Description of Characters

lǐnà
丽娜
Leena
Indian Student

línyuè
林月
Linyue
Chinese Student

dàwéi
大为
David
American
Student

mǎkè
马克
Mike
British

wáng lǎoshī
王老师
Wang Teacher
Chinese Teacher

lǔbīn
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.

UNIT ONE

1 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

课文 Kèwén Text (1.1)

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 xiǎng qǐchuáng, yě méi xiǎng 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)

- 旅游 (动) : lǚyóu- trip, journey, travel
- 丈夫 (名) : zhàngfū- husband
- 孩子 (名) : háizi- child
- 觉得 (动) : juéde- to think, to feel
- 热闹 (形容) : rènao- bustling with noise and excitement, lively
- 虽然... 但是 : suīrán… dànshì- although… but
- 所以 : suǒyǐ- therefore, so
- 下雪 (动) : xià xuě- to snow
- 人们 (名) : rénmen- people
- 非常 (副词) : fēicháng- extremely, highly
- 晴 (形容) : qíng- fine, clear (weather)
- 真 (副词) : zhēn- really, truly, indeed
- 希望 (动) : xīwàng- to wish for, to desire, hope
- 下次 (名) : xià cì- next time

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

- 哈尔滨 : Hā'ěrbīn– Harbin, sub provincial city and capital of Heilongjiang province
- 香港 : Xiānggǎng – 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'ěrbīn le.

大卫 : 您觉得哈尔滨怎么样？

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 Xiānggǎng lǚyóu.

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'ěrbīn– 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 : Lǔbīn, dōngtiān Nánfēi de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

鲁宾 : 不太冷。孟买呢？

Lǔbīn : Bú tài lěng. 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 + 了 tài + adjective + le.

Negation 不 + 太 + adjective bú + tài + adjective

Examples -

- 太好了。 tài hǎo le. Too good!
- 太高了。 tài gāo le. Too tall!
- 不太忙。 bú tài máng. Not so busy!
- 不太好。 bú tài hǎo. Not so 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 and translate it in English.**

1. Jīntiān tiānqì tài rè le. 今天天气太熱了

   .....

2. Zuótiān lǎoshī tài mangle. 昨天老师太忙了

   .....

3. Zhè zhāng zhàopiàn tài kě'àile. 这张照片太可爱了

   .....

Modal Particle吧 ba

Usage - This particle has many usages like suggestive mode – Let's (do something), to make the statement more polite or can be used to agree with something. Sometimes in Spoken Chinese you can use it to confirm the fact.

Structure - Sentence + 吧ba

Examples -

- 一起去吧。 yīqǐ qù ba. Let's go together.
- 快点儿把。 kuài diǎn'r ba. Please hurry.
- 好吧 / 行吧。 hǎo ba / xíng ba. Alright!
- 他是北京人吧？ Tā shì běijīng rén ba? 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 + 对 duì + Person/object + Adverb + adjective

  Subject + 对 duì + Person/object + Verb
- **Examples -**
  - 吃苹果对身体很好。 Chī píngguǒ duì shēntǐ hěn 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。 Lǎoshī 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 for eyes.

.....

3. Mom made noodles for my friends.

.....

- **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. Lǎoshī duì xuésheng shuō le shénme?

   老师对学生说了什么?

   .....

3. Měitiān chī píngguǒ duì shēntǐ hǎo.

   每天吃苹果对身体好。

   .....

Expressing 'when/while/during' using的时候 de shíhou

- **Usage -** This pattern is used to indicate the period of a certain action. When的时候 de shíhou followed by a verb, it shows that a certain actions take place during the occurrence of another action.
- **Structure -** Subject + Verb / Adj. + 的 时候, ...
  Time Phrase + 的 时候, ...
- **Examples -**
  - 我小的时候，看了很多书。 wǒ xiǎo de shíhou kàn le hěn duō shū.
    When I was young, I read many books.
  - 吃饭的时候，别说话。 Chīfàn de shíhou, bié shuōhuà.
    Don't talk while eating.
  - 妈妈不在家的时候，我做饭了。 Māma bú zài jiā de shíhou, wǒ zuòfàn le.
    When mother was not at home, I cooked.

- **Read the following English sentences and write in Chinese.**

1. When I was in college, I had a lot of friends.

   .....

2. Mother, when you are not at home, I miss you.

   .....

3. When I am not well, I take rest

   .....

- **Make meaningful sentence by rearranging following words in Chinese. And then translate the same in English.**

1. dōngxi Shàngkè bùyào chī de shíhou
   东西 上课 不要 吃 的时候

   .....

2. zìjǐ jiā zài de shíhou Māma zuòfàn wǒ
   自己 家 在 的时候 妈妈 做饭 我

   .....

3. de shíhou Bàba kāfēi xǐhuan de shíhou gōngzuò
   的时候 爸爸 咖啡 喜欢 的时候 工作

   .....

Reduplication of measure word

- **Usage -** This structure is used to emphasize "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 hěn gāoxìng. Every student is happy.
• 上个星期我天天吃比萨了！	Shàng ge xīngqī wǒ 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 my office.

   .....

2. Now every person has a cell phone.

   .....

3. This week I ate chicken every day

   .....

- **Read and translate following Chinese sentences in English.**

1. Wǒ de péngyou men ge ge dōu hěn gāo. 我的朋友门个个都很高。

   .....

2. Zhèxiē xiǎogǒu zhī zhī dōu hěn kěài. 这些小狗 只 只 都 很 可爱。

.....

3. Wǒ de yīfu jiàn jiàn dōu hěn hǎokàn. 我 的 衣服 件 件 都 很 好看。

.....

Expressing Although…. But… 虽然suīrán但是 dànshì

- **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 suīrán but it takes place and is mentioned after但是 dànshì.
- **Structure -** 虽然 suīrán …. 但是 dànshì …
- **Examples -**
  - 虽然天气很冷但是我想吃冰淇淋。

    Suīrán 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。

    Suīrán 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。

    Suīrán 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.

1. 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, dànshì tiānqì fēicháng lěng.

虽然今天是晴天，但是天气非常冷。

4. Suīrán zhè jiàn yīfú hěn guì, dànshì jiějiě mǎi le.

虽然这衣服很贵，但是姐姐买了。

5. Suīrán tā shuō bú tài è, dànshì tā diǎnle hěnduō cài.

虽然她说不太饿，但是她点了很多菜。

1....., 2....., 3.....,

4....., 5.....,

Basic Comparison using 比 (Bi)

- **Usage -** This pattern is used to make comparison between two things. The adjective describes the 1st noun.
- **Structure -** Noun 1 + 比 bǐ + Noun 2 + Adjective
- **Examples -**
  - 这个比那个好。 Zhè ge bǐ nà ge hǎo.
    This one is better than that one.
  - 小王比小张大。 Xiǎo wáng bǐ xiǎo zhāng dà.
    Xiao Wang is older than Xiao Zhang.
  - 今天比昨天冷。 Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng.
    Today is colder than yesterday.

- **Make comparison using given words.**

1. Cat , Dog - Lovable

.....

.....

2. My younger sister , Your Elder sister - beautiful

.....

.....

3. My Daughter, Your Son - tall

.....

.....

4. Jiā 家, Túshū guǎn图书馆 - Jìn 近

.....

.....

5. Wǒ de gēgē 我的哥哥, nǐ de dìdì你的弟弟 - Shuài 帅

.....

.....

6. Yīngguó英国 , Měiguó美国 - Dà 大

.....

.....

Approximity of numbers

- **Usage -** This is one of the ways to express approximate numbers. You can use any two consecutive numbers in a row.
- **Structure -** Number + (Number + 1) + measure word + noun
- **Examples -**

• 一两年	Yī liǎng nián
	One or two years
• 十七十八个人	Shíqī shíbā ge rén
	Seventeen – eighteen people
• 四五本书	Sì wǔ běn shū
	Four – five books

Liánxì 练习 Exercise

- **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Jīntiān Lìnà Wèishénme bu shàngkè?
   今天丽娜为什么不上课?

   .....

2. Dōngtiān (de shìhou)běijīng de tiānqǐ zěnmeyang?
   东电的时候北京的天气怎么样?

   .....

3. Bàozhǐ juéde jīntiān běijīng de tiānqǐ zěnmeyang?
   报纸觉得今天北京的天气怎么样?

   .....

4. Lín yuè Wèishénme shuō Lìnà hē rè shuǐ?
林月为什么说丽娜和热水?

.....

5. Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu shéi qù lǚyóule ma?
圣诞节的时候谁去路有了吗?

.....

6. Wáng laoshī Shèngdàn jié de shíhòu qù nǎr?
王老师圣诞节的时候去那人?

.....

7. 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.

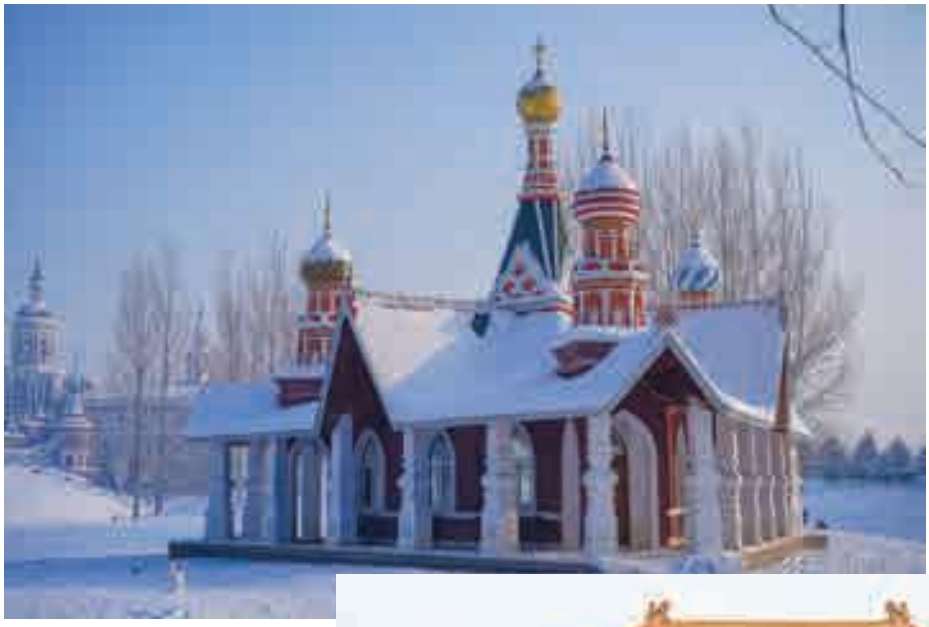
帮助	报纸	杯子	北京	唱歌	出租车	穿	船	打电话	打篮球

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.

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