MANDARIN CHINESE · GRADE 4 · AGES 9–10

Grade 4 Mandarin

First edition | 5 units | 10 lessons · one quarter | Simplified characters with pinyin

A song or video for every lesson

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 4 Mandarin is a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 20–30 minutes a week.

The student tells time with 点, 分 and 半, describes a day with the time before the verb, names places in town with 去 and gives directions with 左, 右 and 一直走.

Then the student talks about getting around with 坐, 骑 and 开, describes animals with 很 and opposites, and talks about hobbies and sports with 喜欢, 会, 打 and 踢. Every Chinese word is shown in simplified characters with pinyin.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel approved for School Launch: ChineseClass101 (short lessons by native-speaking teachers, the workhorse of the older grades), Little Fox Chinese (animated Mandarin songs and graded stories with Chinese subtitles) and Miss Panda Chinese (songs and picture words), with a few single pinyin and grammar lessons from Yoyo Chinese, each one approved individually. The videos play in YouTube's privacy-enhanced player. ChineseClass101 videos usually end with an invitation to visit its website; you can stop the video when the lesson's part ends. Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels approved for School Launch and checked one by one, and YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

Start with Lesson 1.1 →

Who it is for

Written for students in grade 4 (about ages 9–10) who read independently. No earlier Chinese is needed: the course reviews the sounds and the first characters and builds from there, though a student who has done earlier grades will feel at home. A parent or teacher reads along, joins the speaking practice and checks the practice answers with the key. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, index cards, pencil and household things. Families who speak Chinese at home use the same lessons with the *At home in Chinese* notes.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 20–30 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the video, the teaching and the picture study (in the first lesson of each unit). Session 2 is the activity and the Chinese notebook, with the characters written in squares. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice and a recitation: the student says the week's Chinese out loud to the family. In the second week of each unit, use part of Session 3 for the unit review and the unit challenge.
2. **Say it every day.** Chinese is learned out loud, a few minutes a day. Open every session by saying the sentences learned so far, with their tones. Five minutes of cheerful speaking beats an hour of silent staring.
3. **Story, then how Chinese works, then doing.** The core ideas are written to be read aloud or read by the student. *The story* tells what happened; *How Chinese works* explains the pattern; *Say it out loud* gives the sounds. After each paragraph, ask the student to tell it back.
4. **Characters, stroke by stroke.** Each lesson has a few characters to write. Write them in squares (a 田字格 tiánzìgé grid is on every worksheet, or use graph paper), stroke by stroke in the right order, saying the sound and meaning each time. Order matters: top before bottom, left before right, outside before inside, and close the box last.
5. **Flashcards.** Every lesson adds new words. Make a flashcard for each one: the character on the front, the pinyin with tone marks and the meaning on the back.
6. **Unit review and unit challenge.** Each unit ends with a short review (25 points), which may be done orally, and a unit challenge. Keep the challenge work in a

folder.

7. **Tones are part of the word.** Every Chinese syllable has a tone, and the tone changes the meaning. Say every new word with its tone from the first day, draw the tone in the air with your hand, and copy the tone marks carefully. A word said with the wrong tone is a different word.
8. **Characters and pinyin.** The course writes Chinese in simplified characters, the form used in mainland China and Singapore and by most learners, with pinyin printed above the characters. Each vocabulary card also gives the traditional form, used in Taiwan and Hong Kong, when it is different. Families who read traditional characters at home are welcome to use them.
9. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 58 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: 点 (diǎn), 分 (fēn), 半 (bàn), 现在 (xiànzài), 上午 (shàngwǔ), 下午 (xiàwǔ), 起床 (qǐchuáng), 刷牙 (shuā yá), 上学 (shàng xué), 回家 (huí jiā), 睡觉 (shuì jiào), 祷告 (dǎogào). Unit 2: 去 (qù), 教堂 (jiàotáng), 学校 (xuéxiào), 商店 (shāngdiàn), 医院 (yīyuàn), 图书馆 (túshūguǎn), 左边 (zuǒbian), 右边 (yòubian), 前边 (qiánbian), 后边 (hòubian), 旁边 (pángbiān), 一直 (yìzhí). Unit 3: 汽车 (qìchē), 公共汽车 (gōnggòng qìchē), 火车 (huǒchē), 飞机 (fēijī), 船 (chuán), 自行车 (zìxíngchē), 坐 (zuò), 骑 (qí), 开车 (kāi chē), 走路 (zǒu lù), 怎么 (zěnme). Unit 4: 老虎 (lǎohǔ), 猴子 (hóuzi), 大象 (dàxiàng), 金鱼 (jīnyú), 鹤 (hè), 动物园 (dòngwùyuán), 很 (hěn), 高 (gāo), 矮 (ǎi), 快 (kuài), 慢 (màn), 可爱 (kě'ài). Unit 5: 唱歌 (chàng gē), 画画儿 (huà huàr), 弹钢琴 (tán gāngqín), 看书 (kàn shū), 会 (huì), 打篮球 (dǎ lánqiú), 踢足球 (tī zúqiú), 游泳 (yóuyǒng), 乒乓球 (pīngpāngqiú), 跑步 (pǎobù), 一起 (yìqǐ).
10. **Word games.** The crossword, word-find and hangman games used in other School Launch language courses need typed letters; Chinese needs characters or pinyin with tone marks, so the games are turned off for Mandarin. Each lesson has a spoken game instead.
11. **Printables.** Each lesson has a one-page worksheet, and the answers are in a separate key for the parent. Each unit review also has a printable key.
12. **The Chinese Bible.** Chinese verses are quoted from the Chinese Union Version (和合本 Héhéběn), the Mandarin translation finished in 1919 by a team of missionaries and Chinese scholars and still the Bible of most Chinese-speaking churches. The 1919 text is in the public domain. The course prints it in simplified characters, the form taught in this course, with modern punctuation; every verse has been checked word for word against the 1919 edition, and where the 1988 New

Punctuation edition changed a word, the 1919 word is printed. A small space is printed before 神 (shén, God) in this version, as in the original: it was a mark of reverence, and it let the same printing plates serve the edition that used the two-character name 上帝 (Shàngdì). God's name, printed LORD in the King James Version, is 耶和华 (Yēhéhuá, Jehovah) in the Union Version. The pinyin under each verse was added by School Launch to help with reading aloud. The English verse is always the King James Version, quoted exactly.

Scope and sequence

UNIT 1 · WEEKS 1–2

Time and My Day: 几点?

Telling time with 点 and 分 (and 半, half past), asking 现在几点?, and describing a daily routine: 起床, 吃早饭, 上学, 睡觉. Su Song's great astronomical clock tower of 1092, and redeeming the time.

1.1 现在几点? What Time Is It?

1.2 我七点起床: My Daily Routine

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Places in Town: 去哪儿?

Places around town: 学校, 教堂, 商店, 医院, 公园, 图书馆, 饭馆, and going places with 去: 你去哪儿? 我去教堂. Simple directions: 左, 右, 前, 后. St. Ignatius Cathedral in Shanghai, on land given by Xu Guangqi's family.

2.1 我去教堂: Places and Going

2.2 左边, 右边: Where Is It? Directions

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Getting Around: 坐车

Ways to travel: 汽车, 公共汽车, 火车, 飞机, 船, 自行车, and how you go: 坐 (ride in), 骑 (ride on), 开 (drive), 走路 (walk); 你怎么去? A Chinese junk painted by William Alexander in 1793, and the Ethiopian reading in his chariot.

3.1 火车, 飞机, 船: Vehicles

3.2 你怎么去? How Do You Go?

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Animals of China and Describing Words

Animals of China, 熊猫, 老虎, 猴子, 大象, 金鱼, 鹤, and describing words with 很: 大, 小, 高, 矮, 快, 慢, 可爱. Han Gan's Night-Shining White, the emperor's horse, and "ask the beasts."

4.1 老虎, 猴子, 大象: Animals of China

4.2 很大, 很快: Describing Words

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Hobbies and Sports: 我会...

What you like to do and can do: 喜欢 + activity, 会 (can, know how), and hobbies and sports: 唱歌, 画画儿, 弹钢琴, 看书, 游泳, 踢足球, 打篮球. Shen Zhou's Poet on a Mountaintop, a new song, and running to win.

5.1 我会唱歌: Hobbies, 喜欢 and 会

5.2 踢足球, 打篮球: Sports

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 现在几点? What Time Is It?: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (paper plate clock) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet *Three sessions a week of 20–30 minutes. On the other days, say the week's words and verse aloud for five minutes and write two characters in the 田 grid.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 我七点起床: My Daily Routine: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (routine chart) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (my day in pictures)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 我去教堂: Places and Going: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (where are you going? cards) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 左边, 右边: Where Is It? Directions: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 2.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (blindfold directions) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (map of my town)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 火车, 飞机, 船: Vehicles: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (transport picture dictionary) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 你怎么去? How Do You Go?: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (family transport survey) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (a trip plan)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 老虎, 猴子, 大象: Animals of China: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (animal habitat cards) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 很大, 很快: Describing Words: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (opposites flip book) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (my animal report)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 我会唱歌: Hobbies, 喜欢 and 会: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (my hobby page) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 踢足球, 打篮球: Sports: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 5.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (sports day) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (hobby interview video)

Materials

Chinese notebook (any notebook; graph paper is best)

One for the quarter: vocabulary, tone charts, characters in squares and copywork.

Index cards and a box, bag or ring to keep them

For the flashcard deck that grows every lesson.

Pencil, colored pencils and a fine-tip marker

For charts, characters and lettering.

Scissors, glue, tape and some poster board or taped printer paper

For the unit challenges.

Grading

Grades come mostly from the daily work: the recitations, the flashcard reviews, the notebook and the practice, because a language is learned by steady, honest repetition. A student who speaks Chinese out loud faithfully, keeps a neat notebook and corrects his or her own practice earns full credit.

PART	%
Recitation and flashcards (daily speaking, vocabulary reviews, reading aloud)	**30**
Chinese notebook (dated pages, characters, copywork)	**25**
Practice (corrected with the answer key)	**15**
Unit reviews	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79, D 60–69. Below 60: repeat the speaking drills and practice with help.

- A written answer is right when the characters are right, or the pinyin is right with its tone marks. A missing tone mark costs half a point.
- Unit reviews may be done orally for a student who writes slowly; the parent writes down the answers.
- Pronunciation is graded on courage and consistency, not perfection. The tones get steadier with every week of practice.

A note to parents

You do not need to know Chinese to teach this course. Every Chinese word has its pinyin and meaning, every practice question has its answer in the key, and the videos do the explaining a specialist would. Learn alongside your child, quiz each other with the flashcards, and let your child catch your tones.

Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels approved for School Launch and checked one by one, and YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

Why Chinese? Because more people speak Mandarin than any other language on earth; because Chinese writing is one of the oldest still in use, a window onto three thousand years of history; and because there are tens of millions of Chinese Christians, many of whom have kept their faith through hard times, and a Chinese-speaking neighbor is never far away.

This is a course in the Chinese language and in the history and culture of the Chinese people, not in modern politics. Chinese festivals are taught as facts about Chinese life (what families do, eat and say), not as religious practice. Where a custom comes from Chinese folk religion, the lesson says so plainly, and it explains how Chinese Christians keep the day. The stories focus on courage, faith, family and good work, from the ancient scribes and painters to the missionaries who gave China the Bible.

UNIT 1

Time and My Day: 几点?

Lesson 1.1 teaches 点 (o'clock), 分 (minutes), 半 (half), 现在几点? and time words like 早上 and 晚上, with Su Song's clock tower.

Lesson 1.2 teaches a daily routine with times: 我七点起床 (I get up at seven), with the time before the verb.

PREREQUISITES

- Numbers to 100 (Grade 2 or 3).

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can ask and tell the time.
- ☐ I can use 半 and 分.
- ☐ I can describe my day with times in the right order: time before verb.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**现在几点? What Time Is It?**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
1.2	**我七点起床: My Daily Routine**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 1 Review

The student answers aloud or in writing. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Ask “What time is it now?”

2. **4 pts**
   Say 3:00 and 7:30.

3. **4 pts**
   Say 8:15.

4. **4 pts**
   Say “I get up at six.”

5. **4 pts**
   Why do we say 我九点睡觉, not 我睡觉九点?

ANSWER KEY

1. 现在几点? (xiànzài jǐ diǎn?)
2. 三点; 七点半.
3. 八点十五分 (or 八点一刻).
4. 我六点起床.
5. In Chinese the time comes before the verb.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY DAY IN PICTURES

Make a comic strip of your day in six boxes, each with a clock and a sentence: 我七点起床. 我七点半吃早饭.... Read it aloud.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student reads all six sentences clearly.
Characters	Times and verbs are written in characters.
Using it	Time comes before the verb in every sentence.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 1 · TIME AND MY DAY: 几点? · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

1.1 现在几点? What Time Is It?

OBJECTIVES

- Ask 现在几点?
- Tell time with 点, 分 and 半.
- Use 早上, 上午, 下午 and 晚上.

> **Warm-up.** Look at a clock. What time is it? How many times today have you looked at a clock? Chinese time-telling is simple: number + 点.

WATCH

How to Tell Time

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 9:34

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9HYfYBnKE-A

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; say each time on screen before the teacher does.

Note: ChineseClass101: how to tell time in Chinese.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese Vocabulary Matrix #4: Time Words

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:45

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tmc8OpP-fjc

ChineseClass101: Vocabulary Matrix, time words.

KEY TERMS

diǎn
点 **diǎn**

O'clock (literally "dot").

fēn
分 **fēn**

Minute.

bàn
半 **bàn**

Half (half past).

xiàn zài
现在 **xiànzài**

Now.

yí kè
一刻 **yí kè**

A quarter hour.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

点

diǎn

dyen (dipping)

noun · traditional 點

o’clock

分

fēn

fun (high)

noun

minute

半

bàn

bahn (falling)

number

half

现在

xiànzài

shyen-DZAI

noun · traditional 現在

now

上午

shàngwǔ

shahng-WOO

noun

morning (a.m.)

下午

xiàwǔ

shyah-WOO

noun

afternoon

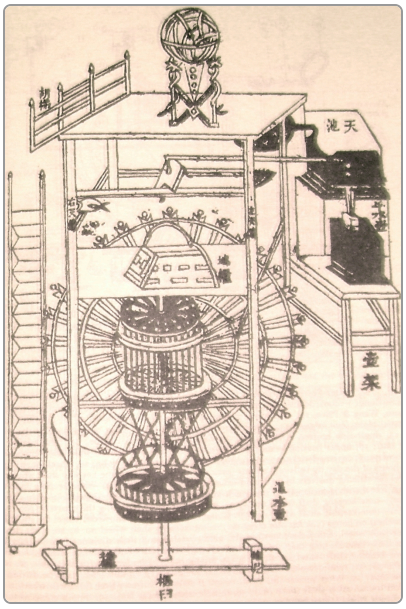
CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Number + 点 (diǎn) = o’clock: 三点 (3:00). Add minutes with 分: 三点十分 (3:10). Half past: 三点半 (sāndiǎnbàn). Quarter past: 三点一刻. Two o’clock is 两点.

Asking. 现在几点? (xiàn zài jǐ diǎn) (now how-many o’clock?) → 现在四点半.

Parts of the day. 早上 (early morning), 上午 (morning), 中午 (noon), 下午 (afternoon), 晚上 (evening). 上午九点 is 9 a.m.; 晚上九点 is 9 p.m.

PICTURE STUDY



The clock tower, from Su Song's book, Su Song, book of 1092 (later printed edition) · Woodblock print illustration · from the Xin Yixiang Fayao

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Su Song was a Chinese scholar and engineer. In 1092 he finished a clock tower about ten meters tall, run by a great water wheel. Little figures appeared in windows to ring bells and show the hour, and on top was a bronze sphere that turned with the stars. He wrote a book with drawings so others could build it.

Look closely

- Find the big wheel. What do you think turns it?
- Find the stairs.
- What is on the very top?
- Find the little doors where figures would come out.

Talk about it

1. Why would people want a clock that also followed the stars?
2. How do we tell time today?

ACTIVITY

Paper plate clock

Make a clock and practice with a partner.

You will need

- A paper plate, card stock hands, a brass fastener
- Markers

Steps

1. Write the numbers 1–12 in characters around the plate (一 to 十二).
2. Fasten the hands in the middle.
3. Set a time; your partner says it in Chinese.
4. Switch and do ten times each, including half and quarter hours.

Tips

- Remember 两点 for 2:00.

Check your work

- ☐ My clock has numbers in characters.
- ☐ I can read any time on it.

> **From history.** Before mechanical clocks, Chinese cities kept time with water clocks and with drum and bell towers that sounded the hours of the night.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 9:30 in Chinese.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Nine o’clock = 九点.
2. Half = 半.

Answer: 九点半.

Example 2. Say 2:45 p.m.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Afternoon = 下午.
2. Two o'clock = 两点; 45 minutes = 四十五分.

Answer: 下午两点四十五分 (or 两点三刻).

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does 点 mean in telling time?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   O'clock.

2. Easy Say 6:00.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   六点.

3. Medium Say 11:30.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   十一点半.

4. Medium Say 7:15 in two ways.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   七点十五分; 七点一刻.

5. Hard Say 8:20 in the evening.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   晚上八点二十分.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 二点 for 2:00. It is 两点.
- Putting 半 before the hour. Half past three is 三点半, not 半三点.

> **Make it a game · Clock race.** One player sets the paper clock; the other must say the time in Chinese within five seconds to win a point.

> **Scripture.** “Redeeming the time, because the days are evil.” (Ephesians 5:16, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 要爱惜光阴，因为现今的世代邪恶。
> >
> > *Yào ài xī guāng yīn, yīn wèi xiàn jīn de shì dài xié è.*
>
> Paul tells us to use our time well, “redeeming the time.” Every hour is a gift from God.

1.2 我七点起床: My Daily Routine

OBJECTIVES

- Say routine verbs: 起床, 刷牙, 吃早饭, 上学, 回家, 睡觉.
- Put the time before the verb: 我七点起床.
- Remember Jesus’ habit of morning prayer.

> **Warm-up.** List everything you do from the time you wake up until bedtime. Put a time next to each one.

WATCH

中文儿歌｜清晨儿歌合集｜早晨洗漱歌｜懒玛丽｜早上好，晚上好｜Little Fox Chinese｜Chinese Songs for Kids

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 5:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xcFzR72vAtc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; act out each part of the morning.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: morning songs (getting up, washing, good morning).

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - Wash Your Hands in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 9:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hbXbQHew_5Y

Miss Panda Chinese: “Wash your hands” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

KEY TERMS

qǐ chuáng
起 床 **qǐchuáng**

To get up.

shuā yá
刷 牙 **shuā yá**

To brush teeth.

shàngxué
上 学 **shàng xué**

To go to school; start school.

huí jiā
回家 **huí jiā**

To go home.

shuìjiào
睡觉 **shuì jiào**

To go to sleep.

dǎogào
祷告 **dǎogào**

To pray.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

起床

qǐchuáng

chee-CHWAHNG

verb · traditional 起牀

to get up

刷牙

shuā yá

shwah YAH

verb

to brush teeth

上学

shàng xué

shahng SHWEH

verb · traditional 上學

to go to school

回家

huí jiā

hway JYAH

verb

to go home

睡觉

shuì jiào

shway JYOW

verb · traditional 睡覺

to sleep; go to bed

祷告

dǎogào

dao-GOW

verb · traditional 禱告

to pray

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. In Chinese, when something happens comes before what happens: 我 (wǒ) 七点起床 (qī diǎn qǐ chuáng) (I seven o'clock get up). Subject, time, verb.

A day. 我六点半起床. 我刷牙. 我七点吃早饭. 我八点上学 (or 开始上课, start lessons at home). 我下午三点回家. 我晚上九点睡觉.

Prayer. Mark tells us that Jesus rose early, while it was still dark, and went out to pray. A day that starts with God is a good day: 我早上祷告.

ACTIVITY

Routine chart

Make a picture chart of your routine.

You will need

- Paper, ruler, markers

Steps

1. Make a table with three columns: time, picture, Chinese sentence.
2. Fill in at least six rows from morning to night.
3. Write each sentence with the time before the verb.
4. Read your day aloud to your family.

Tips

- Include 祷告 or 读圣经 if they are part of your day.

Check your work

- ☐ My chart has six sentences.
- ☐ The time comes before the verb in each.

> **From history.** Many Chinese students have a long school day, with homework in the evening; some schools also have a short nap time after lunch.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I go to sleep at nine thirty.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Time first: 九点半.
2. Then the verb: 睡觉.

Answer: 我九点半睡觉.

Example 2. Ask “What time do you get up?”

▼ **Show solution**

1. 几点 goes where the time goes.

Answer: 你几点起床?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does 起床 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To get up.

2. Easy Say “brush teeth.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   刷牙.

3. Medium Say “I eat breakfast at seven.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我七点吃早饭.

4. Medium Ask your friend what time she goes home.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你几点回家?

5. Hard Write four sentences about your day with times.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我六点起床. 我七点吃早饭. 我八点上学. 我九点睡觉.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting the time at the end like English: 我起床七点. Time goes before the verb.
- Saying 睡觉 jiào as jué. In 睡觉 it is jiào.

> **Make it a game · Routine charades.** Act out a routine verb and a time on your fingers. The partner says the full sentence: 你七点刷牙!

Scripture. “And in the morning, rising up a great while before day, he went out, and departed into a solitary place, and there prayed.” (Mark 1:35, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 次日早晨，天未亮的时候，耶稣起来，到旷野地方去，在那里祷告

Cì rì zǎo chén, tiān wèi liàng de shí hou, Yēsū qǐ lái, dào kuàng yě dì fang qù, zài nà lǐ dǎo gào

Jesus got up early, before dawn, to pray. We can begin our days with God too.

UNIT 2

Places in Town: 去哪儿?

Lesson 2.1 teaches town places and 去 (go), with a photograph of St. Ignatius Cathedral in Xujiahui, Shanghai.

Lesson 2.2 teaches 在哪儿 for places, 左边/右边/前边/后边, and 一直走 (go straight).

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1; 在哪儿 from Grade 2 helps.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name seven places in town.
- ☐ I can ask and answer 你去哪儿?
- ☐ I can give simple directions with 左, 右 and 一直走.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**我去教堂: Places and Going**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
2.2	**左边, 右边: Where Is It? Directions**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 2 review

The student answers aloud or in writing. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Say church, school and library.

2. **4 pts**
   Ask a friend where she is going.

3. **4 pts**
   Say “On Sunday I go to church.”

4. **4 pts**
   Say left, right, front and back.

5. **4 pts**
   Tell someone “Go straight, then turn left.”

ANSWER KEY

1. 教堂, 学校, 图书馆.
2. 你去哪儿?
3. 星期天我去教堂.
4. 左边, 右边, 前边, 后边.
5. 一直走, 然后往左拐.

> Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MAP OF MY TOWN

Draw a map of your neighborhood with at least six places labeled in Chinese. Give a partner directions from your home to one place, and see if they find it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student gives clear directions in Chinese.
Characters	All places are labeled in characters.
Using it	The partner reaches the right place.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 2 · PLACES IN TOWN: 去哪儿? · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

2.1 我去教堂: Places and Going

OBJECTIVES

- Name 学校, 教堂, 商店, 医院, 公园, 图书馆 and 饭馆.
- Ask 你去哪儿? and answer 我去....
- Put the time first: 星期天我去教堂.

> **Warm-up.** Where did your family go this week? Make a list: church, the store, the library, the park....

WATCH

Playful Chinese Podcast - Go to the Park in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 8:12

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ek0lqMvH1VI

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; say 我去公园 with Miss Panda.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: “Go to the park” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - Take a Walk in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 6:46

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZXV_dXAbB4

Miss Panda Chinese: “Take a walk” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

KEY TERMS

qù
去 **qù**

To go.

jiàotáng
教堂 **jiàotáng**

Church (building).

xuéxiào
学校 **xuéxiào**

School.

shāngdiàn
商 店 **shāngdiàn**

Store.

yī yuàn
医院 **yīyuàn**

Hospital.

tú shūguǎn
图书馆 **túshūguǎn**

Library.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name

the tone.

去

qù

chü (falling)

verb

to go

教堂

jiàotáng

jyow-TAHNG

noun

church (building)

学校

xuéxiào

shweh-SHYOW

noun · traditional 學校

school

商店

shāngdiàn

shahng-DYEN

noun

store

医院

yīyuàn

ee-YWEN

noun · traditional 醫院

hospital

图书馆

túshūguǎn

too-shoo-GWAHN

noun · traditional 圖書館

library

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 去(qù) + a place = go to that place: 我去学校(wǒ qù xuéxiào). No word for “to” is needed. Ask 你去哪儿(nǐ qù nǎ r)?

Time first. As in Unit 1, the time comes before the verb, and it can even come first in the sentence: 星期天我去教堂 (On Sunday I go to church).

Places. 教堂 (church), 学校 (school), 商店 (store), 医院 (hospital), 公园 (park), 图书馆 (library: picture-book-building), 饭馆 (restaurant). The church as God’s people is 教会 (jiàohuì).

PICTURE STUDY



St. Ignatius Cathedral, Xujiahui, Shanghai, photograph by 钉钉, 2022 · Photograph · Shanghai

Image: Wikimedia Commons, photograph, CC BY-SA 4.0 (credit: Wikimedia Commons contributor; see the file page)

This cathedral was built in 1910 in the part of Shanghai called Xujiahui, "the Xu family village," because Xu Guangqi, the scholar who became a Christian in Ricci's time, lived and was buried there. Christians have worshipped here for more than a hundred years, through hard times as well as good.

Look closely

- How many spires does the church have?
- What is the church made of?
- What buildings are around it?
- Find the round window.

Talk about it

1. Why is it remarkable to see an old church among so many new skyscrapers?
2. What does your own church look like?

ACTIVITY

Where are you going? cards

Make place cards and play a going game.

You will need

- Seven index cards
- Markers

Steps

1. Draw a place on each card and write its name in characters.
2. Lay the cards around the room as a little town.
3. A partner asks 你去哪儿?; walk to a card and answer 我去….
4. Add a time: 星期六我去公园.

Tips

- Say the full sentence every time.

Check your work

- ☐ I made seven place cards.
- ☐ I answered 你去哪儿 with time and place.

> **From history.** There are millions of Christians in China today, worshipping in registered churches and in house churches, often under government restrictions. Christians around the world pray for them.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I go to the library on Saturday.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Time first: 星期六.
2. 去 + place.

Answer: 星期六我去图书馆.

Example 2. Answer: 你去哪儿? (to the store)

▼ **Show solution**

1. 我去 + store.

Answer: 我去商店.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 教堂?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Church (building).

2. Easy Say “go to school.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   去学校.

3. Medium Ask “Where are you going?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你去哪儿?

4. Medium Say “Mom goes to the hospital.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   妈妈去医院.

5. Hard Write three sentences about places you go each week, with days.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 星期天我去教堂. 星期二我去图书馆. 星期六我去公园.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Adding a word for “to”: 我去到学校. Just say 我去学校.
- Mixing 教堂 (church building) and 教会 (the church, God’s people).

> **Make it a game · Town walk.** One player names a place; the other walks to its card and says 我去...! Time the walk and try to beat it.

Scripture. “A Song of degrees of David. I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the LORD.” (Psalm 122:1, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 人对我说：我们往耶和华的殿去，我就欢喜。

Rén duì wǒ shuō: Wǒ men wǎng Yēhéhuá de diàn qù, wǒ jiù huān xǐ.

David was glad when people said, “Let us go into the house of the LORD.” Notice 去 at the end of the Chinese.

2.2 左边, 右边: Where Is It? Directions

OBJECTIVES

- Say 左边, 右边, 前边, 后边 and 旁边.
- Say 一直走 (go straight) and 往左拐 / 往右拐 (turn left/right).
- Ask 银行在哪儿?

Warm-up. Stand up. Point left, right, forward and back. Play a quick game of “left, right” following commands in English, then in Chinese.

WATCH

Asking Directions in Chinese - Chinese Conversational Phrases

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 7:30

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=siP576-NvZ0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; point the way as you hear each direction.

Note: ChineseClass101: asking directions in Chinese.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese Vocabulary Matrix #3: Direction Words

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:45

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v7b1n9F59KI

ChineseClass101: Vocabulary Matrix, direction words.

KEY TERMS

zuǒbian
左边 **zuǒbian**
Left side.

yòubian
右边 **yòubian**
Right side.

qiánbian
前边 **qiánbian**
Front.

hòubian
后边 **hòubian**
Behind.

yì zhízǒu
一直走 **yìzhí zǒu**
Go straight ahead.

guǎi
拐 **guǎi**
To turn.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

左边

zuǒbian

DZWOH-byen

noun · traditional 左邊

left side

右边

yòubian

YOH-byen

noun · traditional 右邊

right side

前边

qiánbian

CHYEN-byen

noun · traditional 前邊

front

后边

hòubian

HOH-byen

noun · traditional 後邊

behind

旁边

pángbiān

pahng-BYEN

noun · traditional 旁邊

beside

一直

yìzhí

ee-JR

adverb

straight; all along

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Place + 在 + where: 图书馆 (tú shūguǎn) 在学校 (zài xuéxiào) 旁边 (pángbiān) (the library is beside the school). 在左边 (on the left), 在右边 (on the right).

Directions. 一直走 (yì zhí zǒu) (go straight), 往左拐 (wǎngzuǒguǎi) (turn left), 往右拐 (wǎngyòuguǎi) (turn right). Link steps with 然后 (then).

The right way. Proverbs says God will direct our paths. Asking the way humbly is wise in a strange town, and in life.

ACTIVITY

Blindfold directions

Guide a blindfolded partner across a room in Chinese.

You will need

- A blindfold
- A safe open room
- A small prize at the goal

Steps

1. Place the prize somewhere in the room.
2. Guide your partner only in Chinese: 一直走, 往左拐, 往右拐, 停 (stop)!
3. Switch roles.
4. Then draw the path on paper with arrows and labels.

Tips

- Speak calmly and clearly; safety first.

Check your work

☐ I guided my partner only in Chinese.

☐ My path drawing has direction words.

> **From history.** Old Chinese cities were laid out on a grid facing south, so people often gave directions with 东, 南, 西, 北 (east, south, west, north) instead of left and right. Many people in northern China still do.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “The church is on the left.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Place + 在 + where.

Answer: 教堂在左边.

Example 2. Give directions: go straight, then turn right.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Go straight = 一直走.
2. Then = 然后; turn right = 往右拐.

Answer: 一直走, 然后往右拐.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 右边?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Right side.

2. Easy Say “behind.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   后边.

3. Medium Ask where the hospital is.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   医院在哪儿?

4. Medium Say “The park is beside the library.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   公园在图书馆旁边.

5. Hard Write directions from your front door to your kitchen.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 一直走, 往右拐, 厨房在左边.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 左 (left) and 右 (right). 左 has 工 inside; 右 has 口.
- Leaving out 在: 教堂左边 means “the church’s left side.” Say 教堂在左边.

> **Make it a game · Treasure map.** Hide a treasure and write Chinese directions on a card. The other player follows them to find it.

> **Scripture.** “In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.” (Proverbs 3:6, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 在你一切所行的事上都要认定他，他必指引你的路。
>
> *Zài nǐ yí qiè suǒ xíng de shì shàng dōu yào rèn dìng tā, tā bì zhǐ yǐn nǐ de lù.*
>
> When we acknowledge God in everything, He directs our paths.

UNIT 3

Getting Around: 坐车

Lesson 3.1 teaches vehicle words, with William Alexander’s watercolor of a Chinese junk.

Lesson 3.2 teaches 坐, 骑, 开 and 走路 with 怎么去? (how do you go?) and the pattern 坐火车去北京.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name six ways to travel.
- ☐ I can use 坐, 骑 and 开 correctly.
- ☐ I can ask and answer 你怎么去...?

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	**火车, 飞机, 船: Vehicles**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
3.2	**你怎么去? How Do You Go?**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 3 review

The student answers aloud or in writing. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**

   Say car, train and airplane.

2. **4 pts**

   Which verb do you use with 自行车? With 火车?

3. **4 pts**

   Ask “How do you go to church?”

4. **4 pts**

   Say “I go to school by bus.”

5. **4 pts**

   Say “Dad drives to work.”

ANSWER KEY

1. 汽车, 火车, 飞机.
2. 骑 (ride on); 坐 (ride in).
3. 你怎么去教堂?
4. 我坐公共汽车去学校.
5. 爸爸开车去上班.

> Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A TRIP PLAN

Plan a pretend trip across China or America. Draw a route with at least four kinds of transport and write each leg: 我们坐飞机去北京, 然后坐火车去上海.... Present it to your family.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student presents the trip clearly.
Characters	The route is written in characters.
Using it	Every leg uses the right verb and the pattern 坐...去....
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 3 · GETTING AROUND: 坐车 · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.1 火车, 飞机, 船: Vehicles

OBJECTIVES

- Name 汽车, 公共汽车, 火车, 飞机, 船 and 自行车.
- Notice how vehicle words are built: 火车 is fire-vehicle.
- Describe a picture of a Chinese sailing ship.

> **Warm-up.** How many ways have you traveled? Car, bus, plane, boat, bike...? Which was your favorite?

WATCH

交通工具儿歌｜Vehicle Nursery Rhymes｜中文儿歌｜Chinese Songs for Kids｜Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 6:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_UNtZI6UNNs

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; name each vehicle as it appears.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: vehicle songs for children.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese Vocabulary Matrix #6: Body

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ix3oRetOJkQ

ChineseClass101: Vocabulary Matrix, transportation (the on-screen title says “Body,” but this video teaches transportation words).

KEY TERMS

chē
车 **chē**

Vehicle.

qì chē
汽车 **qìchē**

Car (steam-vehicle).

gōnggòng qì chē
公 共 汽车 **gōnggòng qìchē**

Bus (public car).

huǒchē
火车 **huǒchē**

Train (fire-vehicle).

fēi jī
飞机 **fēijī**

Airplane (flying machine).

chuán
船 **chuán**

Boat, ship.

zì xíngchē
自 行 车 **zìxíngchē**

Bicycle (self-moving vehicle).

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

汽车

qìchē

chee-CHUH

noun · traditional 汽車

car

公共汽车

gōnggòng qìchē

gong-gong chee-CHUH

noun · traditional 公共汽車

bus

火车

huǒchē

hwoh-CHUH

noun · traditional 火車

train

飞机

fēijī

fay-JEE

noun · traditional 飛機

airplane

船

chuán

chwahn (rising)

noun

boat; ship

自行车

zìxíngchē

dzuh-shing-CHUH

noun · traditional 自行車

bicycle

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Many vehicle words end in 车 chē (vehicle): 汽车 (steam-vehicle: car), 火车 (fire-vehicle: train, from the days of steam engines), 自行车 (self-going vehicle: bicycle). 飞机 is flying-machine.

Measure words. 一辆车 (a car), 一架飞机 (a plane), 一条船 (a boat).

Old and new. For centuries Chinese junks with ribbed sails traded across Asia. Today China has the longest high-speed railway network in the world, and many cities have subways (地铁 dìtiě).

PICTURE STUDY



A Junk, William Alexander, about 1793 · Watercolor on paper · Yale Center for British Art, New Haven

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

William Alexander was a young English artist who traveled to China in 1793 with a British embassy to the emperor. He sketched everything he saw: boats, people, temples and towns. His pictures showed Europeans what China looked like.

Look closely

- Find the sails. How are they different from a sailboat's?
- Find the flags.
- What can you see in the distance?
- Where would the sailors sleep?

Talk about it

1. How long do you think a trip on this ship took?
2. Would you rather travel on this junk or on a fast train? Why?

ACTIVITY

Transport picture dictionary

Make a picture dictionary of vehicles.

You will need

- Paper folded into a booklet
- Markers or magazine pictures

Steps

1. Make one page for each vehicle.
2. Draw or paste a picture and write the word with pinyin.
3. Write the measure word: 一辆汽车.
4. Add a sentence: 我喜欢坐火车.

Tips

- Circle the 车 in each word that has it.

Check your work

- ☐ My dictionary has six vehicles.
- ☐ I can explain what 火车 and 自行车 mean literally.

> **From history.** In the 1980s, Beijing streets were filled with millions of bicycles. Today there are far more cars, buses and subways, but bike-sharing has brought bicycles back.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What does 火车 mean word by word?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 火 = fire.
2. 车 = vehicle.

Answer: Fire-vehicle: a train (named in the days of steam engines).

Example 2. Say “an airplane” with its measure word.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Planes use 架.

Answer: 一架飞机.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 飞机?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Airplane.

2. Easy Say “bicycle.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   自行车.

3. Medium Which vehicles have 车 in their names?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   汽车, 公共汽车, 火车, 自行车.

4. Medium Say “a boat” with a measure word.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一条船.

5. Hard Write three sentences: which vehicles you like and don’t like.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我喜欢火车. 我不喜欢飞机. 我喜欢骑自行车.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 个 for vehicles. Cars use 辆, planes 架, boats 条 (or 艘).
- Saying 汽车 qì as chee with a high tone. It falls: qì.

> **Make it a game · Sound guess.** Make the sound of a vehicle (choo-choo, vroom, ding-ding). The other player names it in Chinese.

> **Scripture.** “Was returning, and sitting in his chariot read Esaias the prophet.” (Acts 8:28, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 现在回来，在车上坐着，念先知以赛亚的书。
> >
> > *Xiàn zài huí lái, zài chē shàng zuò zhe, niàn xiān zhī Yǐsàiyà de shū.*
>
> An Ethiopian official was riding home in his chariot, reading Isaiah, when God sent Philip to explain the good news of Jesus.

UNIT 3 · GETTING AROUND: 坐车 · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

3.2 你怎么去? How Do You Go?

OBJECTIVES

- Use 坐 (ride in), 骑 (ride on), 开 (drive) and 走路 (walk).
- Ask 你怎么去…?
- Use the pattern 坐 + vehicle + 去 + place.

> **Warm-up.** How did you get to church last Sunday? How do you get to the store? Make a chart: who goes how?

WATCH

Playful Chinese Podcast - Buckle Up in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 7:25

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mfgGyl4N4jU

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; say how you get to church.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: “Buckle up” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - Let's Go in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 9:26

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-0-Gb_UB5Qo

Miss Panda Chinese: “Let’s go” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

KEY TERMS

zuò
坐 **zuò**

To sit; ride in (car, bus, train, plane, boat).

qí
骑 **qí**

To ride on (bicycle, horse).

kāi chē
开车 **kāi chē**

To drive a car.

zǒu lù
走路 **zǒu lù**

To walk.

zěn me
怎么 **zěnme**

How.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

坐

zuò

dzwoh (falling)

verb

to sit; ride in

骑

qí

chee (rising)

verb · traditional 騎

to ride on

开车

kāi chē

kai CHUH

verb · traditional 開車

to drive

走路

zǒu lù

dzoh LOO

verb

to walk

怎么

zěnme

DZUN-muh

question word · traditional 怎麼

how

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. You 坐 (sit in) cars, buses, trains, planes and boats; you 骑 (ride astride) bicycles and horses; you 开 (drive) a car. 走路 is walking.

The pattern. How you go comes before where you go: wǒ zuòhuǒchē qù Běijīng 我坐火车去北京 (I ride-train go-Beijing). wǒ qí zì xíngchē qù gōngyuán 我骑自行车去公园. wǒ zǒu lù qù xuéxiào 我走路去学校.

Asking how. nǐ zěn me qù jiàotáng 你怎么去教堂? → 我们坐车去 (we go by car).

ACTIVITY

Family transport survey

Find out how your family and friends travel.

You will need

- A chart
- Pencil

Steps

1. Ask five people: 你怎么去教堂? 你怎么去商店?
2. Record each answer with the right verb.
3. Draw a bar graph of the results.
4. Report in Chinese: 三个人坐车去教堂.

Tips

- Check 坐 vs 骑 for each answer.

Check your work

- ☐ I asked ten questions.
- ☐ My report uses the full pattern.

> **From history.** During the Chinese New Year, hundreds of millions of people travel home to their families at once, the largest yearly human migration on earth.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I go to the park by bike.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Bike uses 骑.
2. How before where.

Answer: 我骑自行车去公园.

Example 2. Ask “How does your dad go to work?”

▼ **Show solution**

1. How = 怎么.
2. Go to work = 去上班.

Answer: 你爸爸怎么去上班?

PRACTICE

1. Easy Which verb goes with 飞机?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   坐.

2. Easy What does 走路 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To walk.

3. Medium Say “Mom drives to the store.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   妈妈开车去商店.

4. Medium Ask “How do you go to school?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你怎么去学校?

5. Hard Describe how your family gets to three places.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我们开车去教堂. 我走路去公园. 爸爸坐火车去上班.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 坐自行车. You ride ON a bike: 骑自行车.
- Putting the vehicle at the end: 我去学校坐车. Say 我坐车去学校.

> **Make it a game · How do you go?.** Draw a place card and a vehicle card. Make the sentence: 我坐飞机去北京! A silly combination (骑船?) must be fixed.

> **Scripture.** “But they that wait upon the LORD shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.” (Isaiah 40:31, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 他们奔跑却不困倦，行走却不疲乏
> >
> > *Tā men bēn pǎo què bú kùn juàn, xíng zǒu què bù pí fá*
>
> Whether we walk or run, God gives strength to those who wait on Him.

UNIT 4

Animals of China and Describing Words

Lesson 4.1 teaches animals found in China and in the zoo, with Han Gan’s Night-Shining White.

Lesson 4.2 teaches adjectives with 很 (very) and opposites: 大/小, 高/矮, 快/慢, 胖/瘦, and 可爱.

PREREQUISITES

- Animal words from Kindergarten help.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name six animals of China.
- ☐ I can describe an animal with 很 + adjective.
- ☐ I can say opposites.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**老虎, 猴子, 大象: Animals of China**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
4.2	**很大, 很快: Describing Words**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 4 review

The student answers aloud or in writing. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**

   Say panda, tiger and monkey.

2. **4 pts**

   Say “The elephant is very big.”

3. **4 pts**

   Give the opposites of 快 and 高.

4. **4 pts**

   Why do we say 熊猫很可爱 and not 熊猫是可爱?

5. **4 pts**

   Describe a horse in two sentences.

ANSWER KEY

1. 熊猫, 老虎, 猴子.
2. 大象很大.
3. 慢; 矮.
4. Adjectives do not use 是; they use 很.
5. For example: 马很高. 马很快.

> Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY ANIMAL REPORT

Choose an animal that lives in China. Make a poster with a drawing and four Chinese sentences describing it (大/小, 快/慢, color, what it eats). Present it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student presents in clear Chinese.
Characters	Sentences are written in characters.
Using it	Each sentence uses 很 + adjective or 喜欢吃 correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 4 · ANIMALS OF CHINA AND DESCRIBING WORDS · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.1 老虎, 猴子, 大象: Animals of China

OBJECTIVES

- Name 熊猫, 老虎, 猴子, 大象, 金鱼 and 鹤.
- Say where animals live: 熊猫住在山里.
- Ask the animals, as Job says, to teach us about God.

> **Warm-up.** Which animals would you find in a Chinese zoo? Which live wild in China? Make a guess list.

WATCH

Playful Chinese Podcast - Zoo in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 8:36

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWGebcm3TC4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; name each animal in Chinese.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: “Zoo” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese with Video - Common Animals

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:23

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nL5BEMR3py4

ChineseClass101: common animals in Chinese.

KEY TERMS

lǎo hǔ
老虎 **lǎohǔ**

Tiger.

hóu zi
猴子 **hóuzi**

Monkey.

dà xiàng
大 象 **dàxiàng**

Elephant (big-elephant).

jīn yú
金鱼 **jīnyú**

Goldfish (gold-fish).

hè
鹤 **hè**

Crane.

dòng wù yuán
动 物 园 **dòngwùyuán**

Zoo (animal-garden).

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

老虎

lǎohǔ

lao-HOO

noun

tiger

猴子

hóuzi

HOH-dzuh

noun

monkey

大象

dàxiàng

dah-SHYAHNG

noun

elephant

金鱼

jīnyú

jin-YÜ

noun · traditional 金魚

goldfish

鹤

hè

huh (falling)

noun · traditional 鶴

crane

动物园

dòngwùyuán

dong-woo-YWEN

noun · traditional 動物園

zoo

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. China is home to giant pandas, golden snub-nosed monkeys, South China tigers, Asian elephants in the far south, and red-crowned cranes. Some are very rare, and people work hard to protect them.

Building words. 动物 (moving-thing: animal) + 园 (garden) = 动 物 园 (zoo). 金 (gold) + 鱼 = goldfish. 老虎 has 老 (old) as a friendly prefix; it does not mean old.

dòng wù yuán

Where they live. 熊 猫 住在 山 里 (pandas live in the mountains). 猴子住在树上 (monkeys live in trees).

xióngmāozhù zài shān lǐ

PICTURE STUDY



Night-Shining White, Han Gan, about 750 (Tang dynasty) · Ink on paper, handscroll · Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Han Gan was a court painter in the Tang dynasty, about 1,270 years ago. This is a portrait of the emperor's favorite horse, named Night-Shining White. Han Gan painted it straining at its post, full of spirit. Over the centuries, owners stamped their red seals all around it.

Look closely

- Is the horse calm or excited? How can you tell?
- Find the post and the rope.
- Find the red seals.
- What color is the horse? (白!)

Talk about it

1. Why would an emperor want a portrait of his horse?
2. Job says the animals teach us about God. What does a strong horse teach you?

ACTIVITY

Animal habitat cards

Make cards for animals and their homes.

You will need

- Index cards
- Markers

Steps

1. Draw six animals of China on cards with their names.
2. On the back, write where each lives: 住在山里, 住在水里, 住在树上.
3. Quiz a partner: 熊猫住在哪儿?
4. Sort them by habitat.

Tips

- Use 住在 + place + 里/上.

Check your work

- ☐ I made six animal cards.
- ☐ I can tell where each lives in Chinese.

> **From history.** Pandas live wild only in the mountains of western China. China has loaned pandas to zoos around the world, and they are often called China's national treasure.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What does 动物园 mean, piece by piece?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 动物 = animal.
2. 园 = garden.

Answer: Animal garden: zoo.

Example 2. Say “Monkeys live in trees.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Live = 住在.
2. In trees = 树上.

Answer: 猴子住在树上.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 老虎?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tiger.

2. Easy Say “elephant.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   大象.

3. Medium Say “Fish live in water.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   鱼住在水里.

4. Medium Name three animals that live in China.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 熊猫, 老虎, 鹤.

5. Hard Write three sentences about animals and where they live.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 熊猫住在山里. 猴子住在树上. 金鱼住在水里.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Thinking 老虎 means old tiger. 老 is just part of the word.
- Saying 猴子 hóu as hōu. It rises.

> **Make it a game · Animal riddles.** Give a clue in Chinese (很大, 住在山里, 黑和白). The partner guesses the animal.

> **Scripture.** “But ask now the beasts, and they shall teach thee; and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee:” (Job 12:7, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 你且问走兽，走兽必指教你
> >
> > *Nǐ qiě wèn zǒu shòu, zǒu shòu bì zhǐ jiào nǐ*
>
> Job said the beasts and birds can teach us. God’s creatures show His wisdom and power.

UNIT 4 · ANIMALS OF CHINA AND DESCRIBING WORDS · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

4.2 很大, 很快: Describing Words

OBJECTIVES

- Describe with 很 + adjective: 大象很大.
- Say opposites: 大/小, 高/矮, 快/慢, 胖/瘦.
- Say 可爱 (cute) and 漂亮 (beautiful).

> **Warm-up.** Describe your pet or a favorite animal in English with three words. Big? Fast? Cute?

WATCH

Learn the Top 25 Chinese Adjectives

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 7:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zZe4hH67UZw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; act out each adjective.

Note: ChineseClass101: the top 25 Chinese adjectives.

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - Let's Sing a Little Song: Elephant in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 9:10

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uOPfLBrwxJ4

Miss Panda Chinese: a little song about the elephant. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

KEY TERMS

hěn
很 **hěn**

Very (often just links subject and adjective).

gāo ǎi
高 / 矮 **gāo / ǎi**

Tall / short.

kuài màn
快 / 慢 **kuài / màn**

Fast / slow.

pàng shòu
胖 / 瘦 **pàng / shòu**

Fat / thin.

kě ài
可爱 **kě’ài**

Cute, lovable.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

很

hěn

hun (dipping)

adverb

very

高

gāo

gow (high)

adjective

tall; high

矮

ǎi

eye (dipping)

adjective

short (height)

快

kuài

kwai (falling)

adjective

fast

慢

màn

mahn (falling)

adjective

slow

可爱

kě'ài

kuh-EYE

adjective · traditional 可愛

cute; lovable

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Chinese adjectives work like verbs. Don't use 是: say 大象很大 (dà xiànghěn dà) (the elephant is big). 很 often just links the words, like "is"; to really mean very, stress it or use 非常 (fēicháng).

Opposites. 大/小 (big/small), 高/矮 (tall/short), 快/慢 (fast/slow), 胖/瘦 (fat/thin), 长/短 (long/short).

Not. Use 不 for negative: 乌龟不快 (the turtle is not fast). The Bible says 耶和华本为大: the LORD is great.

ACTIVITY

Opposites flip book

Make a flip book of opposite animals.

You will need

- Paper folded into a booklet
- Markers

Steps

1. On each spread, draw two animals that are opposites: an elephant and a mouse.
2. Write a sentence under each: 大象很大. 老鼠很小.
3. Do at least four pairs.
4. Read it to a younger child.

Tips

- Use 很 in each sentence.

Check your work

- ☐ My book has four pairs of opposites.
- ☐ Each sentence uses 很 correctly.

> **From history.** Chinese poems often describe animals with just one or two adjectives, like the white egrets flying up to the blue sky in a famous poem by Du Fu.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “The turtle is very slow.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Turtle = 乌龟.
2. 很 + 慢; no 是.

Answer: 乌龟很慢.

Example 2. Make it negative: 老虎很小.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Use 不 before the adjective.

Answer: 老虎不小.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the opposite of 大?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   小.

2. Easy Say “cute.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   可爱.

3. Medium Say “The giraffe is very tall.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   长颈鹿很高.

4. Medium Say “The horse is fast.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   马很快.

5. Hard Write three sentences describing your pet or favorite animal.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我的猫很小. 它很可爱. 它不快.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 大象是大. Adjectives don’t take 是: 大象很大.
- Saying 不很大 for “not very big.” It is 不太大 or 不大.

> **Make it a game · Opposite snap.** One player says an adjective (高!); the other must snap back the opposite (矮!) within three seconds.

> **Scripture.** “Great is the LORD, and greatly to be praised; and his greatness is unsearchable.” (Psalm 145:3, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 耶和华本为大，该受大赞美
> >
> > *Yēhéhuá běn wéi dà, gāi shòu dà zàn měi*
>
> The Chinese says 耶和华本为大: the LORD is great. Here 大 describes God, and His greatness has no end.

UNIT 5

Hobbies and Sports: 我会...

Lesson 5.1 teaches hobbies with 喜欢 and 会, with Shen Zhou’s Poet on a Mountaintop.

Lesson 5.2 teaches sports with 打, 踢 and 游, and 一起 (together). A course review ends the quarter.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say what I like to do.
- ☐ I can say what I can do with 会 and 不会.
- ☐ I can name sports with the right verbs (打, 踢).
- ☐ I can invite someone: 我们一起...吧!

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	**我会唱歌: Hobbies, 喜欢 and 会**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes
5.2	**踢足球, 打篮球: Sports**	3 sessions of 20–30 minutes

Unit 5 review

The student answers aloud or in writing. The test is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Say “I like to sing.”

2. **4 pts**
   Say “I can swim.” and “I can’t play piano.”

3. **4 pts**
   Which verbs go with 篮球 and 足球?

4. **4 pts**
   Ask “What do you like to do?”

5. **4 pts**
   Invite a friend to play soccer together.

ANSWER KEY

1. 我喜欢唱歌.
2. 我会游泳. 我不会弹钢琴.
3. 打篮球; 踢足球.
4. 你喜欢做什么?
5. 我们一起踢足球吧!

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: HOBBY INTERVIEW VIDEO

Interview two people about their hobbies and record it (or act it out): 你喜欢做什么? 你会...吗? Then introduce your own hobby with three sentences.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The questions and answers are clear.
Characters	A written script in characters is included.
Using it	The interview uses 喜欢, 会 and the right sports verbs.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 5 · HOBBIES AND SPORTS: 我会... · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 20–30 MINUTES

5.1 我会唱歌: Hobbies, 喜欢 and 会

OBJECTIVES

- Say hobbies: 唱歌, 画画儿, 弹钢琴, 看书, 写字.
- Use 喜欢 + verb for likes.
- Use 会 / 不会 for skills.

> **Warm-up.** What do you do in your free time? What can you do that you could not do a year ago?

WATCH

Playful Chinese Podcast - Sing or Explore in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 9:01

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M5ISok3Ures

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; say which hobbies you like.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: “Sing or explore” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - Play Board Games in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 7:56

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q1EA8VkZ9Cw

Miss Panda Chinese: “Play board games” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

KEY TERMS

chàng gē
唱 歌 **chàng gē**

To sing.

huàhuà r
画画儿 **huà huàr**

To draw, paint.

tángāngqín
弹 钢 琴 **tán gāngqín**

To play the piano.

kànshū
看书 **kàn shū**

To read.

huì
会 **huì**

Can, know how (a learned skill).

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name

the tone.

唱歌

chàng gē

chahng GUH

verb

to sing

画画儿

huà huàr

hwah HWAR

verb · traditional 畫畫兒

to draw; paint

弹钢琴

tán gāngqín

tahn gahng-CHIN

verb · traditional 彈鋼琴

to play the piano

看书

kàn shū

kahn SHOO

verb · traditional 看書

to read

会

huì

hway (falling)

verb · traditional 會

can; know how

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 喜欢 + verb = like to do: 我喜 欢 看书 (wǒ xǐ huankànshū). 会 + verb = can do (a skill you learned): 我会弹 钢 琴 (wǒ huì tán gāng qín). Not: 我不会画画儿.

Asking. 你喜 欢 做 什 么? (nǐ xǐ huanzuòshén me) (what do you like to do?) and 你会唱歌吗? (can you sing?).

Hobbies. 唱歌 (sing), 画画儿 (draw), 弹钢琴 (play piano), 看书 (read), 写字 (write characters, calligraphy), 做饭 (cook), 下棋 (play chess). Psalm 33 tells musicians to sing a new song and play skillfully.

PICTURE STUDY



Poet on a Mountaintop, Shen Zhou, about 1500 (Ming dynasty) · Ink and light color on paper, album leaf mounted as a handscroll · Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Shen Zhou was a painter and poet who loved walking in the hills near Suzhou. His hobbies were painting, poetry and calligraphy, often all in one picture. In this album leaf a poet has climbed to the top of a mountain to look out and think, and Shen Zhou wrote his own poem in the sky.

Look closely

- Find the poet. How big is he compared with the mountains?
- Find the poem written in the sky.
- What is in the valley below?
- What season might it be?

Talk about it

1. Which of Shen Zhou's hobbies would you like to try: painting, poetry or calligraphy?
2. What do you think about when you stand somewhere high?

ACTIVITY

My hobby page

Make a page about your hobbies and skills.

You will need

- Paper, markers, photos if you like

Steps

1. Draw or paste pictures of three hobbies.
2. Write a sentence for each: 我喜欢画画儿.
3. Write two 会 sentences and one 不会 sentence.
4. Present the page to your family.

Tips

- Remember: 会 is for skills you learned.

Check your work

- ☐ My page has six sentences.
- ☐ I used 喜欢, 会 and 不会.

> **From history.** Educated people in old China were expected to master four arts: the qin (a zither), the board game go (围棋), calligraphy and painting.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I like to read, but I can’t play the piano.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Like to read = 喜欢看书.
2. Can’t = 不会.

Answer: 我喜欢看书, 但是我不会弹钢琴.

Example 2. Ask “Can you sing?”

▼ **Show solution**

1. 会 + verb + 吗.

Answer: 你会唱歌吗?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 唱歌?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To sing.

2. Easy Say “I like to draw.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我喜欢画画儿.

3. Medium Say “My sister can play the piano.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我姐姐会弹钢琴.

4. Medium Ask “What do you like to do?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你喜欢做什么?

5. Hard Write about three hobbies of people in your family.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 爸爸喜欢看书. 妈妈会弹钢琴. 我喜欢唱歌.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 能 or 可以 for learned skills. 会 is the word for skills like swimming or piano.
- Forgetting the object: 唱 alone sounds unfinished; say 唱歌.

> **Make it a game · Can you?.** Take turns asking 你会...吗? about silly and serious skills (你会飞吗?). Answer 会! or 不会! with an action.

> **Scripture.** “Sing unto him a new song; play skilfully with a loud noise.” (Psalm 33:3, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 应当向他唱新歌，弹得巧妙，声音洪亮。
> >
> > *Yīng dāng xiàng tā chàng xīn gē, tán de qiǎo miào, shēng yīn hóng liàng.*
>
> God loves skillful music sung with joy. Practicing a hobby well can be a way to praise Him.

5.2 踢足球, 打篮球: Sports

OBJECTIVES

- Name sports with 打, 踢 and 游: 打篮球, 踢足球, 游泳, 打乒乓球, 跑步.
- Invite with 我们一起…吧!
- Run the race of faith.

> **Warm-up.** What sports do you play or watch? Which do you think is the most popular sport in China?

WATCH

Learn Chinese - Chinese Sports Vocabulary

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YevdYAfIPUk

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; act out each sport.

Note: ChineseClass101: Chinese sports vocabulary.

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - Walk, Run, Jump in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 7:36

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e9JXo65iMAk

Miss Panda Chinese: “Walk, run, jump” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

KEY TERMS

dǎ lán qiú
打篮球 **dǎ lánqiú**

To play basketball (hit-basket-ball).

tī zú qiú
踢足球 **tī zúqiú**

To play soccer (kick-foot-ball).

yóuyǒng
游泳 **yóuyǒng**

To swim.

pīngpāngqiú
乒乓球 **pīngpāngqiú**

Ping-pong, table tennis.

pǎo bù
跑步 **pǎobù**

To run, jog.

yì qǐ
一起 **yìqǐ**

Together.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

打篮球

dǎ lánqiú

dah lahn-CHYOH

verb · traditional 打籃球

to play basketball

踢足球

tī zúqiú

tee dzoo-CHYOH

verb

to play soccer

游泳

yóuyǒng

yoh-YONG

verb

to swim

乒乓球

pīngpāngqiú

ping-pahng-CHYOH

noun

ping-pong

跑步

pǎobù

pao-BOO

verb

to run; jog

一起

yìqǐ

ee-CHEE

adverb

together

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Ball games you hit use 打: 打篮球, 打乒乓球, 打棒球. Soccer, which you kick, uses 踢: 踢足球. Swimming is 游泳, running 跑步.

Inviting. wǒ men yì qǐ tī zú qiú ba
我们一起踢足球吧! (Let's play soccer together!). 吧 makes a friendly suggestion.

Ping-pong. 乒乓 imitates the sound of the ball: ping, pang! Table tennis is hugely popular in China, and so are basketball and badminton (羽毛球).

ACTIVITY

Sports day

Hold a mini sports day with commands in Chinese.

You will need

- A ball, a few cones, a timer

Steps

1. Plan three events: a race (跑步), a kick (踢), a throw or shot (打 / 投).
2. Announce each event in Chinese.
3. Cheer in Chinese: 加油! (jiāyóu, go!).
4. Afterward, write a sentence about each event.

Tips

- Everyone cheers for everyone.

Check your work

- ☐ I announced three events in Chinese.
- ☐ I wrote three sports sentences.

> **From history.** The Scottish runner Eric Liddell, an Olympic champion who refused to race on Sunday, was born in China and returned there as a missionary teacher. You will meet him in Grade 7.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “Let’s play basketball together!”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Together = 一起.
2. Suggestion = 吧.

Answer: 我们一起打篮球吧!

Example 2. Which verb: ___足球?

▼ **Show solution**

1. You kick a soccer ball.

Answer: 踢足球.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 游泳?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To swim.

2. Easy Say “play ping-pong.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   打乒乓球.

3. Medium Say “My brother likes to play soccer.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我哥哥喜欢踢足球.

4. Medium What do Chinese fans shout to cheer?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   加油 (jiāyóu)!

5. Hard Write three sentences: sports you can do, like and want to try.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我会游泳. 我喜欢打篮球. 我想打乒乓球.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 打足球. You kick it: 踢足球.
- Saying 玩篮球 for playing basketball. Use 打.

> **Make it a game · Sports charades.** Act out a sport; the partner must say it with the right verb (打, 踢 or 游) to score.

Scripture. “Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain.” (1 Corinthians 9:24, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 岂不知在场上赛跑的都跑，但得奖赏的只有一人？你们也当这样跑，好叫你们得着奖赏。

Qǐ bù zhī zài chǎng shàng sài pǎo de dōu pǎo, dàn dé jiǎng shǎng de zhǐ yǒu yì rén? Nǐ men yě dāng zhè yàng pǎo, hǎo jiào nǐ men dé zhe jiǎng shǎng.

Paul compared the Christian life to a race. Run with all your heart to win the prize God gives.