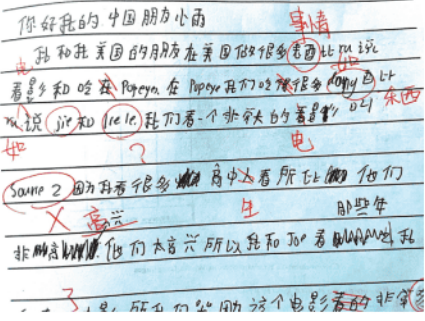
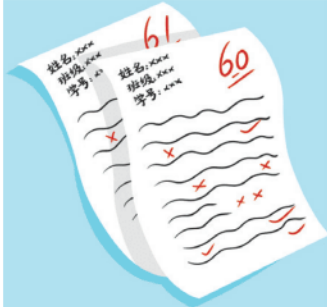
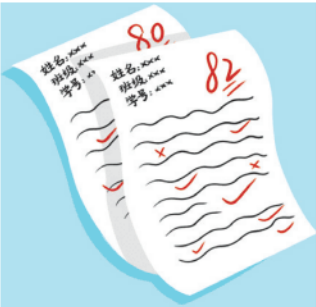
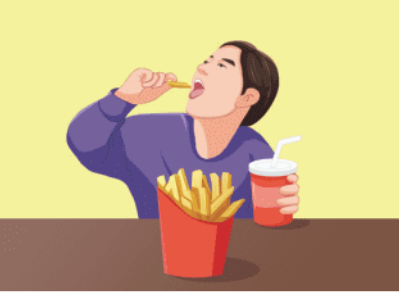
Presentational

B Read the sentences and rephrase them with the “**不管 + question word, (subject) + 都……**” structure.

	Sentences	Rephrase
Example:	中国队赢，我会为他们加油。美国队赢，我也会为他们加油。	➡ 不管哪一队赢，我都会为他们加油。
1.	买衣服，可以用手机付钱。买电脑，也可以用手机付钱。	➡
2.	天气好的时候，他们会在外面训练。天气不好的时候，他们也会在外面训练。	➡
3.	在学校吃饭，我会喝冰果汁。在家吃饭，我也会喝冰果汁。	➡
4.	新客人来买东西，可以打折。老客人来买东西，也可以打折。	➡
5.	上课的时候，大卫爱玩电脑游戏。下课的时候，大卫也爱玩电脑游戏。	➡

Presentational

C Look at the pictures and use “Subject + 越 + verb + 越 + adjective” to describe the changes of the characters.

一个月以前	一个月以后	他现在……
		<p>他现在</p> <p>_____。</p>
		<p>他现在</p> <p>_____。</p>
		<p>他现在</p> <p>_____。</p>
		<p>他现在</p> <p>_____。</p>
		<p>他现在</p> <p>_____。</p>

Presentational

D Read the dialogue between 大明 and 小美, and then choose the most appropriate phrase to complete the dialogue. Not all phrases will be used.

越学越难	越学越好	越写越好
越打越好	越做越累	越吃越多

小美：大明，以前你只吃一个汉堡，怎么现在 1. _____ 了？

大明：因为我饿得不得了，所以我得吃三个。

小美：你没有吃午饭吗？

大明：没有，因为数学功课太多了，而且学起来很不容易，真的
2. _____ 了。

小美：我同意！我做功课的时候，常常 3. _____，还没做完，
就去睡觉了。

大明：那你中文课学得怎么样？

小美：以前我写汉字写得不太好，但是我现在 4. _____，上
次我参加写字比赛，得了冠军。

大明：你真厉害！我也想得冠军。

小美：那我们下次一起打比赛，希望我们都能 5. _____。

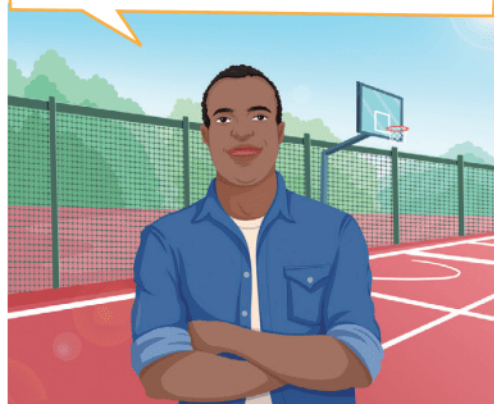
Interpersonal

E Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

最 / 哪一个 / 你 / 明星球员 / 喜欢
→ 你最喜欢哪一个明星球员?

当然是詹姆斯 (Zhānmǔsī, James), 他很厉害!



1.

你希望哪一队赢?



哪 / 赢 / 不管 / 一队 / 会 / 都 /
很开心 / 我

→ _____

2.

美国队下半场打得
怎么样?



越打 / 他们 / 越好 / 了 / 最后 / 冠
军 / 拿

→ _____

3.	<p>学校的篮球队厉害吗?</p> 	<p>的 / 投篮 / 我们 / 又快又准 / 主力 / 投得</p> <p>→ _____</p>
4.	<p>为 / 加油 / 你 / 谁 / 要</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>当然是林书豪，他是我们的骄傲。</p> 
5.	<p>晚上 / 什么 / 球赛 / 今天 / 有</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>有中国队和美国队的篮球赛。</p> 
6.	<p>团队精神 / 没有 / 比赛的 / 那么 / 结果 / 重要</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>对，每个球员都是英雄。</p> 



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 Listening

Interpretive

A Listen to the Textbook Narration and select the most appropriate answers. 

1. What is the diary about?
 - a. a basketball game
 - b. a soccer game
 - c. a football game
 - d. a volleyball game

2. When is the event?
 - a. in the morning
 - b. in the afternoon
 - c. in the evening
 - d. none of the above

3. Which statement is correct about the event?
 - a. Yingzi watched the game alone.
 - b. Yingzi's school team lost in the first half of the game.
 - c. One player on Yingzi's school team was injured.
 - d. Yingzi's school team scored first.

4. Which statement is correct about the second half of the game?
 - a. Yingzi's school team lost the game.
 - b. The other school team had 21 points at the end of the game.
 - c. Player 6 on the opposing team ran very fast.
 - d. The game was tied at one point.

5. What would Yingzi like to do next semester?

- a. join the school's football team
- b. watch more ball games
- c. join the school's cheer team
- d. play sports with friends

Interpretive

B Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____

2. Dialogue 2: _____

3. Dialogue 3: _____

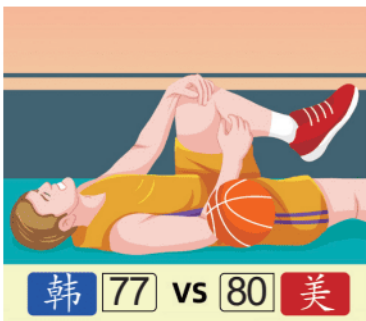
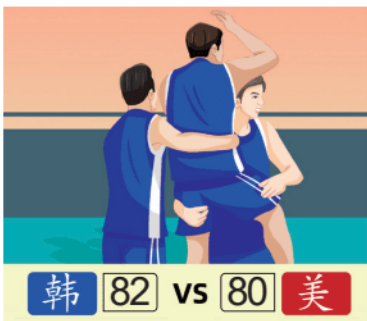
4. Dialogue 4: _____

5. Dialogue 5: _____

Interpretive

C Listen to the dialogue and select the letters of time expressions under the table to match the pictures. 🎧

			
什么时候?			

	 韩 52 vs 52 美	 韩 77 vs 80 美	 韩 82 vs 80 美
什么时候?			

- a. 下半场开始的时候
- b. 上半场打了十分钟以后
- c. 结果
- d. 比赛一开始
- e. 后来
- f. 最后五分钟的时候

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue from Interpretive C again and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 🎧

- () The boy watched the game yesterday.
- () The American team performed better at the beginning of the game.
- () The girl cheered for the Korean team because she likes the Korean team.
- () The star player of the Korean team is Korean American.
- () The girl is a fan of the star player.
- () The game was tied in the second half.
- () The American team scored more points because a Korean player got injured.
- () The American team won the game.
- () The girl invited the boy to watch games in the future.
- () They plan to eat Chinese food.

二、口语 Speaking

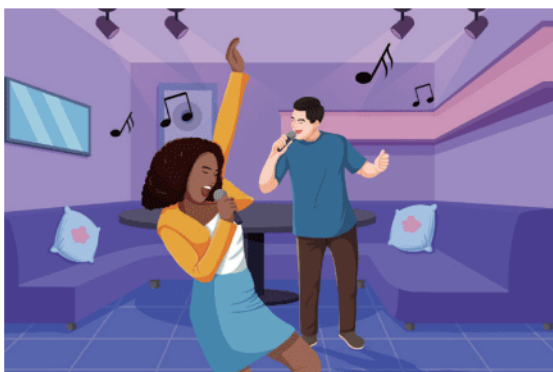
Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Presentational

B Look at the pictures and use the expression “又 (verb 1) 又 (verb 2)” to answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool.

Example



A: 他们在 KTV 做什么?

B: 他们在 KTV 又唱又跳。

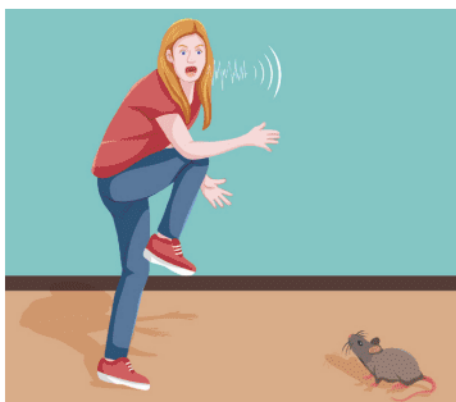
1.



A: 他在饭馆做什么?

B: _____

2.



A: 她看到老鼠会怎么样?

B: _____

3.



A: 今天天气怎么样?

B: _____

4.



A: 为什么她今天这么累?

B: _____

5.



A: 昨天是你爸爸的生日，你做了什么?

B: _____

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

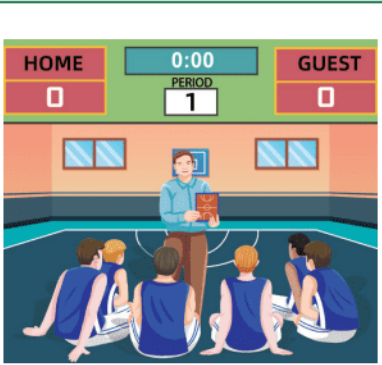
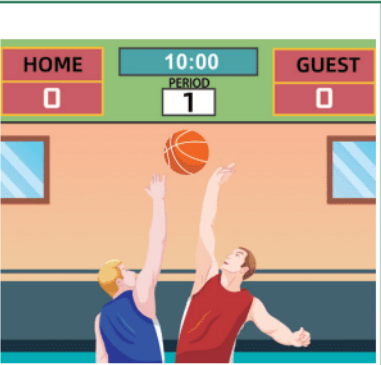
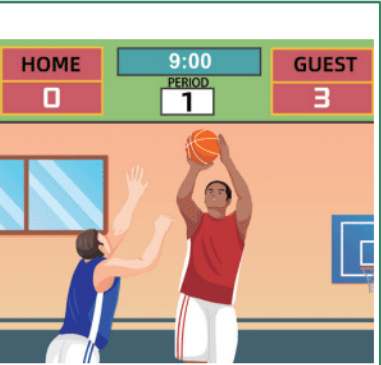
A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

- 1. ____ 你觉得哪一队会赢?
- 2. ____ 下半场比赛怎么样?
- 3. ____ 你要为哪一队加油?
- 4. ____ 比赛结果重要还是团队精神重要?
- 5. ____ 比分是几比几?
- 6. ____ 我们来打赌, 输的人请客!
- 7. ____ 我以为我们校队能拿冠军。

- a. 不管是比赛结果还是团队精神, 都很重要。
- b. 好, 一言为定。
- c. 当然是有明星球员的那一队会赢。
- d. 对啊! 我也以为我们会赢。
- e. 太激烈了! 我们好不容易得了两分。
- f. 不管哪一队, 我都会为他们打气!
- g. 上半场结束的时候是五比三。

Interpretive

B Look at the pictures of a basketball game. You are a student from the Home Team school, please select the time expressions from table A that indicate the sequence of the actions, and then match the actions from table B. Write down the letters in the boxes under the pictures.

			
什么时候?			
做了什么?			

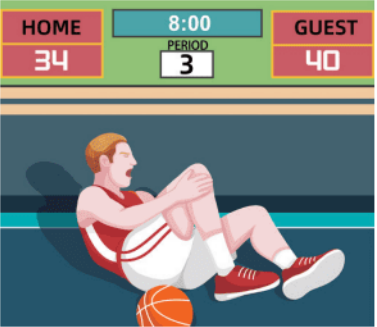
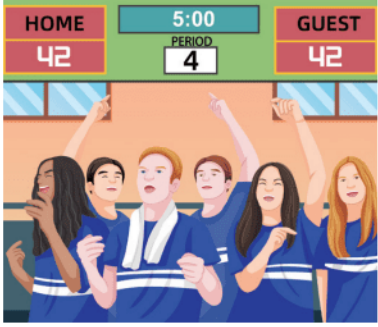
			
什么时候?			
做了什么?			
			
什么时候?			
做了什么?			

Table A. 什么时候	
a. 上半场结束的时候	e. 到了最后五分钟的时候
b. 比赛开始以前	f. 上半场一开始
c. 下半场一开始	g. 后来
d. 上半场打了一分钟以后	h. 结果

Table B. 做了什么

a. 两队的球员跳球	e. 我们输了八分
b. 两队平分，啦啦队为我们加油	f. 他们投篮投得又快又准，马上就得分了
c. 教练告诉球员怎么打赢比赛	g. 我们后来居上，赢了比赛
d. 他们的主力球员就受伤了	h. 我们抓住机会，得了五分

Interpretive



Read the paragraph and fill in the blanks by selecting the appropriate words from the word bank below. Then, complete the following True or False questions.

虽然……还是…… 从来没 后来 以后
又……又…… 越……越…… 本来 不管

林书豪是华裔美国人，是一个很有名的篮球运动员。从小时候开始，他就常常抱着篮球，_____跑_____跳。高中的时候，他非常喜欢打篮球，_____什么时候，他都努力练球。妈妈看到他非常爱打篮球，就让他参加校队。_____很多人觉得他不太会打球，_____，他帮学校打赢过几场比赛，_____打_____好。上大学以后，他也参加了校队。上完大学_____，他进入纽约尼克（Níké, Nick）队。但是，他_____比赛过。有一场比赛，他的队友受伤了，终于轮到他打球了。他就抓住这个机会，投篮投得又快又准。_____他不是这场比赛的主力，他_____打得非常精彩，得了很多分，帮球队打赢了这场球赛，拿了冠军。这场比赛以后，他成了（chéng le, became）明星球员，有了很多粉丝，这些粉丝都叫他“林来疯”。他真是华裔美国人的骄傲。

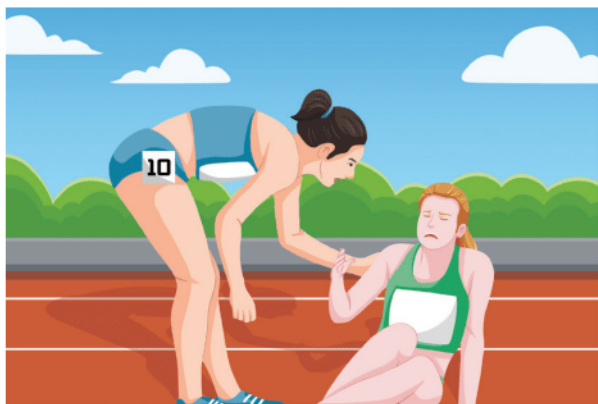
Read the narration above again and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

1. () Lin Shuhao was interested in basketball starting in high school.
2. () Lin Shuhao joined the high school basketball team.
3. () People knew that Lin Shuhao would be a star player in college.
4. () Lin Shuhao had many fans when he joined Team Nick.
5. () Lin Shuhao was not selected to be the main player until one of his teammates got injured.
6. () Lin Shuhao assisted his team to win that game and also got famous as “Linsanity.”

Interpretive

D Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below.

2016 年的奥运会 (Àoyùnhuì, Olympic Games) 有一场长跑比赛, 很感人。这一场比赛非常激烈, 很多运动员 (yùndòngyuán, athlete) 都想抓住机会, 跑赢这一场比赛。开始的时候, 每一个运动员都跑得很快, 可是, 跑了五分钟以后, 新西兰 (Xīnxīlán, New Zealand) 和美国的运动员都跌倒 (diēdǎo, fall) 了。跌倒以后, 美国运动员的脚受伤了, 不能跑了, 一个人坐在地上。后来, 新西兰的运动员走到美国运动员旁边, 告诉她: “我们得努力跑完这场比赛!”。说完以后, 两个人一起跑, 越跑越慢, 看比赛的人跟啦啦队都一起为她们加油, 又叫又跳。结果, 她们输了, 但是赢得了友谊。比赛结束以后, 新西兰运动员对美国运动员说: “你的体育精神是我们的骄傲!” 我觉得不管什么比赛, 努力比输赢更重要。



A.



B.



C.



D.

1. According to the text, put the pictures above in order:

2. What sport was the game?

- a. basketball
- b. a marathon
- c. long-distance running
- d. short-distance running

3. What happened after five minutes of the game?

- a. One runner already won the game.
- b. The American runner went past the New Zealand runner.
- c. The New Zealand runner got hurt.
- d. Both the American and New Zealand runners fell.

4. What does the writer think of the game?
- a. Friendship is more important than winning the game.
 - b. Effort is more important than the result.
 - c. Winning or losing is more important than effort.
 - d. The game is not exciting.
5. Which statement is correct?
- a. The New Zealand runner gave up and lost the game.
 - b. The American runner took the chance and won the game.
 - c. The audience cheered for the sportsmanship of the two runners.
 - d. The New Zealand runner did not wait for the American runner.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with 然后, 以后, 后来 below to complete the dialogue.

大雄: 上次我推荐的火锅店怎么样?

小豪: 我还没去吃。我和家人本来上个星期想去吃, _____,
我们去了别的餐厅, 因为火锅店有很多人排队。

大雄: 那家店以前就很有名, 几个明星去打卡了 _____,
就更火了。

小豪: 那这个周末, 我们一起去吧!

大雄: 好啊! 这个星期六有一场球赛, 我们先去看球赛, _____
再去吃火锅, 怎么样?

小豪: 好主意! 从 2020 年 _____, 我就没看过球赛了。

大雄: 我 2020 年看过一次, _____, 我太忙了, 就没去球场看了。

小豪：听说今年的比赛会很精彩，两队都很强。去年我以为我喜欢的球队会赢，_____，主力球员受伤了，输了比赛。

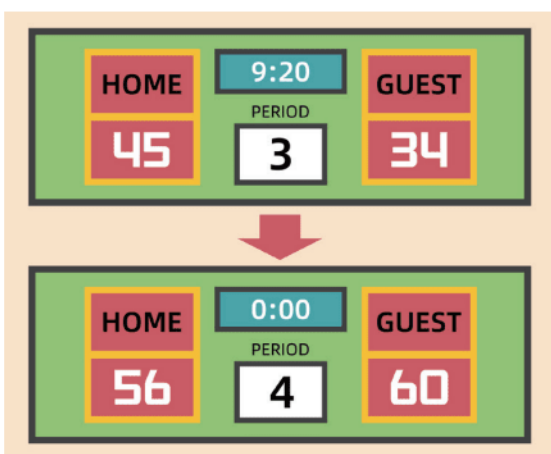
大雄：那明天你先来我家，_____我们一起开车去球场吧！

小豪：好！

Presentational

B Look at the pictures and use “本来……，后来，……” to answer the questions in characters.

Example



A: 我们学校下半场赢了吗？

B: 我本来以为我们能赢，后来，我们输了。

1.



A: 你这个星期想参加比赛吗？

B: _____

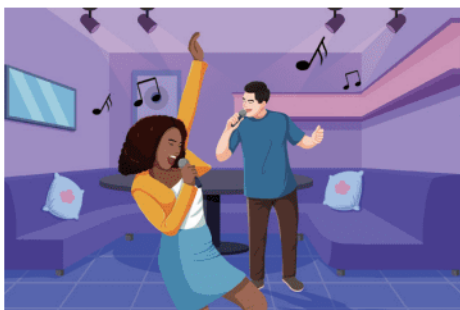
2.



A: 今天天气怎么样?

B: _____

3.



A: 你上个星期为什么没来 KTV 唱歌?

B: _____

4.



A: 你想买那场演唱会的票吗?

B: _____

5.



A: 你考试考得怎么样?

B: _____

Interpersonal

C Read the questions and write your answers in characters based on the pictures.

Example



A: 你昨天看了什么球赛?

B: 我在学校看了我们校队跟明星高中的橄榄球赛。

1.



A: 比赛开始以前, 教练在做什么?

B: _____

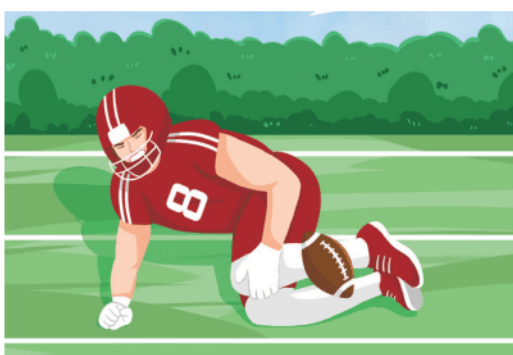
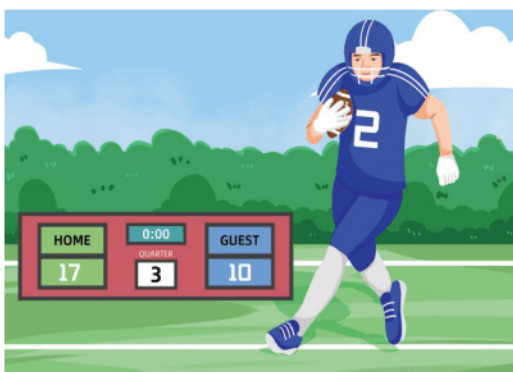
2.



A: 上半场我们校队打得怎么样?

B: _____

3.



A: 哇! 听起来好激烈啊! 后来呢?
下半场怎么样?

B: _____

4.



A: 哇! 那我们学校的学生一定很高兴吧?

B: _____

5.



A: 结果呢? 哪一队拿冠军?

B: _____

Interpersonal

D Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

吗 / 打 / 你 / 橄榄球赛 / 过
→ 你打过橄榄球赛吗?

我从来没打过橄榄球赛。



1.

你 / 哪一队 / 为 / 要 / 打气

→ _____

当然是为我们校队加油。



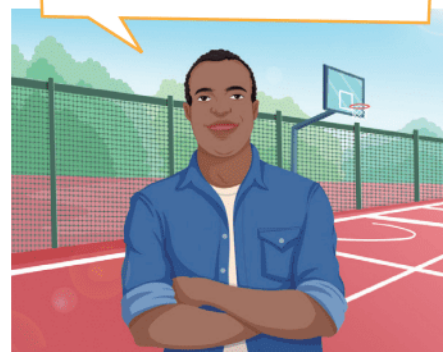
2.

还是 / 上半场 / 输了 / 打完比赛 /

我们 / 努力 / 虽然 / 要

→ _____

没关系，团队精神更重要!

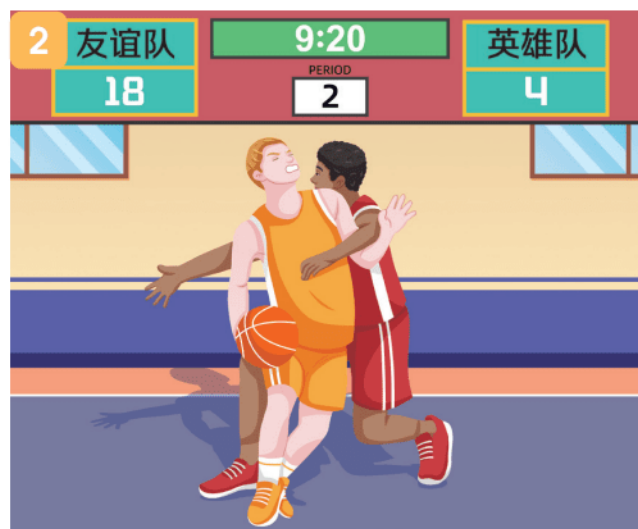
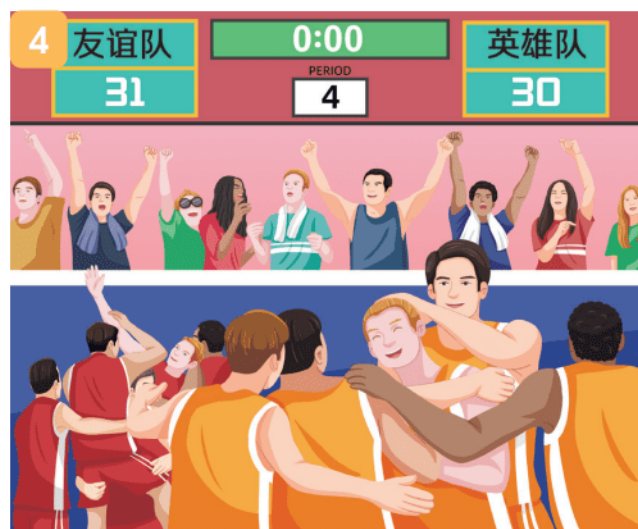


<p>3.</p>	<p>哪一队 / 结果 / 拿了 / 冠军</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>最后中国队赢了。</p> 
<p>4.</p>	<p>你觉得哪一个队员最重要?</p> 	<p>什么 / 都 / 人 / 不管 / 很重要</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>现在比分几比几了?</p> 	<p>现在两队 / 我 / 越看 / 平分 / 越紧张</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>你们昨天打赢球赛了吗?</p> 	<p>赢了 / 本来 / 会输 / 后来 / 以为 / 我们</p> <p>→ _____</p>

Presentational



The four pictures below present a sequence of a story. Write a complete story based on the four images.



第九课 | Lesson 9

Theme

全球挑战
Global Challenges

Topic

省水省电
Energy and Water Saving



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. Why did Li Ming's parents have a quarrel?
 - a. His dad forgot to pay the electricity bill.
 - b. His dad lost \$100.
 - c. His dad always forget to turn off the air conditioner and lights when leaving home.
 - d. His dad always goes out and does not come home until late.

2. What does Yingzi's brother always do?
 - a. He does not close the window while the air conditioner is on.
 - b. He closes the window while the air conditioner is on.
 - c. He does not close the window while the heat is on.
 - d. He closes the window while the heat is on.

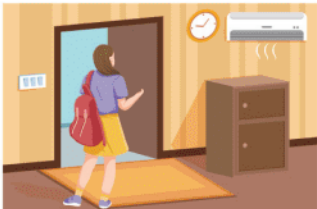
3. Why is 78 degrees Fahrenheit the best air conditioner temperature?
- It not only saves money but also reduces carbon emissions.
 - It not only saves energy but also reduces carbon emissions.
 - It not only saves energy but also saves money.
 - It saves lots of energy.
4. What did Moli notice after she came back to the United States?
- Many office buildings keep the lights on in the evening.
 - The electricity bill is high in the States.
 - Americans know how to save energy.
 - Many Americans don't turn off their lights when they leave home.
5. Who came up with the following suggestions? Write down the letter representing the suggestions below each person's profile picture.

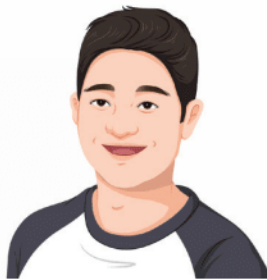
英子	大卫	李明	茉莉
			

- Use smart lights.
- Use natural wind and electric fan instead of central air conditioner.
- Use energy-saving lights.
- Keep the air conditioner at 78 degrees Fahrenheit.

Interpretive

B Listen to the dialogues and write down letters that represent the energy-saving method each person mentioned in the dialogues under their photos. 🎧

 A	 B	 C	 D
 E	 F	 G	 H

Dialogue 1		Dialogue 2	
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
Dialogue 3		Dialogue 4	
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____

Interpretive

C Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).

1. () Many places are experiencing electricity shortages.
2. () The girl's home had a power outage last night.
3. () The girl always turns the air conditioner off when she leaves home.
4. () The girl wants to turn on the heat as soon as she comes home.
5. () The boy suggests that the girl use the air conditioner less.
6. () The boy suggests that the girl not use the electric fan.
7. () The boy suggests using energy-saving appliances just because they are cheaper.
8. () The girl uses energy-saving light bulbs.
9. () The boy is currently using an energy-saving air conditioner at home.
10. () The boy wants to get an energy-saving air conditioner because it saves energy.

Interpretive

D Listen to the recording and select the most appropriate answers.

1. What's the theme of this month?
 - a. environmental protection
 - b. spirit
 - c. literacy
 - d. health
2. Which energy-wasting behavior does the speaker mention?
 - a. driving the car
 - b. forgetting to turn lights and the air conditioner off when leaving home
 - c. using the washing machine too often
 - d. using the dishwasher too often

3. Which of the following suggestions does the speaker NOT make?
 - a. use smart light and smart air conditioner
 - b. use public transportation more often
 - c. open the window and use the electric fan instead of an air conditioner
 - d. set the air conditioner temperature at 78 degrees Fahrenheit

4. What is the advantage of a smart light and smart air conditioner according to the speaker?
 - a. They are cheap.
 - b. They will remind you to turn them off.
 - c. They reduce carbon emissions.
 - d. You can use your phone to turn them off.

5. Where are you most likely to hear this recording?
 - a. at home
 - b. at the community center
 - c. at the classroom
 - d. at a party

6. What does the speaker do?
 - a. gives a speech
 - b. sings a rap song
 - c. reads a diary
 - d. tells a story

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Presentational

B Look at the pictures and use “Place 里有/没有 + something” to describe the pictures. Record each response with a technology tool.

Example



A: 教室里有什么? 没有什么?

B: 教室里有学生。教室里没有老师。

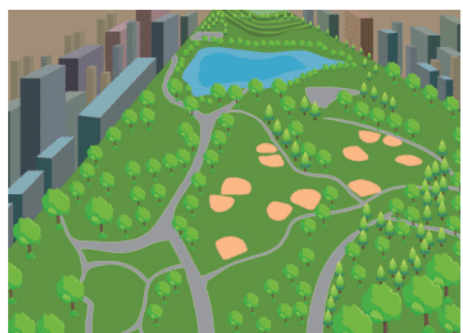
1.



A: 火锅店里有什么? 没有什么?

B: _____

2.



A: 纽约中央公园里有什么? 没有什么?

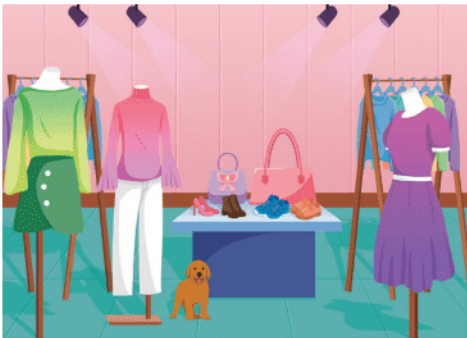
B: _____

3.



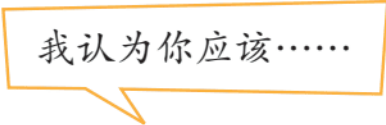
A: 图书馆里有什么? 没有什么?

B: _____

4.		A: 商场里有什么? 没有什么? B: _____
5.		A: 地铁站里有什么? 没有什么? B: _____
6.		A: 这家商店里有什么? 没有什么? B: _____

Presentational

C Listen to the statements of the people below.
Then give each of them a suggestion. Record each
response with a technology tool. 🎧

1.		
----	---	---

2.	<p>夏天太热了，所以我家的空调每天都开六十五华氏度。</p> 	<p>我认为你应该……</p>
3.	<p>我们家这个月的电费比上个月高一百多美元！</p> 	<p>我认为你应该……</p>
4.	<p>我开空调的时候常常忘记关窗户。</p> 	<p>我认为你应该……</p>

5.

我喜欢睡觉的时候开灯。



我认为你应该……

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. ____ 你怎么了？怎么不开心？
2. ____ 这个月的电费太贵了！
怎么回事儿？
3. ____ 用节能灯和节能空调可以
省很多电。
4. ____ 你认为空调开多少度最合适？
5. ____ 办公大楼怎么节约用电？
6. ____ 开空调的时候应该注意什么？
7. ____ 最好的省电方法是什么？

- a. 办公大楼晚上应该关灯。
- b. 我认为空调开七十八华氏度
最合适。
- c. 我跟我爸妈吵架了。
- d. 开空调的时候，要注意不要
开窗户。
- e. 最好的方法是用节能家电。
- f. 好主意！
- g. 我常常不关空调。

Interpretive

B Read the posters below and select each poster's main gist by writing down the corresponding letter on the line.

- a. live a low-carbon-emission life
- b. use the smart air conditioner to save energy
- c. keep the air conditioner at a certain temperature
- d. turn the light off when leaving



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

Interpretive

C Read the behaviors below. Are those behaviors saving or wasting energy? Put them into the corresponding categories by writing down the letters on the line of each category.

Behaviors	
a. 忘了关空调 b. 忘了关灯 c. 随手关灯 d. 出门的时候关空调 e. 空调不要开太强 f. 空调开七十八华氏度 g. 开空调的时候关窗户 h. 长时间不关电脑	i. 用节能灯 j. 家里没人的时候开灯 k. 睡觉的时候开电视 l. 不用节能家电 m. 办公大楼晚上不关灯 n. 用智能灯 o. 不开空调，开电风扇 p. 开空调的时候开窗户

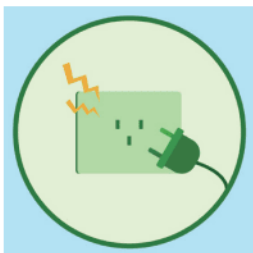
省电：_____

浪费电：_____

Interpretive

D Read the passage and answer the questions below.

每个人都可以减少碳排放，下面是节约用电、减少碳排放的五个好方法。



第一，在家里要注意节能省电！我们应该少用空调，多开窗户和电风扇。你也可以少用①洗衣机，多用手洗衣服。另外，出门的时候一定要记得随手关灯、关空调。

	<p>第二，出门的时候，我们应该少开车。骑单车和坐地铁都可以减少碳排放。最好的方法当然是走路，走路不但可以让你越来越健康，而且也可以节能②<u>减排</u>。另外，坐飞机也不环保，所以如果可以的话，请你少坐飞机。</p>
	<p>第三，不要浪费③<u>食物</u> (shíwù)！你知道吗？你吃的东西也会④<u>影响</u> (yǐngxiǎng) 碳排放。多吃蔬菜，少吃肉，少喝奶，就可以减少碳排放哦！想知道为什么的话，你可以自己去网上看一看。</p>
	<p>第四，回收再用。我们买的很多东西都会产生 (chǎnshēng, produce) 碳排放。比如说，电脑、手机、衣服。少买新东西，多买⑤<u>二手</u>的东西，可以减少碳排放，也可以减少浪费。</p>
	<p>第五，做环保大使吧！在你的学校，多跟你的同学和老师说一说减少碳排放的方法。告诉大家，现在很多地方都缺电，我们每个人都应该节约用电。这样，就会有越来越多人知道节能和减少碳排放很重要了。</p>

1. What are the meanings of the following words? Match the word with the meaning based on the contextual clue.

①洗衣机 _____	Meaning: a. secondhand b. affect c. washing machine d. reduce carbon emission e. food
②减排 _____	
③食物 (shíwù) _____	
④影响 (yǐngxiǎng) _____	
⑤二手 _____	

2. According to the first point, what is the first way to reduce carbon emissions mentioned in this passage?
 - a. save energy at home
 - b. do not waste food
 - c. use public transportation more often
 - d. be an environmental-protection ambassador

3. According to the second point, which one of the following transportation means cannot help reduce carbon emissions?
 - a. taking planes
 - b. taking the subway
 - c. riding a bicycle
 - d. walking

4. According to the third point, how can you reduce carbon emissions in terms of your eating habits?
 - a. more meat
 - b. more milk
 - c. more vegetable, less meat
 - d. less vegetable

5. According to the fourth point, what product does the author suggest readers buy to reduce carbon emission?
 - a. computer
 - b. phone
 - c. clothes
 - d. secondhand products

6. According to the fifth point, as an environmental-protection ambassador, which one of the following statements does the author NOT say?
- Tell everyone about the power shortage issue.
 - Make posters to promote energy-saving ideas.
 - Tell everyone they should save energy and help reduce carbon emissions.
 - Discuss some good ways to reduce carbon emissions.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the sentences.

浪费	吵架	忘了	说一说	认为
开	关	节约	注意	缺

- A: 你知道什么 _____ 用电的好方法?

B: 出门的时候, 一定要随手 _____ 灯。
- A: 现在很多地方都 _____ 电。

B: 对啊, 我们来 _____ 省电的好方法吧。
- A: 今天早上出门的时候, 我 _____ 关空调。

B: 哎呀, 下次一定要 _____。
- A: 你怎么了? 怎么不开心?

B: 我跟我女朋友 _____ 了。
- A: 我 _____ 24 小时 _____ 空调不健康。

B: 另外, 这样也很 _____ 电。

Presentational

B Read the following sentences and rephrase them with the “A 比 B adjective + amount” structure.

	Sentences	Rephrase
Example:	这个月的电费是 100 美元。 上个月的电费是 50 美元。	➡这个月的电费比上个月贵 50 美元。
1.	这个教室的空调是 70 华氏度。 那个教室的空调是 78 华氏度。	➡
2.	从学校到中国城，坐地铁要半个小时，开车要一个小时。	➡
3.	我做中文功课要一个小时，他做中文功课要一个小时二十分钟。	➡
4.	我的鞋子是 6 号，我弟弟的鞋子是 5 号。	➡
5.	这家餐厅的蚂蚁上树是 18 美元，那家餐厅的蚂蚁上树是 15 美元。	➡

Presentational

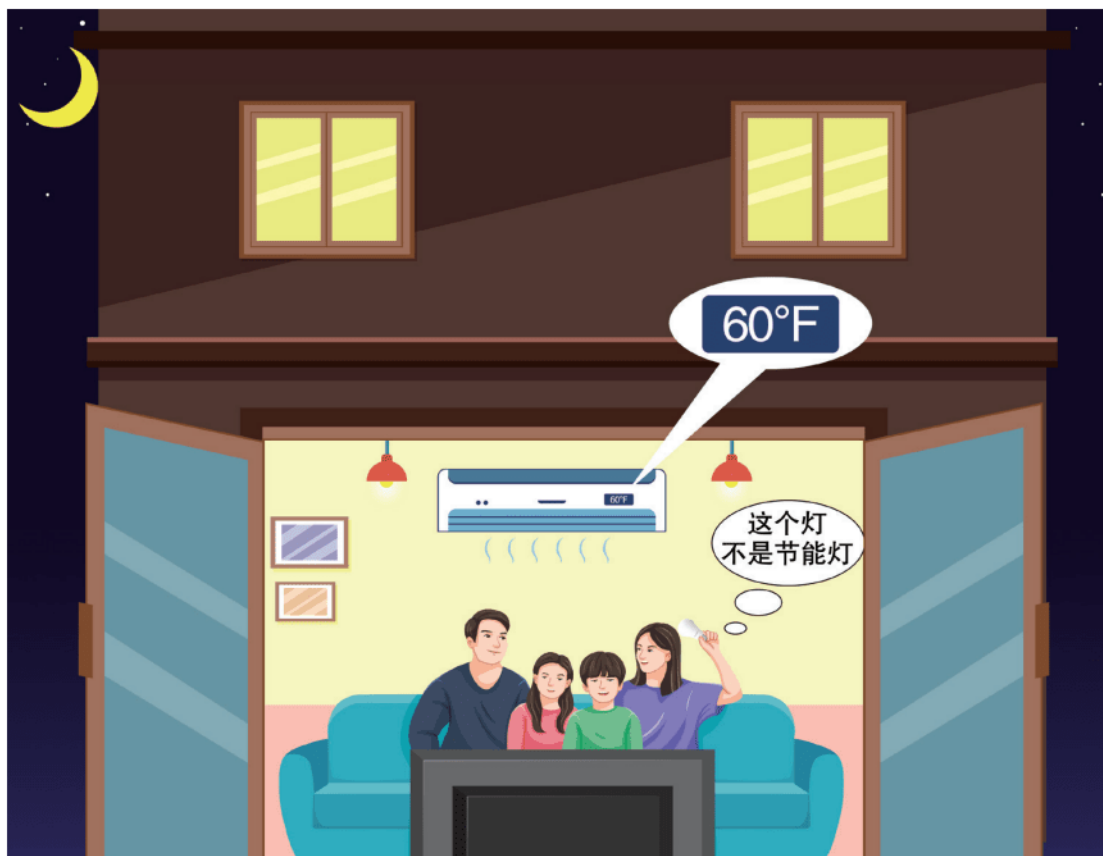
C Look at the pictures and answer the questions based on the given pictures.

1.		<p>A: 她怎么了? 怎么回事儿?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
----	---	--

2.		<p>A: 开空调的时候不应该做什么?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
3.		<p>A: 你认为办公大楼晚上应该关灯吗? 为什么?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
4.		<p>A: 为什么我们家这个月的电费这么贵?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
5.		<p>A: 节约用电最好的方法是什么?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

Presentational

D According to the picture, identify at least three behaviors that waste energy and write your suggestions accordingly.



Energy-wasting behavior:	Suggestions:
1. _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
2. _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
3. _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Interpersonal

E Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

了 / 怎么 / 不高兴 / 你 / 今天 / 很 / 看起来
→ 你今天怎么了? 看起来很不高兴。



1.

你知道什么省电的好方法?



最好 / 方法 / 是 / 的 / 家电 / 用 / 节能

→ _____

2.

为什么我们家这个月的电费很贵?



爸爸 / 因为 / 的 / 时候 / 空调 / 出门 / 关 / 忘了

→ _____

3.	<p>为什么你家的空调一直是七十八华氏度?</p> 	<p>不但 / 能 / 七十八华氏度 / 节约用电 / 因为</p> <p>→ _____</p> <p>减少 / 可以 / 碳排放 / 而且</p> <p>→ _____</p>
4.	<p>什么 / 的 / 节约 / 有没有 / 你 / 用电 / 好方法</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>你可以不开空调，开窗户。</p> 
5.	<p>今天 / 回事儿 / 怎么 / 你</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我爸爸妈妈吵架了。</p> 
6.	<p>我 / 出门 / 忘了 / 的时候 / 关灯</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>你应该随手关灯。</p> 



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 2 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. What event is coming next week at school?
 - a. Environmental Protection Week
 - b. Science Week
 - c. Water-Saving Week
 - d. Energy-Saving Week

2. In what class did Moli learn about saving water?
 - a. Chinese class
 - b. English class
 - c. science class
 - d. math class

3. How has Dawei been saving water when taking showers?
 - a. He takes showers every other week.
 - b. He reserves the water from showers to water plants.
 - c. He reserves the water from showers to flush toilets.
 - d. He takes showers really fast.

4. Which of the following is NOT a common practice to save water in China?
 - a. Using water from baths to flush toilets.
 - b. Watering the lawn once per week.
 - c. Using buckets to reserve rainwater.
 - d. Reserving rainwater to water plants.

5. How often does Dawei's family water the lawn?
- a. once a week
 - b. once every other week
 - c. once a day
 - d. once a month
6. Which statement is INCORRECT?
- a. Moli recommends taking a shower fast to save water.
 - b. Dawei recommends watering the lawn less to save water.
 - c. Yingzi recommends waiting to do the dishes until there are a lot of dirty plates.
 - d. Li Ming recommends turning off the faucets after washing hands to save water.

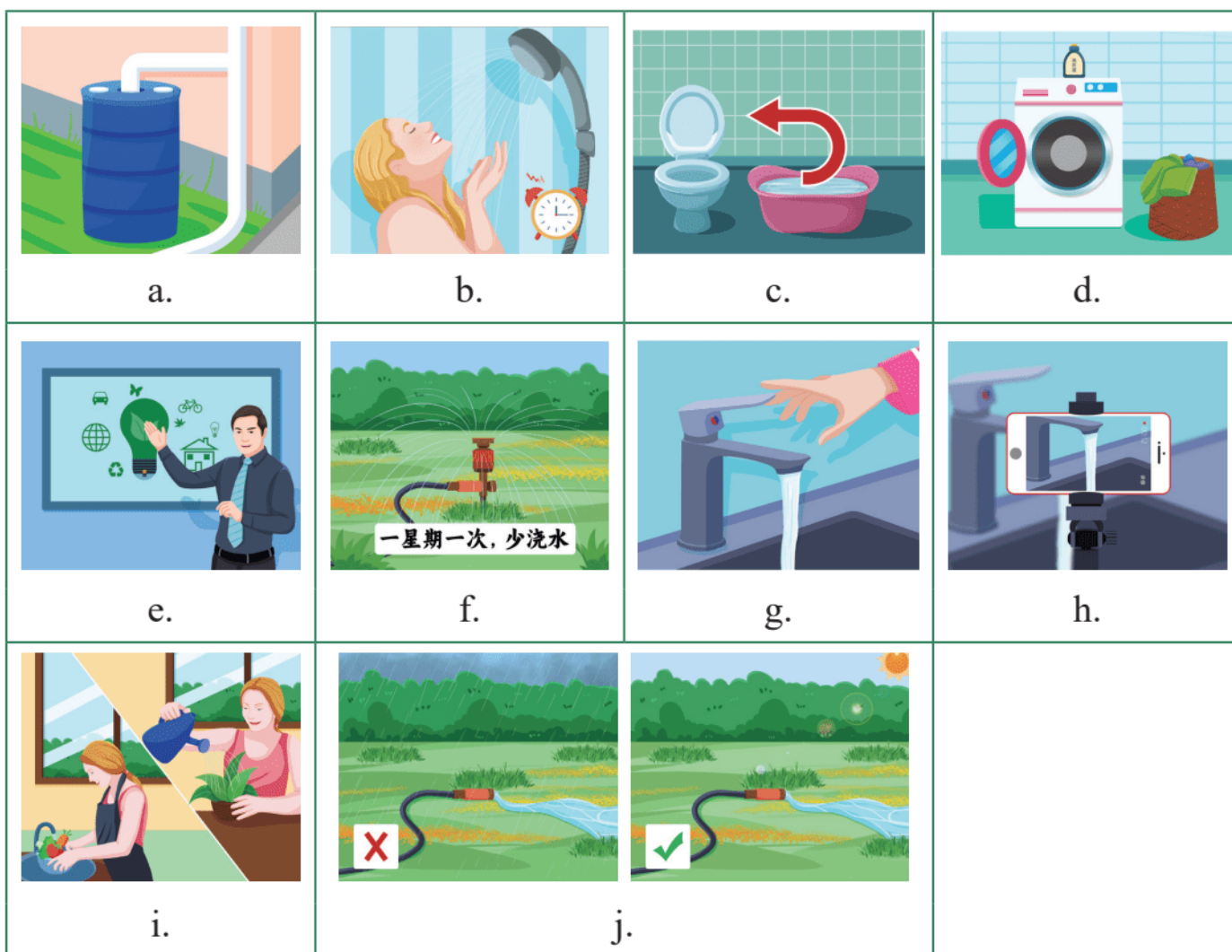
Interpretive

B Rejoinders: What would be the most appropriate response to the parts of dialogues you hear? Listen to each question three times, and then write down the letter below. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____
2. Dialogue 2: _____
3. Dialogue 3: _____
4. Dialogue 4: _____
5. Dialogue 5: _____

Interpretive

C Listen to each of the four dialogues about environmentally friendly strategies. Look at the following ten pictures representing environmentally conscious actions. Then complete the questions below. 🎧



Listen to dialogue 1 and complete the following table.

Dialogue 1	
The gist of the dialogue (check the one that applies)	Environmentally friendly strategies (write down the appropriate letters)
☐ talking about Environmental Protection Week ☐ discussing how to protect the environment	

Listen to dialogue 1 again and answer the following two questions by selecting the most appropriate answer.

1. What does the teacher ask the students to do for Environmental Protection Week?
 - a. sing a song
 - b. give a report
 - c. make a vlog
 - d. become an environmental ambassador

2. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
 - a. The man is not ready to give a report.
 - b. The woman knows many ways of saving water.
 - c. The man likes the woman's recommendation.
 - d. The woman wants to become the environmental ambassador.

Listen to dialogue 2 and complete the following table.

Dialogue 2	
The gist of the dialogue (check the one that applies)	Environmentally friendly strategies (write down the appropriate letters)
☐ how to save energy in schools ☐ how to save water in daily life	

Listen to dialogue 2 again and answer the following two questions by selecting the most appropriate answer.

3. Why is the man unhappy?
 - a. He is not happy with his classes.
 - b. He doesn't know how to save water.
 - c. He realizes how much water he has wasted.
 - d. He takes showers too fast.

4. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
- The woman is angry with the man.
 - The man has knowledge about saving water.
 - The woman thinks we should all save water.
 - The man believes that saving water should start with daily life.

Listen to dialogue 3 and complete the following table.

Dialogue 3	
The gist of the dialogue (check the one that applies)	Environmentally friendly strategies (write down the appropriate letters)
☐ different ways of saving water in the USA ☐ different ways of saving water in China	

Listen to dialogue 3 again and answer the following two questions by selecting the most appropriate answer.

5. What does the girl find it inconvenient to do?
- saving rainwater for watering plants later
 - saving water from washing vegetables to use later
 - turning off faucets after washing hands
 - saving bath water for flushing toilets
6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
- In China, people have different ways of saving water.
 - There are many rainy days where the granddaughter lives.
 - The grandma often saves bath water to water plants.
 - Many people save bath water for flushing toilets in China.

Listen to dialogue 4 and complete the following table.

Dialogue 4	
The gist of the dialogue (check the one that applies)	Environmentally friendly strategies (write down the appropriate letters)
☐ environmental ways to water lawns ☐ science class	

Listen to dialogue 4 again and answer the following two questions by selecting the most appropriate answer.

7. What is the subject of the report mentioned in the dialogue?
 - a. why more and more families don't have lawns nowadays
 - b. why we like science
 - c. how to save water when watering lawns
 - d. watering lawns is a waste of water

8. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
 - a. Dawei finds lawns beautiful.
 - b. Li Ming is writing this report for Environmental Week.
 - c. Dawei's family waters the lawn once a week.
 - d. Li Ming believes that it will save more water if more people give up having lawns.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Interpersonal

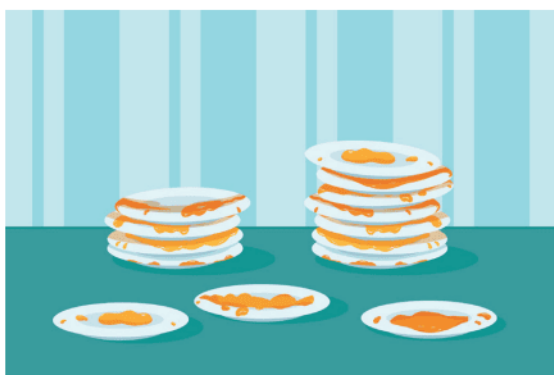
B Answer the following questions according to your situation using the structure “time + verb + number + 次 + object” and record each response with a technology tool.

1. 在中文课上，你们多久看一次电影？
2. 你家的草坪大不大？你们多久浇一次水？
3. 你家多久用一次洗碗机？多久用一次洗衣机？
4. 你家有猫或者狗吗？你们多久帮它洗一次澡？
5. 你的爸爸妈妈多久洗一次车？
6. 在科学课上，你们多久考一次试？

Presentational

C Look at the pictures and use the expression “等到……的时候/以后再 + verbal phrase” to answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool.

Example



A: 我们应该什么时候用洗碗机？

B: 我们应该等到有很多碗盘的时候再用洗碗机。

1.



A: 我们应该什么时候去打篮球？

B: _____

2.		<p>A: 你想什么时候给爸妈打电话?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
3.		<p>A: 弟弟常常什么时候看电视?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
4.		<p>A: 中文班的学生会什么时候包饺子?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
5.		<p>A: 你可以什么时候跟我一起玩电脑游戏?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

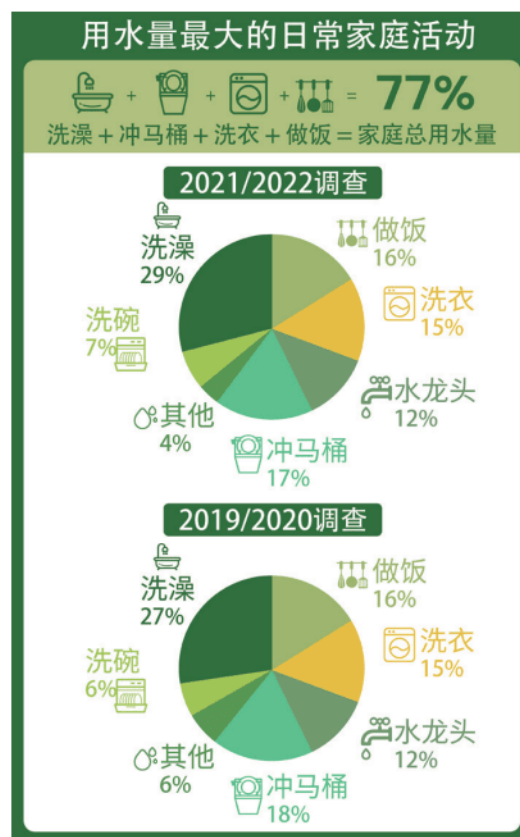
1. ____ 你觉得省水应该从什么做起?
2. ____ 你选好报告的题目了吗?
3. ____ 你和你的中国朋友多久聊一次天?
4. ____ 在中国, 大家怎么节约用水?
5. ____ 你怎么没关好水龙头?
6. ____ 我们应该什么时候用洗衣机?
7. ____ 你洗澡洗得快不快?

- a. 我们每个星期聊一次天。
- b. 很多中国人用洗蔬菜的水浇花。
- c. 应该等到有很多衣服的时候再用洗衣机。
- d. 对不起, 下次我一定记得!
- e. 当然应该从日常生活做起。
- f. 我洗得非常快, 五分钟就洗完了。
- g. 还没, 题目太多了, 很难选。

Interpretive

B Read the infographic and then mark the statements below with True (T) or False (F).

1. () This is an infographic about the water consumption of daily family activities.
2. () It compares data from the year 2021/2022 to 2019/2020.
3. () In 2021/2022, shower-related water consumption is the lowest.
4. () In both years, the percentage of dishwashing- and laundry-related water consumption remained the same.
5. () Toilet-related water consumption is higher in the year 2021/2022.



Interpretive

C Look at the 中文海报 (hǎibào, poster) and select the most appropriate answers.



1



2



3

注释 Notes

- ① 水盆 shuǐpén: water basin
- ② 淋浴 línǜ: shower bath
- ③ 约 yuē: approximately

1. Match the main gists with the posters above.

- (1) _____ Let's Do Math to Save Water
- (2) _____ Shower Relay Race
- (3) _____ Water-Saving Strategies in Daily Life

2. Read the message from each person who designed the posters and then select the poster that matches it.



A. 王大明

在科学课上，我学到了很多省水的方法。下个星期是学校的“环保周”，我准备介绍五种不一样的日常省水方法。我觉得这些方法又好用又方便，我最喜欢第五种方法。

海报 _____



B. 李子英

我觉得省水应该从日常生活做起。比如说，平常大家洗澡的时候，浪费太多水了。如果每个人都能洗澡洗得快一点儿，一个人洗完澡，第二个人马上开始洗，这样就可以节能省水了。

海报 _____



C. 林多明

我们每个人每天都会浪费很多水。如果你想保护地球，你应该从现在做起。洗菜的时候，不要浪费太多水。洗车的时候，用水桶装水，你可以每次省水一百八十公升。

海报 _____

3. Read each message again and then select the most appropriate answer.

Read monologue A again and select the most appropriate answer.

(1) Which of the following statements about 王大明 is INCORRECT?

- a. He learned many water-saving strategies from his science class.
- b. He wants to present water-saving strategies to become the Environmental Ambassador.
- c. He will introduce five different strategies.
- d. He likes the fifth strategy the best.

Read monologue B again and select the most appropriate answer.

- (2) Which of the following statements about 李子英 is INCORRECT?
- a. She thinks people waste too much water when showering.
 - b. She suggests that people should shower faster.
 - c. She suggests that people should shower one person immediately after another to save water.
 - d. She suggests that each person should only take a bath once a day.

Read monologue C again and select the most appropriate answer.

- (3) Which of the following statements about 林多明 is INCORRECT?
- a. She believes that each individual wastes lots of water daily.
 - b. She thinks that people should not waste too much water when washing vegetables.
 - c. She suggests that people should keep the faucets turned off when washing cars.
 - d. She points out that it can save 180 liters per wash when using a bucket to hold water for washing cars.

四、写作 Writing

Presentational

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the sentences.

等到……再…… 用……装…… 从……做起
报告 多久 另外 介绍 比如说

1. A: 我们平常浪费太多水了!

B: 对, 省水应该 _____ 每个人 _____。

2. A: 林老师让我们做一个 _____, 你想好题目了吗?

B: 想好了, 我要 _____ 在学校省水的方法。

3. A: 你知道什么省水的方法?

B: 方法太多了! _____, 你可以洗澡洗得快一点儿。

A: _____, 我们也可以用泡澡的水冲马桶。

4. A: 为什么你买了这么多水桶?

B: 因为我要 _____ 水桶 _____ 雨水, 然后用雨水浇花。

5. A: 你和他 _____ 见一次面?

B: 我们一个月见一次面。

6. A: 我们应该什么时候用洗碗机?

B: 应该 _____ 有很多碗盘的时候 _____ 用。

Presentational

B Look at the four-picture story and add appropriate captions for each picture. Write each one down on the lines below.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Interpersonal

C Complete the dialogue between a mom and a son by using “……等到……的时候/以后再 + verbal phrase” in an appropriate way.

妈妈：昨天你的好朋友大卫让你给他打电话，你打了么？

儿子：还没有，_____。

妈妈：那你的作业写完了么？

儿子：还没有，_____。

妈妈：那你吃饭了么？

儿子：还没有，_____。

妈妈：那你什么时候会看完电影？

儿子：_____。

妈妈：你看，你的T恤衫、帽子和裤子都不干净，你应该洗一洗。

儿子：_____。

妈妈：你常常等、等、等！别等了，现在开始做！

儿子：哎呀，知道了，妈妈！

Interpersonal

D Answer the following questions according to your own situation using “time + verb + number + 次 + object.”

• Example •

A: 你平常多久看一次电影？

B: 我平常一个星期看一次电影。

1. A: 在中文课上，你们多久写一次书法？

B: _____

2. A: 你家的草坪大不大? 多久浇一次水?

B: _____

3. A: 你家多久用一次洗碗机? 多久用一次洗衣机?

B: _____

4. A: 你家有猫或者狗吗? 你们多久帮它洗一次澡?

B: _____

5. A: 你的爸爸妈妈多久洗一次车?

B: _____

6. A: 在数学课上, 你们多久考一次试?

B: _____

Interpersonal

E Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

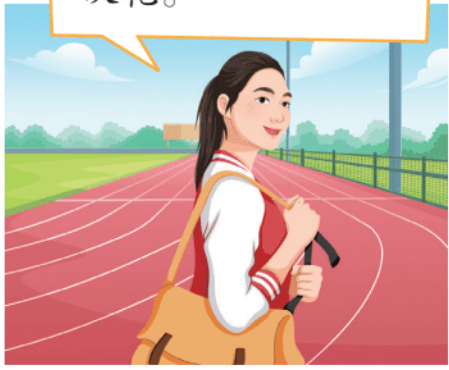
Example

里 / 什么 / 下个星期 / 有 / 学校 / 活动

→ 下个星期学校里有什么活动?

有“环保周”的活动。



<p>1.</p>	<p>你 / 吗 / 了 / 想好 / 题目</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>想好了，你觉得这个题目怎么样？</p> 
<p>2.</p>	<p>节约 / 知道 / 的 / 你 / 用水 / 方法 / 哪些</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>方法太多了，比如说，洗手以后要记得关好水龙头。</p> 
<p>3.</p>	<p>浇 / 你家 / 一次 / 多久 / 花</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我家一个星期浇一次花。</p> 

4.

你的外公外婆会怎么省水？

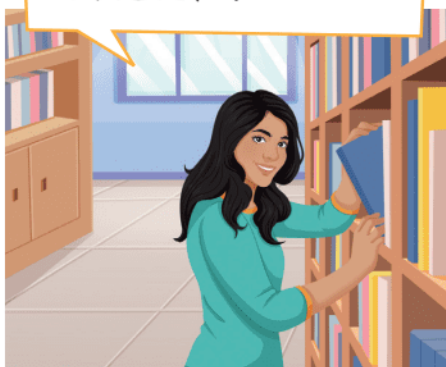


雨水 / 会 / 装 / 水桶 / 他们 / 用

→ _____

5.

我们应该什么时候用洗碗机？



应该 / 有很多 / 的时候 / 等到 /
再用 / 碗盘

→ _____

6.

除了随手关灯以外，大家还能怎么保护环境？



记得 / 洗手 / 还要 / 关好 / 以后 /
水龙头

→ _____

Presentational

F The four pictures below present a sequence of a story. Write a complete story based on the four images.

[illegible]

第十课 Lesson 10

Theme

家庭与社区
Families and Communities

Topic

暑假计划
Summer Plan



Dialogue 1 对话一

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to Textbook Dialogue 1 and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

1. What will Dawei do for his summer vacation?
 - a. work a part-time job
 - b. travel by cruise
 - c. host family members who are coming to visit
 - d. visit Beijing and other cities in China

2. What will Yingzi do over the summer?
 - a. do volunteer work
 - b. visit friends in China
 - c. work a part-time job
 - d. host family members who are coming to visit

3. How much is the hourly pay in the restaurant where Yingzi is going to work?
 - a. \$15
 - b. \$16
 - c. \$17
 - d. \$18

4. Where will Moli volunteer?
 - a. hospitals
 - b. nursing homes
 - c. libraries
 - d. community center

5. Why will Moli be at nursing homes in the summer?
 - a. Her grandparents stay there.
 - b. She would like to earn some money.
 - c. She needs community service hours.
 - d. She worries nursing homes cannot take good care of elders.

6. According to the dialogue, why is the culture of “three generations under one roof” is preferred in China?
 - a. People can save money.
 - b. People would like to live with all the family members.
 - c. Elderly people are not willing to go to nursing homes.
 - d. People worry that nursing homes cannot take good care of elders.

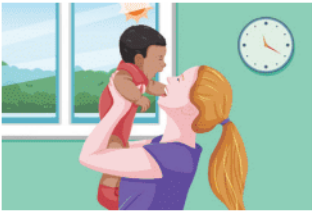
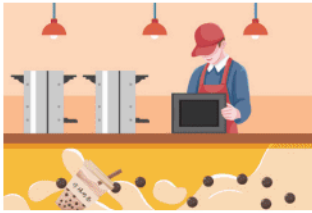
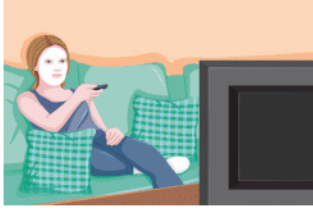
7. According to the dialogue, what is NOT the reason that elderly people in the United States would choose to live in nursing homes?
 - a. They would like to make new friends.
 - b. They think their kids have already grown up.
 - c. They think their kids should have their own life.
 - d. They do not want to live with their own kids.

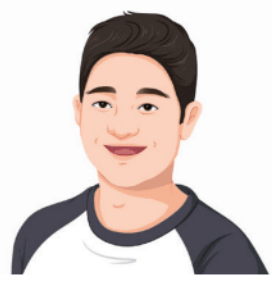
8. Which statement is correct?

- a. Moli thinks elderly people in nursing homes are not lonely.
- b. Li Ming visits his grandparents often.
- c. Dawei is going to take a cruise and travel around the world this summer.
- d. Yingzi also wants to travel to China but will stay in New York.

Interpretive

B Listen to the four dialogues and write down the letters that represent the summer vacation plans each person mentioned in the dialogues under their images. Then complete the following multiple-choice questions. 🎧

 <p>A</p>	 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	 <p>D</p>
 <p>E</p>	 <p>F</p>	 <p>G</p>	 <p>H</p>
 <p>I</p>	 <p>J</p>		

Dialogue 1		Dialogue 2	
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
Dialogue 3		Dialogue 4	
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____

Listen to the dialogues again and select the most appropriate answers.

Dialogue 1

1. What activity is NOT mentioned by the woman?

- a. eating big meals
- b. swimming
- c. singing karaoke
- d. watching shows

Dialogue 2

2. Why does the man keep busy in summer?

- a. He misses his parents so much.
- b. He wants to earn extra money.
- c. He can earn community service hours and learn new things.
- d. He needs to do his homework.

Dialogue 3

3. Which statement is INCORRECT?

- a. The girl will stay in town.
- b. The boy is searching for someone to take care of his pet.
- c. The girl is able to help the boy.
- d. The boy thinks the girl is charging a reasonable price.

Dialogue 4

4. What does the boy suggest the girl do?

- a. stay at home
- b. plan the vacation well
- c. travel
- d. rest

Interpretive

 **Listen to the recording and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F).** 

- 1. () The person has been to China before.
- 2. () The person stays in a friend's house.
- 3. () The friend lives with grandparents.
- 4. () Chinese families usually prefer living with elderly to save money.
- 5. () Most Americans prefer not to live with their own kids because they think kids should have their own lives.
- 6. () Most American elderly people feel living with kids is troublesome.
- 7. () The person thinks three generations under one roof is not convenient.
- 8. () The person would opt for “three-generations-under-one-roof” when getting old.

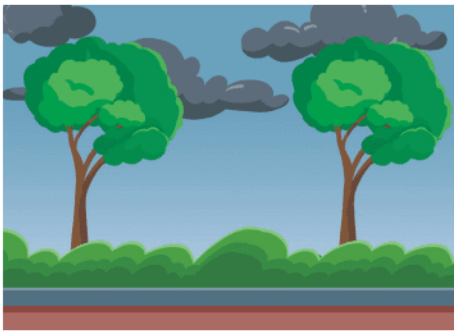
二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

A Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. 🎧

Presentational

B Look at the pictures and use “快要……了” to describe them. Record each response with a technology tool.

<p>• Example •</p> 	<p>A: 你怎么那么开心?</p> <p>B: 因为快要放假了。</p>
<p>1.</p> 	<p>A: 电影快要开始了, 你什么时候到?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
<p>2.</p> 	<p>A: 天怎么那么黑?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

3.		<p>A: 你功课写完了吗?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
4.		<p>A: 你看起来很紧张, 怎么了?</p> <p>B: _____</p>
5.		<p>A: 我们已经等很久了, 地铁怎么还没来?</p> <p>B: _____</p>

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. ____ 快要放假了，你暑假有什么打算？
2. ____ 你在哪儿打工？
3. ____ 你们家上个月去哪儿旅行了？
4. ____ 在餐厅打工能赚多少钱？
5. ____ 为什么你要去做义工？
6. ____ 三代同堂有什么好处？
7. ____ 养老院义工要做什么？

- a. 我们家上个月坐邮轮去加拿大旅行了。
- b. 一个小时 17 美元，还可以赚小费。
- c. 我需要社区服务的小时数。
- d. 我在咖啡店当服务员。
- e. 我打算去养老院做义工。
- f. 大部分时间就是陪老人说话、玩游戏、做手工。
- g. 家人不用担心养老院不能好好地照顾老年人。

Interpretive

B The summer vacation is eight weeks long. Read the job advertisements below and match each person with their ideal part-time job in summer.

老北京餐馆
招聘 暑期工 服务员

\$16/小时

一天工作 **8** 个小时
一周工作 **3** 天
会说 **中英文**

请来电：
336-578-4901

A

香香鸡快餐店
暑期工 服务员

\$12/小时
一个星期工作 **20** 个小时

免费员工餐
汉堡、薯条 吃到饱

我们需要你！
欢迎你加入！
张先生：chung@email.com

B

网络暑期工

工作内容

- ★ 写文章推荐美食 ★
- ★ 拍照片 ★
- ★ 拍视频 ★
- ★ 看网友留言 ★

自备电脑
\$18/小时
一个星期10个小时

在家轻松工作，你还等什么！

Sam samchen@internet.com

C

**ABC暑校
找老师！**

- ♥ 你会说英文吗？
- ♥ 你也喜欢和小孩子一起学习吗？
- ♥ 我们团队需要你！
- ♥ 欢迎你来当英文小老师。
- ♥ 陪孩子一起快乐学英文，一起长大！

时薪：\$20/小时

一天6个小时
一星期五天

Linda linda@ABCEnglish.com

D

1. _____



我希望能赚很多钱。

2. _____



我想练习中文。

3. _____



我想在家打工。

4. _____



我想吃免费午饭或者晚饭。

5. _____



我希望工作的时间越短越好。

Answer the questions in characters.

你最想选哪个工作？为什么？

Interpretive

 Read the passage below and select the most appropriate answers.

李家家：快要放假了，我打算坐邮轮旅游，你呢？今年暑假有什么打算？

王大中：我打算去做义工，去年我已经做过一次义工了，不过我担心社区服务的小时数不太够。

李家家：去年你在哪儿做义工？

王大中：我在养老院照顾老人，在医院陪生病的孩子画画，还有在社区回收衣服给没有家的人。

李家家：哇！你参加过好多义工活动啊！你在养老院做什么？会不会很无聊？

王大中：不会无聊啊！天气好的时候，我陪老人去公园走走。如果下雨，我们就一起聊天、玩游戏、做手工。

李家家：照顾老人难不难？

王大中：本来我以为很难，所以一开始我很紧张。但是老人们都很友好，常常给我看他们的照片，告诉我他们去过什么地方，做过什么有意思的事，后来，我就不紧张了，跟他们聊得越来越开心，也学到了很多。

李家家：听起来很有意思，下次我跟你一起去吧！

1. What does 家家 plan to do in summer?

- a. work a part-time job
- b. do volunteer work
- c. go on a cruise trip
- d. visit family

2. What does 大中 plan to do in summer?
 - a. work a part-time job
 - b. do volunteer work
 - c. go on a cruise trip
 - d. visit family

3. Why does 大中 plan his summer this way?
 - a. He would like to earn some money.
 - b. He wants to learn foreign cultures.
 - c. He has not visited his family for a long time.
 - d. He worries the service hours are not enough.

4. What activity has 大中 NOT done yet?
 - a. read books to kids
 - b. take care of elderly in nursing homes
 - c. accompany kids in hospitals
 - d. recycle clothes for homeless people

5. What activity does 大中 NOT mention?
 - a. take a walk when the weather is good
 - b. do crafts
 - c. talk about old pictures
 - d. watch movies

6. Which statement is correct?
 - a. This is 大中's first time doing volunteer work.
 - b. 大中 thinks it is boring in nursing homes.
 - c. 大中 was nervous when he first started volunteering.
 - d. The woman is not interested in doing volunteer work.

Interpretive

D Read the passage below and organize different perspectives into corresponding categories by writing down the numbers in the table. Then answer the questions below.

大家来讨论：应该送老年人去养老院吗？

发表评论...

最新评论44



评论



Lily
2022-02-08

我认为三代同堂有很多好处。第一，①不用担心养老院不能好好地照顾老人。第二，②老年人有家人在身边，不会觉得孤单。第三，③爷爷奶奶可以照顾孙子、孙女，爸爸妈妈出门的时候，不用担心孩子没有人照顾。三代同堂还是比较好。

举报 | 赞 | 回复



Judy
2022-02-08

我认为去养老院也是很好的主意。④如果老年人生病了，养老院比我们更知道病人需要什么样的照顾。

举报 | 赞 | 回复



Panda Wang
2022-02-08

当然是让家人都住在一起啊！⑤人多比较开心。另外，⑥住在一起可以省很多钱！

举报 | 赞 | 回复



May Day
2022-02-08

等我老了以后，我比较想去养老院，⑦不给孩子找麻烦。⑧孩子可以有自己的生活。⑨我也想要有自己的生活，我想做什么，就做什么，⑩不会因为生活习惯不一样，和孩子吵架。

举报 | 赞 | 回复

三代同堂的好处	住在养老院的好处

请你留言，和网友说一说。

等你老了以后，你想和孩子一起住还是住在养老院？为什么？

四、写作 Writing

Presentational **A** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words in the box below to complete the sentences.

陪 送 想 需要 好好地 长大
快要……了 身边 羡慕 大部分

1. A: 你这个周末有什么打算？
B: 我要 _____ 爸妈去市中心逛街、买衣服。
2. A: 你的家人很喜欢狗，为什么不养狗呢？
B: 因为我们常常不在家，不能 _____ 照顾它，它会很孤单。
3. A: 在美国，为什么老年人愿意住在养老院？
B: 因为他们不想跟孩子一起住，觉得孩子 _____ 了， _____ 有自己的生活。

4. A: 为什么中国家庭一般不想 _____ 老年人去养老院?

B: 他们希望老年人能在 _____。

5. A: 我今年暑假 _____ 的时间都在中国旅游。

B: 真的太 _____ 你了!

6. A: _____ 放假 _____! 你放假要去做义工吗?

B: 对, 我已经很久没见到养老院的爷爷奶奶了, 真的很 _____
他们!

Presentational

B Fill in the blanks with 的, 得, or 地 to complete the sentences.

1. 我总是洗澡洗 _____ 很快, 这样可以省很多水。

2. 我 _____ 朋友打算暑假去做社区服务。

3. 终于赢了比赛! 学生们很开心 _____ 跳舞。

4. 今天 _____ 数学考试, 我考 _____ 不太好, 我应该要好好 _____
学习。

5. 今年暑假我很努力 _____ 工作, 我想用暑假打工赚 _____ 钱去
旅游。

6. 养老院 _____ 义工常常陪老人去公园走走, 因为老人容易受伤,
所以需要慢慢 _____ 走。

7. 大部分 _____ 中国家庭比较希望三代同堂, 因为他们认为家人能
好好 _____ 照顾老人。

8. 暑假快要到了, 大家都高兴 _____ 准备放假。有 _____ 同学打算
去打工, 有 _____ 打算做义工。另外, 还有不少同学要去旅行。
希望大家都能玩 _____ 很开心, 有一个快乐 _____ 暑假。

Interpersonal

C Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example

要 / 养老院 / 做 / 什么 / 义工 / 的

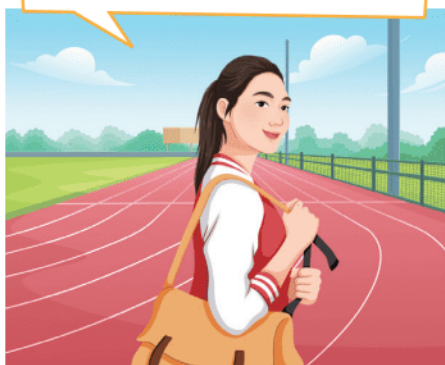
→ 养老院的义工要做什么?

义工们常常陪老人说话、玩游戏、做手工。



1.

你暑假有什么打算?



去 / 旅游 / 我 / 中国 / 打算 / 坐飞机

→ _____

2.

你要去哪儿打工?



餐厅 / 服务员 / 我 / 当 / 去 / 要

→ _____

<p>3.</p>	<p>为什么中国人一般不送老人去养老院?</p> 	<p>他们 / 希望 / 因为 / 老年人 / 在身边</p> <p>→ _____</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>了 / 快要 / 放假 / 打算 / 你 / 做什么</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我打算去打工赚钱。</p> 
<p>5.</p>	<p>多少钱 / 一个 / 你 / 小时 / 打工</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>一个小时 15 美元。</p> 
<p>6.</p>	<p>你 / 老了 / 和孩子 / 等 / 住在一起 / 你想 / 吗</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我不想，我想和朋友环游世界。</p> 



Dialogue 2 对话二

一、听力 *Listening*

Interpretive

A Listen to the Textbook Narration and select the most appropriate answers. 

1. When will Dawei go to China?
 - a. June 5
 - b. July 5
 - c. July 15
 - d. Next week

2. What does Dawei's itinerary look like?
 - a. Shanghai first, then Hangzhou, and finally Beijing
 - b. Hangzhou first, then Shanghai, and finally Beijing
 - c. Hangzhou first, then Beijing, and finally Shanghai
 - d. Shanghai first, then Beijing, and finally Hangzhou

3. Why does Dawei want to visit The Bund the most in Shanghai?
 - a. It is the most famous place in Shanghai.
 - b. It is close to nature.
 - c. It is a quiet place.
 - d. There are lots of people, tall buildings, and shops.

4. How long does it take to get from Shanghai to Hangzhou by high-speed train?
 - a. two hours
 - b. a half hour
 - c. one hour
 - d. one hour and a half



Dialogue 2 对话二

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A Listen to the Textbook Narration and select the most appropriate answers. 🎧

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4. How long does it take to get from Shanghai to Hangzhou by high-speed train?
 - a. two hours
 - b. a half hour
 - c. one hour
 - d. one hour and a half

5. What does Dawei plan to do in Hangzhou?
- a. visit West Lake and its famous and historical sites
 - b. eat famous local food
 - c. take a boat to visit everywhere in Hangzhou
 - d. go shopping
6. Which one of the following activities is NOT in Dawei's plan?
- a. visit a Chinese family that has three generations under one roof
 - b. bring some gifts to the host family
 - c. climb the Great Wall
 - d. eat Peking duck

Interpretive

B Rejoinders: You will hear parts of conversations followed by three possible responses, designated (A), (B), (C). Choose the one that continues or completes the conversation in a logical and culturally appropriate manner. 🎧

1. Dialogue 1: _____
2. Dialogue 2: _____
3. Dialogue 3: _____
4. Dialogue 4: _____
5. Dialogue 5: _____

5. What does Dawei plan to do in Hangzhou?
- a. visit West Lake and its famous and historical sites
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Interpretive

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1. Dialogue 1: _____
2. Dialogue 2: _____
3. Dialogue 3: _____
4. Dialogue 4: _____
5. Dialogue 5: _____

Interpretive

C Listen to the four travel agents promote their travel plans and connect each travel agent with the corresponding poster. Then complete the following multiple-choice questions. 🎧

Travel Plan 1



Travel Plan 2



Travel Plan 3



Travel Plan 4



A



B



C



D



Listen to travel plan 1 again and then select the most appropriate answers.

- What does “上有天堂，下有苏杭” mean?
 - Suzhou is as beautiful as Hangzhou.
 - Hangzhou and Suzhou are as beautiful as heaven.
 - Hangzhou is not as beautiful as Suzhou.
 - Suzhou is not as beautiful as Hangzhou.

2. Which one of the following statements does the travel agent NOT mention?

- a. The most beautiful place in Hangzhou is the West Lake.
- b. You can visit the West Lake by boat.
- c. The West Lake has lots of famous and historical sites.
- d. Hangzhou has lots of delicious local food.

Listen to travel plan 2 again and then select the most appropriate answers.

3. Which tourist attraction is not mentioned in the travel plan?

- a. Central Park
- b. Broadway
- c. Chinatown
- d. Koreatown

4. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned?

- a. You may ride bicycles or take a boat in Central Park.
- b. You may eat whatever you want in Chinatown and Koreatown.
- c. You may find all different stores in New York.
- d. You may watch all kinds of different performances in New York.

Listen to travel plan 3 again and then select the most appropriate answers.

5. What transportation will they use to get to the Great Wall?

- a. car
- b. boat
- c. plane
- d. subway

6. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned?

- a. They will look at the scenery while climbing the Great Wall.
- b. They will climb the Great Wall by taking a cable car.
- c. After climbing the Great Wall, they will be very hungry.
- d. They will go to eat Peking duck after climbing the Great Wall.

Listen to travel plan 4 again and then select the most appropriate answers.

7. Which one of the following places is most frequently visited in Shanghai?
 - a. tall buildings
 - b. the Bund
 - c. stores
 - d. famous and historical sites

8. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned?
 - a. The Bund is very lively and crowded.
 - b. You may visit the Bund by boat.
 - c. You must visit Shanghai if you come to China.
 - d. The prettiest time to visit the Bund is during the night.

Interpretive

D Listen to the dialogue and mark the following statements with True (T) or False (F). 

1. () They will travel to Shanghai separately.
2. () The girl has already booked the flight to Shanghai.
3. () The boy will book the flight to Shanghai on August 4.
4. () The boy wants to visit the Bund the most.
5. () If you take a boat, you may miss the tall buildings of Shanghai.
6. () They will visit famous and historical sites on the first night.
7. () On the second day, they plan to visit tall buildings in Shanghai.
8. () On the third day, they will go to eat authentic Shanghai food.
9. () They will spend five days in Shanghai.
10. () They will book the return flight on August 7.

二、口语 Speaking

Interpersonal

- A** Listen to each question and record your response with a technology tool. If you don't have any travel plans this summer, please imagine a dream trip. 🎧

Presentational

- B** Look at the pictures and use the expression “verb + 来 + verb + 去, 还是……” to answer the questions. Record each response with a technology tool. You may choose from the following item bank, and you can use each item only once.

Item bank: 吵来吵去; 计划来计划去; 说来说去; 想来想去;
选来选去; 听来听去; 吃来吃去; 写来写去;
看来看去。

• Example •



Q: 这条裙子这么贵, 她买了吗?

A: 虽然这条裙子很贵, 可是想来想去, 她还是买了这条裙子。

1.		<p>Q: 今天谁洗碗?</p> <p>A: _____</p>
2.		<p>Q: 这次的旅行, 他们计划去哪儿?</p> <p>A: _____</p>
3.		<p>Q: 你们决定去吃什么?</p> <p>A: _____</p>
4.		<p>Q: 你今年选了什么课?</p> <p>A: _____</p>

5.



Q: 你想吃什么?

A: _____

三、阅读 Reading

Interpretive

A Match each sentence on the left with the appropriate response on the right.

1. _____ 暑假快到了!
2. _____ 你想什么时候去旅游?
3. _____ 你计划先去哪儿?
4. _____ 为什么你最想去爬长城?
5. _____ 这次的旅行, 你最期待什么?
6. _____ 你想去西湖看什么?
7. _____ 你准备在上海待几天?

- a. 我计划先去上海和杭州。
- b. 我最期待坐船游上海。
- c. 因为我要做一个好汉! 有一句话说“不到长城非好汉”。
- d. 我准备待三天。
- e. 想来想去, 我还是决定下个月去旅游。
- f. 是啊, 我已经等不及了。
- g. 我想看看西湖的名胜古迹。

Interpretive

B Look at the travel poster and select the most appropriate answers.



- What place is pictured in this travel poster?
 - Taiwan
 - Jiangsu
 - Shanghai
 - Beijing
- Which of the following tourist sites is NOT included?
 - a museum
 - a book store
 - a mountain
 - a tall building
- Which of the following foods can you try during the trip?
 - Peking duck
 - beef noodles
 - lamb noodles
 - spicy noodles

Interpretive

C

Read the passage and fill out the itinerary in Chinese characters.

今年暑假，我打算去杭州和上海旅游。杭州和上海是中国很有名的两个大城市。因为夏天的天气很热，所以我准备带T恤衫和短裙。

我订了七月一号飞去上海的机票，计划玩三天就回来。七月四号我会坐飞机回家。

第一天，我会逛一逛上海外滩，看一看那儿的高楼和风景。那儿人山人海，特别热闹，我想一定很漂亮。第二天，我打算去老上海餐厅吃地道的上海菜，然后去商店买东西，我想买一些礼物送给家人和朋友。有一句话说“上有天堂，下有苏杭”，所以，我计划第三天坐高铁去杭州，坐船游西湖，听说那儿的风景跟天堂一样美。

我太期待这次的旅行了！

旅游行程单 Itinerary		
打算去哪儿？		
打算怎么去？		
打算几月几号去？		
打算几月几号回来？		
打算带什么？		
第一天的活动	第二天的活动	第三天的活动
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.

Interpretive

D Read the passage and mark the following statements below with True (T) or False (F).

高中一年级的時候，爸爸妈妈带我去北京旅游。我记得北京的夏天很热，人山人海。可是我们玩得特别开心。

北京有很多名胜古迹，又漂亮又热闹。第一天，我们爬了长城，长城的风景很美，我们拍了很多照片。有一句话说：“不到长城非好汉”，现在我已经是好汉了！爬了长城以后，我们去吃了北京最有名的菜——北京烤鸭。第二天，我们参观了故宫 (gùgōng, Forbidden City)，在故宫，我学到了很多中国的历史。故宫很大，我们待了一天。晚上的时候，大家都很累，所以想来想去，我们还是决定第三天不去名胜古迹了，只去买东西。第三天，我们去了前门大街，买了很多礼物。我给我的朋友买了几件衣服，上面都有“我爱北京”四个字。我还给我的中文老师买了北京的风景照，因为她是北京人。

我们在北京只待了三天。第四天，我们一家人从北京坐飞机回家，真希望下次还能来北京旅游。

1. () The writer went to Beijing in the first year of high school.
2. () The writer went to Beijing with his friend.
3. () On the first day, they went to climb the Great Wall.
4. () They didn't make it to the end of the Great Wall.
5. () On the second day, they ate Peking duck.
6. () The writer learned lots of history in Qianmen Street.
7. () They stayed for half a day in the Forbidden City.
8. () They decided to not go to famous and historical sites on the third day.
9. () The writer bought clothes for his friend as gift.
10. () The writer's family went home on the high-speed train.

四、写作 Writing

Presentation

A Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words below to complete the sentences.

等不及 决定 有一句话 期待 行程
……来……去 先……然后再……

1. A: 快要放暑假了, 我 _____ 了!

B: 我也是!

2. A: 想 _____ 想 _____, 我还是最想去杭州旅游。

B: 好, 那我们订机票吧。

3. A: 你打算去哪儿旅游?

B: 我要 _____ 去杭州, _____ 去北京。

4. A: 你订好 _____ 了吗?

B: 订好了, 我真的太 _____ 了!

5. A: 为什么你想去杭州旅游?

B: 因为 _____ 说: “上有天堂, 下有苏杭”。

6. A: 你订好机票了吗? 要什么时候去?

B: 我 _____ 下个星期就去。

Presentational

B Complete the dialogue between parents and a son by using “verb + 来 + verb + 去” in an appropriate way.

妈妈：儿子快要放暑假了，你想好去哪儿玩了吗？

爸爸：_____，我们还是去上海玩吧。

妈妈：好啊，那我们看看机票吧。你觉得我们买哪张好？

爸爸：_____，我觉得还是买四月五号的机票最好。

妈妈：我觉得六号这张机票的时间比较合适。

爸爸：可是六号的机票有点儿贵。

妈妈：五号的机票，到上海的时间太晚了。我们再找一找吧。

儿子：这么难找啊！你们 _____，还是没有决定买哪张机票。

妈妈：那我们坐高铁去吧，又快又方便。

儿子：我也想坐高铁，高铁上的东西特别好吃。

妈妈：我们说了这么久，可以做决定了吗？

爸爸：好，_____，我觉得还是坐高铁最方便。那我们开始做旅行计划吧。

妈妈：别计划了，_____，太麻烦了！我们上网看看别人的行程，用他们的行程吧。

爸爸：好。

Interpersonal

C Rearrange the word order and write a complete sentence according to the prompts.

Example 你 / 吗 / 暑假 / 放 / 想
→ 你想放暑假吗?

真想现在马上就放暑假。

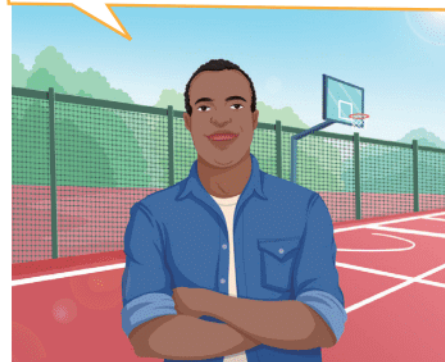


1.

你 / 吗 / 了 / 好 / 计划 / 行程

→ _____

我很早就计划好行程了。



2.

北京 / 上海 / 飞去 / 多长 / 要 /

时间 / 从

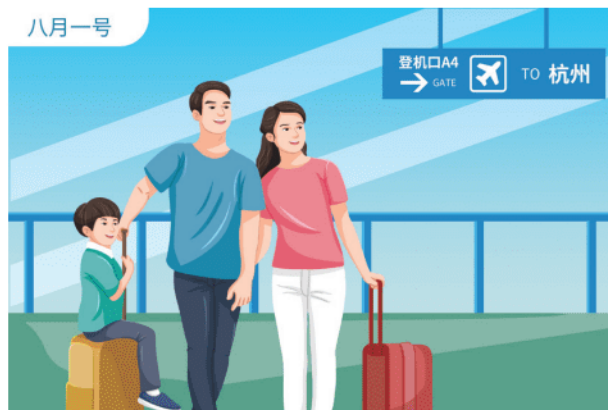
→ _____

只要两个小时。



3.	<p>订了 / 的 / 几号 / 机票 / 你</p> <p>→ _____</p>	<p>我订了一号的机票。</p> 
4.	<p>你打算什么时候去?</p> 	<p>想来 / 决定 / 还是 / 想去 / 下个月 / 去</p> <p>→ _____</p>
5.	<p>你打算去哪儿?</p> 	<p>先 / 去北京 / 去上海 / 然后再 / 打算 / 我</p> <p>→ _____</p>
6.	<p>“上有天堂，下有苏杭”是什么意思?</p> 	<p>跟 / 的意思是 / 苏州和杭州 / 天堂 / 一样美 / 这句话</p> <p>→ _____</p>

D The four pictures below present a sequence of a story. Write a complete story based on the four images.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

项目策划：郝 运
项目统筹：陈万超 袁世奇
责任编辑：左玉齐
装帧设计：黄 莉 邱 彬
插画设计：尧一文化



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