

现在上课 Xiànzài Shàng Kè Class Begins Now!

对话: Duìhuà: 1. 67.1

王老师: 学生们好! 现在上课。

wáng lǎoshī : xuéshengmen hǎo!

xiànzài shàng kè.

学生们 : 老师好。 xuéshēngmen : lǎoshī hǎo.

王老师: 请坐。大家打开书。 wáng lǎoshī: qǐng zuò. dàjiā dǎkāi

shū.

Translation F

Wang Teacher: Hello students. The

class begins.

Students: Hello teacher.

Wang Teacher: Please sit down.

Everybody open your

books.



生词 Shēngcí 🎧 7.2

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi	
现在	xiànzài	noun	now, right now	
课	kè	noun	class	
上课	shàng kè	verb	to attend the class	
下课	xià kè	ver	finish the class	
请	qĭng	verb	to request, please	
坐	zuò	verb	to sit	
打开	dăkāi	verb	to open	
开	kāi	verb	to start, to open	
书	shū	shū noun book		



对话: Duìhuà: 2. 67.3



马克 : 你叫什么名字?

mǎkè: nǐ jiào shénme míngzì? 丽娜: 我叫丽娜。你姓什么?

lǐnà : wǒ jiào lǐnà. nǐ xìng shénme?

马克 : 我姓Waugh叫Waugh马克。

măkè : wŏ xìng Waugh jiào Waugh măkè.

Translation

Mike : What is your name?

Leena: My name is Leena. What is your surname?Mike: My surname is Waugh, called Mike Waugh.

生词 Shēngcí 俞7.4

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi	
ПЦ	jiào	verb	call, to be called	
什么	shénme	pronoun	what	
姓	xìng	noun	surname	
贵	guì	adjective	costly, precious	

^{*}贵姓 (guìxìng) – polite way of asking surname.

对话: Duìhuà: 3. 67.5

王老师:请跟我说。

wáng lǎoshī: qǐng gēn wǒ shuō.

学生们: 行。 **xuéshengmen**: xíng.

王老师 : 这是我们的教室。

这是我的书。 那是她的本子。

wáng lǎoshī: zhè shì wŏmen de

jiàoshì. zhè shì wŏ de shū. nà shì tā de

běnzi.

(students repeat after teacher Wáng)

王老师: 你们有问题吗?

wáng lǎoshī: nǐmen yǒu wèntí ma?

大为: 老师, 我有问题。

dàwéi : lǎoshī, wǒ yǒu wèntí.

Translation 🔀

Wang teacher: Please repeat after me.

Students: Okay.

Wang teacher: This is our classroom.

This is my book.
That is her book.

(Students repeat after teacher Wáng)

Wang teacher: Do you have any

question?

David: Teacher, I have a question.





汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi	
跟	gēn	preposition	with	
说	shuō	verb	to speak	
行	xíng	verb	okay, all right, will do.	
这	zhè / zhèi	pronoun	this	
那	nà / nèi	pronoun	that	
是	shì	verb	am / is / are	
的	de	modal particle	used to indicate possession	
教室	jiàoshì	noun	classroom	
学校	xuéxiào	noun	school	
有	yŏu	verb	to have	
问题	wèntí	noun	question/problem	
本子	běnzi	noun	notebook	

语法 Yǔfǎ:

1. The 是 sentence:

是 shì is used to connect two nouns (or pronouns) in a sentence. 是 shì is used to explain the subject. The affirmative form of a 是 shì sentence is subject + 是 shì + object.

In a 是 sentence, the sentence contains a predicate which is composed of 是 plus a word or phrase. The word or phrase used after 是 is the main element in the predicate.

2. Particle "的"de

Particle word 的 (de) is used to show possession. It is also an attributive modifier as it gives us more information about the noun. It can be omitted for close relations.

Pronoun / Noun+ 的 de Pronoun/noun+的 de + noun Example:

你的 nǐ de = your 他们的 tāmen de = their 学生的 xuéshēng de = student's 我的老师。wǒ de lǎoshī = My teacher.

他的书包。tā de shūbāo = His schoolbag

3. In Chinese, the name can be asked in different ways:

你叫什么名字? nǐ jiào shénme míngzì?

OR

你叫什么? nǐ jiào shénme?

OR

你的名字是什么?

nǐ de míngzì shì shénme?

OR

你姓什么?nǐ xìng shénme?

OR

您贵姓? nín guìxìng?

4. The 有 sentence:

The verb 有 (yǒu), which means "to have," is used to express existence or presence or possession of something. This is similar to saying "there is" or "there are" in English.

Subject + 有 + Object.

Example:

我有本子. wǒ yǒu běnzi.

I have a notebook.

他有书. tā yǒu shū. He has a book.



练习 Liànxí : 🛆 -

Use the following additional vocabulary and make sentences.

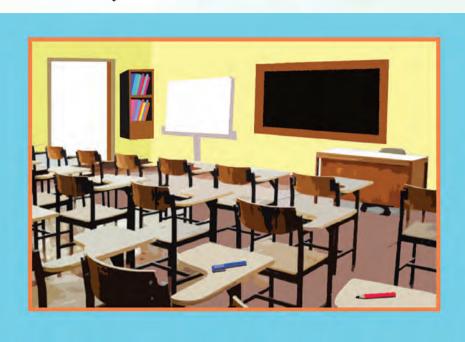
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Additional vocabulary 67.7

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi	
来	lái	verb	to come	
进	jìn	verb	to enter	
听	tīng	verb	to listen	
看	kàn	verb	to look / see	
读	读 dú		to read	
写	写 xiě		to write	

Activity

With the help of the following new words and 这 zhè /那 nà describe your classroom.



For example - zhè shì zhuōzi. / nà shì báibǎn.

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi	
黑板	hēibăn	noun	blackboard	
白板	báibăn noun whitebo		whiteboard	
桌子	zhuōzi noun tal		table	
椅子	yĭzi	noun	chair	
铅笔	qiānbĭ	noun	pencil	
钢笔	gāngbĭ	noun	ink pen	
门	mén	noun	door	
书架	shūjià	noun	bookshelf	
课	kè	noun	class/ lesson/ lecture	

Spoken Activity - Read aloud these classroom expressions.

下课	xiàkè.	Class is over.	
再说一遍	zài shuō yíbiàn.	Speak once again.	
看黑板	kàn hēibăn	Look at the black board.	
一起读	yìqĭ dú.	Read together.	
现在休息	xiànzài xīuxi.	Now, take a break.	

Recognize the characters.

坐	有	请	是	这	的	那	在	现在	书
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Chinese Martial Arts popularly known as Gōngfu or Wǔshù. Gōngfu or Wǔshù is a series of fighting styles and developed over a long time. Nowadays, it is regarded as a traditional sport gaining more and more popularity. Chinese martial art has different styles including Shàolín, Tàijíquán (Tai Chi) and Qìgōng. Wǔshù means martial arts. It is formed from two words Wǔ and shù. Wǔ means martial or military, shù means art of skill.

