MANDARIN CHINESE · GRADE 5 · AGES 10–11

Grade 5 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 5 Mandarin is a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 30–40 minutes a week.

The student learns how characters are built from pictures and radicals (部首), describes the seasons and weather with 度 and 会, and names parts of the body and says what hurts with 疼.

Then the student names clothes with the measure words 件, 条 and 双, shops and bargains with 多少钱 and 太贵了, and tells the Christmas story and sings carols in Chinese. 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 5 (about ages 10–11) 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 30–40 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 60 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: 汉字 (hànzì), 木 (mù), 林 (lín), 森林 (sēnlín), 明 (míng), 休息 (xiūxi), 部首 (bùshǒu), 河 (hé), 海 (hǎi), 洗 (xǐ), 想 (xiǎng), 心 (xīn). Unit 2: 天气 (tiānqì), 春天 (chūntiān), 夏天 (xiàtiān), 秋天 (qiūtiān), 冬天 (dōngtiān), 下雨 (xià yǔ), 度 (dù), 明天 (míngtiān), 下雪 (xià xuě), 冷 (lěng), 热 (rè), 预报 (yùbào). Unit 3: 身体 (shēntǐ), 头 (tóu), 眼睛 (yǎnjing), 耳朵 (ěrduo), 鼻子 (bízi), 脚 (jiǎo), 疼 (téng), 生病 (shēng bìng), 感冒 (gǎnmào), 发烧 (fāshāo), 医生 (yīshēng), 药 (yào). Unit 4: 衣服 (yīfu), 衬衫 (chènshān), 裤子 (kùzi), 裙子 (qúnzi), 鞋 (xié), 穿 (chuān), 买 (mǎi), 卖 (mài), 多少钱 (duōshao qián), 贵 (guì), 便宜 (piányi), 试 (shì). Unit 5: 圣诞节 (Shèngdàn Jié), 耶稣 (Yēsū), 天使 (tiānshǐ), 牧羊人 (mùyángrén), 马槽 (mǎcáo), 救主 (jiùzhǔ), 快乐 (kuàilè), 新年 (xīnnián), 礼物 (lǐwù), 平安 (píng'ān), 荣耀 (róngyào), 唱诗 (chàng shī).
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

How Characters Are Built: 部首

How Chinese characters are put together: picture-characters (木, 日, 月, 山), characters made of two or three pictures (林, 森, 明, 好), and radicals (部首), the parts that hint at meaning, like 氵 for water, 亻 for people, 口 for mouth and 心 for heart. The great Kangxi Dictionary of 1716 and its 214 radicals.

1.1 木, 林, 森: Pictures Become Characters

1.2 部首: Radicals Give Hints

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Weather and Seasons: 天气怎么样?

The four seasons (春, 夏, 秋, 冬) and weather words: 晴天, 下雨, 下雪, 刮风, 冷, 热. Temperature with 度, and the forecast: 明天会下雨 (it will rain tomorrow). Ma Lin's painting of a scholar listening to the wind in the pines, and the God who sends the rain.

2.1 春夏秋冬: Seasons and Weather

2.2 明天会下雨: Temperature and the Forecast

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

My Body and My Health: 我头疼

Parts of the body (头, 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子, 嘴, 手, 脚, 肚子) and being sick: 我头疼, 我感冒了, 看医生, 吃药, 多喝水. A Song-dynasty painting of a village doctor, and the body of Christ with its many members.

3.1 头, 手, 脚: Parts of the Body

3.2 我生病了: Being Sick and Getting Well

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Clothes and Shopping: 多少钱?

Clothes and colors (衣服, 裤子, 裙子, 鞋, 帽子; 红色, 蓝色…) with measure words 件, 条 and 双; then shopping: 我想买…, 多少钱?, 太贵了, 便宜一点儿吧, 试试. Li Song's Knickknack Peddler, and the invitation to "buy without money."

4.1 衣服: Clothes and Colors

4.2 太贵了! Shopping and Prices

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Christmas: 圣诞节快乐!

The Christmas story in Chinese: 耶稣, 马利亚, 约瑟, 天使, 牧羊人, 马槽, 星星, and greetings: 圣诞节快乐! Christmas carols in Chinese, such as Joy to the World, and Honthorst's Adoration of the Shepherds. How Christmas is kept in China today.

5.1 耶稣降生: The Christmas Story

5.2 圣诞节快乐! Greetings and Carols

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 木, 林, 森: Pictures Become Characters: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (character family tree) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet *Three sessions a week of 30–40 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 部首: Radicals Give Hints: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (radical detective) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (my radical poster)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 春夏秋冬: Seasons and Weather: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (season wheel) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 明天会下雨: Temperature and the Forecast: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (week of weather)

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (weather report)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 头, 手, 脚: Parts of the Body: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (body outline) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 我生病了: Being Sick and Getting Well: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (get-well card) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (at the doctor)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 衣服: Clothes and Colors: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (paper doll wardrobe) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 太贵了! Shopping and Prices: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (market day) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (class store)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 耶稣降生: The Christmas Story: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (nativity scene) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 圣诞节快乐! Greetings and Carols: warm-up, core ideas, key terms and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 video, speaking practice, characters and activity (carol card) • Session 3: Worked examples, practice, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (my christmas book)

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

How Characters Are Built: 部首

Lesson 1.1 teaches picture-characters and combined characters: 木 → 林 → 森, 日 + 月 = 明, 女 + 子 = 好, with the Kangxi Dictionary.

Lesson 1.2 teaches six common radicals (氵, 亻, 口, 扌, 木, 心) and how a sound part often hints at the pronunciation.

PREREQUISITES

- Grades 3–4 characters, or about 100 characters learned.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can explain how 林, 森 and 明 are built.
- ☐ I can name six radicals and what they hint at.
- ☐ I can guess the meaning area of a new character from its radical.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**木, 林, 森: Pictures Become Characters**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
1.2	**部首: Radicals Give Hints**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 1 Review

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

1. **4 pts**
   What are 林 and 森, and how are they built?

2. **4 pts**
   What does 明 mean, and what are its parts?

3. **4 pts**
   What does the radical 氵 hint at? Give two examples.

4. **4 pts**
   What do 你, 他 and 们 share, and why?

5. **4 pts**
   What is a 部首?

ANSWER KEY

1. 林 is a grove or woods (two trees); 森 is a forest (three trees).
2. Bright; 日 (sun) + 月 (moon).
3. Water: 河, 海, 洗, 喝 (口), 汤….
4. The person radical 亻; they are words about people.
5. A radical: the part of a character used to look it up in a dictionary, often hinting at meaning.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY RADICAL POSTER

Make a poster of four radicals. Under each, write the radical, its meaning and three characters that use it, with pinyin and a little picture. Explain it to your family.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student explains each radical clearly.
Characters	Twelve characters are written neatly with correct strokes.
Using it	Each example really uses the radical.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 1 · HOW CHARACTERS ARE BUILT: 部首 · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.1 木, 林, 森: Pictures Become Characters

OBJECTIVES

- Recognize picture-characters: 木, 日, 月, 山, 水, 人.
- Explain combined characters: 林, 森, 明, 好, 休.
- Describe the Kangxi Dictionary.

Warm-up. Draw a tree in three seconds. Now draw it with only four lines. Congratulations, you have nearly written the character 木!

WATCH

The Story Behind Chinese Characters - Learn Chinese Characters with Yoyo Chinese

Yoyo Chinese · 6:05

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=buc2q9TqlMk

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; pause to copy two characters you see.

Note: Yoyo Chinese: the story behind Chinese characters (single approved video).

BACKUP VIDEO

Ask a Chinese Teacher - What are Chinese Characters?

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:33

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtiGYBV1KVg

ChineseClass101: Ask a Chinese Teacher, what are Chinese characters?

KEY TERMS

hàn zì
汉字 **hànzì**

Chinese characters.

mù
木 **mù**

Tree, wood.

lín
林 **lín**

Woods, a grove (two trees).

sēn lín
森林 **sēnlín**

Forest (森: three trees).

míng
明 **míng**

Bright (sun + moon).

xiū xi
休息 **xiūxi**

To rest (休: a person by a tree).

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.

汉字

hànzì

hahn-DZ

noun · traditional 漢字

Chinese character

木

mù

moo (falling)

noun

tree; wood

林

lín

lin (rising)

noun

woods; grove

森林

sēnlín

sun-LIN

noun

forest

明

míng

ming (rising)

adjective

bright

休息

xiūxi

SHYOH-shee

verb

to rest

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Some of the oldest characters began as pictures: 木 (a tree), 日 (the sun), 月 (the moon), 山 (three peaks), 人 (a person walking). Over 3,000 years they became simpler and squarer.

Pictures put together. Two or three pictures can make a new idea: 木 + 木 = 林 (lín) (woods); three trees make 森 (sēn) (forest). 日 + 月 = 明 (míng) (bright). 女 (woman) + 子 (child) = 好 (hǎo) (good). 亻 (person) + 木 = 休 (xiū) (rest: a person leaning on a tree).

But most characters are not pictures. Most have a meaning part and a sound part. You will meet those in the next lesson.

PICTURE STUDY



Frontispiece of the Kangxi Dictionary, Unknown printer, 1827 edition (first printed 1716) · Woodblock print on paper · private collection (photograph on Wikimedia Commons)

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

In 1710 the Kangxi Emperor ordered scholars to make a complete dictionary of the Chinese language. Finished in 1716, it listed about 47,000 characters, sorted under 214 radicals (部首). Dictionaries still use radicals today, and computers name the 214 “Kangxi radicals.”

Look closely

- Find the four big characters down the middle.
- Which of the four do you think is 字 (character)? Hint: it has 子 inside.
- Find the dragons in the border.
- Is this page new or old? How can you tell?

Talk about it

1. Why would an emperor want a dictionary?
2. How do you look up a word you do not know?

ACTIVITY

Character family tree

Grow a character tree from 木.

You will need

- A large sheet of paper
- Markers

Steps

1. Draw a big tree; write 木 on the trunk.
2. On the branches write characters with 木 in them: 林, 森, 休, 本, 树, 桌.
3. Next to each, draw a little picture of the meaning and write the pinyin.
4. Circle the 木 inside each character.

Tips

- Ask a parent to check your strokes.

Check your work

- ☐ My tree has six characters.
- ☐ I can explain how 林, 森 and 休 are built.

> **From history.** The oldest Chinese writing we have is carved on turtle shells and ox bones from about 1200 B.C. You will see one in Grade 6.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Explain the character 明.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Left part: 日, the sun.
2. Right part: 月, the moon.

Answer: Sun and moon together: bright (明 míng).

Example 2. What might 从 (cóng, to follow) picture?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 人 is a person.
2. Two 人: one person behind another.

Answer: One person following another.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 木?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Tree, wood.

2. Easy How many trees are in 森?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Three.

3. Medium What are the two parts of 好?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   女 (woman) and 子 (child).

4. Medium Explain 休 (rest).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A person (亻) leaning against a tree (木).

5. Hard Write three combined characters and explain each.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 林 = two trees, woods; 明 = sun + moon, bright; 好 = woman + child, good.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Thinking every character is a picture. Only a small share are; most combine meaning and sound.
- Writing 林 with two equal trees. The left 木 is narrower, and its last stroke becomes a short dot-like stroke.

Make it a game · Build-a-character. Write parts (木, 日, 月, 女, 子, 亻) on cards. Take turns joining cards to make a real character and say what it means.

Scripture. “And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.” (Psalm 1:3, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 他要像一棵树栽在溪水旁，按时候结果子，叶子也不枯干。凡他所做的尽都顺利。

Tā yào xiàng yì kē shù zāi zài xī shuǐ páng, àn shí hou jiē guǒ zi, yè zi yě bù kū gān. Fán tā suǒ zuò de jǐn dōu shùn lì.

The person who loves God’s Word is like a tree planted by water. Notice 树 (tree) with its 木 radical.

UNIT 1 · HOW CHARACTERS ARE BUILT: 部首 · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

1.2 部首: Radicals Give Hints

OBJECTIVES

- Name six radicals: 氵, 亻, 口, 扌, 木, 心 (忄).
- Guess the meaning area of new characters from the radical.
- Notice a sound part: 马, 妈, 吗, 骂.

Warm-up. In English, -ology means “the study of.” What do biology and geology share? Chinese has helpful parts too.

WATCH

Ask a Chinese Teacher - How Do You Decipher Chinese Characters?

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:11

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; name each radical you spot.

Note: ChineseClass101: Ask a Chinese Teacher, how do you decipher Chinese characters?

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Your First Chinese Character in 5 Minutes with Yoyo Chinese (Part 1)

Yoyo Chinese · 5:52

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mrxzgms3E1g

Yoyo Chinese: learn your first Chinese character, built from its parts (single approved video).

KEY TERMS

bù shǒu
部首 **bùshǒu**

Radical.

sāndiǎnshuǐ
三点水 **sān diǎn shuǐ**

“Three drops of water”: 氵.

dānrénpáng
单人旁 **dān rén páng**

“Single person side”: 亻.

tí shǒupáng
提手旁 **tí shǒu páng**

“Lifted hand side”: 扌.

xīn
心 **xīn**

Heart (忄 at the side).

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.

部首

bùshǒu

boo-SHOH

noun

radical

河

hé

huh (rising)

noun

river

海

hǎi

hai (dipping)

noun

sea

洗

xǐ

shee (dipping)

verb

to wash

想

xiǎng

shyahng (dipping)

verb

to think; want

心

xīn

shin (high)

noun

heart

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. A 部首 (bù shǒu) (radical) is the part used to sort characters in a dictionary. It usually hints at the meaning: 氵 (water) in 河 (river), 海 (sea), 洗 (wash); 亻 (person) in 你, 他, 们; 口 (mouth) in 吃, 喝, 叫; 扌 (hand) in 打, 拿, 找.

Sound parts. The other part often hints at the sound. 马 (mǎ, horse) appears in 妈 (mā), 吗 (ma) and 骂 (mà). The radical tells the meaning area: 女 for mother, 口 for a spoken question word.

The heart. 心 (heart) is in 想 (think), 爱 (love) and, as 忄, in 快乐 (happy) and 忙 (busy). The Bible says the heart is where life's choices begin.

ACTIVITY

Radical detective

Hunt for radicals in a real Chinese text.

You will need

- A printed Chinese verse or page (your worksheet works)
- Colored pencils

Steps

1. Color every 氵 blue, every 亻 red, every 口 green and every 心 or 忄 pink.
2. Count each color.
3. Choose one new character for each radical and guess its meaning area.
4. Check your guesses with a dictionary or your teacher.

Tips

- Radicals can be on the left, top or bottom.

Check your work

☐ I found four kinds of radicals.

☐ I made and checked four guesses.

> **From history.** The 214 Kangxi radicals were simplified in the 1950s along with the characters, so today's dictionaries in mainland China use a slightly different list of about 200.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Guess: 湖 (hú) has 氵. What area of meaning?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 氵 means water.

Answer: Something about water: 湖 means lake.

Example 2. Why does 妈 have 马 in it?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 马 is mǎ.
2. 妈 is mā.

Answer: 马 hints at the sound (ma); 女 shows it is about a woman.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does 氵 hint at?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Water.

2. Easy Which radical is in 你 and 他?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   亻, the person radical.

3. Medium Name two characters with 口.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   吃, 喝, 叫, 吗, 唱....

4. Medium Which radical is in 打 and 找, and what does it mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   扌, hand.

5. Hard Explain how 妈 is built from a meaning part and a sound part.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   女 (woman) gives the meaning; 马 (mǎ) gives the sound.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Expecting the radical to give the exact meaning. It only hints at the area: 海 is "something with water," not simply "water."
- Mixing 亻 (person) and 彳 (step). 彳 has two short strokes on top.

> **Make it a game · Radical slap.** Lay out character cards. The caller says a radical (三点水!); the first player to slap a card with it keeps the card.

> **Scripture.** "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life." (Proverbs 4:23, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 你要保守你心，胜过保守一切，因为一生的果效是由心发出。
> >
> > *Nǐ yào bǎo shǒu nǐ xīn, shèng guò bǎo shǒu yí qiè, yīn wèi yì shēng de guǒ xiào shì yóu xīn fā chū.*
>
> Keep your heart with all diligence. Find 心 (heart) twice in the Chinese verse.

UNIT 2

Weather and Seasons: 天气怎么样?

Lesson 2.1 teaches the seasons and weather words with 天气怎么样?, with Ma Lin's painting.

Lesson 2.2 teaches temperature (度), 会 for what will happen, and reading a simple forecast.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1; numbers to 100.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name the four seasons and say what they are like.
- ☐ I can describe today's weather.
- ☐ I can give a simple forecast with 会 and 度.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**春夏秋冬: Seasons and Weather**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
2.2	**明天会下雨: Temperature and the Forecast**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 2 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Name the four seasons.

2. **4 pts**
   Ask “What is the weather like today?”

3. **4 pts**
   Say “It is raining” and “It is snowing.”

4. **4 pts**
   Say “Tomorrow it will be windy.”

5. **4 pts**
   Say “It is 30 degrees today. Very hot!”

ANSWER KEY

1. 春天, 夏天, 秋天, 冬天.
2. 今天天气怎么样?
3. 下雨了; 下雪了.
4. 明天会刮风.
5. 今天三十度. 很热!

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: WEATHER REPORT

Record a one-minute weather report for your town, in front of a map you drew. Give today's weather, the temperature and tomorrow's forecast. Add one sentence about your favorite season.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The report is clear and confident.
Characters	The map labels are in characters.
Using it	The student uses 度, 会 and four weather words correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 2 · WEATHER AND SEASONS: 天气怎么样? · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.1 春夏秋冬: Seasons and Weather

OBJECTIVES

- Name 春天, 夏天, 秋天, 冬天.
- Describe weather: 晴天, 阴天, 下雨, 下雪, 刮风, 冷, 热, 暖和, 凉快.
- Ask 天气怎么样?

> **Warm-up.** What is the weather like outside right now? What is your favorite season, and why?

WATCH

The Seasons (季节) | Single Story | Science & Nature | Chinese | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 3:14

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jr-K895_QoI

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; hold up a season card for each part.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: The Seasons, a short science story.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese - Chinese Weather Vocabulary

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:40

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

ChineseClass101: Chinese weather vocabulary.

KEY TERMS

tiān qì
天气 **tiānqì**

Weather.

chūntiān
春 天 **chūntiān**

Spring.

xià tiān
夏天 **xiàtiān**

Summer.

qiūtiān
秋天 **qiūtiān**

Autumn.

dōngtiān
冬 天 **dōngtiān**

Winter.

xià yǔ
下雨 **xià yǔ**

To rain (rain comes down).

guāfēng
刮风 **guā fēng**

To be windy.

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.

天气
tiānqì
tyen-CHEE
noun · traditional 天氣
weather

春天
chūntiān
chwun-TYEN
noun
spring

夏天
xiàtiān
shyah-TYEN
noun
summer

秋天
qiūtiān
chyoh-TYEN
noun
autumn

冬天
dōngtiān
dong-TYEN
noun
winter

下雨
xià yǔ
shyah YÜ
verb
to rain

CORE IDEAS

tiān qì zěn me yàng

The big idea. Ask 天气怎么样? (How is the weather?). Answer with a weather word: 今天是晴天 (sunny), 今天很冷 (cold), 下雨了 (it is raining). 了 here shows a change: it has started raining.

Seasons. 春天很暖和 (spring is warm). 夏天很热 (summer is hot). 秋天很凉快 (autumn is cool). 冬天很冷, 常常下雪 (winter is cold and often snowy).

Wind in the pines. Chinese painters loved weather: mist, rain, wind. In Ma Lin's painting below, a scholar sits under twisted pines and listens to the wind. God made

the seasons, summer and winter.

PICTURE STUDY



Listening to the Wind in the Pines, Ma Lin, 1246 · Hanging scroll, ink and color on silk · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Ma Lin came from a family of court painters in the Song dynasty. Here he shows a quiet man resting outdoors and listening to the wind blowing through the pine needles, a sound Chinese poets called “pine waves.”

Look closely

- Find the man in white. What is he doing?
- Find the servant.
- How can you tell the wind is blowing?
- What season do you think it is?

Talk about it

1. What does wind in trees sound like?
2. Where do you like to sit and listen to nature?

ACTIVITY

Season wheel

Make a turning wheel of the seasons.

You will need

- Two paper plates, a brass fastener, scissors
- Markers

Steps

1. Divide one plate into four parts; draw and label each season with its weather.
2. Cut a window in the second plate and fasten it on top.
3. Turn the wheel and say a sentence for each season: 夏天很热.
4. Add the months of each season where you live.

Tips

- Remember: seasons are opposite in the Southern Hemisphere.

Check your work

- ☐ My wheel has four seasons in characters.
- ☐ I can say a weather sentence for each.

> **From history.** Farmers in China followed 24 “solar terms” through the year, with names like 惊蛰 (insects awaken) and 霜降 (frost descends), to know when to plant and harvest.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “Today is sunny and warm.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Sunny day = 晴天.
2. Warm = 暖和.

Answer: 今天是晴天, 很暖和.

Example 2. Say “In winter it often snows.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Winter = 冬天; often = 常常.
2. Snow = 下雪.

Answer: 冬天常常下雪.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 夏天?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Summer.

2. Easy Say “It is raining.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   下雨了.

3. Medium Ask about the weather today.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   今天天气怎么样?

4. Medium Say “Autumn is cool.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   秋天很凉快.

5. Hard Describe your favorite season in three sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我喜欢秋天. 秋天很凉快. 树叶是红色的.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 天气是冷. Adjectives do not need 是: 天气很冷.
- Mixing 下雨 (rain) and 下雪 (snow). 雪 has 彐 at the bottom.

> **Make it a game · Weather dress-up.** Call out a weather word; the other player mimes putting on the right clothes (coat, sunglasses, umbrella).

> **Scripture.** “Thou hast set all the borders of the earth: thou hast made summer and winter.” (Psalm 74:17, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 地的一切疆界是你所立的；夏天和冬天是你所定的。
>
> *Dì de yí qiè jiāng jiè shì nǐ suǒ lì de; xià tiān hé dōng tiān shì nǐ suǒ dìng de.*
>
> God set the borders of the earth and made summer and winter.

UNIT 2 · WEATHER AND SEASONS: 天气怎么样? · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

2.2 明天会下雨: Temperature and the Forecast

OBJECTIVES

- Say temperatures with 度: 二十五度.
- Use 会 for what will happen: 明天会下雪.
- Read a simple forecast.

> **Warm-up.** Look at a weather app or the newspaper. What will tomorrow be like? How do forecasters know?

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - The Weather

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:58

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysf3KY637Ag

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; write down the temperatures you hear.

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru, the weather.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Speaking Practice: Talking About Weather Conditions

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:17

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKAq-XdC278

ChineseClass101: speaking practice, talking about weather conditions.

KEY TERMS

dù
度 **dù**

Degree (temperature).

huì
会 **huì**

Will (likely to happen).

míngtiān
明 天 **míngtiān**

Tomorrow.

tiān qì yù bào
天气预报 **tiānqì yùbào**

Weather forecast.

líng xià
零下 **língxià**

Below zero.

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.

度

dù

doo (falling)

noun

degree

明天

míngtiān

ming-TYEN

noun

tomorrow

下雪

xià xuě

shyah SHWEH

verb

to snow

冷

lěng

lung (dipping)

adjective

cold

热

rè

ruh (falling)

adjective · traditional 熱

hot

预报

yùbào

yü-BAO

noun · traditional 預報

forecast

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Temperatures use 度(dù): 今天二十度 (20 degrees today). China uses Celsius: 30度 is hot, 0度 is freezing, 零下五度 is −5.

Will. 会(huì) before a verb says what is likely to happen: 明天会下雨(míngtiān huì xià yǔ) (it will rain tomorrow). 明天不会下雪 (it won't snow tomorrow).

Who sends the rain. Forecasters study clouds and wind, but the Bible says God covers the sky with clouds and prepares rain for the earth.

ACTIVITY

Week of weather

Keep a weather diary for a week.

You will need

- A notebook, a thermometer (or weather app)

Steps

1. Each day, write the date, the temperature in 度 and the weather in characters.
2. Each evening, write a forecast for tomorrow with 会.
3. Check whether your forecast came true.
4. At the end, count how many forecasts were right.

Tips

- Convert Fahrenheit to Celsius with an app if needed.

Check your work

☐ I kept seven days of weather.

☐ I wrote seven forecasts with 会.

> **From history.** Chinese court astronomers kept records of weather, comets and eclipses for over two thousand years, some of the longest records in the world.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “Tomorrow it will be 15 degrees.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Tomorrow = 明天.
2. 15 degrees = 十五度.

Answer: 明天十五度.

Example 2. Say “It won’t rain tomorrow.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Won’t = 不会.

Answer: 明天不会下雨.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does 度 mean in weather?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Degree.

2. Easy Say “thirty degrees.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   三十度.

3. Medium Say “It will snow tomorrow.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   明天会下雪.

4. Medium What is 零下十度?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   −10 degrees (ten below zero).

5. Hard Write a three-day forecast.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 星期一会下雨, 十二度. 星期二是晴天, 十八度. 星期三会刮风, 十五度.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Confusing 会 (will; can) with 要. Both can mean “going to,” but 会 is best for weather.
- Saying 度 before the number. The number comes first: 二十度.

> **Make it a game · Weather presenter.** One player is the TV forecaster and points at a map; the other must "translate" the forecast into English.

> **Scripture.** "Who covereth the heaven with clouds, who prepareth rain for the earth, who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains." (Psalm 147:8, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 他用云遮天，为地降雨，使草生长在山上。
>
> *Tā yòng yún zhē tiān, wèi dì jiàng yǔ, shǐ cǎo shēng zhǎng zài shān shàng.*
>
> God covers the heaven with clouds and prepares rain for the earth.

UNIT 3

My Body and My Health: 我头疼

Lesson 3.1 teaches body parts and the pattern 我有两只手, with the body of Christ in 1 Corinthians 12.

Lesson 3.2 teaches 疼 (hurt), 生病 (be sick), 看医生 and simple advice with 要 and 别, with Li Tang's painting of a village doctor.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2; measure words 个 and 只.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten body parts.
- ☐ I can say what hurts: 我头疼.
- ☐ I can give simple health advice: 多喝水, 早点睡觉.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	**头, 手, 脚: Parts of the Body**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
3.2	**我生病了: Being Sick and Getting Well**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 3 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Name five parts of the face.

2. **4 pts**
   Say “I have two hands and two feet.”

3. **4 pts**
   Say “My stomach hurts.”

4. **4 pts**
   Say “I caught a cold. I need to see a doctor.”

5. **4 pts**
   Give two pieces of advice to a sick friend.

ANSWER KEY

1. 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子, 嘴, 头发 (or 脸).
2. 我有两只手和两只脚.
3. 我肚子疼.
4. 我感冒了. 我要去看医生.
5. 多喝水. 多休息 / 早点睡觉 / 吃药.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: AT THE DOCTOR

Write and act out a short scene at the doctor with a family member: greeting, what hurts, the doctor's advice and thanks. Record it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The scene is clear and natural.
Characters	The script is written in characters.
Using it	The student uses 疼, 生病 or 感冒, and advice with 多 or 要.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 3 · MY BODY AND MY HEALTH: 我头疼 · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.1 头, 手, 脚: Parts of the Body

OBJECTIVES

- Name 头, 头发, 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子, 嘴, 手, 脚, 肚子.
- Count body parts with 只 and 个: 两只眼睛.
- Thank God for the body He made.

> **Warm-up.** Play "Simon says" in English, touching body parts. Then try it in the Chinese you already know.

WATCH

Learn Chinese - Chinese Body Parts Vocabulary

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:42

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1luXWlZ8U8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; touch each part as you hear it.

Note: ChineseClass101: Chinese body parts vocabulary.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese Vocabulary Matrix #7: Transportation

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:45

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10RyyXr2YZE

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

KEY TERMS

shēn tǐ
身体 **shēntǐ**

Body; health.

tóu
头 **tóu**

Head.

yǎnjing
眼睛 **yǎnjing**

Eye.

ěr duo
耳朵 **ěrduo**

Ear.

bí zi
鼻子 **bízi**

Nose.

zuǐ
嘴 **zuǐ**

Mouth.

dù zi
肚子 **dùzi**

Stomach, belly.

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.

身体
shēntǐ
shun-TEE
noun · traditional 身體
body; health

头
tóu
toh (rising)
noun · traditional 頭
head

眼睛
yǎnjing
YEN-jing
noun
eye

耳朵
ěrduo
ER-dwoh
noun
ear

鼻子
bízi
BEE-dz
noun
nose

脚
jiǎo
jyow (dipping)
noun · traditional 腳
foot

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Body words: 头 (tóu) (head), 头发 (hair), 眼睛 (eyes), 耳朵 (ears), 鼻子 (nose), 嘴 (mouth), 手 (hand), 脚 (foot), 肚子 (belly).

Counting. Things that come in pairs often use 只: 两只眼睛, 两只耳朵, 两只手, 两只脚. Use 个 for 一个鼻子, 一个嘴 (or 一张嘴). 我有十个手指 (fingers).

One body, many parts. Paul wrote that the church is like a body: the eye cannot say to the hand, “I don’t need you.” Each part matters, and so does each person.

ACTIVITY

Body outline

Trace and label a life-size body.

You will need

- A long roll of paper, markers, tape

Steps

1. Lie on the paper while someone traces around you.
2. Draw in your face.
3. Label at least ten body parts in characters and pinyin.
4. Under the picture write 1 Corinthians 12:12 or the Chinese words 身子 and 肢体.

Tips

- Use arrows so labels do not cover the drawing.

Check your work

- ☐ My body has ten labels.
- ☐ I can point and say every part.

> **From history.** In Chinese, many feelings live in body words: 小心 (small heart) means be careful, and 头疼 (head hurts) can also mean a problem is a headache.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I have two ears.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Two = 两, measure word 只.
2. Ear = 耳朵.

Answer: 我有两只耳朵.

Example 2. Say “The panda has a black nose.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Panda = 熊猫.
2. Nose = 鼻子.

Answer: 熊猫的鼻子是黑色的.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 眼睛?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eye(s).

2. Easy Say “head.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   头.

3. Medium Say “I have two feet.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我有两只脚.

4. Medium Which part do you use to listen?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   耳朵.

5. Hard Describe a monster with three body sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 它有三只眼睛. 它有一个大鼻子. 它有八只脚.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 二只手. Use 两: 两只手.
- Saying 眼睛 with a full second tone. 睛 is light: yǎnjing.

> **Make it a game · Touch race.** The caller says a body part in Chinese; both players touch it. The slowest or wrongest gives a point away.

> **Scripture.** “For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ.” (1 Corinthians 12:12, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 就如身子是一个，却有许多肢体；而且肢体虽多，仍是一个身子；基督也是这样。
>
> *Jiù rú shēn zi shì yí gè, què yǒu xǔ duō zhī tǐ; ér qiě zhī tǐ suī duō, réng shì yí gè shēn zi; Jīdū yě shì zhè yàng.*
>
> The body is one, with many members; so also is Christ and His people.

UNIT 3 · MY BODY AND MY HEALTH: 我头疼 · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

3.2 我生病了: Being Sick and Getting Well

OBJECTIVES

- Say what hurts with 疼: 我头疼, 我肚子疼.
- Say 生病了, 感冒了, 发烧 and 看医生.
- Give advice with 多, 要 and 别.

> **Warm-up.** When were you last sick? What did you do to get better? Who took care of you?

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Being Sick

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:19

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7sH9AqVcCFY

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

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words, being sick.

BACKUP VIDEO

I Am Sick! (我生病了) | Single Story | Early Learning 1 | Chinese | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 1:16

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

Little Fox Chinese: “I Am Sick!”, a short story.

KEY TERMS

téng
疼 **téng**

To hurt, ache.

shēngbìng
生 病 **shēng bìng**

To be sick.

gǎnmào
感冒 **gǎnmào**

A cold; to catch a cold.

fā shāo
发烧 **fāshāo**

To have a fever.

yī shēng
医 生 **yīshēng**

Doctor.

yào
药 **yào**

Medicine.

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.

疼

téng

tung (rising)

verb

to hurt; ache

生病

shēng bìng

shung BING

verb

to be sick

感冒

gǎnmào

gahn-MAO

noun

cold (illness)

发烧

fāshāo

fah-SHAO

verb · traditional 發燒

to have a fever

医生

yīshēng

ee-SHUNG

noun · traditional 醫生

doctor

药

yào

yow (falling)

noun · traditional 藥

medicine

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Body part + 疼 (téng) says what hurts: 我头疼 (wǒ tóu téng) (my head hurts), 我肚子疼, 我嗓子疼 (sore throat). 我生病了 (I am sick). 我感冒了 (I caught a cold).

At the doctor. 去看医生 (go see the doctor). The doctor may say: 你发烧了 (you have a fever). 吃药 (take medicine).

Advice. 多喝水 (duō hē shuǐ) (drink more water), 多休息 (rest more), 早点睡觉 (go to bed early), 别吃糖 (don't eat candy). Chinese parents say 多喝热水 (drink lots of hot water) for nearly everything! Proverbs says a merry heart is good medicine too.

PICTURE STUDY



The Village Doctor, Li Tang (attributed), Southern Song dynasty, about 1130s · Hanging scroll, ink and color on silk · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Li Tang was one of the most famous painters of the Song dynasty. Here he shows a traveling country doctor giving moxibustion, an old treatment that warms spots on the skin with burning herbs. The patient is not enjoying it!

Look closely

- Find the doctor.
- How many people are holding the patient?
- Find the helper. What is he doing?
- How do you think the patient feels?

Talk about it

1. How are doctor visits today different?
2. Who takes care of you when you are sick?

ACTIVITY

Get-well card

Make a get-well card in Chinese.

You will need

- Card stock, markers

Steps

1. On the front write 早日康复 (zǎorì kāngfù, get well soon) with a picture.
2. Inside, write two pieces of advice: 多喝水. 多休息.
3. Add a prayer: 我为你祷告 (I am praying for you).
4. Give it to someone who is sick or lonely.

Tips

- Write neatly; someone will keep it.

Check your work

- ☐ My card has a greeting, two pieces of advice and a prayer.
- ☐ I gave it to someone.

> **From history.** Chinese medicine has used herbs, acupuncture and moxibustion for over two thousand years. Today Chinese hospitals use modern medicine too, and many offer both side by side.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “My stomach hurts. I need to see a doctor.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Stomach hurts = 肚子疼.
2. Need to = 要; see a doctor = 看医生.

Answer: 我肚子疼. 我要去看医生.

Example 2. Advise a friend with a cold.

▼ **Show solution**

1. More water = 多喝水.
2. More rest = 多休息.

Answer: 你要多喝水, 多休息.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 医生?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Doctor.

2. Easy Say “My head hurts.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我头疼.

3. Medium Say “I caught a cold.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我感冒了.

4. Medium Say “Don’t eat candy.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   别吃糖.

5. Hard Write a four-line doctor visit.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 医生: 你怎么了? 我: 我头疼, 发烧. 医生: 你感冒了. 要多喝水, 多休息.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 我的头是疼. Just say 我头疼.
- Mixing 医生 (doctor) and 学生 (student). 医 is medicine.

> **Make it a game · Doctor, doctor.** One player acts sick and says what hurts; the “doctor” must give the right advice in Chinese.

> **Scripture.** “A merry heart doeth good like a medicine: but a broken spirit drieth the bones.” (Proverbs 17:22, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 喜乐的心乃是良药；忧伤的灵使骨枯干。
>
> *Xǐ lè de xīn nǎi shì liáng yào; yōu shāng de líng shǐ gǔ kū gān.*
>
> A merry heart does good like a medicine. Find 药 (medicine) in the Chinese.

UNIT 4

Clothes and Shopping: 多少钱?

Lesson 4.1 teaches clothes, colors and measure words (一件衬衫, 一条裤子, 一双鞋).

Lesson 4.2 teaches shopping phrases: 我想买, 多少钱, 太贵了, 便宜一点儿, with Li Song’s painting of a peddler.

PREREQUISITES

- Numbers and money (块) from Grade 3; colors from Grade 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name eight items of clothing with measure words.
- ☐ I can ask a price and say it is too expensive.
- ☐ I can role-play buying something politely.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**衣服: Clothes and Colors**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
4.2	**太贵了! Shopping and Prices**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 4 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Say “a shirt,” “a pair of pants” and “a pair of shoes.”

2. **4 pts**
   Say “I like the blue hat.”

3. **4 pts**
   Ask “How much is this?”

4. **4 pts**
   Say “Too expensive! A little cheaper, please.”

5. **4 pts**
   Say “May I try it on?”

ANSWER KEY

1. 一件衬衫, 一条裤子, 一双鞋.
2. 我喜欢蓝色的帽子.
3. 这个多少钱?
4. 太贵了! 便宜一点儿吧.
5. 我可以试试吗?

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: CLASS STORE

Set up a store at home with ten items and price tags in characters (块). Role-play selling and buying with a family member, including bargaining and thanks. Record two minutes.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The role-play is clear and polite.
Characters	Price tags and item labels are in characters.
Using it	The student uses 多少钱, 太贵了, measure words and 我想买.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 4 · CLOTHES AND SHOPPING: 多少钱? · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

4.1 衣服: Clothes and Colors

OBJECTIVES

- Name 衣服, 衬衫, 裤子, 裙子, 外套, 鞋, 袜子, 帽子.
- Use 件, 条 and 双.
- Describe clothes with colors: 红色的裙子.

> **Warm-up.** Describe what you are wearing today, top to bottom, with colors. Which item is your favorite?

WATCH

New Clothes (新衣服) | Early Learning 2 | Chinese | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 1:52

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; point to your own clothes as you hear them.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: New Clothes, an early-learning story.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Intermediate Reading Practice - Trying on Clothes

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X4_qYCk9y2M

ChineseClass101: intermediate reading practice, trying on clothes.

KEY TERMS

yī fu
衣服 **yīfu**

Clothes.

chènshān
衬衫 **chènshān**

Shirt.

kù zi
裤子 **kùzi**

Pants, trousers.

qún zi
裙子 **qúnzi**

Skirt, dress.

xié
鞋 **xié**

Shoe(s).

mào zi
帽子 **màozi**

Hat.

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.

衣服

yīfu

EE-foo

noun

clothes

衬衫

chènshān

chun-SHAHN

noun · traditional 襯衫

shirt

裤子

kùzi

KOO-dz

noun · traditional 褲子

pants

裙子

qúnzi

CHÜN-dz

noun

skirt; dress

鞋

xié

shyeh (rising)

noun

shoe

穿

chuān

chwahn (high)

verb

to wear

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Clothes words often have the clothing radical 衤: 衬 chènshān 衫, 裤子 kù zi, 裙子 qún zi, 袜子 (socks). 衣服 means clothes in general.

Measure words. Tops use 件: 一件衬衫, 一件外套. Long things use 条: 一条裤子, 一条裙子. Pairs use 双: 一双鞋, 一双袜子. Hats use 顶: 一顶帽子.

Colors. Color + 的 + item: 红色的裙子 (a red skirt), 蓝色的帽子. 我穿白色的衬衫 (I am wearing a white shirt). Jesus said not to worry about clothes; God clothes even the flowers.

ACTIVITY

Paper doll wardrobe

Make a paper doll with a Chinese wardrobe.

You will need

- Card stock, scissors, colored pencils

Steps

1. Draw and cut out a simple paper doll.
2. Make at least six clothes to fit it.
3. Label each with its measure word and color: 一条蓝色的裤子.
4. Dress the doll and describe the outfit aloud: 她穿….

Tips

- Leave tabs on the clothes to fold over.

Check your work

- ☐ My wardrobe has six labeled items.
- ☐ Each label has the right measure word.

> **From history.** Silk was invented in China thousands of years ago, and the secret of making it was so valuable that the trade routes to the west were later called the Silk Road.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “a pair of black shoes.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Pair = 双.
2. Black = 黑色的.

Answer: 一双黑色的鞋.

Example 2. Say “I am wearing a green shirt.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Wear = 穿.
2. Shirt uses 件.

Answer: 我穿一件绿色的衬衫.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 帽子?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hat.

2. Easy Say “clothes.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   衣服.

3. Medium Which measure word goes with 裤子?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   条.

4. Medium Say “a red skirt.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一条红色的裙子.

5. Hard Describe your outfit today in two sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我穿一件白色的衬衫和一条蓝色的裤子. 我穿一双黑色的鞋.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 个 for everything. Clothes have their own measure words: 件, 条, 双.
- Mixing 穿 (wear clothes) and 戴 (wear a hat or glasses). Hats use 戴: 戴帽子.

> **Make it a game · Fashion show.** Take turns walking a “runway.” The announcer describes the outfit in Chinese with colors and measure words.

> **Scripture.** “Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering;” (Colossians 3:12, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 所以，你们既是　神的选民，圣洁蒙爱的人，就要存怜悯、恩慈、谦虚、温柔、忍耐的心。
>
> *Suǒ yǐ, nǐ men jì shì Shén de xuǎn mín, shèng jié méng ài de rén, jiù yào cún lián mǐn, ēn cí, qiān xū, wēn róu, rěn nài de xīn.*
>
> God’s people are told to “put on” kindness, humbleness and patience, like clothes for the heart.

UNIT 4 · CLOTHES AND SHOPPING: 多少钱? · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

4.2 太贵了! Shopping and Prices

OBJECTIVES

- Say 我想买... and ask 多少钱?
- Respond: 太贵了, 便宜一点儿吧, 我要这个.
- Ask to try something: 我可以试试吗?

> **Warm-up.** Have you ever bargained for something, at a yard sale or a market? What did you say?

WATCH

Learn Chinese | Listening Practice - Buying Shirts in a Sale in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:39

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Zi9i6enrAs

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; repeat the shopper's lines.

Note: ChineseClass101: listening practice, buying shirts in a sale.

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - Go Grocery Shopping in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 8:27

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I66byZhbug8

Miss Panda Chinese: going grocery shopping in Chinese (some on-screen text may be in traditional characters).

KEY TERMS

mǎi
买 **mǎi**
To buy.

mài
卖 **mài**
To sell.

duōshaoqián
多少钱 **duōshao qián**
How much money?

guì
贵 **guì**
Expensive.

pián yi
便宜 **piányi**
Cheap.

shì shi
试试 **shìshi**
To try (it).

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.

买

mǎi

mai (dipping)

verb · traditional 買

to buy

卖

mài

mai (falling)

verb · traditional 賣

to sell

多少钱

duōshao qián

DWOH-shao chyen

phrase · traditional 多少錢

how much (money)?

贵

guì

gway (falling)

adjective · traditional 貴

expensive

便宜

piányi

PYEN-yee

adjective

cheap

试

shì

shr (falling)

verb · traditional 試

to try

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 我 wǒ 想 xiǎng 买 mǎi + item: 我想买一双鞋. Ask: 这个 zhè ge 多少 duōshaoqián 钱? Answer: 五十块.

Bargaining. 太贵了 tài guì le! (too expensive!). 便宜一点儿吧 pián yi yì diǎn r ba (a bit cheaper, please). In markets bargaining is normal; in big stores prices are fixed. Be honest and kind either way.

Buy and sell. 买 (buy) and 卖 (sell) look and sound alike: 卖 has 十 on top, and you sell things to get more (多). Today many people in China pay with phone apps instead of cash.

PICTURE STUDY



The Knickknack Peddler, Li Song, 1210 · Fan painting, ink and light color on silk · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Li Song was a carpenter's son who became a court painter in the Song dynasty. Peddlers walked from village to village selling small goods. This one carries a whole store on his shoulders, and the children cannot wait to buy.

Look closely

- Find the peddler. How does he carry his goods?
- Count the children.
- Find something you would buy.
- Find the mother. What is she holding?

Talk about it

1. What would you say to the peddler in Chinese?
2. How is this like a store today? How is it different?

ACTIVITY

Market day

Hold a pretend market at home.

You will need

- Ten household items, sticky notes, play money

Steps

1. Write a price in characters on each item: 二十块.
2. One person sells, one buys. The buyer must use 我想买, 多少钱 and 太贵了.
3. The seller can agree or refuse: 好吧 or 不行.
4. Switch roles and count the money at the end.

Tips

- Say 谢谢 and 再见 at the end of each sale.

Check your work

☐ I bought three things in Chinese.

☐ I bargained at least once.

> **From history.** Paper money was first used in China about a thousand years ago, centuries before Europe. Marco Polo was amazed by it.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask the price of a hat.

▼ **Show solution**

1. This hat = 这顶帽子.
2. How much = 多少钱.

Answer: 这顶帽子多少钱?

Example 2. Say “I want to buy two apples.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Want to buy = 想买.
2. Two apples = 两个苹果.

Answer: 我想买两个苹果.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does 买 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To buy.

2. Easy Say “too expensive.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   太贵了.

3. Medium Ask “How much is this?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   这个多少钱?

4. Medium Say “A little cheaper, please.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   便宜一点儿吧.

5. Hard Write a six-line dialogue at a market.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 你好! 我想买这件衣服. 多少钱? 一百块. 太贵了! 便宜一点儿吧. 好, 八十块.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 买 mǎi (buy, dipping tone) and 卖 mài (sell, falling tone).
- Saying 很多钱? for “how much?” Ask 多少钱?

Make it a game · Price is right. Show a picture of an item; each player guesses its price in Chinese. Closest without going over wins.

Scripture. "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." (Isaiah 55:1, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 你们都来，买了吃；不用银钱，不用价值，也来买酒和奶。

Nǐ men dōu lái, mǎi le chī; bú yòng yín qián, bú yòng jià zhí, yě lái mǎi jiǔ hé nǎi.

God invites everyone to come and "buy" without money: His gifts are free. Find 买 (buy) twice.

UNIT 5

Christmas: 圣诞节快乐!

Lesson 5.1 tells the Christmas story with Luke 2:11 and Gerard van Honthorst's painting of the shepherds.

Lesson 5.2 teaches Christmas greetings and carols, with the angels' song in Luke 2:14.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can retell the Christmas story in simple Chinese.
- ☐ I can say Christmas greetings.
- ☐ I can sing a line of a carol in Chinese.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	**耶稣降生: The Christmas Story**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes
5.2	**圣诞节快乐! Greetings and Carols**	3 sessions of 30–40 minutes

Unit 5 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Say “Merry Christmas!”

2. **4 pts**
   Who are 马利亚 and 约瑟?

3. **4 pts**
   Where was baby Jesus laid?

4. **4 pts**
   Who came to see the baby first?

5. **4 pts**
   Say a sentence about why Jesus came.

ANSWER KEY

1. 圣诞节快乐!
2. Mary and Joseph.
3. In a manger: 马槽里.
4. 牧羊人 (the shepherds).
5. For example: 耶稣是救主 (Jesus is the Savior).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY CHRISTMAS BOOK

Make a six-page picture book of the Christmas story with one Chinese sentence per page. Read it aloud to your family on Christmas Eve.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student reads all six pages clearly.
Characters	Sentences are written neatly in characters.
Using it	The story is told in the right order with the right names.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully.

UNIT 5 · CHRISTMAS: 圣诞节快乐! · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

5.1 耶稣降生: The Christmas Story

OBJECTIVES

- Name the people of the Christmas story: 耶稣, 马利亚, 约瑟, 天使, 牧羊人.
- Retell the story in five simple sentences.
- Look at a painting of the shepherds at the manger.

> **Warm-up.** Tell the Christmas story in English in one minute. Which people and animals are in it?

WATCH

Storytime Episode 33 - The Birth of Jesus

Museum of the Bible · 5:47

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=25oM8lpftFg

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; watch the Bible story, then retell it in Chinese with 马利亚, 约瑟, 天使, 耶稣 and 马槽.

Note: Museum of the Bible: Storytime, the Birth of Jesus (official museum; in English). Gabriel's announcement to Mary, the trip to Bethlehem and the manger, from Luke 1–2. The cave and the shepherd's swaddling cloth are old traditions the storytellers add, not words from the Bible.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Holiday Words - Christmas

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:58

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtULDi0op20

ChineseClass101: Chinese holiday words, Christmas (how Christmas is kept in China today: trees, gifts, apples; no Nativity).

KEY TERMS

shèngdàn jié
圣 诞节 **Shèngdàn Jié**

Christmas (holy birth festival).

yē sū
耶稣 **Yēsū**

Jesus.

mǎ lì yà
马利亚 **Mǎlìyà**

Mary.

yuē sè
约瑟 **Yuēsè**

Joseph.

tiān shǐ
天使 **tiānshǐ**

Angel.

mùyángrén
牧 羊 人 **mùyángrén**

Shepherd.

mǎ cáo
马槽 **mǎcáo**

Manger.

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.

圣诞节

Shèngdàn Jié

shung-dahn JYEH

noun · traditional 聖誕節

Christmas

耶稣

Yēsū

yeh-SOO

name · traditional 耶穌

Jesus

天使

tiānshǐ

tyen-SHR

noun

angel

牧羊人

mùyángrén

moo-yahng-RUN

noun

shepherd

马槽

mǎcáo

mah-TSAO

noun · traditional 馬槽

manger

救主

jiùzhǔ

jyoh-JOO

noun

Savior

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 圣诞节 (shèngdàn jié) means “holy birth festival.” 圣 (holy) + 诞 (birth) + 节 (festival). It celebrates the birth of 耶稣, the Savior (救主).

The story. 马利亚和约瑟去伯利恒. 客店里没有地方. 耶稣生在马槽里. 天使对牧羊人说: “不要怕!” 牧羊人去看耶稣.

In China today. Many Chinese cities decorate shopping streets for Christmas, though it is not a public holiday there. For Chinese Christians it is a time of worship, carols and sharing the good news.

PICTURE STUDY



Adoration of the Shepherds, Gerard van Honthorst, 1622 · Oil on canvas · Wallraf-Richartz-Museum, Cologne

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Gerard van Honthorst was a Dutch painter who learned in Italy to paint dramatic light and shadow. Here the only light in the picture shines from the baby Jesus himself, a way of showing that He is the Light of the world.

Look closely

- Find Mary. What is she doing?
- Find Joseph.
- How many shepherds can you count?
- Where does the light come from?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the painter made the baby the brightest thing in the picture?
2. What would the shepherds say? Try it in Chinese.

ACTIVITY

Nativity scene

Build a small nativity scene with Chinese labels.

You will need

- A shoebox, paper, clay or figures
- Markers

Steps

1. Make or set up the stable, manger and figures.
2. Label each figure in characters and pinyin: 马利亚, 约瑟, 耶稣, 牧羊人, 天使.
3. Add a star (星星) on top.
4. Tell the story to your family using the figures.

Tips

- Keep the labels small and neat.

Check your work

- ☐ My scene has five labeled figures.
- ☐ I told the story in Chinese.

> **From history.** Christian missionaries brought Christmas to China centuries ago. The word 圣诞 (holy birth) was used by Chinese Christians to set Jesus' birth apart from any other birthday.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "Jesus was born in a manger."

▼ **Show solution**

1. Jesus = 耶稣.
2. Born in = 生在; manger = 马槽.

Answer: 耶稣生在马槽里.

Example 2. What do the parts of 圣诞节 mean?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 圣 = holy.
2. 诞 = birth; 节 = festival.

Answer: Holy-birth festival: Christmas.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Who is 马利亚?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Mary.

2. Easy What is 天使?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Angel.

3. Medium Say “The shepherds went to see Jesus.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   牧羊人去看耶稣.

4. Medium What does 救主 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Savior.

5. Hard Retell the story in four Chinese sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 马利亚和约瑟去伯利恒. 耶稣生在马槽里. 天使对牧羊人说话. 牧羊人去看耶稣.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Writing 圣诞节 with 生 (birth) instead of 圣 (holy). 圣 has 又 on top of 土.
- Saying 耶稣 as yé sū. Both syllables are high: Yēsū.

Make it a game · Who am I?. Describe a person of the Christmas story in Chinese (我是天使. 我说: 不要怕!). The other player guesses.

Scripture. “For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.” (Luke 2:11, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 因今天在大卫的城里，为你们生了救主，就是主基督。

Yīn jīn tiān zài Dàwèi de chéng lǐ, wèi nǐ men shēng le jiù zhǔ, jiù shì zhǔ Jīdū.

The angel told the shepherds: unto you is born a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

UNIT 5 · CHRISTMAS: 圣诞节快乐! · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 30–40 MINUTES

5.2 圣诞节快乐! Greetings and Carols

OBJECTIVES

- Say 圣诞节快乐 and 新年快乐.
- Sing a line of a carol in Chinese.
- Read the angels’ song in Luke 2:14.

Warm-up. What is your favorite Christmas carol? Do you know what all its words mean?

WATCH

我们来庆祝 | Joy to the World | 圣诞儿歌 | Christmas Song | Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 4:48

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q8nuf87sgmc

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; sing along the second time.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: Joy to the World as a children's song, 我们来庆祝 (let us celebrate). Its Chinese words are a simple paraphrase about celebrating God's coming and welcoming Him into our hearts, not the church hymnal words; it also sings the English "Let earth receive her King." The hymn Chinese churches sing begins 普世欢腾，救主下降 (the whole world rejoices, the Savior has come down).

BACKUP VIDEO

We Wish You a Merry Christmas! (我们祝你圣诞快乐!) | Holidays | Chinese song | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 1:37

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aT3L-VROKWc

Little Fox Chinese: "We Wish You a Merry Christmas" (我们祝你圣诞快乐!) as a Chinese song.

KEY TERMS

kuài lè
快乐 kuàilè

Happy, merry.

xīnnián
新年 xīnnián

New Year.

chàng shī
唱 诗 chàng shī

To sing hymns.

róngyào
荣耀 róngyào

Glory.

píngān
平安 píng'ān

Peace.

lǐ wù
礼物 lǐwù

Gift, present.

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.

快乐
kuàilè
kwai-LUH
adjective · traditional 快樂
happy; merry

新年
xīnnián
shin-NYEN
noun
New Year

礼物
lǐwù
lee-WOO
noun · traditional 禮物
gift

平安
píng'ān
ping-AHN
noun
peace

荣耀
róngyào
rong-YOW
noun · traditional 榮耀
glory

唱诗
chàng shī
chahng SHR
verb · traditional 唱詩
to sing hymns

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 圣诞节 (shèngdàn jié) 快乐 (kuài lè)! (Merry Christmas!). 新年快乐! (Happy New Year!). Any holiday + 快乐 makes a greeting: 生日快乐 (happy birthday).

Carols. Chinese Christians sing the same carols we do. Silent Night is 平安夜 (píngān yè) (peaceful night); Joy to the World is 普世欢腾 (the whole world rejoices).

The angels' song. 在至高之处荣耀归与神! Glory to God in the highest! 在地上平安 (on earth peace). Christmas gifts (礼物) remind us of God's greatest gift.

ACTIVITY

Carol card

Make a Christmas card with a carol line in Chinese.

You will need

- Card stock, markers, glitter or stickers

Steps

1. Write 圣诞节快乐 on the front with a picture of the manger or a star.
2. Inside, copy Luke 2:14 in Chinese, or the first line of a carol.
3. Write the pinyin under the characters.
4. Sign it and give it to someone, singing them the line.

Tips

- Practice the tones before you sing.

Check your work

- ☐ My card has a greeting and a carol or verse line.
- ☐ I sang or read it to someone.

> **From history.** Some Chinese families give apples on Christmas Eve, because 苹果 (píngguǒ, apple) sounds like 平安 (píng'ān, peace), and 平安夜 is Christmas Eve.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "Happy birthday, Mom!"

▼ **Show solution**

1. Birthday = 生日; happy = 快乐.

Answer: 妈妈, 生日快乐!

Example 2. What does 平安夜 mean?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 平安 = peace.
2. 夜 = night.

Answer: Peaceful night: “Silent Night.”

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say “Merry Christmas!”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   圣诞节快乐!

2. Easy What is 礼物?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Gift, present.

3. Medium What is 平安夜?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Silent Night (peaceful night).

4. Medium Say “Happy New Year!”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   新年快乐!

5. Hard Write a Christmas card message of three sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 圣诞节快乐! 耶稣是我们的救主. 祝你平安!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 快乐圣诞节 like English word order. The holiday comes first: 圣诞节快乐.
- Saying 快乐 lè with a high tone. It falls: kuàilè.

> **Make it a game · Carol hum.** Hum a carol; the other player names it in Chinese or English and sings one Chinese word from it.

> **Scripture.** “Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.” (Luke 2:14, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 在至高之处荣耀归与　神！在地上平安归与他所喜悦的人！
> >
> > *Zài zhì gāo zhī chù róng yào guī yǔ Shén! Zài dì shàng píng ān guī yǔ tā suǒ xǐ yuè de rén!*
>
> The angels sang: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.