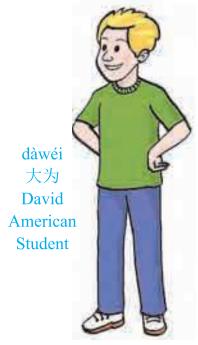
Description of Characters









măkè 马克 Mike British

> wáng lǎoshī 王老师 Wang Teacher Chinese Teacher



lŭbīn 鲁宾 Rubin African Student



Note

Please do Revision of Review Vocabulary and Grammar patterns covered in Standard XI in the book given before the vocabulary list of Standard XII.



天气怎么样? Tiān qì zěnmeyàng? How Is The Weather?



- Preposition zài (at/on/in) + Location
- Wèishénme (why)
- Seasons

生词: Shēngcí: New Words (1.1)

□ 身体 (名): shēntǐ - body, one's health

□ 怎么样 (疑问代词): zěnmeyàng - how,

how about

□ 为什么 (疑问代词): wèishénme - why

□ 天气 (名): tiānqì - weather

□ 冷 (形容): lěng - cold

□ 起床(动): qǐchuáng - to get out of bed,

to get up

□ 洗(动) : xǐ - to wash, to bathe

□ 洗澡 (动): xǐ zǎo - have (or take) a bath

□ 冬天 (名): dōngtiān - winter

□ 太... 了 : tài... le - excessively, too

□恩

: ēn - expressing agreement

m-hm, uh-huh

□ 报纸 (名): bàozhǐ - newspaper

□ 温度 (名): wēndù - temperature

□ 零下 : língxià - below zero

□ 别(副词): bié - don't, better not

」 房间 (名): fángjiān - room

□ 休息 (动) : xiūxi - rest, to rest

□ 多 (形容): duō - much, excessive

□ 水 (名) : shuǐ - water

□ 对 (介词): duì - to, for (used before a

noun or pronoun)

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

□ 北京: Běijīng - Beijing, capital of People's Republic of China



丽娜 : 林月,你好吗?

Lìnà : Línyuè, nǐ hǎo ma?

林月 : 我很好。你今天早上为什么没上课?

Lín yuè : Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ jīntiān zǎoshang

wèishénme méi shàngkè ?

丽娜 : 今天早上的天气很冷,没想起床,也没

想洗澡。

Lìnà : Jīntiān zǎoshang de tiānqì hěn lěng, méi

xiăng qǐchuáng, yĕ méi xiăng xǐzǎo.

林月 : 是啊。冬天北京太冷了。

Lín yuè : Shì a! Dōngtiān Běijīng tài lěng le

丽娜 : 恩!报纸说,今天温度零下10度了。

Lìnà : Ēn! Bào zhǐ shuō, jīntiān wēn dù líng

xià shí dù le.

林月 : 你别去外面,在房间好好休息吧!喝热水吧。喝热水对身体很好。

Lín yuè : Nǐ bié qù wáimiàn, zài fángjiān hǎo hǎo xiūxi ba! Hē rè shuǐ ba. hē rè

shuǐ duì shēntǐ hěn hǎo.

Translation 🔣

Leena : LinYue, how are you?

Linyue : I am good. Why didn't you attend today's morning class?

Leena : Today morning's weather was very cold, I didn't feel like waking up and

taking a bath.

Linyue : Yes, Beijing is very cold during winter season.

Leena : Hmm, according to the newspaper today's temperature is minus 10 degree

Celsius.

Linyue : Don't go out, take a good rest in the room. Drink more hot water. Drinking

hot water is good for health.



生词: Shēngcí: New Words (1.2)

: xià xuě- to snow □ 下雪 (动) □ 旅游(动) : luyou- trip, journey, travel

: rénmen-people 人们 (名) 丈夫 (名) : zhàngfū- husband

非常 (副词): fēicháng- extremely, highly 孩子 (名) : háizi- child

晴 (形容) : qíng- fine, clear (weather) 觉得(动) : juéde- to think, to feel

真(副词) : zhēn- really, truly, indeed 热闹 (形容): rènao-bustling with noise

> and excitement, lively 希望(动) : xīwàng- to wish for, to

desire, hope 虽然... 但是: suīrán... dànshì- although...

but □ 下次 (名) : xià cì- next time

□ 所以 : suŏyĭ- therefore, so

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

Hā'ĕrbīn- Harbin, sub provincial city and capital of

Heilongjiang province

Xiānggăng - Hong Kong

课文 Kèwén Text (1.2)



大卫 : 您好老师!

Dàwèi : Nín hǎo lǎoshī!

王师 : 你好大卫!

Wáng lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo Dàwèi!

大卫 : 老师,圣诞节的时候您去旅游了吗?

Dàwèi : Lǎoshī, shèngdàn jié de shíhòu nín qù lǚyóu le ma?

王师 : 是啊!我跟丈夫,孩子一起去哈尔滨了。

Wáng lǎoshī: Shì a! Wǒ hé zhàngfū, háizimen qù Hā'ĕrbīn le.

: 您觉得哈尔滨怎么样? 大卫

Dàwèi : Nín juéde Hā'ěrbīn zěnmeyàng? **王师** : 很好啊!那时候很热闹.天天下雪。虽

然下雪很大,但是人们喜欢出去玩儿玩

儿。

Wáng lǎoshī: Hěn hǎo a! Nà shí hòu hěn rènào.

Tiān tiān xià xuě. Suīrán xià xuě hěn dà, dànshì rénmen xǐhuan chūqù wán'r

wán'r.

大卫: 我觉得香港非常好,很晴很热闹。

Dàwèi : Wǒ juéde Xiānggǎng fēicháng hǎo, hěn

qíng, hěn rènào.

王师 : 我希望下次我们会去香港旅游。

Wáng lǎoshī: Wǒ xīwàng xià cì wǒmen huì qù Xiāng

găng lüyóu.

Translation |

David : Hello teacher!

Teacher Wang : Hello David!

David : Teacher, did you go on a tour during Christmas vacation?

Teacher Wang: Yes, I had gone to Harbin with my husband and children.

David : How did you find Harbin?

Teacher Wang: Very nice! During that time, it's lively. Although it snows, people

still like to go out and have fun.

David : I feel that Hong Kong is extremely good. Sunny, lively.

Teacher Wang: Oh really? I wish next time we will travel to Hong Kong.

生词: Shēngcí: New Words (1.3)

□ 比(动): bǐ- to compare, to contrast □ 天哪: tiān na - good gracious!

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

□ 圣诞节: Shèngdàn jié- Christmas

□ 哈尔滨: Hā'ĕrbīn— Harbin, sub provincial city and

capital of Heilongjiang province





课文 Kèwén Text (1.3)



丽娜 : 鲁宾, 冬天南非的天气怎么样?

Lína : Lŭbīn, dōngtiān Nánfēi de tiānqì

zěnmeyàng?

鲁宾 : 不太冷。孟买呢?

Lŭbīn : Bú tài lĕng. Mèngmǎi ne?

丽娜 : 虽然十二月是冬天但是天气不太冷。

Lína : Suìrán shíèr yuè shì dōng tiān dànshì

鲁宾 : 现在孟买的温度多少?

Lǔbīn : Xiànzài mèngmǎi de wèndú duōshao?

丽娜 : 十九 二十 度吧。

Lína : Shíjiǔ érshí dú ba.

鲁宾 : 天哪,冬天的时候孟买比南非热。

Lǔbīn : Tiānna, dōngtiān de shíhou mèngmǎi bǐ nánfēi rè.

Translation |



Leena: Rubin, how is the weather in South Africa during winter?

Rubin: Not too cold. How about Mumbai?

Leena: Although it is winter in December, the weather is not too cold. It is the

same as South Africa.

Rubin: What is the temperature in Mumbai right now?

Leena : Approximately 19 degrees Celsius.

Rubin: Oh my god! During the winter season, Mumbai is hotter that South Africa.

语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

— Pattern太...了 tài......le⊢

Usage - This is the structure for expressing "too much" in the sense of "excessively" by using the word 太 (tài). The adverb太 is placed before an adjectival or verbal predicate followed by 了le. In negative sentence 了le is omitted.





•	Structure -	太 + adjective +	$\pm + \text{adjective} + 7$ tài + adjective + le.						
	Negat	ion 不+太+adjec	tive bú	+ tài + adjective					
•	Examples -								
	太好了。	tài hǎo le.	Too goo	Too good!					
	• 太高了。	tài gāo le.	Too tall!						
	• 不太忙。	bú tài máng.	Not so b	ousy!					
	不太好。	bú tài hǎo.	Not so g	good!					
• Read the following English sentences and make sentences in Chinese.									
	1. My sister is too beautiful.								
	2. Today my dad is	too tired.							
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
	3. The small dog is	so (too) cute.							
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
•	Read the following	Chinese sentences an	ıd transla	te it in English.					
	1. Jīntiān tiānqì tài ı	rè le. 今天天气太熱了	,						
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
	2. Zuótiān lăoshī tài	i mangle. 昨天老师太	忙了						
	3. Zhè zhāng zhàop	iàn tài kĕ'àile. 这张照	片太可爱	了					
			••••••						
	_	Modal Pa	rticle	oa					
•	Usage - This particle	e has many usages like	suggestive	e mode – Let's (do something), to make					
		polite or can be used it to confirm the fact.	to agree v	with something. Sometimes in Spoken					
	Structure - Senter	nce + □□ba							
•	Examples -								
	• 一起去吧。	yīqĭ qù ba.		Let's go together.					
	• 快点儿把。	kuài diàn'r ba.		Please hurry.					
	• 好吧 / 行吧。	hǎo ba / xíng ba.		Alright!					
	• 他是北京人吧?	Tā shì běijīng rén b	oa?	He is from Beijing, right?					

•	Read the following English words and make sentences in Chinese.						
	1. Let's go to watch a movie.						
	2. Let's Hurry up and eat						
	3. Let's meet in front of school gate						
•	Read the following Chinese jumble words and arrange in proper order and write its meaning in English.						
	1. Ba qiǎokèlì dàngāo women chī	吧 巧克力蛋糕 我们 吃					
	2. Yī gōngjīn píngguǒ ba wǒ gěi 一公斤苹果 吧 我 给						
	3. Mǎi yīfú wǒmen yī jiàn qù ba 买 衣服 我们 一件衣 去 吧						
	——— The	Preposition 对duì ———					
•	Usage - This preposition indicates subject – person / object relation, usually of the meaning "to/for". It comes before the verb.						
•	Structure - Subject + ☒ duì + Per	son/object + Adverb + adjective					
	Subject + 첫 duì + Per	son/object + Verb					
•	Examples -						
	• 吃苹果对身体很好。	Chī píngguŏ duì shēntǐ hĕn hǎo.					
		Eating apples is good for health.					
	• 多看电视对眼睛不好。	Duō kàn diànyǐng duì shēntǐ hǎo.					
		Watching more TV is not good for eyes.					
	• 老师对学生非常好。	Lăoshī duì xuéshēng fēicháng hǎo.					
		Teacher is extremely good towards students.					
•	Read the following English sentences and write in Chinese using above pattern.						
	1. Exercise every day is good for health.						
	2. Watching television is not good to	for eyes.					

Read and Translate following Chinese sentences in English.						
1. Kāfēi hē duō le duì shēntǐ bù hǎo.						
咖啡喝多了对身体不好。						
2 T × 1-1 2 / 1 - 1 -	1 17	o				
2. Lǎoshī duì xuésheng shuō	ie snenme	!				
老师对学生说了什么?						
3. Měitiān chī píngguŏ duì sh	ıēntĭ hǎo.					
每天吃苹果对身体好。						
	•••••					
	en/while/o	during'using的时候 de shíhou————				
		he period of a certain action. When的时候 de shíhou n actions take place during the occurrence of another				
Structure - Subject + V	⁷ erb / Adj.	+ 的 时候,				
Time Phrase	+的时候	₹,				
xamples -						
• 我小的时候,看了很多书	} •	wŏ xiǎo de shíhou kàn le hěn duō shū.				
• 我小的时候,看了很多书	; •	wŏ xiǎo de shíhou kàn le hĕn duō shū. When I was young, I read many books.				
我小的时候,看了很多书吃饭的时候,别说话。	̰					
		When I was young, I read many books.				
		When I was young, I read many books. Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà.				
• 吃饭的时候,别说话。		When I was young, I read many books. Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà. Don't talk while eating.				
• 吃饭的时候,别说话。	效饭了。	When I was young, I read many books. Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà. Don't talk while eating. Māma bú zài jiā de shíhou, wŏ zuòfàn le. When mother was not at home, I cooked.				
吃饭的时候,别说话。妈妈不在家的时候,我做	效饭了。 sentences	When I was young, I read many books. Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà. Don't talk while eating. Māma bú zài jiā de shíhou, wŏ zuòfàn le. When mother was not at home, I cooked. and write in Chinese.				
 吃饭的时候,别说话。 妈妈不在家的时候,我做 Read the following English s	效饭了。 sentences	When I was young, I read many books. Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà. Don't talk while eating. Māma bú zài jiā de shíhou, wŏ zuòfàn le. When mother was not at home, I cooked. and write in Chinese.				
 吃饭的时候,别说话。 妈妈不在家的时候,我做 Read the following English s	效饭了。 sentences ad a lot of	When I was young, I read many books. Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà. Don't talk while eating. Māma bú zài jiā de shíhou, wŏ zuòfàn le. When mother was not at home, I cooked. and write in Chinese. friends.				
 吃饭的时候,别说话。 妈妈不在家的时候,我做 Read the following English solling When I was in college, I had 	效饭了。 sentences ad a lot of	When I was young, I read many books. Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà. Don't talk while eating. Māma bú zài jiā de shíhou, wŏ zuòfàn le. When mother was not at home, I cooked. and write in Chinese. friends.				

Make meaningful sentence by retranslate the same in English.	earranging following words in Chinese. And then
1. dōngxi Shàngkè bùyào chī de s 东西 上课 不要 吃 的时	
2. zìjǐ jiā zài de shíhou Māma 自己 家 在 的时候 妈妈	zuòfàn wŏ 做饭 我
3. de shíhou Bàba kāfēi xǐhuan d 的时候 爸爸 咖啡 喜欢 的	
Reduplic	ation of measure word ————
Usage - This structure is used to emp	phasize "each and everyone" of the group, like měi ge.
Structure - Subject + M.W. + M.	W. + Predicate
Examples -	
• 个个学生都很高兴。	Gè gè xuésheng dōu hĕn gāoxìng.
	Every student is happy.
• 上个星期我天天吃比萨了!	Shàng ge xīngqī wŏ tiān tiān chī bǐsà le.
	Last week every day I ate Pizza.
• 你看,这件件衣服非常漂亮。	Nǐ kàn, zhè jiàn jiàn yīfu fēicháng piàoliang.
	Look, All dresses are extremely beautiful.
Reduplication of measure word.	
1. Every single day I walk towards i	my office.
2. Now every person has a cell phor	ne.
3. This week I ate chicken every day	
Read and translate following Chin 1. Wo de péngyou men ge ge dōu ho	
1. The de pengyou men ge ge dou in	ev Paro, National of the INIG

———— Expressing Although But 虽然suīrán但是 dànshì ————	
3. Wǒ de yīfu jiàn jiàn dōu hěn hǎokàn. 我的衣服件件都很好看。	
2. Zhèxiē xiǎogǒu zhī zhī dōu hěn kěài. 这些小狗 只 只 都 很 可爱。	

- **Usage** This pattern is frequently used in written Chinese to express "Although". Normally the action would not happen under the situation mentioned after虽然 suīràn but it takes place and is mentioned after但是 dànshì.
- ▶ **Structure** 虽然 suīràn 但是 dànshì ...
- **Examples** -
 - 虽然天气很冷但是我想吃冰淇淋。
 Suīràn tiānqì hěn lěng dànshì wǒ xiǎng chī bīngqílín.
 Although the weather is cold, I wish to eat ice cream.
 - 虽然外面下雪但是我骑自行车去大学了。
 Suīràn wáimiàn xiàxuě dànshì wǒ qí zìxíngchē qù dàxué le.
 Although it was snowing outside, I went to the college by cycle.
 - 虽然我很累但是看书。
 Suīràn wǒ hěn lèi dànshìkànshū.
 Although I am tired, want to read a book.
- Read the following English sentences and match with Chinese sentences.
- A. Although learning Hànzì is very difficult, but I like writing Hànzì,
- B. Although she said she is not too much hungry, but she ordered a lot of food.
- C. Although today is bright day, but weather is very cold.
- D. Although this clothing is an expensive, but elder sister bought it.
- E. Although It is cold outside, but very hot inside.
- Suīrán wàimiàn hěn lěng, dànshì lǐmiàn hěn rè.
 虽然 外面 很 冷 ,但是 里面很热 。
- 2. Suīrán xuéxí hànzì hěn nán, dànshì wǒ xǐhuān xiě hànzì. 虽然学习汉字非常难,但是我喜欢写汉字.

3.	Suīrán jīntiān shì qíngtiān, c	lànshì tiānqì fēicháng lěn	g.				
	虽然今天是晴天,但是天*	气非常冷。					
4.	Suīrán zhè jiàn yīfú hěn guì	, dànshì jiĕjiĕ măi le.					
	虽然这衣服很贵,但是姐妈	姐买了。					
5.	Suīrán tā shuō bú tài è, dànshì tā diănle hěnduō cài.						
	虽然她说不太饿,但是她	点了很多菜。					
	1,	2,	3,				
	4,	5,					
	———— B	asic Comparison using	t (Bi) ———				
•	Usage - This pattern is used the 1st noun.	to make comparison betw	een two things. The adjective de	escribes			
•	Structure - Noun 1 + 比 b	ň + Noun 2 + Adjective					
•	Examples -						
	• 这个比那个好。	Zhè ge bǐ n	Zhè ge bǐ nà ge hǎo.				
		This one is	better than that one.				
	• 小王比小张大。	Xiǎo wáng	bĭ xiǎo zhāng dà.				
		Xiao Wang	is older than Xiao Zhang.				
	• 今天比昨天冷。	Jīntiān bĭ z	ıótiān lĕng.				
		Today is co	lder than yesterday.				
•	Make comparison using gi	iven words.					
	1. Cat, Dog - Lovable						
	2. My younger sister, Your	Elder sister - beautiful					
	3. My Daughter, Your Son						
	5. my Daughen, 10th 50h	1					



5. Wǒ de gēgē 我的哥哥, nì	ǐ de dìdì你的弟弟 - Shuài 帅
6. Yīngguó英国 , Měiguó美	
	Approximity of numbers ⊢
	ways to express approximate numbers. You can use any two
Structure - Number + (Nu	mber + 1) + measure word + noun
Examples -	
• 一两年	Yī liăng nián
	One or two years
十七十八个人	Shíqī shíbā ge rén
	Seventeen – eighteen people
• 四五本书	Sì wǔ bĕn shū
	Four – five books
	⊣ Liánxì 练习 Exercise
Answer the following quest	ions in full sentences:
1. Jīntiān Lìnà Wèishénme b	u shàngkè?
今天丽娜为什么不上课?	
2. Döngtiān (de shìhou)běijīn	ng de tiānqĭ zěnmeyang?
东电的时候北京的天气流	忌么样?
3. Bàozhĭ juéde jīntiān běijīr	ng de tiānqǐ zĕnmeyang?
报纸觉得今天北京的天气	气怎么样?

	•	shénme s 、说丽娜和		hē rè shu	ıĭ?							
	. Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu shéi qù lǚyóule ma? 圣诞节的时候谁去路有了吗?											
	. Wáng laoshī Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu qù năr? 王老师圣诞节的时候去那人?											
	. Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu Wèishénme Wáng laoshī xǐhuan qù měiguó? 圣诞节的时候为什么王老师喜欢去美国?											
	8. Nǐ de guó li Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu shì shénme? 你的国力圣诞节的时候是什么?											
9. Dōngtiān méngmǎi de tiānqǐ zěnmeyang? 冬天孟买的天气怎么样?												
10. Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu méngmǎi shì shénme? 圣诞节的时候孟买是什么?												
	Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.											
帮助	报纸	杯子	北京	唱歌	出租车	穿	船	打电话	打篮球			

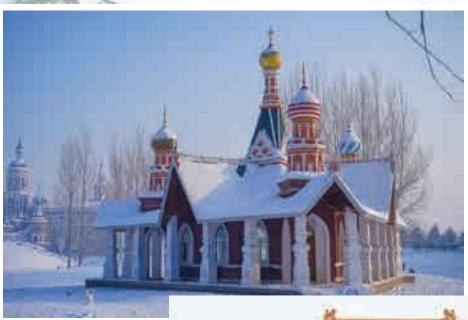
Pair Activity

Discuss the weather of your.

Group Activity

Discuss in group or in pair and talk about festival in your country and what you do during that festival vacation.







Harbin city / Haerbin / 哈尔宾 (Hā'ěr bīn)

Harbin city (哈尔宾Hā'ěr bīn) is located in the northern part of China. It is the capital of Heilongjiang province and is also a winter destination in China. Harbin city (哈尔宾Hā'ěr bīn) hallmarks construction of Trans Siberian railway through Manchuria. During Russia-Japan war Harbin was base for Russian military operations in Manchuria. After the war, city was temporarily under joint Chinese-Japanese administration. It became a haven for refugees from Russia after the Revolution of 1917. At one time it had the largest Russian population in any city outside Russia. Hence one can see lots of Russian architecture in the Harbin city (哈尔宾Hā'ěr bīn) which includes green domed Saint Sophia cathedrals, Eastern Orthodox Church and etc.