2 中国的季节 Zhōngguó de jìjié. Seasons In China

- Ne (particle) , 在 zài。。呢ne。(continous aspect)
- Yīdiǎn'r (a little bit)
- Rules for pronuncing bù (not)
- Zěnme? (how)
- Jǐ? (how many/much?)
- Le (completed action)

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (2.1)

- 因为... 所以 : yīnwèi… suǒyǐ- because… so
- 生病 (动) : shēngbìng- to fall ill
- 怎么了 : zěnme le- what happened?
- 有点儿/ 点儿 (动) : yǒudiǎnr/ diǎnr - slightly, a little
- 舒服 (形容) : shūfū- comfortable, feeling well
- 外面 (名) : wàimian- outside
- 感冒 (动) : gǎnmào- to catch cold, (common) cold
- 告诉 (动) : gàosu- to tell, to inform
- 药 (名) : yào- medicine
- 里(名) : lǐ- inside
- 两 : liǎng- two, both
- 后 (名) : hòu- afterwards, after, later

课文 Kèwén Text (2.1)

鲁宾 : 大家看一下。因为王老师生病了，所以今天我们没有课。

Lǔbīn : Dàjiā kàn yī xià. yīnwèi Wáng lǎoshī shēngbìng le, suǒyǐ jīntiān wǒmen méiyǒu kè.

林月 : 她怎么了？

Lín yuè : Tā zěnme le?

大卫　：她有点儿不舒服。

Dàwèi ： Tā yǒudiǎnr bú shūfu.

鲁宾 ：我觉得，外面很冷，所以她感冒了．医生告诉她吃药，在家里多休息．两天后可以上课.

Lǔ bīn ： Wǒ juéde wàimiàn hěn lěng, suǒyǐ tā gǎnmào le. Yīshēng gàosu tā, chī yào, zài jiālǐ duō xiūxi. Liǎng tiān hòu kěyǐ lái shàngkè.

大卫　：我们下午买点儿水果去看她吧。

Dà wèi ： Wǒmen xiàwǔ mǎi diǎnr shuǐguǒ qù kàn tā ba.

Translation

Rubin ： Hello everyone, please pay attention. As teacher Wang is not well today so we won't have a lecture.

Linyue ： What happened to her?

David ： She is not well.

Rubin ： I think because it's cold outside, she would have caught a cold. Doctor told her to take medicine and rest more at home. After two days she can take the class.

David ： Let's buy some fruits in the afternoon and visit her.

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (2.2)

- 身体 因为... 好多 : hǎo duō- much better
- 地理 (名) : dìlǐ- geography
- 听说 (动) : tīngshuō- to hear (sth said)
- 不同 (形容) : bùtóng- different
- 地方 (名) : dìfāng- place
- 嗯 : ēn- interjection indicating approval, appreciation or agreement
- 南方 (名) : nánfāng- South
- 北方 (名) : běifāng- North
- 季节 (名) : jìjié - Season

课文 Kèwén Text (2.2)

王老师 : 学生们好！

Wáng lǎoshī : Xuéshengmen hǎo!

马克 : 您好老师，您身体怎么样？

Mǎkè : Nín hǎo lǎoshī, Nín shēntǐ zěnmeyàng?

王老师 : 好多了。谢谢你们. 今天我们学习中国地理。

Wáng lǎoshī : Hǎo duō le. Xièxie nǐmen. Jīntiān wǒmen xuéxi zhōngguó dìlǐ.

鲁宾 : 听说，在中国不同的地方有不同的天气，对吗？

Lǔ bīn : Tīngshuō, zài zhōngguó bùtóng de dìfāng yǒu bùtóng de tiānqì, duì ma?

林月 : 对啊，北方很冷，南方很热 。 我看过一次。

Lín yuè : Duì a, běifāng hěn lěng, nánfāng hěn rè. Wǒ kàn guò yī cì.

王老师 : 嗯, 因为中国很大，不同的地方有不同的季节。

Wáng lǎoshī : Ēn, yīnwèi zhōngguó hěn dà, bùtóng de dìfāng yǒu bùtóng de jìjié.

Translation

Teacher Wang: Hello students!

Mike : Hello teacher, how is your health?

Teacher Wang: Much better. Thank you. Today we will study geography of China.

Rubin : I have heard that different places in China have different weather, is that correct?

Linyue : Yes, north side is cold, south side is hot.

Teacher wang : Hmm, because China is very big, different places have different seasons.

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (2.3)

- 阴 (形容) : yīn- overcast (weather), cloudy
- 下雨 (动) : xiàyǔ- to rain
- 雨季 (名) : yǔjì- rainy season
- 可能 : kěnéng- might (happen), possible, probable
- 几 : jǐ – some, a few, several
- 那 : nà- then, in that case (when in a continuous conversation)
- 夏天 (名) : xiàtiān- summer
- 秋天 (名) : qiūtiān- autumn
- 春天 (名) : chūntiān- spring season
- 冬天 (名) : dōngtiān- Winter
- 常常 : chángcháng- frequently, often

课文 Kèwén Text (2.3)

马克 : 天阴了，会下雨吗？现在是雨季吗?

Mǎkè : Tiān yīn le, huì xiàyǔ ma? Xiànzài shì yǔjì ma?

林月 : 可能下雨。中国没有雨季. 几天下雨，几天没下雨。

Línyuè : Kěnéng xiàyǔ. Zhōngguó méiyǒu yǔjì. jǐ tiān xiàyǔ, jǐ tiān méi xiàyǔ.

马克 : 真的吗？那中国有几个季节？

Mǎkè : Zhēn de ma? nà Zhōngguó yǒu jǐ ge jìjié?

林月 : 中国有四个季节。春天，夏天，秋天和 冬天。

Línyuè : Zhōngguó yǒu sì gè jìjié. Chūntiān, xiàtiān, qiūtiān hé dōngtiān.

马克 : 春天天气怎么样？

Mǎkè : Chūntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

林月 : 春天天气很舒服。

Línyuè : Chūntiān tiānqì hěn shūfu.

马克 : 夏天呢？

Mǎkè : Xiàtiān ne?

林月 : 很热。人们都喜欢游泳。秋天 天气不冷也不热.

Līnyuè : Hěn rè. rénmen dōu xǐhuan yóuyǒng. Qiūtiān tiānqì bù lěng yě bú rè.

马克 : 北京的冬天冷不冷？

Mǎkè : Běijīng de dōngtiān lěng bù lěng?

林月 : 非常冷。常常下雪。

Līnyuè : Fēicháng lěng, chángcháng xiàxuě.

Translation

Mike : It has become cloudy, will it rain? Is it rainy season right now?

Linyue : It might rain. There is no rainy season in China. It rains for few days, for few days it doesn't.

Mike : Then, how many seasons does China have?

Linyue : China has 4 seasons. Spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Mike : How is the weather in spring season?

Linyue : Spring season is very comfortable.

Mike : What about summer?

Linyue : It's hot. People like to swim. During autumn season the weather is neither cold nor hot.

Mike : Is Beijing's winter cold or not?

Linyue : It's extremely cold, it often snows.

语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

Pattern 真 (zhēn) "really" or "truly"

- **Usage -** This is the structure for expressing "truly" or "really". 真 zhēn usually shows the exclamatory mood.
- **Structure -** 真 zhēn + Adjective
- **Examples -**
  - 真好！ zhēn hǎo! Really nice!
  - 真可爱！ zhēn kěài Realy Cute!
  - 真好吃！ zhēn hǎochī Truly delicious!

- **Make Chinese sentence using 真 (zhēn) pattern.**

1. My mother truly loves me.

.....

2. Mr. Wang is truly handsome.

.....

3. My younger sisters' dog is really cute.

.....

- **Read and give meanings for the following Adjectives in Chinese and make use of them in making 真 (zhēn) + Adj pattern.**

1. Good. (Your Hanzi writing is really good)

.....

2. Pretty/Beautiful (Wang Laoshi's daughter is truly beautiful)

.....

3. Hot (Today's weather is truly hot.)

.....

Doing something more with 多 duō

- **Usage** - This patterns is often used in colloquial Chinese while giving command or suggestion.
- **Structure** - 多 + Verb
- **Examples -**

• 多吃吧 。	Duō chī ba. Eat more.
• 多喝绿茶。	Duō hē lǜ chá. Drink more green tea.
• 多运动吧。	Duō yùndòng ba. Do more exercises.

- **Read the following English sentences and convert them in Chinese.**

1. Mama take some more rest.

.....

2. Students study more foreign language.

.....

3. I want to drink more water.

.....

- **Read the following Chinese sentences and match with English.**

1. Yéye, nǐ yào duō chūqù zǒuzou. 爷爷 ，你 要 多 出去 走走 。
2. Yīshēng gàosù wǒ duō zuò yùndòng. 医生告诉我多做运动.
3. Māmā yào wǒ duō chī. 妈妈要我多吃.

A. Mama wants me to eat more.

B. Grandfather, you need to go out and take walks more often.

C. Doctor told me to do more exercise.

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

Expressing a little bit using 有点儿 yǒu diǎn'r

- **Usage -** 有点儿 yǒu diǎn'r is used to express little bit dissatisfaction of the speaker or to indicate complaining tone.
- **Structure -** 有点儿 yǒu diǎn'r + Adjective
- **Examples -**

• 这件衣服 有一点儿大。	zhè jiàn yīfu yǒu diǎn'r dà. This dress is little big.
• 今天我有点儿累。	jīntiān wǒ yǒu diǎn'r lèi. Today I am tired a bit.
• 现在有点儿热 。	xiànzài yǒu diǎn'r rè. Yesterday It's a little too hot right now.

- **Convert the following sentences into Chinese using yǒu diǎn'r pattern.**

1. Winter in Shanghai is little too cold.

.....

2. My younger brother is little too fat.

.....

3. Your house is little too comfortable.

.....

Pattern 因为yīnwèi ----所以suǒyǐ ---

- **Usage -** This structure 因为 yīnwèi… 所以 suǒyǐ … connect 2 clauses. Equivalent of because and so or therefore . The first clause is the reason and second one is the result. You can use 因为 yīnwèi and 所以 suǒyǐ separately as well.

- **Structure -** 因为 yīnwèi… 所以 suǒyǐ …
- **Examples -**
  - 因为这杯茶太冷了所以他不想喝。

    Yīnwèi zhè bēi chá tài lěng le suǒyǐ tā bù xiǎng hē.

    Because this cup of tea is cold so he doesn't want to drink it.

  - 下个月她去中国所以现在要学汉语。

    xià ge yuè tā qù zhōngguǒ suǒyǐxiànzài yào xué hàn yǔ.

    Next month she is going to China therefore needs to learn Chinese language.

  - 我 爱 吃 四川 菜 ，因为很 好吃 。

    Wǒ ài chī Sìchuān cài, yīnwèi hěn hǎochī.

    I love eating Sichuan food because it's very delicious.

- **Make sentences with因为-----所以--- pattern**

1. Wǒ yǒu yīgè zhōngguó nǚ péngyǒu. Wǒ yào xué zhōngwén.

   我 有 一个 中国 女朋友. 我 要 学 中文。

   .....

2. Tā shēngbìng le, méi qù shàngkè.

   他 生病 了, 没 去 上课。

   .....

3. Wǒ hěn lèi, yào xiūxí.

   我 很 累, 要 休息。

   .....

- **Read English sentence and match with correct Chinese translation.**

1. As I'm very tired, so I want to rest.
2. Since he was sick, he didn't go to class.
3. We were too busy, so none of us had time to eat lunch.
4. Since I have a Chinese friend, I need to study Chinese.
5. Since it's too far, I don't want to go.

A. Yīnwèi wǒ yǒu yī gè Zhōngguó péngyou, suǒyǐ wǒ yào xué Zhōngwén.

因为 我 有 一个 中国 朋友，所以 我 要 学 中文。

B. Yīnwèi tā shēngbìng le, suǒyǐ méi qù shàngkè.

因为 他 生病 了，所以 没 去 上课。

C. Yīnwèi wǒ hěn lèi, suǒyǐ yào xiūxi.

因为 我 很 累，所以 要 休息。

D. Yīnwèi tài yuǎn le, suǒyǐ wǒ bù xiǎng qù.

因为 太 远 了，所以 我 不 想 去。

E. Yīnwèi tài máng, suǒyǐ wǒmen méiyǒu shíjiān chī fàn.

因为 太 忙， 所以 我们 没有 时间 吃 饭。

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

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

The interrogative pronoun怎么样 zěnmeyàng

- **Usage -** This question word is used to ask the opinion or condition about something or someone.
- **Structure -** Subject/ Topics + 怎么样 zěnmeyàng ?
- **Examples -**
  - 德里的天气怎么样？ Délǐ de tiānqì zěnmeyàng ?
    How is Delhi's weather?
  - 你的 新 手机怎么样 ？ Nǐ de xīn shǒujī zěnmeyàng?
    How's your new phone?
  - 你 觉得 那个电影怎么样？ Nǐ juéde nàge diànyǐng zěnmeyàng?
    What do you think about that movie?

- **Write the following sentences using the interrogative pronoun 怎么样**

1. How is Beijing in Winter?

   .....

2. How is the weather today?

   .....

3. How is Wang Laoshi's health today?

   .....

- **Rearrange words and make it in correct meaning sentences in Chinese.**

1. Zěnmeyàng xué Zhōngwén?
   怎么样 学 中文

   .....

2. Shǒujī xīn Nǐ de zěnmeyàng?
   手机 新 你 的 怎么样?

   .....

3. Nín de zěnme yàng? Shēntǐ lǎoshī
   您 的 怎么样？身体 老师

   .....

Indicating a change using particle 了 le

- **Usage -** Other than to tell the action is complete, le is also used to tell the change of state or occurrence of new situation,

- **Structure -** Subject + Adjective + 了le.
  Subject + Verb + 了le.
  Negation - Subject + 不 + Verb + 了le.

- **Examples -**

• 下雨了 。	Xià yǔ le.
	(It wasn't raining earlier, but now) It's raining.
• 爸爸累了 。	Bàba lèi le.
	Dad has gotten tired.
• 我朋友今年18岁了。	wǒ péngyou jīnniān shí bā suì le.
	My friend is 18 years old now.

- **Read the following sentences and convert them into Chinese.**

1. My mother is getting old.

   .....

2. Younger brother is getting cold.

   .....

3. Morning I was not hungry, but now I am.

   .....

- **Use Chinese word and make sentence.**

1. Pàng胖 (Fat) -> Last year I was not fat, but now I am fat

.....

2. Zǒu走 (To walk) -> Baby want to walk, but he cannot.

.....

3. Lèi累(To feel tired) -> Kids are all tired.

.....

Liánxì 练习 Exercise

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

1. Jīntiān Wèishénme wǒmen méiyǒu kè?
   今天为什么我们没有课?

.....

2. Wèishénme Wáng lǎoshī bu shūfū?/ Wáng lǎoshī zěnme le?
   为什么王老师不舒服? /王老师怎么了?

.....

3. Wáng lǎoshī gàosu xuésheng shénme?/ Wáng lǎoshī zuò shénme?
   王老师告诉学生什么?/ 王老师做什么?

.....

4. Tāmen shénme shíhou shàngkè?
   他们什么时候上课?

.....

5. Xiàwù xuéshengmen zuò shénme?
   下午学生们做什么?

.....

6. Jīntiān xuésheng xuéxì shénme?
   今天学生学习什么?

.....

7. Xuéshengmen tīngshuō shénme?
   学生们听说什么?

.....

8. Yìndù yǒu jǐ ge jìjié ?

印度有几季节 ?

.....

9. Yìndù hé zhōngguó de tiānqì yīyàng ma?

印度和中国的天气一样吗?

.....

10. Xiànzài tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

现在天气怎么样?

.....

11. Zhōngguó lǐ yǒu jǐ ge jìjie?

中国里有几个季节?

.....

12. Yìndù de yǔjì zěnmeyàng?

印度的雨季怎么样?

.....

13. Chūntiān Zhōngguó de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

春天中国的天气怎么样?

.....

14. Yìndù Chūntiān de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

印度春天的天气怎么样?

.....

15. Yìndù xiàyǔ de shíhou tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

印度下雨的时候天气怎么样?

.....

16. Xiàtiān rénmen zuò shénme?

夏天人们做什么?

.....

17. Qiūtiān Zhōngguó de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

秋天中国的天气怎么样?

.....

18. Běijīng de dōngtiān zěnmeyàng?

北京的冬天怎么样?

.....

19. Yìndù de dōngtiān zěnmeyàng?

印度的冬天怎么样?

.....

20. Zài Yìndù cóng jǐ yuè dào yǒu Chūntiān?

在印度从几月到几月有春天?

.....

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

雨季	夏天	秋天	春天	冬天	下雨	电脑	电视	电影	非常	东西	懂	都

Group Activity

Discuss and talk about Seasons in your country in Pair or a group of 3- 4 students in front of class

Chinese Clothing / 中国衣服 zhōngguó yīfú

China being an ancient country and variety of culture has different traditional attires being used for thousands of years.The traditional Chinese formal attire for men is tunic suit and for women cheongsam or qipao. Men's formal Suit which is also called ZhongShan (zhōng shān中山) suit or a Mao(Máo zé dōng毛泽东) suit has Prussian collar and four pockets. Prussian collar stands for rigors of governing a country and four pockets indicates four traditional Chinese moral virtues namely propriety, justice, honesty and a sense of shame. Lot many visiting international dignitaries also use this attire for the formal meetings in China. President Mao (Máo zé dōng毛泽东)was very fond of wearing this attire in public functions.

Chinese Cheongsam or Qipao (Qí páo 旗袍) represents oriental women's dress Cheongsam evolved from Manchu female's long gown that is Chang Pao (Cháng páo 长袍). Chang means long and pao means gown. The gown which is worn by Manchu ethnic group is known as Qí páo 旗袍, as the people so this ethnic group are also known as Qi旗. With modernization and westernisation, western attire has also become an attraction for the Chinese people.

***