# UNIT THREE

5

# 我的爱好。 Wǒ de àihào.
# My Hobbies

- Names of different Countries
- Measure words
- Zài…. Ne..(action in progress)
- zuì(superlative degree)

## 生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (5.1)

- 生词 : shēngcí : New Words
- 也(副词) : yě: also,too
- 还(副词) : hái : and more, in addition to
- 同学们 : tóngxuémen: students
- 自己 : zìjǐ- oneself
- 爱好 (名) : àihào- hobby
- 开始 (动) : kāishǐ- to begin
- 说话 (动) : shuōhuà: to speak
- 来 (动) : lái- indicating an intended action
- 介绍 (动) : jièshào: to introduce
- 游泳 (动) : yóuyǒng- to swim, swimming
- 跳舞 (动) : tiàowǔ: to dance, dance
- 跑步 (动) : pǎobù: to jog, to run
- 踢 (动) : tī: to kick
- 足球 (名) : zúqiú: football
- 踢足球 (动) : tīzúqiú: to play football
- 正在 : zhèng zài: in process of
- 电影 (名) : diànyǐng: movie
- 小狗 (名) : xiǎo gǒu: puppy
- 小猫 (名) : xiǎo māo: kitten
- 玩儿(名) : wán'r : to play
- 它 (代词) : tā- it
- 可爱 (形容) : kě'ài- cute

### 专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

意大利 : yìdàlì: Italy

## 课文 Kèwén Text (5.1)

王老师 : 同学们好！今天每个人告诉自己的爱好，谁开始说话呢？

**Wáng lǎoshī** : Tóngxuémen hǎo! Jīntiān měi ge rén gàosù zìjǐ de àihào, shéi kāishǐ shuōhuà ne?

林月 : 我来介绍， 我喜欢游泳也喜欢跳舞。

**Línyuè** : Wǒ lái jièshào, wǒ xǐhuan yóuyǒng yě xǐhuān tiàowǔ.

王老师 : 鲁宾，你呢？

**Wáng lǎoshī** : Lǔbīn, nǐ ne?

鲁宾 : 我的爱好是跑步和踢足球. 我正在学习踢足球呢. 我每天都跑步。

**Lǔbīn** : Wǒ de àihào shì pǎobù hé tī zúqiú. Wǒ zhèngzài xuéxí tī zúqiú ne. Wǒ měitiān dōu pǎobù.

丽娜 : 我最喜欢旅游，做菜，看电影，还有喜欢跟我小狗和小猫一起玩儿玩儿.

**Lìnà** : Wǒ zuì xǐhuān lǚyóu, zuò cài, kàn diànyǐng, hái yǒu xǐhuan gēn wǒ xiǎo gǒu hé xiǎo māo yīqǐ wán'r wán'r.

马克 : 我喜欢读书，还喜欢做饭. 我会做中国菜，美国菜，也会做意大利菜。

**Mǎkè** : Wǒ xǐhuan dú shū, hái xǐhuan zuò fàn. Wǒ huì zuò zhōngguó cài, měiguó cài, yě huì zuò yìdàlì cài.

### *Translation*

**Wang Teacher** : Hello everyone! Today we will discuss about everyone's hobbies. Who will start speaking ?

**LineYue** : I will introduce first. I like swimming and dancing.

**Wang Teacher** : What about you Rubin?

**Rubin** : My hobbies are jogging and playing football. Currently I am learning to play football.

**Leena** : I love travelling, cooking, watching movies, dancing and like to play with my puppy and kitten.

**Mike** : Even I like travelling, reading and cooking food. I can cook Chinese, American and Italian cuisine. Even I have a puppy, it is very cute.

## 生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (5.2)

- 火锅 (名) : huǒ guǒ- hot pot
- 做完 (动) : zuò wán: to finish, to complete
- 又... 又 : yòu… yòu: both… and

**专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun**

上海 : Shànghǎi : Shanghai city

## 课文 Kèwén Text (5.2)

**王老师** : 周末你们做什么了?

**Wáng lǎoshī** : Zhōumò nǐmen zuò shénme le?

**马克** : 我跟林月一起做火锅了

**Mǎkè** : Wǒ gēn línyuè yīqǐ zuò huǒguǒ le.

**王老师** : 好啊，火锅怎么样？

**Wáng lǎoshī** : Hǎo a, huǒguǒ zěnmeyàng?

**马克** : 又好看又好吃。

**Mǎkè** : Yòu hǎokàn yòu hǎochī.

**大卫** : 上个周末我跟鲁宾和丽娜一起去上海旅游了。

**Dàwèi** : Shàng ge zhōumò wǒ gēn lǔbīn hé lìnà yīqǐ qù Shànghǎi lǚyóu le.

**王老师** : 你觉得上海怎么样？

**Wáng lǎoshī** : Nǐ juéde shànghǎi zěnmeyàng?

**丽娜** : 上海又漂亮又热闹。

**Lìnà** : Shànghǎi yòu piàoliang yòu rènào.

### *Translation*

**Wang Teacher** : What did you do last weekend?

**Mike** : LinYue & I prepared Hot Pot and finished homework.

**Wang Teacher** : That's great! How was Hot Pot?

**Mike** : Looks good & delicious.

**David** : Last weekend Rubin, Leena and I went to Shanghai on a picnic.

**Wang Teacher** : How is Shanghai?

**Leena** : Shanghai is very big and beautiful.

## 生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (5.3)

- 运动 (动) : yùndòng- sports, exercise
- 打 (动) : dǎ: to hit, to play (a game)
- 哪些 (代) : nǎxiē: which ones
- 网球 (名) : wǎngqiú: tennis

## 课文 Kèwén Text (5.3)

**大卫** : 老师， 您有什么爱好？喜欢旅游吗？

**Dàwèi** : Lǎoshī, nín yǒu shénme àihào? Xǐhuan lǚyóu ma?

**王老师** : 非常喜欢。 我也喜欢运动。

**Wáng lǎoshī** : fēicháng xǐhuān. Wǒ yě xǐhuan yùndòng.

**丽娜** : 您喜欢哪些运动？

**Lì nà** : Nín xǐhuān nǎxiē yùndòng?

**王老师** : 我喜欢骑自行车，游泳也喜欢打网球. 每个周末我跟家人一起去骑自行车。

**Wáng lǎo shī** : Wǒ xǐhuan qí zìxíngchē, yóuyǒng yě xǐhuan dǎ wǎngqiú. Měi gè zhōumò wǒ gēn jiārén yīqǐ qù qí zìxíngchē.

***Translation***

**David** : Teacher Wang, What are your hobbies? Do you like travelling?

**Wang Teacher** : Like it very much. I also like sports.

**Leena** : Which sports do you like?

**Wang Teacher** : I like riding bicycle, swimming and playing tennis. Every weekend I go for cycling with my family.

## 语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

### Adverb 也 yě

- **Usage -** the adverb 也 yě places before the verb. It expresses the 'also' or 'too' in Chinese.
- **Structure -** Subject + 也 + Verb / Verb Phrase

  Subject + 也 (+ Adv.) + Adjective
- **Examples -**
  - 我也很高兴 — Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng. / I am also happy.
  - 她也有一只够 — Tā yě yǒu yī zhī gǒu. / She also has a dog.
  - 你也是印度人吗? — Nǐ yě shì yìndù rén ma? / Are you also an Indian?

- **Convert the following sentences into Chinese using 也 (yě) pattern.**

1. I am tall, you are also tall.

   .....

2. A: I want to learn Chinese language.

   B: I also want to learn Chinese language.

   .....

   .....

3. A. My mother likes to eat Dumplings.

   B: My mother also like to eat Dumplings.

   .....

   .....

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

1. Tāmen yě shì Fǎguó rén ma?

   他们 也 是 法国 人 吗？

2. Wǒ bàba yě hěn shuài.

   我 爸爸 也 很 帅。

3. Wǒ yě bù xǐhuān chī qiǎokèlì dàngāo.

   我也不喜欢吃巧克力蛋糕.

A. I also don't like to eat chocolate cake.

B. Are they all also French Persons?

C. My baba is also handsome.

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

## Adverb 还 hái

- **Usage -** The adverb 还 hái has multiple usages. When it comes before good adjective it often softens the positive meaning.
- **Structure -** Subject + 还 hái+ 好 hǎo / 可以 kěyǐ / 行 xìng / 不错 bú cuò

When it is used to describe and also, yet, still, it links two phrases.

Subject + Verb + Object + 还 + Verb 2 + Object 2

还 hái can also be used to tell the action is still going on.

Subject + 还 hái + 在 zài + Verb + Object

- **Examples -**
  - 她 有 一 个 姐姐，还 有 一 个 妹妹。

    Tā yǒu yī gè jiějie, hái yǒu yī gè mèimei.

    She has one elder sister and also has one younger sister.
  - 他还在睡觉呢.

    Tā hái zài shuìjiào ne.

    He is still slepping.
  - 她还没在学习 .

    Tā hái méi zài xuéxí.

    She is still not studying.

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

1. She has a younger brother and also has a younger sister.

   .....

2. My daughter wants to eat chocolate cake and I also want to eat a dumpling.

   .....

3. Dad has a Xiaomi phone and also has an iPhone.

   .....

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

1. Shēngrì de shíhou, wǒmen chī dàngāo, hái yào sòng lǐwù.

   生日 的 时候，我们 吃 蛋糕，还 要 送 礼物。

2. Nǐ yào yī bēi kāfēi, hái yào shénme?

   你 要 一 杯 咖啡，还 要 什么？

3. Nǐ wǎnshang zài jiā zuò zuòyè, hái zuò zuò fàn.

   你 晚上 在家 做 作业，还做饭.

A. You want a cup of coffee, and what else do you want?

B. Evening you do your homework at home, and also cook food.

C. On a birthday, we eat cake and also give presents.

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

## The pronoun每 (měi)

- **Usage -** The pronoun 每 měi describes the meanings of "each" and "every." 每 měi always followed by measure word. Most of the time it is used with都dōu .
- **Structure -** 每 + Measure Word + Noun + 都
- **Examples -**

| | |
|---|---|
| • 每个星期 | Měi ge xīngqī<br>Every week |
| • 我每天早上喝牛奶. | Wǒ měitiān zǎoshang hē niúnǎi.<br>I drink milk every morning. |
| • 他每天都不吃早饭。 | Tā měi tiān dōu bù chī zǎofàn.<br>Every morning he skips breakfast. |

The pronoun 每 (měi)… covers the meanings of "each" and "every."

It should normally be used with a measure word and used with 都 (dōu) in a complete sentence.

**Note :** That there are some words that don't use measure words because they themselves are already measure words. For example: 天 (tiān), 年 (nián), 周 (zhōu), 次 (cì) etc.

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

1. Every day the teacher gives us a lot of homework.
2. Every class we learn lot of new words.
3. Every day Baba goes for morning walk.

A. Měi shàng kè wǒmen dōu xué hěnduō shēngcí.

B. Lǎoshī měi tiān dōu gěi wǒmen hěn duō zuòyè.

C. Bàba měitiān qù pǎobù.

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

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

A. Bàba měi gè yuè dōu lái shànghǎi. 爸爸 每 个 月 都 来上海。

B. Tā měi tiān dōu bù chī zǎofàn. 她 每 天 都 不 吃 早饭。

C. Tāmen měi gè zhōumò dōu qù gōngyuán. 他们 每 个 周末 都 去 公园。

1. Every day she do not eat breakfast.

2. Every Weekend they go to park.

3. Every month Father comes to Shanghai.

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

## The Adverb 最 zuì

- **Usage -** 最 zuì is an Adverb used with adjectives to show the highest degree of the adjvective. It can also be used with some verbs like 喜欢 xǐhuan, 爱 ài.
- **Structure -** 最 zuì + Adjective/verb
- **Examples -**
  - 你的猫最可爱。 Nǐ de māo zuì kě'ài.
    Your cat is most beautiful.
  - 我最喜欢吃中国菜。 Wǒ zuì xǐhuan chī zhōngguǒ cài.
    I like to eat Chinese food the most.
  - 他的汉语最好。 Tā de hànyǔ zuì hǎo.
    His Chinese is the best.

- **Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.**

1. The Chinese language is the most Interesting.
2. The Beijing City is the most beautiful.
3. My all students are the most hard-working students.

- **Change or add response to the following sentences by adding Zui-最 sentences.**

1. Wǒmen de lǎoshī hǎo. 我们的老师好.

   .....

2. A: Nǐ xǐhuān chī shénme? 你喜欢吃什么?

   B: .....

3. Wǒ xǐhuān tī zúqiú 我喜欢踢足球

   .....

## Structure 正在 zhèngzài To indicate the action is in progress

- **Usage -** Like在zài…呢ne, 正在 zhèngzài is also used to express the ongoing action. 正在 zhèngzài gives more emphasis on the state of an action. The action which is in progree is put between正在 zhèngzài …. 呢ne. This pattern can be shortened by only putting正zhèng or 在zài or呢ne without changing the meaning.
- **Structure -** Subj. + 正在 zhèngzài / 正zhèng / 在zài + Verb + Object + 呢ne

**Examples -**

- 他们正在喝茶呢。 Tāmen zhèngzài hē chá ne.
  They are drinking tea right now.
- 姐姐正在写汉字。 Jiějie zhèngzài xiě hànzì.
  Right now elder sister is writing Chinese characters.
- 他休息呢。 Tā xiūxi ne.
  He is taking rest.

- **Complete the sentences using 正在 zhèngzài Pattern.**

1. She is watching Television.

   .....

2. She is listening music.

   .....

3. He is swimming.

   .....

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

1. Wǒmen zhèngzài shàngkè. 我们 正在 上课.
2. Māmā zhèngzài kāichē. 妈妈正在开车.
3. Xuésheng zhèngzài xiě hànzì. 学生正在写汉字.

A. Mama is driving a car right now.

B. Student is writing a Hanzi right now.

C. We are in class right now.

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

## Expressing - Both / And 又yòu… 又yòu…

**Usage -** This pattern is used when you want to use multiple adjectives at a time. This pattern is used to join adjectives.

**Structure -** Subject +又yòu + Adjective 1 + 又yòu + Adjective 2

**Examples -**

- 她又高又漂亮。 Tā yòu gāo yòu piàoliang.
  She is tall and beautiful.
- 这个蛋糕又好吃又便宜。 Zhège dàngāo yòu hǎochī yòu piányi.
  This cake is delicious and cheap.
- 上海又热闹又好看。 Shànghǎi yòu rènào yòu hǎokàn.
  Shanghai is buzzling and beautiful.

- **Translate the following English sentences in Chinese using 又yòu … 又yòu pattern.**

1. My dog is very small, very cute.

.....

2. Mama makes delicious, tasty food.

.....

3. Today baba is very busy, tired.

.....

- **Rewrite/Change the following sentences, using the 又…. 又pattern.**

1. Wǒ xiànzài - hěn lèi, hěn kùn. 我现在 - 很累, 很困.

.....

2. Tā de péngyǒu - hěn gāo, hěn shuài. 她的朋友 - 很高，很帅。

.....

3. Wǒ cài zuò de - hǎo kàn, hǎo chī. 我菜做得 - 好看和好吃.

.....

## Liánxì 练习 Exercise

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

1. Nǐ de àihào shì shénme? 你的爱好是什么?

.....

2. Línyuè de àihào shì shénme? (Línyuè xǐhuan zuò shénme?)
林月的爱好是什么? 林月喜欢做什么?

.....

3. Lìnà de àihào shì shénme? 丽娜的爱好是什么

.....

4. Mǎkè de àihào shì shénme? 马克的爱好是什么?

.....

5. zhōumō mǎkè zuò shénme? 周末马克做什么?

.....

6. Zhōumō mǎkè gēn shéi yīqǐ zuò shénme?
周末马克跟林跃一起做什么?

.....

7. Tāmen wán bu wán zuò zuòyè? 他们完不完做作业?

.....

8. Huǒguǒ zěnmeyàng? 火锅怎么样?

.....

9. Zhè ge zhōumō Dàwèi zuò shénme?
这个周末大卫做什么?

.....

10. Zhè ge zhōumō Dàwèi gēn shéi yīqǐ zuò shénme?
这个周末大卫跟谁一起做什么?

.....

11. Lìnà juéde shànghǎi zěnmeyàng?
丽娜觉得上海怎么样?

.....

12. Wáng lǎoshī de àihào shì shénme?(tā xǐhuan zuò shénme?)
王老师的爱好是什么?(他喜欢做什么?)

.....

13. Wáng lǎoshī xǐhuan zuò shénme yùndòng?
王老师喜欢做什么运动?

.....

14. Měi ge zhōumò Wáng lǎoshī gēn tā de jiārén yīqǐ zuò shénme?
每个周末王老师跟他的家人一起做什么?

.....

15. Měi ge zhōumò nǐ zuò shénme yùndòng?
每个周末你做什么运动?

.....

## Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 同学们 | 爱好 | 开始 | 说话 | 介绍 | 喜欢 | 希望 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 跳舞 | 踢足球 | 跳舞 | 跑步 | 可爱 | 自己 | 事情 | 生日 |

## Group Activity

Please discuss and make dialogue in a group of 3 -4 students about topic" What is your hobby?"

## Chinese Ceramic/ cí zhuān/ 瓷砖

Ceramic in Chinese language called cizhuan瓷砖.

Chinese ceramic or Chinese pottery is famous all over the world. It is one of the ancient arts in China. Chinese ceramic has a history over 8000 years. Over the centuries innumerable new ceramic technologies and styles were developed. Jingdezhen (Jǐng dé zhèn 景德镇)town in the Jiangxi Province is known as China's "Porcelain Capital." This village is producing Chinese ceramics since last 1000 years. This city has a well documented history of Chinese ceramic over 2000 years. Jǐng dé zhèn景德镇 is an international ceramics centre focusing on the development and enrichment of ceramics. Jingdezhen has a ceramic museum which has thousands of ceramic articles.

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