MANDARIN CHINESE · HIGH SCHOOL · LEVEL I

Mandarin I

First edition · 12 units · 36 lessons · one school year · Midterm and final exam

Simplified characters with pinyin · A main and a backup video for every lesson · Quick reference

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Mandarin I is a first-year course in the most widely spoken language on earth, written for high-school students. Over thirty-six weeks the student learns the four tones and pinyin, greetings and names, numbers, family, age and dates, time and the daily routine, food and ordering, school, shopping and money, places and directions, transport, weather and the seasons, hobbies and abilities, health, and the particle 了, ending with reading a story, writing a letter and giving a talk in Chinese.

Every lesson has a character study of eight characters, written stroke by stroke in 田 squares, with the radical and a way to remember each; by the end of the year the student has studied about three hundred characters and learned how characters are built. Every lesson reads a verse from the Chinese Union Version of 1919 (和合本), with pinyin, beside the exact King James Version. Unit 11 tells how Chinese writing began on the oracle bones of the Shang, describes the traditional festivals as facts about Chinese life, and tells the story of the gospel in China from the Nestorian Stele to the Union Version.

Each unit studies a picture: a photograph of the Four Treasures of the Study, Su Hanchen's children, Su Song's clock tower, Zhang Zeduan's Qingming scroll, the Kangxi Dictionary, Xu Yang's Prosperous Suzhou, China's high-speed trains, Guo Xi's Early Spring, Su Hanchen's One Hundred Children, Li Tang's Village Doctor, a Shang oracle bone and the Union Version translators, and Plockhorst's Good Shepherd. The year closes with the student retelling the parable of the prodigal son in Chinese and reciting John 3:16 in the Union Version.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel approved for School Launch: ChineseClass101 (short lessons, listening practice and vocabulary by native-speaking teachers, the workhorse of this

> course), Little Fox Chinese (animated songs and graded stories with Chinese subtitles), and a few single pinyin and grammar lessons from Yoyo Chinese, each one approved individually. Two lessons use short videos from official museums (the Smithsonian National Museum of Asian Art and the Museum of the Bible). The videos play in YouTube's privacy-enhanced player. ChineseClass101 videos usually end with an invitation to visit its website; stop the video when the lesson's part ends. Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your student. 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 high-school students (grade 9 or older, about ages 14 and up) beginning Mandarin; no Chinese is assumed. Students who finished the School Launch Grade 3–8 Mandarin courses will recognize Units 1–3 and can move faster there. The student reads the lessons on his or her own; a parent or teacher joins the speaking practice, asks the oral questions on the tests and checks the written work against the answer keys. Families who speak Chinese at home can use the same lessons and let the student lead.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The year has 36 lessons, one a week, each with four sessions of 40–50 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the core ideas and the main video. Session 2 is the picture study (in one lesson of each unit) or the backup video, the key terms, the character study and the flashcards. Session 3 is the activity. Session 4 is the worked examples, the practice, the game and the worksheet. At the end of each unit, take the unit test and do the unit challenge.
2. **Say it out loud every day.** Chinese is learned with the mouth and the ear. Read every Chinese example aloud with its tones, say the week's sentences to someone

at home, and listen to the videos more than once. Ten minutes of Chinese out loud every day does more than an hour of silent study once a week.

3. **Tones are part of the word.** Every syllable has a tone, and the tone changes the meaning. Say each new word with its tone from the first day, draw the tone in the air as you say it, and copy the tone marks carefully.
4. **Characters, stroke by stroke.** Each lesson ends with a character study of eight characters. Write each in 田 squares (a 田字格 grid is on every worksheet, or use graph paper), stroke by stroke in the right order, five times, saying its sound and meaning. Learn the radical: it tells the family of meaning and is how dictionaries are arranged.
5. **Characters and pinyin.** The course writes Chinese in simplified characters, used in mainland China and Singapore and by most learners, with pinyin printed above the characters. Each vocabulary card gives the traditional form, used in Taiwan and Hong Kong, when it is different, and Lesson 11.1 explains the two forms.
6. **Flashcards and the word list.** The year teaches 181 words and phrases on its vocabulary cards, with many more in the key terms and examples. Unit 1: 你好 (nǐ hǎo), 谢谢 (xièxie), 再见 (zàijiàn), 对不起 (duìbuqǐ), 没关系 (méi guānxi), 老师 (lǎoshī), 名字 (míngzi), 姓 (xìng), 叫 (jiào), 什么 (shénme), 我们 (wǒmen), 零 (líng), 十 (shí), 电话 (diànhuà), 号码 (hàomǎ), 多少 (duōshao). Unit 2: 中国 (Zhōngguó), 美国 (Měiguó), 英语 (Yīngyǔ), 中文 (Zhōngwén), 会 (huì), 家 (jiā), 有 (yǒu), 哥哥 (gēge), 妹妹 (mèimei), 谁 (shéi), 岁 (suì), 生日 (shēngrì), 医生 (yīshēng), 学生 (xuésheng), 工作 (gōngzuò). Unit 3: 点 (diǎn), 分 (fēn), 半 (bàn), 现在 (xiànzài), 下午 (xiàwǔ), 星期 (xīngqī), 今天 (jīntiān), 明天 (míngtiān), 昨天 (zuótiān), 礼拜 (lǐbài), 起床 (qǐchuáng), 睡觉 (shuìjiào), 早饭 (zǎofàn), 每天 (měitiān), 然后 (ránhòu). Unit 4: 吃 (chī), 喝 (hē), 想 (xiǎng), 饺子 (jiǎozi), 好吃 (hǎochī), 服务员 (fúwùyuán), 菜单 (càidān), 买单 (mǎidān), 碗 (wǎn), 杯 (bēi), 筷子 (kuàizi), 勺子 (sháozi), 祷告 (dǎogào), 用 (yòng), 阿们 (āmen). Unit 5: 课 (kè), 最 (zuì), 数学 (shùxué), 历史 (lìshǐ), 有意思 (yǒu yìsi), 在 (zài), 桌子 (zhuōzi), 椅子 (yǐzi), 旁边 (pángbiān), 哪儿 (nǎr), 作业 (zuòyè), 考试 (kǎoshì), 因为 (yīnwèi), 所以 (suǒyǐ), 懂 (dǒng). Unit 6: 钱 (qián), 块 (kuài), 毛 (máo), 一共 (yígòng), 百 (bǎi), 颜色 (yánsè), 衣服 (yīfu), 穿 (chuān), 红色 (hóngsè), 鞋 (xié), 贵 (guì), 便宜 (piányi), 斤 (jīn), 可以 (kěyǐ), 苹果 (píngguǒ). Unit 7: 请问 (qǐngwèn), 银行 (yínháng), 医院 (yīyuàn), 图书馆 (túshūguǎn), 商店 (shāngdiàn), 往 (wǎng), 拐 (guǎi), 离 (lí), 远 (yuǎn), 近 (jìn), 坐

(zuò), 骑 (qí), 火车 (huǒchē), 飞机 (fēijī), 小时 (xiǎoshí). Unit 8: 天气 (tiānqì), 下雨 (xià yǔ), 热 (rè), 冷 (lěng), 度 (dù), 季节 (jìjié), 春天 (chūntiān), 夏天 (xiàtiān), 冬天 (dōngtiān), 比 (bǐ), 创造 (chuàngzào), 动物 (dòngwù), 鸟 (niǎo), 鱼 (yú), 熊猫 (xióngmāo). Unit 9: 爱好 (àihào), 喜欢 (xǐhuan), 常常 (chángcháng), 唱歌 (chàng gē), 次 (cì), 会 (huì), 能 (néng), 游泳 (yóuyǒng), 篮球 (lánqiú), 足球 (zúqiú), 一起 (yìqǐ), 吧 (ba), 打算 (dǎsuàn), 周末 (zhōumò), 不好意思 (bù hǎoyìsi). Unit 10: 身体 (shēntǐ), 头 (tóu), 眼睛 (yǎnjing), 手 (shǒu), 脚 (jiǎo), 舒服 (shūfu), 疼 (téng), 发烧 (fāshāo), 药 (yào), 应该 (yīnggāi), 了 (le), 已经 (yǐjīng), 还没 (hái méi), 好多了 (hǎo duō le), 看见 (kànjiàn). Unit 11: 汉字 (Hànzì), 部首 (bùshǒu), 意思 (yìsi), 简体字 (jiǎntǐzì), 繁体字 (fántǐzì), 春节 (Chūnjié), 过年 (guònián), 红包 (hóngbāo), 月饼 (yuèbing), 快乐 (kuàilè), 福音 (fúyīn), 基督徒 (Jīdūtú), 传教士 (chuánjiàoshì), 信 (xìn), 教会 (jiàohuì). Unit 12: 故事 (gùshi), 儿子 (érzi), 后来 (hòulái), 回家 (huí jiā), 父亲 (fùqīn), 介绍 (jièshào), 自己 (zìjǐ), 信 (xìn), 祝 (zhù), 可是 (kěshì), 世人 (shìrén), 永生 (yǒngshēng), 复习 (fùxí), 进步 (jìnbù), 爱 (ài). Make a flashcard for each word (character on the front, pinyin with tone marks and meaning on the back). Run the deck at the start of every session; a card right three days in a row moves to a weekly pile.

7. **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.
8. **Tests and exams.** Each unit ends with a 50-point test; the first two questions are oral, asked by the parent. The midterm after Unit 6 and the final after Unit 12 are 100 points each. Answer keys for every worksheet, unit test and exam are separate printable pages for the parent.
9. **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 1–3

Sounds, Greetings and First Characters

The four tones and the neutral tone, pinyin initials and finals, greetings and names, the numbers 0–99, and the first characters with the rules of stroke order. In the beginning was the Word; I have called thee by thy name; teach us to number our days. With a photograph of the Four Treasures of the Study.

1.1 你好: Four Tones, Pinyin and First Greetings

1.2 你叫什么名字: Initials, Finals and Names

1.3 一二三: Numbers, Phone Numbers and Stroke Order

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 4–6

Who I Am: Countries, Family and Age

Countries, languages and the yes–no question with 吗; the family, 有 and 没有, and the possessive 的; age, birthdays and jobs. O praise the LORD, all ye nations; honour thy father and thy mother; I am fearfully and wonderfully made. With Su Hanchen's Children at Play in an Autumn Courtyard.

2.1 你是哪国人: Countries, Languages and 吗

2.2 我家有五口人: Family, 有 and 的

2.3 你今年多大: Age, Birthdays and Jobs

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 7–9

Time: Hours, Days and the Daily Routine

Telling time with 点, 分, 半 and 刻; days of the week, today and tomorrow; the daily routine and the rule that time comes before the verb. To every thing there is a season; this is the day which the LORD hath made; his mercies are new every morning. With the clock tower from Su Song's book of 1092.

3.1 现在几点: Telling Time

3.2 今天星期几: Days, Weeks and Dates

3.3 我七点起床: The Daily Routine and Word Order

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 10–12

Food: Eating, Ordering and the Table

Food and drink with 想 and 要; ordering in a restaurant with measure words and 请; chopsticks, table manners and saying grace. Give us this day our daily bread; whether ye eat, or drink, do all to the glory of God; O give thanks unto the LORD. With the Rainbow Bridge from Zhang Zeduan's Along the River During the Qingming Festival.

4.1 我想吃饺子: Food, Drink, 想 and 要

4.2 服务员，点菜: Ordering at a Restaurant

4.3 用筷子: At the Table, Manners and Grace

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 13–15

School: Subjects, the Classroom and Reasons

School subjects with 最 and 喜欢; the classroom and location words with 在; homework, tests and giving reasons with 因为……所以. The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge; I will instruct thee and teach thee; whatsoever ye do, do it heartily. With the frontispiece of the Kangxi Dictionary.

5.1 我最喜欢的课: School Subjects and 最

5.2 书在桌子上: The Classroom and 在

5.3 因为……所以: Homework, Tests and Reasons

UNIT 6 · WEEKS 16–18

Shopping: Money, Colors and Clothes

Money and prices with 块, 毛 and 多少钱; colors and clothes with 件 and 条; shopping at the market with 太……了, 一点儿 and polite bargaining. Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also; consider the lilies of the field; a just weight is his delight. With Xu Yang's Prosperous Suzhou.

6.1 多少钱: Money and Prices

6.2 红色的衣服: Colors and Clothes

6.3 太贵了: At the Market and Bargaining

UNIT 7 · WEEKS 19–21

Getting Around: Places, Directions and Transport

Places in town and 在哪儿; directions with 往, 左, 右 and distance with 离; transport with 坐, 骑 and 怎么去, and the order 先……再. I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the LORD; I am the way; the LORD shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. With a photograph of China's high-speed trains.

7.1 银行在哪儿: Places in Town

7.2 往前走: Directions and Distance

7.3 坐火车去: Transport, 怎么去 and 先……再

UNIT 8 · WEEKS 22–24

Weather, Seasons and Creation

Weather with 天气怎么样, 下雨 and 刮风; the four seasons and comparisons with 比; nature, animals and the creation account in Genesis 1 with the measure words 只 and 条. He sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust; seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter; in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. With Guo Xi's Early Spring.

8.1 今天天气怎么样: The Weather

8.2 冬天比夏天冷: The Seasons and 比

8.3 起初神创造天地: Nature, Animals and Creation

UNIT 9 · WEEKS 25–27

Free Time: Hobbies, Abilities and Plans

Hobbies with 爱好 and 喜欢 + verb; abilities with 会, 能 and 可以, and sports with 打, 踢 and 游; invitations and plans with 想, 打算, 一起 and 吧. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; I can do all things through Christ; how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. With Su Hanchen's One Hundred Children in the Long Spring.

9.1 我的爱好: Hobbies and How Often

9.2 我会游泳: 会, 能, 可以 and Sports

9.3 我们一起去吧: Invitations and Plans

UNIT 10 · WEEKS 28–30

Health: The Body, the Doctor and 了

The body and face; at the doctor with 哪儿不舒服, 疼 and 发烧; the particle 了 for completed actions and changes. As the body is one, and hath many members; who healeth all thy diseases; whereas I was blind, now I see. With Li Tang's The Village Doctor.

10.1 我的身体: The Body and Face

10.2 你哪儿不舒服: At the Doctor

10.3 我好了: 了 for Completion and Change

UNIT 11 · WEEKS 31–33

China's Story: Characters, Festivals and the Gospel

How Chinese characters work, from oracle bones to radicals and sound–meaning compounds; the traditional festivals described as facts about Chinese life; and the story of the gospel in China from the Nestorian Stele to the Chinese Union Version and the church today. The word of our God shall stand for ever; thou crownest the year with thy goodness; go ye into all the world. With a Shang oracle bone and a photograph of the Union Version translators.

11.1 汉字的故事: How Characters Work

11.2 过年好: Chinese Festivals

11.3 福音传到中国: The Gospel in China

UNIT 12 · WEEKS 34–36

Reading, Writing and Reciting

Reading a story in Chinese: the parable of the prodigal son, with 先, 然后, 后来 and 最后; writing a self-introduction and a letter; reciting John 3:16 and reviewing the year. And he arose, and came to his father; let the words of my mouth be acceptable in thy sight; God so loved the world. With Plockhorst's The Good Shepherd.

12.1 浪子回头: Reading a Story

12.2 我的自我介绍: A Self-Introduction and a Letter

12.3 神爱世人: Reciting John 3:16 and the Year in Review

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 你好: Four Tones, Pinyin and First Greetings: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 1.1 activity (tone gestures and a greeting dialogue) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet *Four sessions a week: one to learn, one to look and write characters, one to do, one to practice. On the fifth day, run the flashcards and say the week's verse aloud in Chinese. The midterm comes after week 18 and the final after week 36.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 你叫什么名字: Initials, Finals and Names: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 1.2 activity (pinyin detective)

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
3	• Session 1: Lesson 1.3 一二三: Numbers, Phone Numbers and Stroke Order: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 1.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 1.3 activity (hand numbers and a phone book) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (my chinese name card)
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 你是哪国人: Countries, Languages and 吗: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 2.1 activity (world passport) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
5	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 我家有五口人: Family, 有 and 的: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 2.2 activity (family tree in chinese) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 2.3 你今年多大: Age, Birthdays and Jobs: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 2.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 2.3 activity (birthday calendar) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (a family album page)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 现在几点: Telling Time: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 3.1 activity (paper clock) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet

WEEK	PLAN
8	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 今天星期几: Days, Weeks and Dates: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 3.2 activity (my week planner) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
9	• Session 1: Lesson 3.3 我七点起床: The Daily Routine and Word Order: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 3.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 3.3 activity (routine comic) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (a day in my life)
10	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 我想吃饺子: Food, Drink, 想 and 要: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 4.1 activity (food survey) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
11	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 服务员，点菜: Ordering at a Restaurant: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 4.2 activity (restaurant role-play) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
12	• Session 1: Lesson 4.3 用筷子: At the Table, Manners and Grace: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 4.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 4.3 activity (chopstick challenge and a family meal) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (a chinese menu)

WEEK	PLAN
13	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 我最喜欢的课: School Subjects and 最: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 5.1 activity (my timetable) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
14	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 书在桌子上: The Classroom and 在: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 5.2 activity (hide and seek objects) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
15	• Session 1: Lesson 5.3 因为……所以: Homework, Tests and Reasons: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 5.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 5.3 activity (reason chain) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (a map of my school or schoolroom)
16	• Session 1: Lesson 6.1 多少钱: Money and Prices: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 6.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 6.1 activity (price tags and change) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
17	• Session 1: Lesson 6.2 红色的衣服: Colors and Clothes: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 6.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 6.2 activity (fashion catalog) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
18	• Session 1: Lesson 6.3 太贵了: At the Market and Bargaining: warm-up, core ideas and main video

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 6.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 6.3 activity (market day) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 6 review and unit challenge (a shop in chinese) • Midterm exam (Units 1–6)
19	• Session 1: Lesson 7.1 银行在哪儿: Places in Town: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 7.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 7.1 activity (town map) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
20	• Session 1: Lesson 7.2 往前走: Directions and Distance: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 7.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 7.2 activity (blindfold guide) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
21	• Session 1: Lesson 7.3 坐火车去: Transport, 怎么去 and 先……再: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 7.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 7.3 activity (trip planner) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 7 review and unit challenge (a town guide)
22	• Session 1: Lesson 8.1 今天天气怎么样: The Weather: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 8.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 8.1 activity (tv weather report) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
23	• Session 1: Lesson 8.2 冬天比夏天冷: The Seasons and 比: warm-up, core ideas and main video

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 8.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 8.2 activity (season debate) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
24	• Session 1: Lesson 8.3 起初神创造天地: Nature, Animals and Creation: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 8.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 8.3 activity (creation book) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 8 review and unit challenge (a weather and seasons journal)
25	• Session 1: Lesson 9.1 我的爱好: Hobbies and How Often: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 9.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 9.1 activity (hobby survey) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
26	• Session 1: Lesson 9.2 我会游泳: 会, 能, 可以 and Sports: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 9.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 9.2 activity (skills inventory) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
27	• Session 1: Lesson 9.3 我们一起去吧: Invitations and Plans: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 9.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 9.3 activity (weekend plan) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 9 review and unit challenge (a club poster and invitation)
28	• Session 1: Lesson 10.1 我的身体: The Body and Face: warm-up, core ideas and main video

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 10.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 10.1 activity (monster description) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
29	• Session 1: Lesson 10.2 你哪儿不舒服: At the Doctor: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 10.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 10.2 activity (clinic role-play) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
30	• Session 1: Lesson 10.3 我好了: 了 for Completion and Change: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 10.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 10.3 activity (then and now) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 10 review and unit challenge (a health guide)
31	• Session 1: Lesson 11.1 汉字的故事: How Characters Work: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 11.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 11.1 activity (character detective) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
32	• Session 1: Lesson 11.2 过年好: Chinese Festivals: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 11.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 11.2 activity (spring festival at home) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
33	• Session 1: Lesson 11.3 福音传到中国: The Gospel in China: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 11.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 11.3 activity (a missionary biography)

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 11 review and unit challenge (a timeline of the gospel in china)
34	• Session 1: Lesson 12.1 浪子回头: Reading a Story: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 12.1 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 12.1 activity (story strip) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
35	• Session 1: Lesson 12.2 我的自我介绍: A Self-Introduction and a Letter: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 12.2 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 12.2 activity (pen-friend letter) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet
36	• Session 1: Lesson 12.3 神爱世人: Reciting John 3:16 and the Year in Review: warm-up, core ideas and main video • Session 2: Lesson 12.3 picture study or backup video, key terms, character study and flashcards • Session 3: Lesson 12.3 activity (final presentation) • Session 4: Worked examples, practice, game and worksheet • End of unit: Unit 12 review and unit challenge (my year in chinese) • Final exam (cumulative)

Materials

Chinese notebook (graph paper is best)

One for the year: vocabulary, tone charts, characters in squares, copied verses and writing.

Index cards (about 500) and a box or binder rings

For the flashcard deck that grows every lesson.

An English Bible (King James Version)

For reading each lesson verse in its chapter.

A Chinese–English dictionary or app (optional)

For looking up characters by radical or pinyin. Not required: every word is in the lessons.

Chopsticks, red paper and household things
For the activities in Units 4 and 11.

A device to play the videos
Every lesson has a main video and a backup.

Grading

Grades come from steady daily work and from honest tests: a language is learned by repetition, and a student who speaks Chinese aloud daily, keeps the flashcard deck and the notebook, and corrects his or her own practice will do well on the tests.

PART	%
Daily speaking, flashcards and recitation	**20**
Chinese notebook, characters, worksheets and practice (corrected with the keys)	**20**
Unit tests (12)	**25**
Unit challenges (12)	**10**
Midterm exam	**10**
Final exam	**15**

Scale: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79, D 60–69. Below 60 on a unit test: review the unit's sentences and characters, then retake the test.

- A written answer counts when the characters are right, or the pinyin is right with its tone marks. A missing tone mark costs one point.
- A character with a stroke out of place still counts if it is clearly the right character; stroke order is graded in the notebook, not on tests.
- Pronunciation is graded on tones and courage, not on a perfect accent. Translations count when they are faithful, whether or not they match the King James wording.

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 and test has its answer in a separate key, and every lesson has two videos with native-speaking teachers. Your job is to join the speaking practice, ask the oral test questions, and check the written work against the keys.

Why Chinese? Because more people speak Mandarin than any other language; 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.

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 learning, family, honest work and faith, from the scribes of the oracle bones and the painters of the Song to the missionaries and Chinese believers who gave China the Bible. Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your student. 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.

UNIT 1

Sounds, Greetings and First Characters

Lesson 1.1 teaches the tones and the tone marks of pinyin, the first greetings and nine first characters, with the Four Treasures of the Study.

Lesson 1.2 teaches the initials and finals of pinyin, asking and giving names, and the Chinese family name (姓) that comes first.

Lesson 1.3 teaches the numbers 0–99, phone numbers, the tone changes of 一 and 不, and the five rules of stroke order.

PREREQUISITES

- None. No Chinese is assumed. Students who finished the School Launch Grade 3–8 Mandarin courses will recognize much of this unit and can move faster.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say and hear the four tones and the neutral tone, and read pinyin tone marks.
- ☐ I can greet, thank, apologize and take leave politely.
- ☐ I can ask and give a name and a family name.
- ☐ I can count to 99 and say a phone number.
- ☐ I can write my first twenty characters in the right stroke order.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**你好: Four Tones, Pinyin and First Greetings**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
1.2	**你叫什么名字: Initials, Finals and Names**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
1.3	**一二三: Numbers, Phone Numbers and Stroke Order**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 1 test

Unit 1 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Oral: Say mā má mǎ mà ma, then greet the parent, give your name, and say goodbye.

2. **5 pts**
   Oral: Count from 1 to 20 in Chinese, then say your phone number.

3. 5 pts

   Write the tone mark: ma (horse), ma (mother), ma (question word), ma (to scold).

4. 5 pts

   How is 你好 actually said, and why?

5. 5 pts

   Translate: 你叫什么名字？我姓王，叫王明。

6. 5 pts

   Write in characters: 15, 38, 99.

7. 5 pts

   Give the tone of 一 in 一个, 一天 and 第一, and of 不 in 不是 and 不好.

8. 5 pts

   Name the five stroke-order rules with an example of each.

9. 5 pts

   What does 好 show, and how is it put together?

10. 5 pts

    Write John 1:1a in Chinese and explain 道.

ANSWER KEY

1. Five clear tones; for example 您好！我叫……。再见！
2. 一 to 二十 with the right tones; the phone number digit by digit, with 一 often said yāo.
3. mǎ, mā, ma, mà.
4. Ní hǎo: when two third tones meet, the first is said as a second tone.
5. What is your name? My family name is Wang; my name is Wang Ming.
6. 十五, 三十八, 九十九.
7. yí (before a 4th tone); yì (before a 1st tone); yī (an ordinal, said in full); bú (before 4th); bù.
8. Top before bottom (三); left before right (人); horizontal before vertical (十); outside before inside (月); close the box last (口 or 国).
9. 女 woman + 子 child: good, a mother with her child.
10. 太初有道. 道 means way and word; the Union Version uses it for the Word, Christ.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY CHINESE NAME CARD

Make a name card, as Chinese people exchange with both hands. Write your Chinese name (choose one with your teacher or a Chinese-speaking friend, family name first), your phone number in characters, and a greeting. On the back, write the twenty characters of this unit in your best handwriting, in 田 squares. Present the card with both hands and introduce yourself in Chinese.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student greets, gives a name and says the number with clear tones.
Characters	Twenty characters are written in squares in the right stroke order.
Using it	The card follows the Chinese order: family name first.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

1.1 你好: Four Tones, Pinyin and First Greetings

OBJECTIVES

- Hear and say the four tones and the neutral tone, and read the tone marks in pinyin (mā má mǎ mà ma).
- Greet, thank and take leave: 你好, 您好, 老师好, 谢谢, 不客气, 再见.
- Apply the third-tone rule (nǐ hǎo is said ní hǎo).
- Write nine first characters in the right stroke order: 一 二 三 人 口 大 女 子 好.

> **Warm-up.** Say the English word “really” three ways: as a question, as a surprised exclamation and as a flat statement. You just changed the pitch of your voice. In Chinese, pitch does more than show feeling: it changes the word itself.

WATCH

Introduction to Chinese Pronunciation

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 7:19

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ThldFzLouK8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; pause after each tone and copy it aloud.

Note: ChineseClass101: an introduction to Chinese pronunciation, the tones and pinyin.

BACKUP VIDEO

Pinyin Lesson Series #3: The 1st and 2nd Tones (Mandarin Chinese Pronunciation) | Yoyo Chinese

Yoyo Chinese · 6:34

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=14yLtFoI-d4

Yoyo Chinese: practice the first and second tones.

KEY TERMS

shēngdiào
声 调 shēngdiào

Tone: the pitch pattern that is part of every syllable.

pīn yīn
拼音 pīnyīn

The official spelling of Mandarin in Latin letters, with tone marks.

hàn zì
汉字 Hànzì

Chinese characters.

nǐ hǎo
你好 nǐ hǎo

Hello (said ní hǎo).

xiè xie
谢谢 xièxie

Thank you.

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.

你好

nǐ hǎo

nee HOW (said ní hǎo)

phrase

hello

谢谢

xièxie

shyeh-shyeh

verb · traditional 謝謝

thank you

再见

zàijiàn

dzai-JYEN

phrase · traditional 再見

goodbye

对不起

duìbuqǐ

dway-boo-CHEE

phrase · traditional 對不起

sorry

没关系

méi guānxi

may GWAHN-shee

phrase · traditional 沒關係

it does not matter

老师

lǎoshī

low-SHRR

noun · traditional 老師

teacher

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Mandarin is spoken by more people than any other language on earth. Every syllable has a tone, and the tone is part of the word: mā is mother, mǎ is horse. Pinyin spells each syllable in Latin letters and marks the tone over the main vowel.

How Chinese works. Each character is one syllable and usually one idea. There is no alphabet: you learn characters one by one, but they are built from a few hundred parts, so learning speeds up. Grammar is simple in one way: verbs never change their endings. 我是, 你是, 他是: I am, you are, he is.

Say it out loud. 你好 (hello), 您好 (hello, polite, to an older person), 老师好 (hello, teacher), 谢谢 (thank you), 不客气 (you are welcome), 对不起 (sorry), 没关系 (that is all right), 再见 (goodbye). Two third tones in a row: the first becomes a second tone, so 你好 is said ní hǎo, but it is still written nǐ hǎo.

PICTURE STUDY



Four Treasures of the Study, photograph by ahen0barbus, 2012 · Photograph · Wikimedia Commons

Image: Wikimedia Commons, photograph, CC BY-SA 3.0 (credit: Wikimedia Commons contributor; see the file page)

For two thousand years Chinese scholars wrote with the Four Treasures of the Study (文房四宝): the brush (笔), the ink stick (墨), paper (纸, itself a Chinese invention) and the inkstone (砚). The writer grinds the ink stick on the wet stone, dips the soft brush and writes each character stroke by stroke. Stroke order, which you learn this week, comes from the brush: it keeps the hand moving smoothly and the character balanced.

Look closely

- Find the brushes. Which would you use for large characters?
- Find the ink stick and the stone it is ground on.
- Which treasure was invented in China?
- What does the water on the stone do?

Talk about it

1. Why might a writer take a long time to prepare the ink before writing?
2. How does the tool you write with change the way you write?

ACTIVITY

Tone gestures and a greeting dialogue

Make the tones visible, then use them.

You will need

- Index cards, a pencil, a partner or parent

Steps

1. Draw the four tone lines in the air as you say mā má mǎ mà: flat, up, dip, down.
2. Write ten syllables with tone marks on cards (bā, bá, bǎ, bà, mā ...). Your partner reads one aloud; you point to the card.
3. Write and act a six-line dialogue: greet, thank, apologize, say it is all right, and say goodbye.
4. Record it and listen for the tones.

Tips

- Exaggerate the tones at first; they settle with time.

Check your work

- ☐ I can say all four tones and the neutral tone.
- ☐ I acted a six-line dialogue with the greetings.

> **From history.** The first full Protestant Bible in Chinese was translated by Robert Morrison (马礼逊), who arrived in China in 1807 and finished the work in 1819 with William Milne and Chinese helpers. He also wrote the first Chinese–English dictionary.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Why is 你好 said ní hǎo?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 你 nǐ and 好 hǎo are both third tones.
2. Two third tones together: the first rises.

Answer: ní hǎo (written nǐ hǎo).

Example 2. Answer 谢谢！ and 对不起！

▼ **Show solution**

1. To thanks: you are welcome.
2. To sorry: it does not matter.

Answer: 不客气！ 没关系！

PRACTICE

1. Easy Mark the tones: ma (mother), ma (horse).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   mā, mǎ.

2. Easy How do you say goodbye?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   再见 zàijiàn.

3. Medium Greet your teacher politely.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   老师好！ or 您好！

4. Medium Which character is made of 女 and 子?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   好, good.

5. Hard Write a four-line exchange: hello, hello, thank you, you are welcome.

▼ **Show answer**

A: 你好！ B: 你好！ A: 谢谢！ B: 不客气！

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the tones flat, as in English. Exaggerate them until they are steady.
- Writing 好 with 子 first. Write the left part 女 first.

THE FOUR TONES

TONE	MARK	CHARACTER	MEANING	HOW IT SOUNDS
1st · high and level	mā	mā 妈	mother	Hold a high note, as if singing
2nd · rising	má	má 麻	hemp	Rise, like asking Huh?
3rd · low, dipping	mǎ	mǎ 马	horse	Drop low and stay there; it rises only at the end of a phrase
4th · falling	mà	mà 骂	to scold	Fall sharply, like a firm No!
neutral · light	ma	ma 吗	(question word)	Short and light, with no tone of its own

CHARACTER STUDY: NINE FIRST CHARACTERS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
一	yī	one	1	One line
二	èr	two	2	Two lines; the top one is shorter
三	sān	three	3	Three lines, top to bottom
人	rén	person	2	A person walking, seen from the side

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
口	kǒu	mouth	3	An open mouth; close the box last
大	dà	big	3	A person with arms stretched wide
女	nǚ	woman	3	A kneeling woman, in the oldest forms
子	zǐ	child	3	A baby wrapped up, arms free
好	hǎo	good	6	女 + 子: a mother with her child

> **Make it a game · Tone tag.** One player says a syllable with a tone; the others draw the tone in the air. Anyone who draws the wrong line becomes the caller.

> **Scripture.** "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." (John 1:1, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 太初有道，道与　神同在，道就是　神。
> >
> > *Tài chū yǒu dào, dào yǔ Shén tóng zài, dào jiù shì Shén.*
>
> The translators chose 道 (way, word) for the Word: the One who was with God and is God.

UNIT 1 · SOUNDS, GREETINGS AND FIRST CHARACTERS · LESSON 1.2 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

1.2 你叫什么名字: Initials, Finals and Names

OBJECTIVES

- Read the pinyin initials and finals, including j q x, zh ch sh r and ü.
- Ask and give names: 你叫什么名字？我叫..... 您贵姓？我姓.....
- Use the pronouns 我 你 他 她 and 们.

> **Warm-up.** In your family, which name comes first: your given name or your family name? In China the family name comes first: Wang Ming is Mr. Wang. Why might a culture put the family first?

WATCH

Pinyin Lesson Series #1: What is Pinyin & How Does it Help Me Speak Mandarin Chinese? | Yoyo Chinese

Yoyo Chinese · 4:12

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2hrlAGewvY

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then practice the introduction with a partner.

Note: Yoyo Chinese: what pinyin is and how it helps you speak Mandarin.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Speaking Practice: Introducing Yourself

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:52

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fT8qC0oVYEU

ChineseClass101: introducing yourself.

KEY TERMS

míng zi
名字 **míngzi**

Name.

xìng
姓 **xìng**

Family name; to be surnamed.

jiào
叫 **jiào**

To be called.

shén me
什么 **shénme**

What.

rèn shi
认识 **rènshi**

To know (a person), to meet.

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.

名字
míngzi
MING-dzuh
noun
name

姓
xìng
shing (falling)
verb, noun
family name; to be surnamed

叫
jiào
jyow (falling)
verb
to be called

什么
shénme
SHUN-muh
pronoun · traditional 什麼
what

我们
wǒmen
WOH-mun
pronoun · traditional 我們
we

CORE IDEAS

Initials and finals. A pinyin syllable is an initial (the first consonant) and a final (the rest): m + ā = mā. Watch these initials: j is like jeep, q is ch with a smile, x is a light sh; zh is like j in jar, ch as in church, sh as in shoe, r is between r and the s in measure; z is dz, c is ts. And ü is said ee with rounded lips.

How Chinese works. Questions keep the word order of the answer. 你叫什么名字? (You are called what name?) 我叫王明。 (I am called Wang Ming.) The question word sits where the answer goes. Pronouns: 我 I, 你 you, 他 he, 她 she; add 们 for the plural: 我们 we, 你们 you all, 他们 they.

Names. Chinese names put the family name first: 王明 is Wang Ming, Mr. Wang. Most family names are one syllable: 王, 李, 张, 刘, 陈. The polite way to ask is 您贵姓？ (What is your honorable family name?), answered 我姓王. When you meet someone: 认识你很高兴 (glad to meet you).

ACTIVITY

Pinyin detective

Train your eyes and ears on the hard initials.

You will need

- Index cards, a pencil, the video

Steps

1. Make cards for j q x, zh ch sh r, z c s.
2. Your partner reads a syllable from a list (jī, qī, xī, zhī, chī, shī…); hold up the right initial.
3. Choose a Chinese name with your teacher (family name + one or two syllables), write it in pinyin with tones, and practice saying it.
4. Interview three people: ask their name and family name in Chinese and write them in pinyin.

Tips

- The i after zh ch sh r z c s is a buzz, not ee.

Check your work

☐ I can tell j q x from zh ch sh.

☐ I can ask and give a name politely.

> **From history.** Pinyin was adopted in 1958 and is now the standard romanization worldwide; older books use the Wade–Giles spelling (Pei-ching) or the old postal spelling Peking, which is why Peking and Beijing are the same city.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask an older person politely for his family name.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Polite you = 您.
2. Honorable family name = 贵姓.

Answer: 您贵姓?

Example 2. Say “Her name is Li Hua.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. She = 她.
2. Is called = 叫.

Answer: 她叫李华。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does 名字 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Name.

2. Easy Say “we.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我们 wǒmen.

3. Medium Translate: 他叫什么名字?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   What is his name?

4. Medium Which comes first in a Chinese name?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The family name (姓).

5. Hard Write a short introduction: hello, my family name is..., my name is..., glad to meet you.

▼ **Show answer**

你好！我姓……，叫……。认识你很高兴。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Answering 您贵姓？ with 我贵姓. Never call your own name honorable: 我姓……
- Reading x as English x. It is a light sh: xiè.

CHARACTER STUDY: PRONOUNS AND NAMES

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
我	wǒ	I, me	7	A hand holding a weapon: myself, ready
你	nǐ	you	7	亻 person radical on the left
他	tā	he	5	亻 person + 也
她	tā	she	6	女 woman + 也
们	men	plural ending	5	亻 person + 门 door: the people of a house
叫	jiào	to be called	5	口 mouth: you call with your mouth
名	míng	name	6	夕 evening + 口: in the dark you call out your name
姓	xìng	family name	8	女 + 生 born: the family you are born into

> **Make it a game · Name chain.** Sit in a circle. Each person says the names of everyone before him in Chinese and adds his own: 他叫……，她叫……，我叫……

> **Scripture.** “But now thus saith the LORD that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine.” (Isaiah 43:1, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 我曾题你的名召你，你是属我的
> >
> > *Wǒ céng tí nǐ de míng zhào nǐ, nǐ shì shǔ wǒ de*
>
> God knows each of us by name.

UNIT 1 · SOUNDS, GREETINGS AND FIRST CHARACTERS · LESSON 1.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

1.3 一二三: Numbers, Phone Numbers and Stroke Order

OBJECTIVES

- Count from 0 to 99 and read numbers in characters.
- Say a phone number, using yāo for 1.
- Apply the tone changes of 一 and 不, and the five rules of stroke order.

> **Warm-up.** Count from one to ten on your fingers. Did you know Chinese has a one-hand sign for every number from one to ten? You will learn them this week.

WATCH

Beginner Conversational Chinese - Numbers 11-99

Yoyo Chinese · 5:14

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DE0NqAavsag

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; count along aloud.

Note: Yoyo Chinese: numbers 11–99.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese Tones: Practice Mandarin Tones with Chinese Numbers | Yoyo Chinese Tone Practice

Yoyo Chinese · 4:37

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

Yoyo Chinese: practicing the tones with Chinese numbers.

KEY TERMS

shù zì
数字 shùzì

Number, digit.

líng
零 líng

Zero.

diànhuà
电话 diànhuà

Telephone.

hàomǎ
号码 hàomǎ

Number (of a phone, room or seat).

bǐ shùn
笔顺 bǐshùn

Stroke order.

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.

零

líng

ling (rising)

number

zero

十

shí

shrr (rising)

number

ten

电话

diànhuà

dyen-HWAH

noun · traditional 電話

telephone

号码

hàomǎ

how-MAH

noun · traditional 號碼

number

多少

duōshao

DWOH-shaow

pronoun

how many

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Chinese numbers are perfectly regular. Learn 一 to 十 and you can say everything to 99: 十一 is ten-one (11), 二十 is two-ten (20), 二十一 is 21, 九十九 is 99. Zero is 零.

How Chinese works. 一 changes tone: yí before a fourth tone (一个 yí gè), yì before the others (一天 yì tiān), but yī when counting or in an ordinal (第一). 不 is bù, but bú before a fourth tone (不是 bú shì). In phone and room numbers, 1 is often said yāo, so it is not confused with 七 qī: 我的电话号码是一三九.....

Stroke order. (1) Top before bottom: 三. (2) Left before right: 八. (3) Horizontal before vertical where they cross: 十. (4) Outside before inside: 月. (5) Close the box last: 四, 国. Correct order keeps characters balanced and makes them faster to write and easier to remember.

ACTIVITY

Hand numbers and a phone book

Count and write like a Chinese student.

You will need

- Paper with 田 squares (on the worksheet) or graph paper, index cards

Steps

1. Learn the one-hand signs for 1–10 from your teacher or the video (six is thumb and little finger, ten is crossed fingers).
2. Write 一 to 十 and 零 in 田 squares, five times each, saying the number.
3. Make a pretend phone book of five friends: name in pinyin, number in characters.
4. Read the numbers to a partner, who writes them down; then check.

Tips

- Say 一 as yāo in phone numbers.

Check your work

☐ I counted to 99 without stopping.

☐ I wrote eleven number characters in the right order.

> **From history.** Chinese merchants counted on the abacus (算盘) for more than a thousand years; skilled users could add faster than early electronic calculators.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 68 and 70.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 68 = six-ten-eight.
2. 70 = seven-ten.

Answer: 六十八, 七十.

Example 2. Which tone does 一 take in 一个?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 个 is gè, a fourth tone.
2. Before a fourth tone, 一 is yí.

Answer: yí gè.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Write 7 and 9.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   七, 九.

2. Easy What is 零?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Zero.

3. Medium Write 45 in characters.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   四十五.

4. Medium How is 1 said in phone numbers?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   yāo.

5. Hard Write the stroke-order rule for 国 and for 十.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   国: outside before inside, close the box last. 十: horizontal before vertical.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 二十 as èr shí yī for 20. 20 is just 二十; 21 is 二十一.
- Writing 口 with the last stroke first. The bottom stroke closes the box last.

CHARACTER STUDY: NUMBERS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
四	sì	four	5	A box with two legs inside; close the box last
五	wǔ	five	4	Top line, then the zigzag, then the bottom
六	liù	six	4	A dot like a little roof, then two legs
七	qī	seven	2	A cross with a curled tail
八	bā	eight	2	Two strokes parting: left, then right
九	jiǔ	nine	2	A hook like an arm reaching out
十	shí	ten	2	A cross: horizontal first
零	líng	zero	13	雨 rain on top: a drop that is almost nothing

Make it a game · Buzz in Chinese. Count around the circle in Chinese; on every number with a 7 or divisible by 7, say 哔 (bì) instead. A mistake means you start again at 一.

Scripture. “So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.” (Psalm 90:12, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 求你指教我们怎样数算自己的日子，好叫我们得着智慧的心。

Qiú nǐ zhǐ jiào wǒ men zěn yàng shǔ suàn zì jǐ de rì zi, hǎo jiào wǒ men dé zháo zhì huì de xīn.

Counting our days teaches us to use them wisely.

UNIT 2

Who I Am: Countries, Family and Age

Lesson 2.1 teaches countries and languages, 是 and the question with 吗, and the difference between Mandarin and Chinese.

Lesson 2.2 teaches family words, 有 and 没有, the possessive 的 and measure word 口 for family members, with a Song painting of a brother and sister.

Lesson 2.3 teaches age with 岁, months and birthdays, and jobs.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say where I am from and what languages I speak.
- ☐ I can ask a yes–no question with 吗 and answer it.
- ☐ I can describe my family with 有, 没有 and 的.
- ☐ I can ask and say age and birthday.
- ☐ I can name five jobs.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**你是哪国人: Countries, Languages and 吗**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
2.2	**我家有五口人: Family, 有 and 的**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
2.3	**你今年多大: Age, Birthdays and Jobs**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 2 test

Unit 2 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Oral: Introduce yourself: name, country, languages, age and birthday.

2. 5 pts

   Oral: Describe your family: how many people and who they are.

3. 5 pts

   Translate: 你是中国人吗？不是，我是英国人。

4. 5 pts

   Make these into 吗 questions: 他是老师。你有哥哥。

5. 5 pts

   What is the negative of 有? Of 是?

6. 5 pts

   Translate: 我爸爸的妈妈 and 我的朋友.

7. 5 pts

   Why is it 两个哥哥, not 二个哥哥?

8. 5 pts

   Ask a child and an adult their age, politely.

9. 5 pts

   Write the date: May 20.

10. 5 pts

    Write Exodus 20:12a in English and say what 孝敬 means.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 我叫……。我是美国人。我会说英语和一点儿中文。我今年十五岁。我的生日是三月八号。
2. For example: 我家有五口人：爸爸、妈妈、两个妹妹和我。
3. Are you Chinese? No, I am English (British).
4. 他是老师吗？ 你有哥哥吗?
5. 没有; 不是.
6. My father's mother (my grandmother); my friend.
7. Before a measure word, two is 两, not 二.
8. 你几岁？ (child, under about ten); 你多大？ or, to an older person, 您多大年纪?
9. 五月二十号 (or 二十日).
10. Honour thy father and thy mother. 孝敬 is to honor and care for parents (filial respect).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A FAMILY ALBUM PAGE

Make an album page of your family, with a photograph or drawing of each person. Under each, write in Chinese who the person is (我的妈妈), his or her age and job, and one thing he or she likes. Add Exodus 20:12 in Chinese. Present the page aloud in Chinese.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student presents each family member with clear tones.
Characters	Family words, numbers and 的 are written correctly in characters.
Using it	Measure words and 两 are used correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

2.1 你是哪国人: Countries, Languages and 吗

OBJECTIVES

- Say countries and nationalities: 中国人, 美国人, 英国人, 加拿大人.
- Name languages: 中文, 汉语, 英语, 西班牙语.
- Ask yes–no questions with 吗 and answer with 是 and 不是.

> **Warm-up.** How many languages are spoken in your town? Where in the world would you most like to go, and what language is spoken there?

WATCH

Ask a Chinese Teacher - Mandarin or Chinese?

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:18

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GAbe2ZATzFI

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then ask each other five 吗 questions.

Note: ChineseClass101: Ask a Chinese Teacher, Mandarin or Chinese?

BACKUP VIDEO

Mandarin Chinese Lesson with Yangyang - Grammar 007 (Forming a yes/no question)

Yoyo Chinese · 2:09

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5NT6in-ufGQ

Yoyo Chinese: forming a yes–no question.

KEY TERMS

guó
国 **guó**

Country.

zhōngguó
中 国 **Zhōngguó**

China (the Middle Kingdom).

měiguó
美国 **Měiguó**

America, the United States.

zhōngwén
中 文 **Zhōngwén**

Chinese (language, especially written).

ma

吗 ma

Question particle for yes–no questions.

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.

中国

Zhōngguó

jong-GWOH

name · traditional 中國

China

美国

Měiguó

may-GWOH

name · traditional 美國

America

英语

Yīngyǔ

ying-YOO

noun · traditional 英語

English (language)

中文

Zhōngwén

jong-WUN

noun

Chinese (language)

会

huì

hway (falling)

verb · traditional 會

can (by learning)

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Country + 人 is a nationality: 中国人 Chinese, 美国人 American, 英国人 English. Country + 语 or 文 is a language: 英语 English, 法语 French. Chinese is 中文 or 汉语, and the standard spoken form is 普通话 (common speech), which English calls Mandarin.

How Chinese works. Add 吗 to the end of a statement and it becomes a yes–no question: 你是美国人。 → 你是美国人吗？ Answer with the verb, not yes or no: 是 (yes, I am) or 不是 (no). 哪 means which: 你是哪国人？ (You are which-country person?)

Say it out loud. 你会说中文吗？ (Can you speak Chinese?) 我会说一点儿 (I can speak a little). 会 means can, by having learned. Mandarin is the shared language of mainland China and of Taiwan, and is spoken in Singapore and by Chinese communities around the world; many Chinese also speak a home dialect such as Cantonese.

ACTIVITY

World passport

Make a passport page and interview your classmates.

You will need

- Paper, colored pencils, a world map

Steps

1. Make a passport page with your photo or drawing, name, nationality and languages in Chinese.
2. Find China, America, England, Canada, Australia and Spain on a map; label each in characters.
3. Interview three people: 你是哪国人？你会说什么语？ Write their answers.
4. Report: 他是……人，他会说……

Tips

- Remember: 是 for being, 会 for being able to speak.

Check your work

- ☐ I can say my nationality and languages.
- ☐ I asked and answered three 吗 questions.

> **From history.** 中国 means Middle Kingdom: ancient China saw itself at the center of the world. The name 美国 means beautiful country; 美 was chosen for its sound, from the second syllable of America.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Make a question: 他会说英语。

▼ **Show solution**

1. Add 吗 at the end.
2. Keep the word order.

Answer: 他会说英语吗?

Example 2. Answer "No, I am Canadian."

▼ **Show solution**

1. No = 不是.
2. Canada = 加拿大.

Answer: 不是，我是加拿大人。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 中国人?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A Chinese person.

2. Easy Say "English language."

   ▼ **Show answer**

   英语.

3. Medium Translate: 你是哪国人?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   What country are you from?

4. Medium Make a question: 她是老师。

▼ **Show answer**

她是老师吗?

5. Hard Explain the difference between 中文, 汉语 and 普通话.

▼ **Show answer**

中文 Chinese, especially written; 汉语 the language of the Han Chinese; 普通话 the standard spoken form, Mandarin.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Adding 吗 to a question that already has 什么 or 哪. Use only one: 你是哪国人? not 你是哪国人吗?
- Answering 吗 questions with 对 every time. Use the verb: 是, 不是, 会, 不会.

CHARACTER STUDY: COUNTRIES AND LANGUAGES

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
中	zhōng	middle	4	A line through the center of a box
国	guó	country	8	A jade treasure 玉 inside borders 口
美	měi	beautiful	9	A big 大 sheep 羊: plenty and beauty
英	yīng	hero; England	8	⺾ grass on top: a flower, the best
语	yǔ	language	9	讠 speech radical + 吾
文	wén	writing	4	Crossed lines, like a pattern
是	shì	to be	9	日 sun over 正 right: it is so
吗	ma	question word	6	口 mouth + 马 for the sound

> **Make it a game · Who am I?.** Each player secretly picks a nationality. The others ask 吗 questions (你是英国人吗？) until someone guesses.

> **Scripture.** “O praise the LORD, all ye nations: praise him, all ye people.” (Psalm 117:1, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 万国啊，你们都当赞美耶和华！万民哪，你们都当颂赞他！
> >
> > *Wàn guó a, nǐ men dōu dāng zàn měi Yēhéhuá! Wàn mín na, nǐ men dōu dāng sòng zàn tā!*
>
> Every nation is called to praise God.

UNIT 2 · WHO I AM: COUNTRIES, FAMILY AND AGE · LESSON 2.2 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

2.2 我家有五口人: Family, 有 and 的

OBJECTIVES

- Name family members: 爸爸 妈妈 哥哥 姐姐 弟弟 妹妹 爷爷 奶奶.
- Use 有 and 没有, and count family with 口 and 个.
- Show possession with 的: 我的妈妈, 我妈妈.

> **Warm-up.** How many people live in your home? Who is the oldest? In Chinese there is no one word for brother or sister: you must say whether the brother is older or younger. Why might that matter?

WATCH

Chinese Speaking Practice: Talking About Your Family

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:10

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then describe your own family aloud.

Note: ChineseClass101: talking about your family.

BACKUP VIDEO

Mandarin Chinese Lesson with Yangyang - Grammar Lesson 5 (没-méi)

Yoyo Chinese · 3:26

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oMaE2w7C5qI

Yoyo Chinese: 没 and the negative of 有.

KEY TERMS

jiā
家 **jiā**

Family; home.

yǒu
有 **yǒu**

To have; there is.

méiyǒu
没有 **méiyǒu**

Not have; there is not.

de
的 **de**

Possessive particle (’s, of).

liǎng
两 **liǎng**

Two (before a measure word).

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.

家

jiā

jyah (high)

noun

family; home

有

yǒu

yo (dipping)

verb

to have

哥哥

gēge

GUH-guh

noun

older brother

妹妹

mèimei

MAY-may

noun

younger sister

谁

shéi

shay (rising)

pronoun · traditional **誰**

who

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Chinese family words tell age and side of the family: 哥哥 older brother, 弟弟 younger brother, 姐姐 older sister, 妹妹 younger sister; 爷爷 and 奶奶 are the father's parents, 外公 and 外婆 the mother's. Children address relatives by these titles, not by name.

How Chinese works. 有 means have: 我有一个哥哥. Its negative is always 没有, never 不有: 我没有妹妹. Count people with 个 (两个弟弟), and count family members with 口: 我家有五口人, my family has five mouths (people). Before a measure word, two is 两: 两个, not 二个.

的. 的 shows possession: 我的书 my book, 老师的名字 the teacher's name. With close relationships 的 is often dropped: 我妈妈, 我家. 谁 is who: 他是谁？ 他是我哥哥.

PICTURE STUDY



Children at Play in an Autumn Courtyard, Su Hanchen, 12th century (Song dynasty) · Ink and color on silk, hanging scroll · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Su Hanchen was a court painter of the Song dynasty, famous for pictures of children. Here an older sister (姐姐) and her younger brother (弟弟) play a game in the family garden. In a traditional Chinese household several generations lived together around courtyards like this one, and children were taught to respect their elders: 孝 (filial respect) was the first of the virtues.

Look closely

- Who looks older, the girl or the boy? What would he call her?
- Find the game pieces.
- What season is it? How can you tell?
- Find the tall garden rock.

Talk about it

1. What does this painting show about family life in the Song dynasty?
2. How do you show respect to older people in your family?

ACTIVITY

Family tree in Chinese

Draw your family tree and present it.

You will need

- Poster paper, photographs or drawings, markers

Steps

1. Draw three generations: grandparents, parents, and you with your brothers and sisters.
2. Label each person in characters with the Chinese family title: 爷爷, 外婆, 哥哥....
3. Write three sentences: 我家有.....口人。我有.....。我没有.....
4. Present it: point and say 这是我的.....

Tips

- If you have no brothers or sisters, say 我没有兄弟姐妹.

Check your work

☐ I labeled three generations in characters.

☐ I used 有, 没有 and 的 correctly.

> **From history.** For about thirty-five years (1980–2015) most Chinese families were limited by law to one child, so many young Chinese today have no brothers or sisters, and words like 哥哥 are often used for cousins.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I have two younger sisters.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Two before a measure word = 两.
2. Younger sister = 妹妹.

Answer: 我有两个妹妹。

Example 2. Make it negative: 我有哥哥。

▼ **Show solution**

1. The negative of 有 is 没有.

Answer: 我没有哥哥。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 姐姐?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Older sister.

2. Easy Say “my dad.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我爸爸 (or 我的爸爸).

3. Medium Translate: 你家有几口人?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   How many people are in your family?

4. Medium Correct the mistake: 我不有弟弟。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我没有弟弟。

5. Hard Describe a family of five in two sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 他家有五口人。他有爸爸、妈妈、一个姐姐和一个弟弟。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 不有. The negative of 有 is always 没有.
- Saying 二个. Before a measure word use 两: 两个人.

CHARACTER STUDY: FAMILY

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
家	jiā	family, home	10	宀 roof over 豕 pig: a home with animals
有	yǒu	to have	6	A hand holding 月 meat
没	méi	not (have)	7	氵 water: sunk, gone
爸	bà	dad	8	父 father on top + 巴 for the sound
妈	mā	mom	6	女 woman + 马 for the sound
哥	gē	older brother	10	Two 可 stacked
弟	dì	younger brother	7	A cord wound in order: the one who comes after
的	de	possessive	8	白 white + 勺 spoon

Make it a game · Family riddles. Ask riddles: 我爸爸的妈妈是谁？ (奶奶!) 我妈妈的爸爸是谁？ (外公!) The first to answer scores.

Scripture. “Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.” (Exodus 20:12, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 当孝敬父母
>
> *Dāng xiào jìng fù mǔ*

The fifth commandment: 孝敬父母, honor your father and mother.

UNIT 2 · WHO I AM: COUNTRIES, FAMILY AND AGE · LESSON 2.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

2.3 你今年多大: Age, Birthdays and Jobs

OBJECTIVES

- Ask and say age: 你几岁？你多大？我今年十五岁.
- Say months and birthdays: 我的生日是九月十号.
- Name jobs: 医生, 老师, 学生, 工程师, 农民, 牧师.

> **Warm-up.** When is your birthday? In China the traditional birthday food is long noodles (长寿面). What do you eat on your birthday?

WATCH

Chinese Listening Practice - Talking About your Age in Chinese

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:44

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i6TIe6ANC4M

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; write down each age and job you hear.

Note: ChineseClass101: listening practice, talking about your age.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Jobs

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:05

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDVc1wwhmXQ

ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words, jobs.

KEY TERMS

suì
岁 suì

Years of age.

duō dà
多大 duō dà

How old (to a teen or adult).

shēng rì
生日 shēngrì

Birthday.

yuè
月 yuè

Month; moon.

gōngzuò

工作 **gōngzuò**

Work, job; to work.

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.

岁

suì

sway (falling)

measure · traditional 歲

years of age

生日

shēngrì

shung-RRR

noun

birthday

医生

yīshēng

yee-SHUNG

noun · traditional 醫生

doctor

学生

xuésheng

shweh-shung

noun · traditional 學生

student

工作

gōngzuò

gong-DZWOH

noun, verb

work; to work

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Ask a child 你几岁？ (how many years, expecting a small number), a teen or adult 你多大？, and an older person, politely, 您多大年纪？ Answer 我今年十五岁 (this year I am fifteen). 是 is usually left out with ages.

How Chinese works. Months are numbered: 一月 January, 二月 February … 十二月 December. Days are 号 in speech (日 in writing). Chinese goes from big to small: year, month, day: 二〇二六年十月十八号. Birthday: 我的生日是三月八号. 生日快乐！ is Happy birthday!

Jobs. 你做什么工作？ (What work do you do?) 我是医生 (I am a doctor). Jobs: 老师 teacher, 学生 student, 医生 doctor, 护士 nurse, 工程师 engineer, 农民 farmer, 商人 businessman, 牧师 pastor. 在 + place + 工作 says where: 我妈妈在医院工作.

ACTIVITY

Birthday calendar

Make a class or family birthday calendar in Chinese.

You will need

- Paper, a ruler, markers

Steps

1. Make a grid of the twelve months, each labeled in characters.
2. Ask six people their birthday and age in Chinese; write each name on the right day.
3. Add each person's job: 他是.....
4. Report: 我爸爸的生日是.....，他今年.....岁，他是.....

Tips

- Big to small: month, then day.

Check your work

- ☐ I asked six people their birthday in Chinese.
- ☐ I wrote all twelve months.

> **From history.** Traditionally a Chinese baby was counted one year old at birth and everyone gained a year at New Year (虚岁); today the Western count (周岁) is used for official ages.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “My birthday is December 25.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. December = 十二月.
2. 25 = 二十五号.

Answer: 我的生日是十二月二十五号。

Example 2. Ask your teacher’s age politely.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Polite you = 您.
2. Age of an older person = 年纪.

Answer: 您多大年纪?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 生日?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Birthday.

2. Easy Say “July.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   七月.

3. Medium Translate: 他今年十六岁。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   He is sixteen this year.

4. Medium Ask “What work do you do?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你做什么工作?

5. Hard Write the date October 1, 2026 in Chinese order.

▼ **Show answer**

二〇二六年十月一号 (日).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 我是十五岁. With age, 是 is usually dropped: 我十五岁.
- Putting the day before the month. Chinese goes big to small: 三月八号.

CHARACTER STUDY: AGE AND DATES

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
年	nián	year	6	A man carrying grain: the harvest year
月	yuè	month, moon	4	A crescent moon
日	rì	day, sun	4	The sun with a spot in it
号	hào	day (of month); number	5	口 + 丂
岁	suì	years of age	6	山 mountain over 夕: the years pile up
生	shēng	to be born; life	5	A plant sprouting from the ground
多	duō	many	6	Two 夕 evenings: many days
工	gōng	work	3	A builder's square

> **Make it a game · Age line.** Each player gets a card with a made-up age and birthday. Without English, ask each other and line up from youngest to oldest.

> **Scripture.** “I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well.” (Psalm 139:14, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 我要称谢你，因我受造，奇妙可畏
> >
> > *Wǒ yào chēng xiè nǐ, yīn wǒ shòu zào, qí miào kě wèi*
>
> Every person is made by God, fearfully and wonderfully.

UNIT 3

Time: Hours, Days and the Daily Routine

Lesson 3.1 teaches telling time, morning and afternoon, with Su Song’s great water clock.

Lesson 3.2 teaches the days of the week, today, tomorrow and yesterday, and making a schedule.

Lesson 3.3 teaches the daily routine and the golden rule of Chinese word order: who, when, where, does what.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can ask and tell the time.
- ☐ I can name the days of the week and say today’s date.
- ☐ I can describe my day in order with times.
- ☐ I put time words before the verb.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	**现在几点: Telling Time**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
3.2	**今天星期几: Days, Weeks and Dates**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
3.3	**我七点起床: The Daily Routine and Word Order**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 3 test

Unit 3 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. 5 pts

   Oral: The parent points to times on a clock (3:00, 7:30, 9:15, 11:45); the student says each in Chinese.

2. 5 pts

   Oral: Describe your Monday from getting up to going to bed, with times.

3. 5 pts

   Translate: 现在几点？现在下午两点十分。

4. 5 pts

   Write in Chinese: Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday.

5. 5 pts

   Translate: 今天几月几号？今天十月十八号，星期天。

6. 5 pts

   Put in order: 吃午饭 / 我 / 十二点 / 每天.

7. 5 pts

   What is the golden rule of Chinese word order?

8. 5 pts

   Say yesterday, today, tomorrow; last week, this week, next week.

9. 5 pts

   What did Su Song build, and when?

10. 5 pts

    Write Psalm 118:24 in English, and the Chinese for “this is the day.”

ANSWER KEY

1. 三点, 七点半, 九点一刻 (九点十五分), 十一点三刻 (十一点四十五分).
2. For example: 我星期一早上六点半起床，七点吃早饭，八点上课……晚上十点睡觉。
3. What time is it now? It is 2:10 in the afternoon.
4. 星期三, 星期六, 星期天 (星期日).
5. What is today's date? Today is October 18, Sunday.
6. 我每天十二点吃午饭。
7. Who + when + where + does what: time (and place) words go before the verb.
8. 昨天, 今天, 明天; 上个星期, 这个星期, 下个星期.
9. A great astronomical clock tower driven by a water wheel, finished in 1092 in Kaifeng.
10. This is the day which the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it. 这是耶和华所定的日子.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A DAY IN MY LIFE

Make a comic strip or a short illustrated booklet of one day in your life, with eight frames from getting up to going to bed. Under each frame, write a sentence in Chinese with the time before the verb. Read it aloud to the family, and end with Lamentations 3:23 in Chinese.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student reads the whole day aloud with clear times.
Characters	Eight sentences are written in characters, time before verb.
Using it	The times and days are correct and in order.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

3.1 现在几点: Telling Time

OBJECTIVES

- Ask and tell the time: 现在几点？ 三点十分.
- Use 半, 一刻, 三刻 and 差.
- Say parts of the day: 早上, 上午, 中午, 下午, 晚上.

> **Warm-up.** How did people tell time before clocks? Make a list: the sun, candles, sand, water.... China built one of the greatest water clocks in history. Look at it in the picture.

WATCH

Chinese Listening Practice - What Time is it Now in China?

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:08

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7zEUhAXr3b8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; draw the clock times you hear.

Note: ChineseClass101: listening practice, what time is it now?

BACKUP VIDEO

Ask a Chinese Teacher - Does Chinese Time Have AM and PM?

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:02

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6hCnI0cBj54

ChineseClass101: Ask a Chinese Teacher, does Chinese time have a.m. and p.m.?

KEY TERMS

diǎn
点 diǎn
O’clock (hour).

fēn
分 fēn
Minute.

bàn
半 **bàn**

Half.

kè
刻 **kè**

Quarter hour.

xiàn zài
现在 **xiànzài**

Now.

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)
measure · traditional 點
o'clock

分
fēn
fun (high)
measure
minute

半
bàn
bahn (falling)
number
half

现在
xiànzài
shyen-DZAI
noun · traditional 現在
now

下午
xiàwǔ
shyah-WOO
noun
afternoon

CORE IDEAS

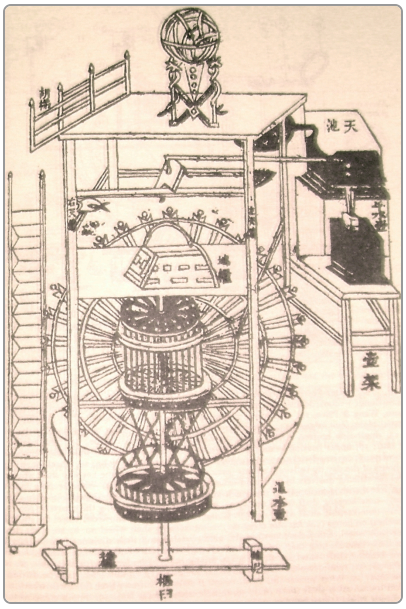
The big idea. 现在几点？ What time is it now? Answer with number + 点 (+ minutes + 分): 三点 3:00; 三点十分 3:10; 三点半 3:30; 三点一刻 3:15; 三点三刻 3:45. 两点 is 2:00

(not 二点). For minutes before the hour, 差: 差五分四点 is five to four.

How Chinese works. Chinese uses part-of-day words instead of a.m. and p.m., and they come first: 早上七点 7 a.m., 上午十点 10 a.m., 中午十二点 noon, 下午三点 3 p.m., 晚上八点 8 p.m. The order is big to small, as with dates: 明天下午三点半 tomorrow at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Say it out loud. 几点了？ (What time is it already?) 快八点了 (It is almost eight.) 我们几点上课？ (What time do we start class?) 九点。 Trains, stations and schedules in China use the 24-hour clock: 十四点 is 2 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 (苏颂, 1020–1101) was a scholar, official and engineer of the Song dynasty. In 1092 he finished an astronomical clock tower about twelve meters tall in the capital, Kaifeng. A great water wheel turned a step at a time, driving a bronze armillary sphere on top for observing the stars and wooden figures that appeared in windows to ring bells and strike drums at each hour. He wrote a book with detailed drawings so that it could be built again; this is one of them.

Look closely

- Find the great wheel. What made it turn?
- Find the armillary sphere on the roof.
- Where would the figures appear to tell the hour?
- How many floors does the tower have?

Talk about it

1. Why would an emperor want a clock that followed the stars?
2. What does Su Song's book show about the value of writing down knowledge?

ACTIVITY

Paper clock

Build a clock and quiz each other.

You will need

- A paper plate, a brass fastener, card for the hands, a marker

Steps

1. Make a clock face and write the numbers 一 to 十二 in characters.
2. Attach the hands with the fastener.
3. Set a time; your partner says it in Chinese with a part-of-day word.
4. Make a list of five times you do things each day: 我早上六点半.....

Tips

- Say 两点, not 二点.

Check your work

☐ I made a clock with Chinese numbers.

☐ I said ten times correctly.

> **From history.** Su Song's clock used an escapement, a device that lets a wheel move one step at a time. Clockmakers in Europe developed the mechanical escapement independently about two centuries later.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 4:30 p.m.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Afternoon = 下午, first.
2. 4:30 = 四点半.

Answer: 下午四点半.

Example 2. Say 7:45 two ways.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 45 minutes = 四十五分 or 三刻.
2. Or fifteen to eight: 差一刻八点.

Answer: 七点四十五分 / 七点三刻 (差一刻八点).

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 现在?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Now.

2. Easy Say 2:00.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   两点.

3. Medium Translate: 现在上午十点一刻。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   It is now 10:15 a.m.

4. Medium Say 9:30 in the evening.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   晚上九点半.

5. Hard Write 5:55 with 差.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   差五分六点.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 二点 for 2:00. Use 两点.
- Putting 下午 after the time. Part of day comes first: 下午三点.

CHARACTER STUDY: TIME

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
点	diǎn	o'clock; dot	9	灬 four dots of fire at the bottom
分	fēn	minute; to divide	4	八 dividing + 刀 knife
半	bàn	half	5	A line cut through the middle
现	xiàn	now; appear	8	王 jade + 见 see
在	zài	at; to be in	6	A plant 才 in the ground 土
上	shàng	up; before	3	A mark above the line
下	xià	down; after	3	A mark below the line
午	wǔ	noon	4	Like 牛 without the top: the noon hour

> **Make it a game · Clock race.** The caller says a time in Chinese; two players race to set their paper clocks. The first correct clock scores.

> **Scripture.** "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:" (Ecclesiastes 3:1, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 凡事都有定期，天下万务都有定时。
> >
> > *Fán shì dōu yǒu dìng qī, tiān xià wàn wù dōu yǒu dìng shí.*
>
> God has set a right time for everything.

UNIT 3 · TIME: HOURS, DAYS AND THE DAILY ROUTINE · LESSON 3.2 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

3.2 今天星期几: Days, Weeks and Dates

OBJECTIVES

- Name the days of the week: 星期一 to 星期天.
- Use 今天, 明天, 昨天, 上个星期, 下个星期.
- Ask and give the date and day: 今天几月几号？ 星期几?

> **Warm-up.** Which day of the week is your favorite, and why? Which day is special for Christians, and why?

WATCH

Chinese Listening Practice - Talking About Your Schedule in Chinese

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:57

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; write the days you hear in order.

Note: ChineseClass101: listening practice, talking about your schedule.

BACKUP VIDEO

What Day Is It Today? (今天是星期几？) | Learning Songs 2 | Chinese | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 0:56

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

Little Fox Chinese: song, What Day Is It Today?

KEY TERMS

xīng qī
星期 **xīngqī**
Week; 星期一 Monday.

jīn tiān
今天 **jīntiān**
Today.

míngtiān
明 天 **míngtiān**
Tomorrow.

zuótiān
昨天 **zuótiān**
Yesterday.

lǐ bàitiān
礼拜天 **lǐbàitiān**

Sunday (worship day).

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.

星期
xīngqī
shing-CHEE
noun
week

今天
jīntiān
jin-TYEN
noun
today

明天
míngtiān
ming-TYEN
noun
tomorrow

昨天
zuótiān
dzwoh-TYEN
noun
yesterday

礼拜
lǐbài
lee-BYE
noun · traditional 禮拜
worship; week

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. The days of the week are numbered: 星期一 Monday, 星期二 Tuesday … 星期六 Saturday. Sunday is 星期天 or 星期日, and many people, especially Christians, also say 礼拜天 (worship day), because 礼拜 means worship: Sunday is the Lord's day.

How Chinese works. Ask with 几: 今天星期几？ 今天星期五。 今天几月几号？ 今天十月十八号. Weeks and months use 上 (last) and 下 (next): 上个星期, 这个星期, 下个星期; 上个月, 下个月. Days: 前天, 昨天, 今天, 明天, 后天.

Say it out loud. 你星期几有中文课？ (On which day do you have Chinese class?) 星期二和星期四. 我们星期天去教会 (We go to church on Sunday). The time word stays before the verb.

ACTIVITY

My week planner

Make a planner for the week in Chinese.

You will need

- Paper, ruler, markers

Steps

1. Make seven columns headed 星期一 … 星期天.
2. In each, write one thing you do that day, with the time: 下午四点踢足球.
3. Ask a partner: 你星期几……？ and compare planners.
4. Write today's full date in Chinese at the top.

Tips

- Remember 星期天 or 礼拜天 for Sunday, not 星期七.

Check your work

- ☐ I wrote all seven days.
- ☐ I asked and answered five 星期几 questions.

> **From history.** The seven-day week came to China with Western missionaries and calendars and became official in the early twentieth century, when the Republic of China adopted the Western calendar in 1912.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. If today is Friday, what is tomorrow?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Friday = 星期五.
2. The next day is Saturday.

Answer: 明天星期六。

Example 2. Say “I go to church on Sunday morning.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Sunday morning = 星期天上午.
2. Time before verb.

Answer: 我星期天上午去教会。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 星期三?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wednesday.

2. Easy Say “tomorrow.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   明天.

3. Medium Translate: 昨天是星期几?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   What day was yesterday?

4. Medium Say “next week.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   下个星期.

5. Hard Write today's full date and day in Chinese.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: 二〇二六年十月十八号，星期天.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 星期七 for Sunday. Sunday is 星期天 or 星期日.
- Confusing 上 and 下. 上个星期 is last week; 下个星期 is next week.

CHARACTER STUDY: DAYS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
星	xīng	star	9	日 sun over 生
期	qī	period	12	其 + 月 moon: a set time
今	jīn	now, today	4	A roof over a mark: the present
天	tiān	day, sky	4	A big person 大 under the sky line
明	míng	bright; next	8	日 sun + 月 moon
昨	zuó	yesterday	9	日 + 乍
礼	lǐ	rite, courtesy	5	礻 spirit radical: worship
周	zhōu	week; around	8	A border around a field

> **Make it a game · Day dash.** The caller says 今天星期二，后天星期几？ or 昨天星期六，明天星期几？ The first correct answer scores.

> **Scripture.** “This is the day which the LORD hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.” (Psalm 118:24, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 这是耶和华所定的日子，我们在其中要高兴欢喜！
>
> *Zhè shì Yēhéhuá suǒ dìng de rì zi, wǒ men zài qí zhōng yào gāo xìng huān xǐ!*
>
> Every day is a gift from God; let us rejoice in it.

UNIT 3 · TIME: HOURS, DAYS AND THE DAILY ROUTINE · LESSON 3.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

3.3 我七点起床: The Daily Routine and Word Order

OBJECTIVES

- Describe a daily routine: 起床, 吃早饭, 上学, 下课, 回家, 做作业, 睡觉.
- Follow the golden rule: who + when + where + does what.
- Use 先……然后…… and 每天.

> **Warm-up.** Write your schedule for a normal school day in English, from waking up to bedtime. You will turn it into Chinese by the end of the week.

WATCH

Chinese Grammar Lesson | The Golden Rule of Chinese Word Order | Yoyo Chinese

Yoyo Chinese · 3:55

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fFYObYJG1k

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then reorder five scrambled sentences.

Note: Yoyo Chinese: the golden rule of Chinese word order.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese with Video - Daily Activities

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ON_eB_P1IV8

ChineseClass101: daily activities.

KEY TERMS

qǐ chuáng
起 床 **qǐchuáng**

To get up.

shuìjiào
睡觉 **shuìjiào**

To go to bed, sleep.

zǎo fàn
早饭 **zǎofàn**

Breakfast.

měitiān
每天 **měitiān**

Every day.

ránhòu
然后 **ránhòu**

Then, after that.

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

to get up

睡觉

shuìjiào

shway-JYOW

verb · traditional 睡覺

to sleep, go to bed

早饭

zǎofàn

dzow-FAHN

noun · traditional 早飯

breakfast

每天

měitiān

may-TYEN

adverb

every day

然后

ránhòu

rahn-HOH

conjunction · traditional 然後

then

CORE IDEAS

The golden rule. A Chinese sentence runs: who + when + where + does what. 我每天七点在家吃早饭: I every day at seven at home eat breakfast. English puts time and place at the end; Chinese puts them before the verb.

How Chinese works. Meals: 早饭 breakfast, 午饭 lunch, 晚饭 dinner. School: 上学 go to school, 上课 start class, 下课 end class, 放学 school lets out, 做作业 do homework. Order: 先……然后……最后 first … then … finally: 我先洗脸，然后吃早饭.

Say it out loud. 你每天几点起床？ 我六点半起床. 你几点睡觉？ 晚上十点. Chinese families often eat dinner together, and students in China have long school days, often from about 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., with a rest after lunch.

ACTIVITY

Routine comic

Draw your routine and narrate it.

You will need

- Paper folded into eight panels, pencils

Steps

1. Draw eight panels of your day.
2. Under each, write a sentence: who + when + (where) + does what.
3. Use 先, 然后 and 最后 to link three of them.
4. Narrate it aloud to the family, pointing to each panel.

Tips

- Time before the verb, every time.

Check your work

- ☐ I wrote eight sentences in the right order.
- ☐ I linked them with 先, 然后, 最后.

> **From history.** In ancient China the night was divided into five watches (更), announced by watchmen who walked the streets beating a drum or gong.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Put in order: 睡觉 / 晚上十点 / 我.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Who: 我.
2. When: 晚上十点.
3. Does what: 睡觉.

Answer: 我晚上十点睡觉。

Example 2. Say “First I do homework, then I eat dinner.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. First = 先, then = 然后.
2. Homework = 做作业.

Answer: 我先做作业，然后吃晚饭。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 起床?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To get up.

2. Easy Say “dinner.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   晚饭.

3. Medium Translate: 我每天七点半上学。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   I go to school at 7:30 every day.

4. Medium Correct: 我吃午饭十二点。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我十二点吃午饭。

5. Hard Write three sentences about your morning with 先, 然后, 最后.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我先起床，然后洗脸，最后吃早饭。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting time at the end as in English. Time goes before the verb.
- Saying 睡觉 when you mean fall asleep exactly; it means go to bed or sleep, which is usually what you want.

CHARACTER STUDY: ROUTINE

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
起	qǐ	to rise	10	走 walk + 己 self
床	chuáng	bed	7	广 roof + 木 wood
早	zǎo	early, morning	6	日 sun over 十: the sun just up
晚	wǎn	late, evening	11	日 sun + 免
吃	chī	to eat	6	口 mouth + 乞
饭	fàn	meal, rice	7	饣 food radical + 反
每	měi	every	7	A mother 母 under a sprout
后	hòu	after, behind	6	Like a person bending behind

Make it a game · Sentence scramble. Write each word of five routine sentences on its own card. Teams race to put each sentence in Chinese order.

Scripture. “They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness.” (Lamentations 3:23, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 每早晨，这都是新的；你的诚实极其广大！

Měi zǎo chén, zhè dōu shì xīn de; nǐ de chéng shí jí qí guǎng dà!

God’s faithfulness is new every morning.

Food: Eating, Ordering and the Table

Lesson 4.1 teaches foods and drinks, 想 and 要, and the regions of Chinese cooking, with the Qingming scroll.

Lesson 4.2 teaches ordering in a restaurant: measure words for food, 请, 来 and 买单.

Lesson 4.3 teaches chopsticks, bowls and table manners, and how Chinese Christians give thanks before a meal.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say what I want to eat and drink with 想 and 要.
- ☐ I can order a meal and ask for the bill.
- ☐ I can use measure words for food: 碗, 杯, 盘, 个.
- ☐ I can describe Chinese table manners and say a short grace.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**我想吃饺子: Food, Drink, 想 and 要**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
4.2	**服务员，点菜: Ordering at a Restaurant**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
4.3	**用筷子: At the Table, Manners and Grace**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 4 test

Unit 4 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. 5 pts

   Oral: Role-play ordering a meal: greet the waiter, order two dishes, a drink and rice, and ask for the bill.

2. 5 pts

   Oral: Say a short grace before a meal in Chinese.

3. 5 pts

   Translate: 你想喝什么？我想喝茶。

4. 5 pts

   Give the measure word: a bowl of rice, a cup of water, a plate of dumplings.

5. 5 pts

   What is the difference between 想 and 要?

6. 5 pts

   Translate: 太好吃了!

7. 5 pts

   Name two dishes from the north and two from the south of China.

8. 5 pts

   Name two chopstick manners.

9. 5 pts

   How do you call a waiter and ask for the bill?

10. 5 pts

    Write Matthew 6:11 in English and the Chinese for daily bread.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 服务员！我要一个宫保鸡丁、一盘青菜、两碗米饭和一杯茶。.....买单！
2. For example: 天父，谢谢你赐给我们饮食。奉耶稣的名祷告，阿们。
3. What would you like to drink? I would like to drink tea.
4. 一碗米饭, 一杯水, 一盘饺子.
5. 想 would like to, feel like (softer); 要 want, will have (firmer, used when ordering).
6. It is delicious!
7. North: 饺子 dumplings, 面条 noodles, 包子 buns; south: 米饭 rice, 点心 dim sum; Sichuan 麻婆豆腐 (any accurate pairs).
8. Never stand chopsticks upright in rice; do not point or tap with them; lift the bowl to your mouth; serve others with serving chopsticks.
9. 服务员！ 买单 (or 结账).
10. Give us this day our daily bread. 我们日用的饮食.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A CHINESE MENU

Design a menu for a Chinese restaurant with at least eight dishes, drinks and prices, in characters with pinyin and English. Then serve a simple Chinese dish at home (fried rice, dumplings or noodles), set the table with chopsticks, say grace in Chinese, and take orders from your family in Chinese.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student takes orders and says grace in Chinese with clear tones.
Characters	Dishes, measure words and prices are written correctly.
Using it	The meal, the table and the manners follow Chinese custom.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

4.1 我想吃饺子: Food, Drink, 想 and 要

OBJECTIVES

- Name foods and drinks: 米饭, 面条, 饺子, 包子, 茶, 水, 果汁.
- Say wants with 想 and 要, and likes with 喜欢.
- Describe taste: 好吃, 好喝, 辣, 甜.

> **Warm-up.** What Chinese food have you eaten? Is it the same as food in China? Most Chinese restaurants abroad serve dishes changed to suit local tastes.

WATCH

Learn the Top 10 Chinese Foods

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 6:04

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3R8MOddWr4E

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; list every food word you hear.

Note: ChineseClass101: the top ten Chinese foods.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Listening Practice - Choosing a Drink in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D8nHPnJAHt0

ChineseClass101: listening practice, choosing a drink.

KEY TERMS

chī
吃 chī

To eat.

hē
喝 hē

To drink.

xiǎng
想 xiǎng

Would like to; to think, miss.

yào
要 yào

To want; will.

hǎo chī
好吃 hǎochī

Delicious (food).

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.

吃

chī

chrr (high)

verb

to eat

喝

hē

huh (high)

verb

to drink

想

xiǎng

shyahng (dipping)

verb

would like to

饺子

jiǎozi

JYOW-dzuh

noun · traditional 餃子

dumplings

好吃

hǎochī

how-CHRR

adjective

delicious

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 吃 eat and 喝 drink take their food directly: 吃米饭, 喝茶. 想 + verb is would like to: 我想吃饺子. 要 + noun or verb is want: 我要一杯水. 喜欢 is like: 我喜欢

吃面条.

How Chinese works. 好 + verb makes an adjective: 好吃 delicious (good to eat), 好喝 good to drink, 好看 good-looking. Tastes: 甜 sweet, 酸 sour, 苦 bitter, 辣 spicy, 咸 salty. Ask with 吗 or with 什么: 你想吃什么?

Chinese food. China is huge, and its cooking changes from region to region. The north grows wheat, so it eats noodles, dumplings (饺子) and steamed buns (包子); the south grows rice. Sichuan food is spicy with peppercorns that make the tongue tingle; Cantonese food from Guangdong includes dim sum (点心). Hot tea is the everyday drink.

PICTURE STUDY



Along the River During the Qingming Festival (detail), Zhang Zeduan, early 12th century (Song dynasty) · Ink and light color on silk, handscroll (detail) · Palace Museum, Beijing

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Zhang Zeduan painted the busy capital of the Song dynasty, Kaifeng, on a scroll more than five meters long, with over eight hundred people. Along the river and on this Rainbow Bridge are food stalls, teahouses and restaurants, where travelers stopped for tea, noodles and snacks. Song cities were among the largest in the world, and eating out was already part of city life nine hundred years ago.

Look closely

- Find the stalls on the bridge. What might they sell?
- Find people carrying loads.
- What is happening with the big boat?
- Find a teahouse or restaurant by the river.

Talk about it

1. What does the painting tell us about life in a Song city?
2. Why do busy places like bridges attract food sellers?

ACTIVITY

Food survey

Find out what your family likes.

You will need

- Paper, a pencil

Steps

1. Make a chart of ten foods and drinks in characters and pinyin.
2. Ask five people: 你喜欢吃……吗？ 你想喝什么?
3. Mark their answers and count.
4. Report: 三个人喜欢吃饺子. 没有人喜欢喝咖啡.

Tips

- Use 吃 for food and 喝 for drinks and soup.

Check your work

☐ I asked five people about ten foods.

☐ I reported the results in Chinese.

> **From history.** Tea drinking spread across China in the Tang dynasty; Lu Yu's Classic of Tea (茶经), written about 760, is the oldest book about tea in the world.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "I would like to eat noodles."

▼ **Show solution**

1. Would like = 想.
2. Noodles = 面条.

Answer: 我想吃面条。

Example 2. Ask “Do you like spicy food?”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Like = 喜欢; spicy = 辣.
2. Add 吗.

Answer: 你喜欢吃辣的吗?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 饺子?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Dumplings.

2. Easy Say “to drink tea.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   喝茶.

3. Medium Translate: 我不想吃米饭。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   I do not want to eat rice.

4. Medium What does 好喝 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Good to drink, tasty (of a drink).

5. Hard Explain why northern Chinese eat more noodles and southerners more rice.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The north grows wheat; the warm, wet south grows rice.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 吃水 or 吃汤. Drinks take 喝, and so does soup: 喝汤.
- Saying 我想要 for everything. When ordering, 我要 is natural; 我想 is softer.

CHARACTER STUDY: FOOD

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
米	mǐ	rice (grain)	6	Grains scattered around a cross
面	miàn	noodles; face	9	A face in a frame
茶	chá	tea	9	艹 plant over a person among trees
水	shuǐ	water	4	A stream with splashes
喝	hē	to drink	12	口 mouth + 曷
想	xiǎng	to want; think	13	相 + 心 heart: thinking with the heart
要	yào	to want	9	覀 over 女
菜	cài	dish; vegetable	11	艹 plant on top

Make it a game · Hungry chain. Player one: 我想吃饺子. Player two: 我想吃饺子和面条. Each adds a food; forgetting one means you are out.

Scripture. “Give us this day our daily bread.” (Matthew 6:11, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 我们日用的饮食，今日赐给我们。

Wǒ men rì yòng de yǐn shí, jīn rì cì gěi wǒ men.

Every meal is God’s gift; Jesus taught us to ask for it.

4.2 服务员，点菜: Ordering at a Restaurant

OBJECTIVES

- Call the waiter, order and ask for the bill: 服务员, 点菜, 买单.
- Use measure words for food: 碗, 杯, 盘, 瓶, 个.
- Order politely with 请 and 来.

> **Warm-up.** In a Chinese restaurant, dishes are usually shared from the middle of the table. How is that different from ordering in your country? What would you order for a table of six?

WATCH

Chinese Speaking Practice: Ordering at a Restaurant

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:44

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wLtc-sW8GTs

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then role-play the order.

Note: ChineseClass101: speaking practice, ordering at a restaurant.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese | Listening Practice - Ordering Lunch at a Restaurant in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:43

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wqptSpcM6U

ChineseClass101: listening practice, ordering lunch.

KEY TERMS

fú wùyuán
服务员 **fúwùyuán**

Waiter, waitress.

diǎn cài
点菜 **diǎn cài**

To order dishes.

cài dān
菜单 **càidān**

Menu.

mǎidān
买单 **mǎidān**

The bill, please; to pay.

wǎn

碗 **wǎn**

Bowl (and its measure word).

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.

服务员

fúwùyuán

foo-woo-YWEN

noun · traditional 服務員

waiter

菜单

càidān

tsai-DAHN

noun · traditional 菜單

menu

买单

mǎidān

my-DAHN

verb · traditional 買單

to pay the bill

碗

wǎn

wahn (dipping)

noun, measure

bowl

杯

bēi

bay (high)

measure

cup of

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. In Chinese, a number cannot sit right next to a noun: a measure word goes between. 一碗米饭 a bowl of rice, 一杯茶 a cup of tea, 一盘饺子 a plate of dumplings, 一瓶水 a bottle of water, 一个包子 a bun. 个 is the general measure word.

How Chinese works. In a restaurant: 服务员！ (Waiter!) 请给我菜单 (Please give me the menu). 我们要点菜 (We would like to order). 来一个宫保鸡丁 (Bring a kung pao chicken): 来 is the casual word for bring in ordering. At the end: 买单！ or 结账！ (the bill).

Say it out loud. 你们要什么？ (What would you like?) 还要别的吗？ (Anything else?) 不要了，谢谢 (No more, thank you). 一共多少钱？ (How much altogether?) In China, the person who invites usually pays for everyone, and friends may argue politely over who gets to pay.

ACTIVITY

Restaurant role-play

Run a pretend Chinese restaurant.

You will need

- A menu you write, play money, plates and cups

Steps

1. Write a menu of eight dishes and four drinks with prices in characters.
2. One person is 服务员; the others are customers.
3. Order with measure words, ask 还要别的吗？, and pay with 买单.
4. Switch roles until everyone has been the waiter.

Tips

- Every number needs a measure word.

Check your work

- ☐ I ordered three items with the right measure words.
- ☐ I asked for the bill.

> **From history.** Kung pao chicken (宫保鸡丁) is named after Ding Baozhen, a Qing dynasty governor of Sichuan whose official title was 宫保 (palace guardian).

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Order two bowls of rice and a cup of tea.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Two before a measure word = 两.
2. Bowl = 碗; cup = 杯.

Answer: 我要两碗米饭和一杯茶。

Example 2. Answer the waiter: 还要别的吗？ “No more, thank you.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. 不要了 = no more.

Answer: 不要了，谢谢。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 菜单?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Menu.

2. Easy Give the measure word for a cup of water.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   杯: 一杯水.

3. Medium Translate: 服务员，买单！

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Waiter, the bill please!

4. Medium Say “a plate of dumplings.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一盘饺子.

5. Hard Write a four-line ordering dialogue.

▼ **Show answer**

A: 你们要什么？ B: 我们要一个麻婆豆腐和两碗米饭。 A: 还要别的吗？ B: 不要了，谢谢。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 一米饭. A measure word must come between: 一碗米饭.
- Using 二 before measure words: 两杯茶, not 二杯茶.

CHARACTER STUDY: ORDERING

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
请	qǐng	please; to invite	10	讠 speech + 青
点	diǎn	to order; o'clock	9	The same 点 as in telling time
单	dān	list; single	8	A sheet with a handle
碗	wǎn	bowl	13	石 stone + 宛
杯	bēi	cup	8	木 wood + 不
盘	pán	plate	11	皿 dish at the bottom
个	gè	general measure word	3	A person under a roof
来	lái	to come; bring	7	A wheat plant, borrowed for its sound

> **Make it a game · Measure word match.** Lay out cards with nouns (水, 米饭, 饺子, 包子, 茶). Players race to slap the right measure word card (杯, 碗, 盘, 个).

> **Scripture.** “Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.” (1 Corinthians 10:31, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 所以，你们或吃或喝，无论做什么，都要为荣耀　神而行。
> >
> > *Suǒ yǐ, nǐ men huò chī huò hē, wú lùn zuò shén me, dōu yào wèi róng yào Shén ér xíng.*
>
> Even eating and drinking can be done to the glory of God.

UNIT 4 · FOOD: EATING, ORDERING AND THE TABLE · LESSON 4.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

4.3 用筷子: At the Table, Manners and Grace

OBJECTIVES

- Name tableware: 筷子, 勺子, 碗, 盘子, 杯子.
- Describe Chinese table manners.
- Say a short grace in Chinese.

> **Warm-up.** Does your family say grace before meals? What do you say? Chinese Christians pray before meals too, often holding hands around a round table.

WATCH

Learn Chinese with Video - At the Table

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h6QBLYsXqu4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then practice with real chopsticks.

Note: ChineseClass101: at the table.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Tableware

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:19

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

ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words, tableware.

KEY TERMS

kuài zi
筷子 **kuàizi**

Chopsticks.

sháo zi
勺子 **sháozi**

Spoon.

dǎogào
祷告 **dǎogào**

To pray; prayer.

qǐngmànyòng
请慢用 **qǐng màn yòng**

Enjoy your meal (take your time).

ā men
阿们 **āmen**

Amen.

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.

筷子

kuàizi

KWAI-dzuh

noun

chopsticks

勺子

sháozi

SHAOW-dzuh

noun

spoon

祷告

dǎogào

dow-GOW

verb, noun · traditional 禱告

to pray; prayer

用

yòng

yong (falling)

verb

to use

阿们

āmen

AH-mun

word · traditional 阿們

amen

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Chinese families share dishes from the middle of a round table, each person with a bowl of rice and chopsticks. The host serves the guest first, often putting the best pieces into the guest's bowl. The meal begins when the eldest begins.

Manners. Hold the bottom chopstick still and move the top one like a pencil. Lift the rice bowl toward your mouth. Never stand chopsticks upright in rice, which looks like incense at a funeral; do not tap your bowl or point with chopsticks. Use serving chopsticks (公筷) for shared dishes. Say 请慢用 (enjoy), and to the cook, 太好吃了!

Grace. Chinese Christians thank God before meals: 天父，谢谢你赐给我们今天的饮食。奉耶稣的名祷告，阿们。 (Heavenly Father, thank you for giving us today's food. In Jesus' name we pray, amen.) 奉……的名 means in the name of.

ACTIVITY

Chopstick challenge and a family meal

Learn to use chopsticks and host a meal.

You will need

- Chopsticks, bowls, small objects (beans, cotton balls, peanuts), a simple Chinese dish

Steps

1. Practice the grip: bottom stick still, top stick moving.
2. Time yourself moving ten beans from one bowl to another; try to beat your time.
3. Set the table Chinese style and serve a simple dish.
4. Say grace in Chinese, serve the oldest first, and say 请慢用.

Tips

- Hold the chopsticks a third of the way from the top.

Check your work

☐ I moved ten beans with chopsticks.

☐ I said grace in Chinese at a meal.

> **From history.** Chopsticks have been used in China for more than three thousand years; the oldest bronze chopsticks were found in the Shang dynasty ruins at Anyang.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “Please use the serving chopsticks.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Please = 请; use = 用.
2. Serving chopsticks = 公筷.

Answer: 请用公筷。

Example 2. Thank God for food in Chinese.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Heavenly Father = 天父.
2. Give us = 赐给我们.

Answer: 天父，谢谢你赐给我们饮食。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 筷子?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Chopsticks.

2. Easy Say “spoon.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   勺子.

3. Medium Why should you not stand chopsticks in rice?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   It looks like incense sticks at a funeral offering.

4. Medium Translate: 请慢用。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Enjoy your meal.

5. Hard Write a three-sentence grace in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 天父，谢谢你赐给我们今天的饮食。求你祝福做饭的人。奉耶稣的名祷告，阿们。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 阿门 with the wrong character; both 阿们 and 阿门 are used, and 们 is the Union Version’s.
- Pointing with chopsticks while talking. Put them down on the rest or across the bowl.

CHARACTER STUDY: THE TABLE

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
筷	kuài	chopstick	13	⺮ bamboo + 快 quick
用	yòng	to use	5	A bucket or bell, something used
天	tiān	heaven, sky	4	The sky over a person
父	fù	father	4	A hand holding a tool
谢	xiè	to thank	12	讠 speech + 射
祷	dǎo	to pray	11	礻 spirit radical + 寿
告	gào	to tell	7	口 mouth under 牛
名	míng	name	6	From Lesson 1.2: in Jesus' name, 奉耶稣的名

Make it a game · Chopstick relay. Teams pass a peanut or bean down the line using only chopsticks. If it drops, it goes back to the start.

Scripture. "O give thanks unto the LORD; for he is good: for his mercy endureth for ever." (Psalm 136:1, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 你们要称谢耶和华，因他本为善；他的慈爱永远长存。

Nǐ men yào chēng xiè Yēhéhuá, yīn tā běn wéi shàn; tā de cí ài yǒng yuǎn cháng cún.

Give thanks to God, for his mercy lasts for ever.

School: Subjects, the Classroom and Reasons

Lesson 5.1 teaches school subjects and 最, with the Kangxi Dictionary of 1716.

Lesson 5.2 teaches classroom things and location: 在 with 上, 下, 里, 旁边, and 有 for there is.

Lesson 5.3 teaches homework and tests, classroom requests and reasons with 因为……所以.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name my subjects and say which I like most.
- ☐ I can say where things are with 在 and location words.
- ☐ I can make classroom requests.
- ☐ I can give reasons with 因为……所以.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	**我最喜欢的课: School Subjects and 最**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
5.2	**书在桌子上: The Classroom and 在**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
5.3	**因为……所以: Homework, Tests and Reasons**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 5 test

Unit 5 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Oral: Describe your school day: your subjects, your favorite and why.

2. 5 pts

   Oral: The parent places a book on, under, in and beside a bag; the student says where it is each time.

3. 5 pts

   Translate: 你最喜欢什么课?

4. 5 pts

   Name five subjects in Chinese.

5. 5 pts

   Translate: 老师的书在桌子上。

6. 5 pts

   What is the difference between 在 and 有 in 书在桌子上 and 桌子上有书?

7. 5 pts

   Join with 因为……所以: I am tired. I go to bed early.

8. 5 pts

   How do you ask the teacher to say something again, and how do you say “I don’t understand”?

9. 5 pts

   What was the Kangxi Dictionary, and how many radicals did it use?

10. 5 pts

    Write Proverbs 1:7a in English and in Chinese.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 我有数学、历史、英语和中文。我最喜欢中文课，因为很有意思。
2. 书在包上面 / 下面 / 里面 / 旁边。
3. What is your favorite class?
4. For example: 数学, 历史, 科学, 英语, 音乐, 体育, 美术.
5. The teacher's book is on the table.
6. 在: the known thing is at a place (the book is on the table). 有: at a place there is something (there is a book on the table).
7. 因为我很累，所以我早睡觉。
8. 请再说一遍。 我不懂 (我不明白).
9. The great dictionary ordered by the Kangxi Emperor and finished in 1716, with about 47,000 characters under 214 radicals.
10. The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge. 敬畏耶和华是知识的开端.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A MAP OF MY SCHOOL OR SCHOOLROOM

Draw a map of your school or home schoolroom. Label at least twelve things in Chinese, and write six sentences saying where things are with 在 and 有. Add your weekly timetable in Chinese, mark your favorite subject, and give two reasons with 因为……所以. Present it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student presents the map and timetable aloud with clear tones.
Characters	Labels, location words and subjects are written correctly.
Using it	在, 有 and 因为……所以 are used correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

UNIT 5 · SCHOOL: SUBJECTS, THE CLASSROOM AND REASONS · LESSON 5.1 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

5.1 我最喜欢的课: School Subjects and 最

OBJECTIVES

- Name subjects: 数学, 科学, 历史, 英语, 中文, 音乐, 美术, 体育.
- Say favorites with 最喜欢 and degrees with 很, 非常, 有意思, 难, 容易.
- Ask 你几年级？ and say your grade.

> **Warm-up.** Which subject is your favorite this year, and which is hardest? Chinese students take a famous exam at the end of high school, the 高考. How would you feel if one exam decided your university?

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Study Subjects

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:06

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SEY-uVzyAu8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then rank your subjects aloud.

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words, study subjects.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese - Chinese School Subjects Vocabulary

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2YICPgAtfoc

ChineseClass101: school subjects vocabulary.

KEY TERMS

kè
课 kè

Class, lesson.

zuì
最 zuì

Most.

shùxué
数学 shùxué

Mathematics.

lì shǐ
历史 lìshǐ

History.

yǒu yì si
有意思 **yǒu yìsi**

Interesting.

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.

课

kè

kuh (falling)

noun · traditional 課

class, lesson

最

zuì

dzway (falling)

adverb

most

数学

shùxué

shoo-SHWEH

noun · traditional 數學

mathematics

历史

lìshǐ

lee-SHRR

noun · traditional 歷史

history

有意思

yǒu yìsi

yo-YEE-suh

adjective

interesting

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Subjects + 课 make classes: 数学课 math class, 中文课 Chinese class. 最 means most: 我最喜欢历史 (I like history most). 你最喜欢什么课？ asks for your favorite.

How Chinese works. Adjectives follow the subject directly, usually with 很: 数学很难 (math is hard), 中文很有意思 (Chinese is interesting). Without 很 it sounds like a comparison. Stronger: 非常 very, 太……了 too, extremely. Grade: 你几年级？ 我十年级 (I am in tenth grade).

School in China. Chinese students study long hours: math, Chinese, English, physics, chemistry, history and more. At the end of high school most take the 高考, the national university entrance exam, over two or three days in June. Exams have a long history in China: for 1,300 years officials were chosen by the imperial examinations.

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, who loved learning and studied mathematics with Jesuit teachers, ordered a team of scholars to make a complete dictionary. Finished in 1716, it listed about 47,000 characters under 214 radicals (部首), counted by strokes. It remained the standard dictionary for two hundred years, and the “Kangxi radicals” are still used in dictionaries and computer encodings today.

Look closely

- Read the four big characters. Which is 字 (character)?
- Find the dragons in the border.
- What makes this page look old?
- Where would the 214 radicals be listed?

Talk about it

1. Why would an emperor sponsor a dictionary?
2. How do you look up a word you cannot pronounce?

ACTIVITY

My timetable

Make your weekly timetable in Chinese.

You will need

- Paper, a ruler, colored pencils

Steps

1. Make a grid with 星期一 to 星期五 across and times down the side.
2. Fill in each class in characters.
3. Color your favorite subject and write two sentences: 我最喜欢……课。……很有意思.
4. Interview a family member about his or her school days: 你最喜欢什么课?

Tips

- Use 很 before adjectives.

Check your work

☐ I wrote my whole timetable in Chinese.

☐ I said my favorite subject and why.

> **From history.** The imperial examinations (科举) began in the Sui dynasty about A.D. 605 and lasted until 1905; candidates memorized the classics and wrote essays in cells for days at a time.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “History is very interesting.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. History = 历史.
2. Very interesting = 很有意思.

Answer: 历史很有意思。

Example 2. Ask “What grade are you in?”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Grade = 年级; how many = 几.

Answer: 你几年级?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 数学?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Math.

2. Easy Say “Chinese class.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   中文课.

3. Medium Translate: 我最喜欢音乐课。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   I like music class most.

4. Medium Say “Science is not hard.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   科学不难。

5. Hard Write three sentences about your subjects with 最, 很 and 不.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我最喜欢历史。数学很难。英语不难。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 数学是难. Adjectives do not take 是: 数学很难.
- Leaving out 很 in a plain statement: 中文很有意思.

CHARACTER STUDY: SCHOOL

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
学	xué	to study	8	A child 子 under a roof, learning
校	xiào	school	10	木 wood + 交
课	kè	class	10	讠 speech + 果 fruit: the fruit of words
最	zuì	most	12	日 over 取 take
数	shù	number	13	攵 a hand striking: counting
史	shǐ	history	5	A hand holding a record
难	nán	difficult	10	又 + 隹 bird
书	shū	book	4	A brush writing

Make it a game · Subject charades. Act out a subject (playing piano for 音乐, running for 体育); the others guess in Chinese.

Scripture. "The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge: but fools despise wisdom and instruction." (Proverbs 1:7, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 敬畏耶和华是知识的开端

Jìng wèi Yēhéhuá shì zhī shí de kāi duān

True learning begins with fearing God.

5.2 书在桌子上: The Classroom and 在

OBJECTIVES

- Name classroom things: 书, 笔, 本子, 桌子, 椅子, 书包, 电脑, 黑板.
- Say where things are: 在 + place + 上/下/里/旁边.
- Use 有 for there is: 桌子上有一本书.

> **Warm-up.** Close your eyes and describe where five things are on your desk right now. You will do it in Chinese by the end of the lesson.

WATCH

Learn the Uses of 在 With Localizers in Chinese | Daily Chinese Conversations #03

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:29

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_S1bc7vi_J8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then hide an object and describe where it is.

Note: ChineseClass101: the uses of 在 with location words.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese with Video - Chinese Expressions and Words for the Classroom 1

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:20

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y9mkfuILsF4

ChineseClass101: words and expressions for the classroom.

KEY TERMS

zài
在 **zài**

To be at, in, on.

shàngmiàn
上 面 **shàngmiàn**

On top, above.

lǐ miàn
里面 **lǐmiàn**

Inside.

pángbiān
旁边 **pángbiān**

Beside.

shūbāo
书包 **shūbāo**

School bag.

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.

在

zài

dzai (falling)

verb

to be at

桌子

zhuōzi

JWOH-dzuh

noun

desk, table

椅子

yǐzi

YEE-dzuh

noun

chair

旁边

pángbiān

pahng-BYEN

noun · traditional 旁邊

beside

哪儿

nǎr

nar (dipping)

pronoun · traditional 哪兒

where

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Location in Chinese is thing + 在 + place + location word: 书在桌子上 (the book is at the table's top). Location words: 上(面) on, 下(面) under, 里(面) in, 前面

in front, 后面 behind, 旁边 beside.

How Chinese works. 在 tells where a known thing is: 我的笔在书包里. 有 says what is in a place, and the place comes first: 书包里有一支笔 (in the bag there is a pen). Questions: 我的书在哪儿？ 桌子上有什么?

Measure words. 一本书 a book, 一支笔 a pen, 一张桌子 a desk, 一把椅子 a chair, 一台电脑 a computer. Classroom requests: 请打开书 (open your book), 请看黑板 (look at the board), 请坐 (sit down).

ACTIVITY

Hide and seek objects

Practice 在 and 有 with a hiding game.

You will need

- Ten classroom objects, a desk, a bag, a box

Steps

1. Label ten objects with sticky notes in characters.
2. One person hides three objects while the other looks away.
3. The seeker asks 书在哪儿？ and the hider answers with 在 + location.
4. Then describe the room with five 有 sentences.

Tips

- The place comes first with 有, last with 在.

Check your work

- ☐ I said where ten things were.
- ☐ I wrote five 有 sentences.

> **From history.** Paper was invented in China; the court official Cai Lun (蔡伦) improved papermaking about A.D. 105, and the craft reached Europe through the Islamic world about a thousand years later.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “My pen is in the school bag.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Pen = 笔; bag = 书包.
2. In = 里.

Answer: 我的笔在书包里。

Example 2. Say “There is a computer on the desk.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Place first: 桌子上.
2. There is = 有; a computer = 一台电脑.

Answer: 桌子上有一台电脑。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 旁边?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Beside.

2. Easy Say “a book.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一本书.

3. Medium Translate: 椅子在桌子旁边。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The chair is beside the desk.

4. Medium Ask “Where is my book?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我的书在哪儿?

5. Hard Describe your desk in three sentences with 在 and 有.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: 电脑在桌子上。桌子下面有一个书包。笔在书包里。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 在桌子 for on the desk. Add the location word: 在桌子上.
- Saying 有书在桌子上. With 有, the place comes first: 桌子上有书.

CHARACTER STUDY: LOCATION

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
里	lǐ	inside	7	A field 田 over soil 土: a village, within
边	biān	side	5	辶 walking radical: the edge you walk along
前	qián	front	9	A boat moving forward
桌	zhuō	table	10	木 wood at the bottom
椅	yǐ	chair	12	木 wood + 奇
笔	bǐ	pen, brush	10	⺮ bamboo over 毛 hair: a brush
本	běn	measure word for books	5	A tree 木 with its root marked
包	bāo	bag; to wrap	5	Something wrapped

> **Make it a game · Simon says in Chinese.** The leader gives commands with location words: 把手放在头上 (hands on head), 站在椅子旁边 (stand beside the chair). Anyone who gets it wrong sits down.

> **Scripture.** “I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will guide thee with mine eye.” (Psalm 32:8, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 我要教导你，指示你当行的路
> >
> > *Wǒ yào jiào dǎo nǐ, zhǐ shì nǐ dāng xíng de lù*
>
> God promises to teach and guide those who trust him.

UNIT 5 · SCHOOL: SUBJECTS, THE CLASSROOM AND REASONS · LESSON 5.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

5.3 因为……所以: Homework, Tests and Reasons

OBJECTIVES

- Talk about homework and tests: 作业, 考试, 问题, 复习.
- Make classroom requests: 请再说一遍, 我不懂, ……用中文怎么说?
- Give reasons with 因为……所以 and ask 为什么.

> **Warm-up.** What is the best excuse you have ever heard for not doing homework? Now think: what is a good reason to do your work well even when no one is checking?

WATCH

Learn Chinese | Listening Practice - Have You Done Your Chinese Homework?

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:37

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OV9yzBcm-14

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; note the reasons you hear.

Note: ChineseClass101: listening practice, have you done your Chinese homework?

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese | Listening Practice - Getting Help from the Teacher in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6YlCJaZAq3M

ChineseClass101: listening practice, getting help from the teacher.

KEY TERMS

zuò yè
作业 **zuòyè**

Homework.

kǎo shì
考试 **kǎoshì**

Test, exam.

yīn wèi
因为 **yīnwèi**

Because.

suǒ yǐ
所以 **suǒyǐ**

So, therefore.

wèishén me
为什么 **wèishénme**

Why.

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.

作业

zuòyè

dzwoh-YEH

noun · traditional 作業

homework

考试

kǎoshì

kow-SHRR

noun · traditional 考試

test

因为

yīnwèi

yin-WAY

conjunction · traditional 因爲

because

所以

suǒyǐ

swoh-YEE

conjunction

so

懂

dǒng

dong (dipping)

verb

to understand

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 为什么？ asks why. Answer with 因为 (because) … 所以 (so) …: 因为明天有考试，所以我今天复习 (because there is a test tomorrow, I am reviewing today). Chinese often uses both words where English uses one.

How Chinese works. Classroom survival: 老师，我有一个问题 (I have a question). 请再说一遍 (please say it again). 请说慢一点儿 (please speak more slowly). 我不懂 (I do not understand). “Book” 用中文怎么说？ (How do you say “book” in Chinese?) 这个字怎么写？ (How is this character written?)

Say it out loud. 你做作业了吗？ (Have you done your homework?) 做完了 (finished). 考试难不难？ (Was the test hard?): a verb or adjective said positive-then-negative makes a question, like 吗: 你忙不忙？ = 你忙吗?

ACTIVITY

Reason chain

Build a chain of reasons.

You will need

- Index cards, a pencil

Steps

1. Write five situations on cards: 明天有考试, 我很累, 今天下雨....
2. A partner draws a card and asks 为什么.....?
3. Answer with 因为.....所以.....
4. Then write a short dialogue asking the teacher for help with three classroom phrases.

Tips

- 因为 comes first; 所以 introduces the result.

Check your work

☐ I gave five reasons with 因为.....所以.

☐ I used three classroom phrases.

> **From history.** Confucius (孔子, 551–479 B.C.) is remembered in China as the first great teacher; the Analects open with 学而时习之, to learn and practice it often.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Join: I don’t understand. I ask the teacher.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Because = 因为; so = 所以.

Answer: 因为我不懂，所以我问老师。

Example 2. Make a question with positive–negative: 考试难吗?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Say the adjective twice: 难不难.

Answer: 考试难不难?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 考试?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A test.

2. Easy Say “Please say it again.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   请再说一遍。

3. Medium Translate: 你为什么学中文?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Why do you study Chinese?

4. Medium How do you ask how to say “pen” in Chinese?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   “Pen” 用中文怎么说?

5. Hard Answer: 你为什么学中文? with 因为……所以.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 因为中文很有意思，所以我学中文。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Adding 吗 to 为什么 questions. 为什么 already asks: 你为什么不去?
- Writing 因为 as 应为. The character is 因.

CHARACTER STUDY: REASONS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
因	yīn	cause	6	A person 大 lying on a mat 口
为	wèi	for	4	A hand leading an elephant, in the oldest form
所	suǒ	place; that which	8	户 door + 斤 axe
以	yǐ	by means of	4	A plow
作	zuò	to do, make	7	亻 person + 乍
考	kǎo	to test	6	An old man with a cane: one who examines
试	shì	to try	8	讠 speech + 式
问	wèn	to ask	6	口 mouth inside 门 a door

Make it a game · Why? Because!. Players sit in a circle. One asks 为什么……? about anything; the next must answer with 因为……所以 in five seconds, then ask a new 为什么.

Scripture. "And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men;" (Colossians 3:23, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 无论做什么，都要从心里做，像是给主做的，不是给人做的
>
> *Wú lùn zuò shén me, dōu yào cóng xīn lǐ zuò, xiàng shì gěi zhǔ zuò de, bú shì gěi rén zuò de*

Do every task with your whole heart, as for the Lord.

Shopping: Money, Colors and Clothes

Lesson 6.1 teaches money and prices, with Xu Yang's painting of a Suzhou shopping street.

Lesson 6.2 teaches colors and clothes, the measure words 件, 条 and 双, and 的 with adjectives.

Lesson 6.3 teaches shopping at a market: 太……了, 便宜一点儿, 可以, and honesty in trade.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–5.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can ask and say prices in 块 and 毛.
- ☐ I can name ten colors and clothes with their measure words.
- ☐ I can bargain politely and pay.
- ☐ I can say what I want to buy and why.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

6.1	**多少钱: Money and Prices**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
6.2	**红色的衣服: Colors and Clothes**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
6.3	**太贵了: At the Market and Bargaining**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 6 test

Unit 6 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. 5 pts

   Oral: Role-play buying a shirt: ask the price, say it is too expensive, ask for a cheaper price, and pay.

2. 5 pts

   Oral: Describe what you are wearing today, with colors.

3. 5 pts

   Read these prices aloud and write them in characters: ¥3.50, ¥25, ¥108.

4. 5 pts

   What do 元, 块, 角 and 毛 mean?

5. 5 pts

   Give the measure word: a shirt, a pair of trousers, a pair of shoes.

6. 5 pts

   Translate: 我想买一件红色的毛衣。

7. 5 pts

   Translate: 太贵了！可以便宜一点儿吗?

8. 5 pts

   What does red mean in Chinese custom, and what color was traditionally worn for mourning?

9. 5 pts

   What do the painting of Suzhou and Proverbs 11:1 say about trade?

10. 5 pts

    Write Matthew 6:21 in English and in Chinese.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 这件衬衫多少钱？一百二十块。太贵了！便宜一点儿吧。一百块，可以吗？好，我买了。
2. For example: 我穿一件蓝色的衬衫、一条黑色的裤子和一双白色的鞋。
3. 三块五 (毛), 二十五块, 一百零八块.
4. 元 and 块 are the yuan (written and spoken); 角 and 毛 are a tenth of a yuan (written and spoken).
5. 一件衬衫, 一条裤子, 一双鞋.
6. I would like to buy a red sweater.
7. Too expensive! Can it be a bit cheaper?
8. Red: joy and good fortune (weddings, New Year). White was the traditional color of mourning.
9. Suzhou was a rich trading city full of shops; Proverbs 11:1 says God hates false weights and delights in honest ones: trade must be honest.
10. For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. 因为你的财宝在哪里，你的心也在那里。

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A SHOP IN CHINESE

Set up a pretend shop at home with at least ten items (clothes, food, school things), each with a price tag in characters. Make a shop sign in Chinese. Serve three customers in Chinese: greet, answer prices, bargain politely and make change. Write a receipt for one sale.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student serves customers fluently with prices and polite bargaining.
Characters	Price tags, sign and receipt are written correctly in characters.
Using it	Measure words, numbers and change are correct.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

UNIT 6 · SHOPPING: MONEY, COLORS AND CLOTHES · LESSON 6.1 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

6.1 多少钱: Money and Prices

OBJECTIVES

- Say Chinese money: 元/块, 角/毛, 分.
- Ask and give prices: 这个多少钱? 十五块.
- Use 一共 and 找 to total and give change.

> **Warm-up.** How do you pay for things: cash, card or phone? In Chinese cities today almost everyone pays by phone, scanning a QR code even at street stalls.

WATCH

Ask a Chinese Teacher - Chinese Money: 元 or 块?

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:08

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5Q_PFYyEUE

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

Note: ChineseClass101: Ask a Chinese Teacher, 元 or 块?

BACKUP VIDEO

How to ask "How Much" and "How Many" in Chinese | Learn Chinese Grammar

Yoyo Chinese · 3:17

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9d0beYCQS4

Yoyo Chinese: how to ask “how much” and “how many.”

KEY TERMS

qián
钱 qián

Money.

kuài
块 kuài

Yuan (spoken).

máo
毛 máo

A tenth of a yuan (spoken).

duōshaoqián
多少钱 duōshao qián

How much (money)?

yī gòng
一共 yígòng

Altogether.

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.

钱

qián

chyen (rising)

noun · traditional 錢

money

块

kuài

kwai (falling)

measure · traditional 塊

yuan (spoken)

毛

máo

maow (rising)

measure

ten fen (spoken)

一共

yígòng

yee-GONG

adverb

altogether

百

bǎi

buy (dipping)

number

hundred

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. China's money is the 人民币 (renminbi); its unit is the 元 yuán, called 块 kuài in speech. A tenth of a yuan is 角, called 毛 in speech. 三块五毛 is ¥3.50, and the last unit is often dropped: 三块五. Prices are asked with 多少钱?

How Chinese works. 这个多少钱? (How much is this one?) 十块 (ten yuan). 一共多少钱? (How much altogether?) 一共五十块. 给你一百块 (here is a hundred). 找你五十块 (here is fifty change). 两 replaces 二 before 块: 两块.

Numbers over 100. 一百 100, 一百二十 120, 一百零五 105 (零 marks the empty tens place), 两百 200, 一千 1,000. 几 asks a small number (under ten), 多少 any number: 你有几个哥哥? but 你们学校有多少学生?

PICTURE STUDY



Prosperous Suzhou (detail: Changmen Street), Xu Yang, 1759 (Qing dynasty) · Ink and color on paper, handscroll (detail) · Liaoning Provincial Museum, Shenyang

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Xu Yang, a court painter from Suzhou, painted his rich hometown for the Qianlong Emperor on a scroll more than twelve meters long, with over four thousand people and some two hundred and sixty shops whose signboards can be read: silk, tea, medicine, rice, books, money changers. Suzhou was famous for silk and trade, and the saying went: 上有天堂，下有苏杭, above is heaven, below are Suzhou and Hangzhou.

Look closely

- Find a shop sign. Can you read any character?
- Find someone carrying goods on a pole.
- Find a customer at a counter.
- How did goods travel to this street?

Talk about it

1. What would you buy on this street?
2. Why do trading cities grow rich?

ACTIVITY

Price tags and change

Practice prices and making change.

You will need

- Index cards, play money (or paper notes marked ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100)

Steps

1. Make price tags in characters for ten household items.
2. A partner buys three items; you total with 一共 and make change with 找.
3. Switch roles.
4. Write five prices over 100 in characters, including one with 零.

Tips

- Say 两块, not 二块.

Check your work

☐ I totaled three purchases in Chinese.

☐ I made correct change.

> **From history.** China printed the world's first paper money, the jiaozi (交子), in Sichuan in the early eleventh century, centuries before paper money appeared in Europe.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say ¥12.80.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 12 yuan = 十二块.
2. 80 fen = 八毛.

Answer: 十二块八 (毛).

Example 2. Total ¥15 + ¥20 and give change from ¥50.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 一共三十五块.
2. 50 − 35 = 15.

Answer: 一共三十五块。找你十五块。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 钱?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Money.

2. Easy Say “How much is this?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   这个多少钱?

3. Medium Write ¥105 in characters.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一百零五块.

4. Medium What is 毛?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A tenth of a yuan (spoken).

5. Hard When do you use 几 and when 多少?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   几 for small numbers (under about ten) and with a measure word; 多少 for any number.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 一百五 to mean 105. 一百五 is 150; 105 is 一百零五.
- Writing 块 in formal prices. On tags and receipts write 元.

CHARACTER STUDY: MONEY

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
钱	qián	money	10	钅 metal radical + 戋
块	kuài	yuan; piece	7	土 earth: a lump
元	yuán	yuan	4	A person with a big head: first, origin
毛	máo	ten fen; hair	4	A tuft of hair
百	bǎi	hundred	6	一 over 白
千	qiān	thousand	3	A person with a mark
买	mǎi	to buy	6	Compare 卖 to sell, with 十 on top
卖	mài	to sell	8	十 + 买: what you buy, someone sells

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

Scripture. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." (Matthew 6:21, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 因为你的财宝在哪里，你的心也在那里。

Yīn wèi nǐ de cái bǎo zài nǎ lǐ, nǐ de xīn yě zài nà lǐ.

What we treasure shows where our heart is.

6.2 红色的衣服: Colors and Clothes

OBJECTIVES

- Name colors: 红, 黄, 蓝, 绿, 白, 黑, 紫, 粉红, 灰.
- Name clothes with measure words: 一件衬衫, 一条裤子, 一双鞋, 一顶帽子.
- Describe with 的: 红色的毛衣, and use 穿 and 戴.

> **Warm-up.** What color would you wear to a wedding? To a funeral? In traditional China the answers were red and white. Why might colors mean different things in different places?

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Colors

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:48

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tpu1ShOHEHw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; point to each color as you hear it.

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Words with Yinru, colors.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Listening Practice - Shopping for a Shirt in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:56

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

ChineseClass101: listening practice, shopping for a shirt.

KEY TERMS

yán sè
颜色 **yánsè**

Color.

yī fu
衣服 **yīfu**

Clothes.

chuān
穿 **chuān**

To wear (clothes, shoes).

jiàn
件 **jiàn**

Measure word for tops and matters.

tiáo

条 tiáo

Measure word for long, thin things.

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.

颜色
yánsè
yen-SUH
noun · traditional 顏色
color

衣服
yīfu
YEE-foo
noun
clothes

穿
chuān
chwahn (high)
verb
to wear

红色
hóngsè
hong-SUH
noun · traditional 紅色
red

鞋
xié
shyeh (rising)
noun
shoe

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Colors: 红 red, 黄 yellow, 蓝 blue, 绿 green, 白 white, 黑 black, 紫 purple, 灰 gray, 粉红 pink. Add 色 for “the color”: 红色. Before a noun use 的: 红色的毛衣 a red sweater; with short forms 的 can drop: 红毛衣.

How Chinese works. Clothes take measure words by shape: 件 for tops (一件衬衫 shirt, 一件毛衣 sweater, 一件外套 coat), 条 for long things (一条裤子 trousers, 一条裙子 skirt), 双 for pairs (一双鞋 shoes, 一双袜子 socks), 顶 for hats. 穿 is wear for clothes and shoes; 戴 for hats, glasses and watches.

Colors in Chinese culture. Red (红) stands for joy and good fortune: brides traditionally wore red, and New Year decorations are red. White was the traditional color of mourning. Yellow was the emperor's color. Today many Chinese brides wear a white Western gown for the ceremony and a red 旗袍 for the banquet.

ACTIVITY

Fashion catalog

Make a catalog page and describe outfits.

You will need

- Old catalogs or drawings, scissors, glue, paper

Steps

1. Cut out or draw eight pieces of clothing.
2. Label each with measure word, color and price: 一件蓝色的衬衫，八十块.
3. Describe what two family members are wearing: 爸爸穿.....
4. Present your catalog.

Tips

- 件 for tops, 条 for trousers and skirts, 双 for pairs.

Check your work

- ☐ I labeled eight items with measure words and colors.
- ☐ I described two outfits.

> **From history.** Silk was a Chinese secret for centuries; the routes that carried it west to Persia and Rome became known in modern times as the Silk Road.

WORKED EXAMPLES

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

▼ **Show solution**

1. Pair = 双; black = 黑色的.

Answer: 一双黑色的鞋.

Example 2. Say “She is wearing a red skirt.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Wear = 穿; skirt takes 条.

Answer: 她穿一条红色的裙子。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 绿色?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Green.

2. Easy Give the measure word for trousers.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   条: 一条裤子.

3. Medium Translate: 你喜欢什么颜色?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   What color do you like?

4. Medium Wear a hat: 穿 or 戴?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   戴: 戴帽子.

5. Hard Describe your clothes today in one sentence.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我穿一件白色的衬衫和一条蓝色的裤子。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 穿 with hats and glasses. Use 戴.
- Saying 一个裤子. Trousers take 条.

CHARACTER STUDY: COLORS AND CLOTHES

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
红	hóng	red	6	纟 silk radical: dyed silk
黄	huáng	yellow	11	A jade pendant, the emperor's color
蓝	lán	blue	13	艹 the indigo plant
绿	lǜ	green	11	纟 silk + 录
白	bái	white	5	A ray of light
黑	hēi	black	12	Soot from a chimney, with 灬 fire below
色	sè	color	6	Compare 包
衣	yī	clothing	6	A robe with a collar and sleeves

Make it a game · I spy. 我看见一个红色的东西..... The others ask 吗 questions (是书吗？) until they find it.

Scripture. "And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin:" (Matthew 6:28, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 你想野地里的百合花怎么长起来；它也不劳苦，也不纺线。

Nǐ xiǎng yě dì lǐ de bǎi hé huā zěn me zhǎng qǐ lái; tā yě bù láo kǔ, yě bù fǎng xiàn.

God clothes the lilies; he will care for us too.

6.3 太贵了: At the Market and Bargaining

OBJECTIVES

- Shop at a market: 斤, 新鲜, 便宜, 贵.
- Bargain politely: 太贵了, 便宜一点儿吧, 可以吗?
- Use 可以 for permission and 吧 for suggestions.

> **Warm-up.** Have you ever bargained over a price, at a yard sale or a market? When is bargaining polite, and when is it not? Is there a way to bargain that is fair to both sides?

WATCH

Chinese Speaking Practice: Asking the Price of Something

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:13

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pG2bns6vaOo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then role-play buying fruit.

Note: ChineseClass101: speaking practice, asking the price.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Listening Practice - Getting Some Groceries in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:20

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cc4Jy5XCWvU

ChineseClass101: listening practice, getting some groceries (milk, bread, butter). Parents: the couple's list also checks whether a bottle of beer is left at home.

KEY TERMS

guì
贵 **guì**

Expensive.

pián yi
便宜 **piányi**

Cheap.

jīn
斤 **jīn**

Half a kilogram (market weight).

kě yǐ
可以 **kěyǐ**

May, can (permission).

xīn xiān
新鲜 **xīnxiān**

Fresh.

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.

贵

guì

gway (falling)

adjective · traditional 貴

expensive

便宜

piányi

PYEN-yee

adjective

cheap

斤

jīn

jin (high)

measure

half a kilogram

可以

kěyǐ

kuh-YEE (said kéyǐ)

verb

may, can

苹果

píngguǒ

ping-GWOH

noun · traditional 蘋果

apple

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 太……了 is too … or very …: 太贵了 too expensive; 太好了 wonderful. 一点儿 after an adjective is “a bit more”: 便宜一点儿 a bit cheaper. 吧 makes a

suggestion: 便宜一点儿吧 (make it a bit cheaper, won't you?).

How Chinese works. At the market, fruit and vegetables are sold by the 斤 (half a kilogram): 苹果多少钱一斤？ (How much a jin are the apples?) 五块一斤. 我要两斤. 可以 asks permission: 可以便宜一点儿吗？ 可以试试吗？ (May I try it on?)

Honest trade. In open markets, polite bargaining is normal; in shops and supermarkets prices are fixed. The Bible praises honest weights: the seller must not cheat the scale, and the buyer must not cheat the seller. Smile, offer a fair price, and if you agree, keep your word: 好，我买了.

ACTIVITY

Market day

Set up a market and bargain.

You will need

- Fruit or pictures of fruit, a kitchen scale, play money, price signs

Steps

1. Make signs in characters: 苹果 五块一斤, 香蕉 三块一斤....
2. Sellers set prices; buyers have ¥50 each.
3. Bargain politely with 太贵了 and 便宜一点儿吧, weigh honestly and pay.
4. Afterward, write a dialogue of your best bargain.

Tips

- Be polite; a smile helps in every language.

Check your work

- ☐ I bought three things after polite bargaining.
- ☐ I weighed and paid honestly.

> **From history.** The 斤 is an ancient Chinese unit; it was fixed at exactly half a kilogram in 1959, so 一斤 today is 500 grams.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask the price of apples per jin.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Apples = 苹果.
2. 多少钱一斤.

Answer: 苹果多少钱一斤?

Example 2. Say “Too expensive! A bit cheaper, OK?”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Too … = 太……了.
2. A bit cheaper = 便宜一点儿.

Answer: 太贵了！便宜一点儿，可以吗?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 便宜?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Cheap.

2. Easy Say “Too expensive!”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   太贵了!

3. Medium Translate: 可以试试吗?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   May I try it on?

4. Medium What is a 斤?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Half a kilogram.

5. Hard Write a four-line bargaining dialogue.

▼ **Show answer**

A: 这个多少钱？ B: 一百块。 A: 太贵了，八十块吧？ B: 好吧，八十块。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 很便宜一点儿. Use the adjective + 一点儿: 便宜一点儿.
- Pronouncing 便宜 as biànyí. In “cheap” it is piányi.

CHARACTER STUDY: THE MARKET

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
贵	guì	expensive	9	贝 shell (old money) at the bottom
便	pián	cheap (in 便宜)	9	亻 person + 更
宜	yí	suitable	8	宀 roof over 且
斤	jīn	half kilo; axe	4	An axe
可	kě	may	5	口 mouth under a hook
太	tài	too	4	大 big with one more dot
新	xīn	new	13	亲 + 斤 axe: freshly cut wood
果	guǒ	fruit	8	Fruit 田 on a tree 木

> **Make it a game · Bargain battle.** One player names an item and price; the other must bargain in Chinese. The pair that settles in the fewest lines with both smiling wins.

> **Scripture.** “A false balance is abomination to the LORD: but a just weight is his delight.” (Proverbs 11:1, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 诡诈的天平为耶和华所憎恶；公平的法码为他所喜悦。
>
> *Guǐ zhà de tiān píng wéi Yēhéhuá suǒ zēng wù; gōng píng de fǎ mǎ wéi tā suǒ xǐ yuè.*
>
> Honest weights and fair prices please God.

UNIT 7

Getting Around: Places, Directions and Transport

Lesson 7.1 teaches places in town and asking where they are.

Lesson 7.2 teaches giving and following directions, and distance with 离 and 远, 近.

Lesson 7.3 teaches transport, 怎么去, 先……再, and China’s railways, with a photograph of high-speed trains.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–6.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name ten places in town and ask where they are.
- ☐ I can give and follow directions.
- ☐ I can say how far a place is with 离.
- ☐ I can say how I travel and plan a trip in order.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

7.1	**银行在哪儿: Places in Town**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
7.2	**往前走: Directions and Distance**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
7.3	**坐火车去: Transport, 怎么去 and 先……再**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 7 test

Unit 7 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Oral: Give directions from your home to a store or church nearby.

2. **5 pts**
   Oral: Say how you get to three places, and how long it takes.

3. **5 pts**
   Translate: 请问，银行在哪儿?

4. **5 pts**
   Name six places in town in Chinese.

5. **5 pts**
   Translate: 往前走，到红绿灯往左拐。

6. **5 pts**
   Translate: 我家离学校很近。

7. **5 pts**
   Which verb goes with each: bus, bicycle, on foot?

8. **5 pts**
   Put in order with 先……再: go to the bank, go to the store.

9. **5 pts**
   How fast do China's fastest trains run, and what is 高铁?

10. **5 pts**
    Write John 14:6a in English and in Chinese.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 从我家往前走，到路口往右拐，走五分钟，教会就在左边。
2. For example: 我坐车去学校，要二十分钟。我走路去公园。我坐飞机去北京。
3. Excuse me, where is the bank?
4. For example: 银行, 医院, 图书馆, 商店, 公园, 教会, 学校, 饭馆, 超市.
5. Go straight ahead; at the traffic light turn left.
6. My home is very close to school.
7. 坐公共汽车; 骑自行车; 走路.
8. 我先去银行，再去商店。
9. 高铁 is high-speed rail; the fastest trains run at about 350 km/h.
10. I am the way, the truth, and the life. 我就是道路、真理、生命.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A TOWN GUIDE

Draw a map of your town or an imaginary Chinese town with at least ten places labeled in characters. Write directions from the train station to three places, with distances, and a plan for one day out using 先, 再 and 然后. Guide a family member along the map in Chinese.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student gives clear directions aloud with location and turning words.
Characters	Places, directions and transport words are written correctly.
Using it	Directions work on the map; 离, 往 and 先……再 are used correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

UNIT 7 · GETTING AROUND: PLACES, DIRECTIONS AND TRANSPORT · LESSON 7.1 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

7.1 银行在哪儿: Places in Town

OBJECTIVES

- Name places: 银行, 医院, 图书馆, 商店, 超市, 公园, 饭馆, 教会, 火车站.
- Ask where with 请问……在哪儿？ and answer with 在 + location.
- Say what you do there with 去 + place + verb.

> **Warm-up.** List the places you went this week. Which do you go to most often? Which would you need first if you arrived in a Chinese city?

WATCH

Learn Chinese - Chinese City Buildings Vocabulary

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:42

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRW2qThBDBo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; list the places in the order you hear them.

Note: ChineseClass101: city buildings vocabulary.

BACKUP VIDEO

Where Is the School? (学校在哪里？) | Learning Songs 2 | Chinese song | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 1:18

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2hrmHktevc

Little Fox Chinese: song, Where Is the School?

KEY TERMS

qǐngwèn
请 问 qǐngwèn

Excuse me, may I ask.

yínháng
银 行 yínháng

Bank.

yī yuàn
医 院 yīyuàn

Hospital.

tú shūguǎn
图书 馆 túshūguǎn

Library.

jiàohuì
教会 **jiàohuì**

Church (the congregation).

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.

请问
qǐngwèn
ching-WUN
phrase · traditional 請問
excuse me, may I ask

银行
yínháng
yin-HAHNG
noun · traditional 銀行
bank

医院
yīyuàn
yee-YWEN
noun · traditional 醫院
hospital

图书馆
túshūguǎn
too-shoo-GWAHN
noun · traditional 圖書館
library

商店
shāngdiàn
shahng-DYEN
noun
store

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Many place names are built from parts: 馆 hall (图书馆 library, 饭馆 restaurant), 店 shop (商店 store, 书店 bookstore), 站 station (火车站 train station), 院 institution (医院 hospital). Learn the parts and you can guess new words.

How Chinese works. Ask politely: 请问，图书馆在哪儿？ Answer: 在学校旁边 (beside the school), 在银行对面 (opposite the bank). 去 + place + verb says why you go: 我去图书馆看书 (I go to the library to read). 你去哪儿？ Where are you going?

Say it out loud. 附近有银行吗？ (Is there a bank nearby?) 有，在超市对面. 教会 is the church as a congregation; 教堂 is the church building. 我们星期天去教会.

ACTIVITY

Town map

Draw a town and ask for places.

You will need

- Poster paper, markers, small cards

Steps

1. Draw a town with twelve buildings and label them in characters.
2. Write each place on a card.
3. A partner draws a card and asks 请问，.....在哪儿？; answer with 在 + location word.
4. Write three sentences: 我去.....做.....

Tips

- 对面 is opposite; 旁边 is beside.

Check your work

☐ I labeled twelve places.

☐ I asked and answered five where questions.

> **From history.** The world's first printed book with a date, the Diamond Sutra of A.D. 868, was found in a cave library at Dunhuang; libraries in China go back to the archives of the Zhou dynasty.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ask where the hospital is.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Excuse me = 请问.
2. Hospital = 医院.

Answer: 请问，医院在哪儿?

Example 2. Say “I go to the bookstore to buy books.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Go + place + verb.

Answer: 我去书店买书。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 银行?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bank.

2. Easy Say “library.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   图书馆.

3. Medium Translate: 超市在饭馆对面。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The supermarket is opposite the restaurant.

4. Medium What does 馆 mean in 图书馆 and 饭馆?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hall, building.

5. Hard Write two sentences about where you go on Sunday and why.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我星期天去教会。我在教会唱诗、听道。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 我去在银行. Do not use 在 after 去: 我去银行.
- Reading 银行 as yín xíng. 行 is háng here (a firm, a row).

CHARACTER STUDY: PLACES

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
银	yín	silver	11	钅 metal radical
行	háng	firm; row	6	A crossroads
医	yī	medicine, doctor	7	An arrow in a box
院	yuàn	courtyard; institution	9	阝 hill radical on the left
图	tú	picture, map	8	A plan inside a border
馆	guǎn	hall	11	饣 food radical: once an inn
店	diàn	shop	8	广 roof + 占
站	zhàn	station; to stand	10	立 standing + 占

Make it a game · Where am I?. One player describes what he is doing (我在看书，很安静); the others guess the place in Chinese: 你在图书馆!

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.

It is a joy to go to the house of the Lord.

7.2 往前走: Directions and Distance

OBJECTIVES

- Give directions: 往前走, 往左拐, 往右拐, 一直走, 到.....
- Say distance with 离 and 远, 近: 我家离学校很远.
- Use 从.....到..... and 要.....分钟.

> **Warm-up.** Explain to a visitor how to get from your front door to the nearest store without pointing. Which words did you need?

WATCH

Chinese Listening Practice - Getting Chinese Directions

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:02

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GYW_K2UVqAQ

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; trace the route on paper as you listen.

Note: ChineseClass101: listening practice, getting directions.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Listening Practice - Finding Your Way Around a Building in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:51

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v-PLKTsH2PE

ChineseClass101: listening practice, finding your way around a building.

KEY TERMS

wǎng
往 **wǎng**
Toward.

guǎi
拐 **guǎi**
To turn.

lí
离 lí

From (distance).

yuǎn
远 yuǎn

Far.

jìn
近 jìn

Near.

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.

往

wǎng

wahng (dipping)

preposition

toward

拐

guǎi

gwai (dipping)

verb

to turn

离

lí

lee (rising)

preposition · traditional 離

from (distance)

远

yuǎn

ywen (dipping)

adjective · traditional 遠

far

近

jìn

jin (falling)

adjective

near

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 往 + direction + verb: 往前走 go forward, 往左拐 turn left, 往右拐 turn right, 一直走 go straight on. Landmarks: 路口 intersection, 红绿灯 traffic light. 到路口

往右拐: at the intersection, turn right.

How Chinese works. 离 measures distance between two places: A 离 B 很远/很近 (A is far from/near B). 我家离教会不远. 从 A 到 B: 从我家到学校要十分钟 (from my home to school takes ten minutes). 要 here means it takes.

Say it out loud. 请问，去火车站怎么走？ (Excuse me, how do I get to the train station?) 一直走，过两个路口，就在右边 (go straight, past two intersections, and it is on the right). 远不远？ 不远，走路五分钟.

ACTIVITY

Blindfold guide

Guide a partner with Chinese directions only.

You will need

- A blindfold, an open room or yard, a small prize

Steps

1. Hide a small prize somewhere in the room or yard.
2. Guide your blindfolded partner to it using only Chinese: 往前走三步, 往左拐....
3. Switch roles.
4. Then write directions from your home to a friend's home.

Tips

- Count steps in Chinese: 走五步.

Check your work

- ☐ I guided my partner with Chinese only.
- ☐ I wrote directions with 往, 到 and 离.

> **From history.** The Chinese invented the magnetic compass; Shen Kuo described the magnetic needle in his Dream Pool Essays in 1088, and Chinese ships were using compasses by about 1100.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “The park is very close to my home.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. A 离 B 很近.
2. Park = 公园.

Answer: 公园离我家很近。

Example 2. Say “Go straight, then turn left at the traffic light.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Straight = 一直走.
2. At the light = 到红绿灯.

Answer: 一直走，到红绿灯往左拐。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 远?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Far.

2. Easy Say “turn right.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   往右拐.

3. Medium Translate: 从这儿到银行要五分钟。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   From here to the bank takes five minutes.

4. Medium Ask how to get to the library.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   请问，去图书馆怎么走?

5. Hard Write directions with three steps to a place near you.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: 从我家往前走，到路口往左拐，一直走五分钟，商店在右边。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 我家是远. Use 离 and an adjective: 我家离学校很远.
- Saying 往左走 for turn left at a corner. Use 拐 (or 转) for turning.

CHARACTER STUDY: DIRECTIONS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
左	zuǒ	left	5	A hand + 工 tool
右	yòu	right	5	A hand + 口 mouth: the hand you eat with
往	wǎng	toward	8	彳 step radical
走	zǒu	to walk	7	A person running over a foot
路	lù	road	13	足 foot + 各
离	lí	apart from	10	An old picture of a net
远	yuǎn	far	7	辶 walking + 元
近	jìn	near	7	辶 walking + 斤

> **Make it a game · Treasure map.** Draw a grid map. One player gives directions in Chinese from the start; the other traces the path. If he ends on the treasure, both score.

> **Scripture.** “Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.” (John 14:6, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 我就是道路、真理、生命
> >
> > *Wǒ jiù shì dào lù, zhēn lǐ, shēng mìng*
>
> Jesus is the way to the Father.

UNIT 7 · GETTING AROUND: PLACES, DIRECTIONS AND TRANSPORT · LESSON 7.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

7.3 坐火车去: Transport, 怎么去 and 先……再

OBJECTIVES

- Name transport with its verb: 坐公共汽车, 坐地铁, 坐火车, 坐飞机, 开车, 骑自行车, 走路.
- Ask 你怎么去？ and say how long: 要两个小时.
- Plan a trip with 先……再…… and 然后.

> **Warm-up.** What is the longest trip you have ever taken, and how did you travel? Each year at Chinese New Year, hundreds of millions of people travel home: the biggest yearly migration of people on earth.

WATCH

Learn Chinese - Chinese Vehicles Vocabulary

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:42

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1t-3_9TaAMw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; note the verb that goes with each vehicle.

Note: ChineseClass101: vehicles vocabulary.

BACKUP VIDEO

Beijing Bus - Watch This Before Riding the Bus in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:19

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C_yTU6Nvp-s

ChineseClass101: watch this before riding the bus in China.

KEY TERMS

zuò
坐 **zuò**

To sit; to ride (a vehicle).

qí
骑 **qí**

To ride (straddling).

huǒchē
火车 **huǒchē**

Train.

fēi jī
飞机 **fēijī**

Airplane.

xiǎo shí
小时 **xiǎoshí**

Hour (duration).

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

骑

qí

chee (rising)

verb · traditional 騎

to ride (straddle)

火车

huǒchē

hwoh-CHUH

noun · traditional 火車

train

飞机

fēijī

fay-JEE

noun · traditional 飛機

airplane

小时

xiǎoshí

shyaow-SHRR

noun · traditional 小時

hour

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. You 坐 (sit in) most vehicles: 坐车, 坐公共汽车 bus, 坐地铁 subway, 坐火车 train, 坐飞机 plane. You 骑 (straddle) bikes and horses: 骑自行车. You 开 (drive) a car: 开车. On foot is 走路.

How Chinese works. How: 你怎么去学校？ 我坐公共汽车去. The transport goes before 去 or 来, because it is how you go. Duration goes after the verb with 要: 要半个小时 (it takes half an hour). 小时 is an hour of time; 点 is the hour on the clock. Order: 先……再……: 我先坐地铁， 再走路 (first subway, then walk).

China's railways. China has the largest high-speed rail network in the world, over 45,000 kilometers. 高铁 (high-speed rail) trains run at up to 350 km/h: Beijing to Shanghai, about 1,300 km, takes about four and a half hours. Cities have new subways, and bicycles, once everywhere, are back as shared bikes rented by phone.

PICTURE STUDY



High-speed trains on the Guangdong–Hainan Railway, Photograph (released into the public domain), 2017 · Photograph · Wikimedia Commons (CC0)

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

These CRH (China Railway High-speed) trains run on electric lines. China built most of its high-speed network in a little over fifteen years, starting in 2008. The line to the tropical island of Hainan even crosses the sea: the train cars ride a ferry across the Qiongzhou Strait.

Look closely

- Find the overhead electric wires.
- Why is the nose of each train pointed?
- What is the tall tower in the back?
- What does the landscape tell you about the climate?

Talk about it

1. How does fast rail change where people live and work?
2. What are the good and hard sides of building so quickly?

ACTIVITY

Trip planner

Plan a trip in China.

You will need

- A map of China, paper, the internet (with a parent) for train times

Steps

1. Choose three cities, for example 北京, 西安 and 上海.
2. Look up how to travel between them and how long each leg takes.
3. Write the plan with 先, 再, 然后: 我先坐高铁去西安，要四个半小时.....
4. Present your trip on the map.

Tips

- 坐 for vehicles you sit in; 骑 for bikes.

Check your work

☐ I planned a three-city trip in Chinese.

☐ I used 先, 再 and durations correctly.

> **From history.** The Grand Canal (大运河), begun in the fifth century B.C. and joined into one waterway under the Sui dynasty, is the longest canal in the world, about 1,800 km from Beijing to Hangzhou.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I ride my bike to school.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Ride (straddling) = 骑.
2. Transport before 去.

Answer: 我骑自行车去学校。

Example 2. Say “It takes two hours by train.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. By train = 坐火车.
2. Takes two hours = 要两个小时.

Answer: 坐火车要两个小时。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 飞机?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Airplane.

2. Easy Which verb goes with 自行车?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   骑.

3. Medium Translate: 你怎么去北京?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   How are you getting to Beijing?

4. Medium What is the difference between 两点 and 两个小时?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   两点 is two o’clock; 两个小时 is two hours of time.

5. Hard Write a two-step trip with 先……再.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我先坐地铁去火车站，再坐高铁去上海。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting transport after 去: 我去学校坐车. Transport comes first: 我坐车去学校.
- Saying 坐自行车. Bikes take 骑.

CHARACTER STUDY: TRANSPORT

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
车	chē	vehicle	4	A cart seen from above: wheel and axle
火	huǒ	fire	4	Flames rising
飞	fēi	to fly	3	Wings beating
机	jī	machine	6	木 wood + 几
坐	zuò	to sit	7	Two people 人人 on the ground 土
骑	qí	to ride	11	马 horse + 奇
先	xiān	first	6	A foot going ahead of a person
再	zài	again; then	6	Two layers stacked

Make it a game · Transport charades. Act out a way of traveling; the others must say the whole phrase with the right verb: 骑马！ 坐飞机！

Scripture. “The LORD shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore.” (Psalm 121:8, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 你出你入，耶和华要保护你，从今时直到永远。

Nǐ chū nǐ rù, Yēhéhuá yào bǎo hù nǐ, cóng jīn shí zhí dào yǒng yuǎn.

Wherever we travel, God keeps us.

Weather, Seasons and Creation

Lesson 8.1 teaches weather and temperature, with Guo Xi's Early Spring.

Lesson 8.2 teaches the seasons and comparisons with 比, 没有 and 一样.

Lesson 8.3 teaches nature words and animals with their measure words, and reads Genesis 1:1 in Chinese.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–7.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can describe the weather and give a forecast.
- ☐ I can name the seasons and say what they are like.
- ☐ I can compare with 比 and 没有.
- ☐ I can name ten animals and nature words with measure words.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

8.1	今天天气怎么样: **The Weather**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
8.2	冬天比夏天冷: **The Seasons and 比**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
8.3	起初神创造天地: **Nature, Animals and Creation**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 8 test

Unit 8 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Oral: Give today's weather report: sky, temperature and what to wear.

2. **5 pts**
   Oral: Say which season you like best and why, comparing it with another.

3. **5 pts**

   Translate: 明天会下雨吗?

4. **5 pts**

   Name the four seasons in Chinese.

5. **5 pts**

   Translate: 北京的冬天比上海冷。

6. **5 pts**

   Make the negative comparison: today is not as hot as yesterday.

7. **5 pts**

   Give the measure word: a cat, a fish, a horse, a tree.

8. **5 pts**

   What is wrong with 今天比昨天很冷, and how do you fix it?

9. **5 pts**

   What did Guo Xi paint, and what does the painting show about people and nature?

10. **5 pts**

    Write Genesis 1:1 in Chinese and translate each word.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 今天是晴天，有点儿冷，最高十五度。请穿外套。
2. For example: 我最喜欢秋天，因为秋天比夏天凉快，也很漂亮。
3. Will it rain tomorrow?
4. 春天, 夏天, 秋天, 冬天.
5. Beijing's winter is colder than Shanghai's.
6. 今天没有昨天热。
7. 一只猫, 一条鱼, 一匹马, 一棵树.
8. 很 cannot go in a 比 sentence: 今天比昨天冷 (or 冷多了, 冷一点儿).
9. Early Spring (1072): huge misty mountains with tiny people, showing how small man is beside the works of nature (which God made).
10. 起初，神创造天地: in the beginning (起初), God (神) created (创造) heaven and earth (天地).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A WEATHER AND SEASONS JOURNAL

Keep a weather journal for one week in Chinese: each day, the weather, the temperature and what you wore. Add a page on the four seasons where you live, comparing them with 比, and a page on China's climate (north and south). End with Genesis 8:22 in Chinese. Present your week as a TV weather report.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student gives a lively weather report with clear tones.
Characters	Weather, seasons and comparisons are written correctly.
Using it	比, 没有 and measure words are used correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

UNIT 8 · WEATHER, SEASONS AND CREATION · LESSON 8.1 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

8.1 今天天气怎么样: The Weather

OBJECTIVES

- Describe the weather: 晴天, 阴天, 下雨, 下雪, 刮风, 热, 冷, 暖和, 凉快.
- Ask 天气怎么样? and say temperatures in 度.
- Talk about the future with 会 and 明天.

> **Warm-up.** Look out the window. Describe the sky in three English words. Chinese weather words are pictures: 雨 rain shows drops falling from a cloud.

WATCH

Learn Chinese with Video - Weather

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cG97vh1CSTY

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

Note: ChineseClass101: weather.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Listening Practice - Listening to a Chinese Forecast

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:28

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u5E__NaY7XU

ChineseClass101: listening practice, a Chinese weather forecast.

KEY TERMS

tiān qì
天气 **tiānqì**

Weather.

zěn me yàng
怎么样 **zěnmeyàng**

How is it?

xià yǔ
下雨 **xià yǔ**

To rain.

dù
度 **dù**

Degree (temperature).

qíngtiān

晴天 **qíngtiān**

Sunny day.

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

下雨

xià yǔ

shyah-YOO

verb

to rain

热

rè

ruh (falling)

adjective · traditional 熱

hot

冷

lěng

lung (dipping)

adjective

cold

度

dù

doo (falling)

measure

degree

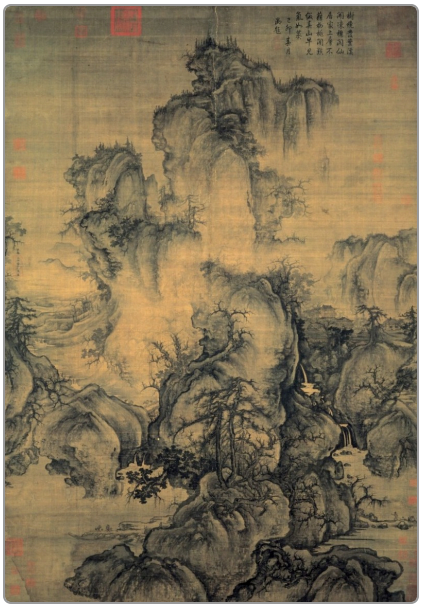
CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 今天天气怎么样？ How is the weather today? 今天很热 (hot), 很冷 (cold), 很暖和 (warm), 很凉快 (cool). 晴天 sunny, 阴天 cloudy, 下雨 it rains, 下雪 it snows, 刮风 the wind blows. Rain and snow fall: 下, come down.

How Chinese works. China uses Celsius: 二十度 is 20°C (68°F); 零下五度 is −5°C. 最高 high, 最低 low: 最高二十五度，最低十五度. The future: 明天会下雨 (it will rain tomorrow); 会 here means is likely to. 有点儿 a little (for unwelcome things): 有点儿冷.

China's climate. China is about the size of the United States. Harbin in the far northeast has winters of −30°C and an ice festival; Hainan in the south is tropical. In summer the monsoon brings heavy rain to the south and east. Beijing has cold, dry winters and hot summers.

PICTURE STUDY



Early Spring, Guo Xi, 1072 (Song dynasty) · Ink and light color on silk, hanging scroll · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Guo Xi (郭熙) was the leading court painter of the Northern Song. He dated this scroll 1072. It shows a misty morning as winter turns to spring: the trees are still bare, but mist rises as the land warms, and water runs from melting snow. Guo Xi wrote that a painter should show the mountains differently in each season: "in spring they seem to smile." The tiny people show how small man is beside the mountains, which we know God made.

Look closely

- Find the waterfall.
- Find the travelers and fishermen. What are they doing?
- Where is the mist thickest?
- Which signs show winter ending?

Talk about it

1. How does the painter make the mountains feel huge?
2. What weather word would you give this painting in Chinese?

ACTIVITY

TV weather report

Present the weather like a forecaster.

You will need

- A map of China (drawn or printed), weather symbols on cards, a phone to record

Steps

1. Look up tomorrow's weather for five Chinese cities.
2. Put the symbols on the map and write the temperatures in Chinese.
3. Present a 60-second forecast: 明天北京晴天，最高……度……
4. Record it and watch for tones.

Tips

- Say 零下 for below zero.

Check your work

☐ I gave a forecast for five cities.

☐ I used 会, 度, 最高 and 最低.

> **From history.** The Chinese kept some of the world's longest weather records: Shang dynasty oracle bones over three thousand years old ask whether it will rain.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say "It will snow tomorrow; it is a bit cold."

▼ **Show solution**

1. Will = 会.
2. A bit cold = 有点儿冷.

Answer: 明天会下雪，有点儿冷。

Example 2. Say “High 30 degrees, low 22 degrees.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. High = 最高; low = 最低.

Answer: 最高三十度，最低二十二度。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 下雨?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To rain.

2. Easy Say “It is hot today.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   今天很热。

3. Medium Translate: 天气怎么样?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   How is the weather?

4. Medium Say −10°C.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   零下十度.

5. Hard Describe today’s weather in three sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 今天是阴天。有点儿冷，最高十二度。下午会下雨。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 是下雨. 下雨 is a verb: 今天下雨.
- Using 有点儿 with good things. 有点儿 suggests a little too much: 有点儿热; for nice weather use 很: 很暖和.

CHARACTER STUDY: WEATHER

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
雨	yǔ	rain	8	Drops falling from a cloud
雪	xuě	snow	11	雨 rain over a hand: rain you can hold
风	fēng	wind	4	A sail filled with air
晴	qíng	clear	12	日 sun + 青
热	rè	hot	10	灬 fire at the bottom
冷	lěng	cold	7	冫 ice radical
气	qì	air	4	Layers of vapor
度	dù	degree	9	广 + 廿 + 又

Make it a game · Weather mime. One player mimes weather (shivering, fanning, opening an umbrella); the first to say the right Chinese sentence takes the next turn.

Scripture. “That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.” (Matthew 5:45, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 他叫日头照好人，也照歹人；降雨给义人，也给不义的人

Tā jiào rì tou zhào hǎo rén, yě zhào dǎi rén; jiàng yǔ gěi yì rén, yě gěi bú yì de rén

God sends sun and rain on all people.

8.2 冬天比夏天冷: The Seasons and 比

OBJECTIVES

- Name the seasons: 春天, 夏天, 秋天, 冬天.
- Compare with 比: A 比 B + adjective; with 多了 and 一点儿.
- Use 没有 and 一样 for “not as” and “the same.”

> **Warm-up.** Which season is best where you live? Argue for it in English with comparisons: warmer than, more beautiful than…. This week you will argue in Chinese.

WATCH

Learn the Top 10 Things to Do in the Summer in China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 4:32

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; note one activity for each season.

Note: ChineseClass101: the top ten things to do in summer in China.

BACKUP VIDEO

Travel Sichuan - Breathtaking Footage of Nature in Sichuan, China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:22

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5xLLLszQYMM

ChineseClass101: footage of the nature of Sichuan, China.

KEY TERMS

jì jié
季节 **jìjié**

Season.

chūntiān
春天 **chūntiān**

Spring.

qiūtiān
秋天 **qiūtiān**

Autumn.

bǐ
比 **bǐ**

Than; to compare.

yí yàng
一样 **yíyàng**

The same.

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.

季节
jìjié
jee-JYEH
noun · traditional 季節
season

春天
chūntiān
chwun-TYEN
noun
spring

夏天
xiàtiān
shyah-TYEN
noun
summer

冬天
dōngtiān
dong-TYEN
noun
winter

比
bǐ
bee (dipping)
preposition
than

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. A 比 B + adjective: 冬天比秋天冷 (winter is colder than autumn). How much: 冷多了 much colder, 冷一点儿 a little colder. Never put 很 in a 比 sentence: not 比秋天很冷.

How Chinese works. “Not as” uses 没有: 春天没有夏天热 (spring is not as hot as summer). “The same” uses 跟……一样: 今天跟昨天一样冷 (today is as cold as yesterday). 最 is most: 夏天最热.

The seasons. 春天 spring brings Chinese New Year (the Spring Festival) and planting; 夏天 summer is hot and rainy; 秋天 autumn is for harvest and the Mid-Autumn moon; 冬天 winter is cold, and in the north people eat dumplings at the winter solstice. The old Chinese farm calendar divided the year into twenty-four solar terms (节气).

ACTIVITY

Season debate

Argue for your favorite season in Chinese.

You will need

- Paper, colored pencils

Steps

1. Make a poster for your favorite season: weather, clothes, activities, food.
2. Write five comparisons with 比 and two with 没有.
3. Hold a short debate: each person argues for his season in Chinese.
4. Vote at the end.

Tips

- No 很 in 比 sentences.

Check your work

- ☐ I wrote seven comparisons.
- ☐ I argued for a season in Chinese.

> **From history.** The twenty-four solar terms, such as 立春 (start of spring) and 冬至 (winter solstice), were recognized by UNESCO in 2016; farmers used them for centuries to time planting and harvest.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “Summer is much hotter than spring.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. A 比 B + adjective + 多了.

Answer: 夏天比春天热多了。

Example 2. Say “Autumn is not as cold as winter.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Not as = 没有.

Answer: 秋天没有冬天冷。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 秋天?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Autumn.

2. Easy Say “winter.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   冬天.

3. Medium Translate: 今天比昨天暖和。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Today is warmer than yesterday.

4. Medium Correct: 夏天比冬天很热。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   夏天比冬天热。

5. Hard Compare your town and Beijing in two sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 北京的冬天比我们这儿冷。我们这儿的夏天没有北京热。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting 很 into 比 sentences. Use 多了 or 一点儿 instead.
- Saying 不比 for "not as." Use 没有: 春天没有夏天热.

CHARACTER STUDY: SEASONS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
春	chūn	spring	9	The sun 日 under sprouting plants
夏	xià	summer	10	A dancing figure
秋	qiū	autumn	9	禾 grain + 火 fire: the harvest
冬	dōng	winter	5	Two dots of ice at the bottom
季	jì	season	8	禾 grain over 子 child
节	jié	festival; joint	5	⺮ a bamboo joint
比	bǐ	to compare	4	Two people side by side
样	yàng	kind, shape	10	木 wood + 羊

> **Make it a game · Comparison duel.** Two players draw picture cards (an elephant and a cat, Beijing and Hainan); each must say a 比 or 没有 sentence about them. A wrong sentence loses the round.

> **Scripture.** “While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.” (Genesis 8:22, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 地还存留的时候，稼穡、寒暑、冬夏、昼夜就永不停息了。
>
> *Dì hái cún liú de shí hou, jià sè, hán shǔ, dōng xià, zhòu yè jiù yǒng bù tíng xī le.*
>
> God promised that the seasons would keep their order as long as the earth remains.

UNIT 8 · WEATHER, SEASONS AND CREATION · LESSON 8.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

8.3 起初神创造天地: Nature, Animals and Creation

OBJECTIVES

- Name nature words: 山, 河, 海, 树, 花, 草, 太阳, 月亮, 星星.
- Name animals with measure words: 一只鸟, 一条鱼, 一匹马, 一头牛.
- Read Genesis 1:1 in Chinese and tell the days of creation.

> **Warm-up.** What is the most beautiful place in nature you have seen? Who made it? Genesis begins with the words you will read in Chinese today.

WATCH

Learn Chinese with Video - Birds

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:23

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2heFTV1oIIA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; list the animals in Chinese with their measure words.

Note: ChineseClass101: birds.

BACKUP VIDEO

Travel Chengdu - Panda and Other Animals of Sichuan, China

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:45

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8pP1hCqc-Pk

ChineseClass101: pandas and other animals of Sichuan, China. Parents: the English host jokes that red pandas look ready for a cigarette break.

KEY TERMS

chuàngzào
创 造 **chuàngzào**

To create.

dòngwù
动 物 **dòngwù**

Animal.

dà zì rán
大自然 **dàzìrán**

Nature.

zhī
只 **zhī**

Measure word for animals and birds.

xióngmāo
熊 猫 **xióngmāo**

Panda.

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.

创造

chuàngzào

chwahng-DZOW

verb · traditional 創造

to create

动物

dòngwù

dong-WOO

noun · traditional 動物

animal

鸟

niǎo

nyaow (dipping)

noun · traditional 鳥

bird

鱼

yú

yoo (rising)

noun · traditional 魚

fish

熊猫

xióngmāo

shyong-MAOW

noun · traditional 熊貓

panda

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 起初，神创造天地 (Genesis 1:1): in the beginning (起初) God (神) created (创造) heaven and earth (天地). The days: light (光); sky and waters; land, seas and plants; sun (太阳), moon (月亮) and stars (星星); birds (鸟) and fish (鱼); animals and man (人), made in God's image. On the seventh day God rested.

How Chinese works. Animals take measure words by shape: 只 for most animals and birds (一只猫, 一只鸟), 条 for long ones (一条鱼, 一条蛇, 一条狗 or 一只狗), 匹 for horses, 头 for cattle and pigs (一头牛). Nature: 山 mountain, 河 river, 海 sea, 树 tree (一棵树), 花 flower (一朵花), 草 grass.

China's animals. The giant panda (大熊猫) lives in the bamboo forests of Sichuan and is China's best-loved animal. China also has the golden snub-nosed monkey, the red-crowned crane (丹顶鹤, a symbol of long life), the Yangtze alligator and the South

China tiger. Mountains such as Huangshan and rivers such as the Yangtze (长江) and the Yellow River (黄河) shaped Chinese history.

ACTIVITY

Creation book

Make a seven-page book of the days of creation in Chinese.

You will need

- Paper folded into a booklet, colored pencils, a Bible

Steps

1. Read Genesis 1 in English.
2. Draw one page for each day, with three labels in Chinese: 光, 太阳, 鸟....
3. On the first page copy Genesis 1:1 in characters with pinyin.
4. Read the book aloud: 第一天，神创造了光.....

Tips

- Use measure words: 一只鸟, 一条鱼.

Check your work

☐ I made seven pages with Chinese labels.

☐ I read Genesis 1:1 aloud in Chinese.

> **From history.** The Chinese Union Version translators debated for decades whether to call God 神 or 上帝; editions were printed both ways, and the space before 神 let the same plates serve both.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “three birds and two fish.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Birds: 只; fish: 条.
2. Two = 两.

Answer: 三只鸟和两条鱼.

Example 2. Translate 起初，神创造天地。

▼ **Show solution**

1. 起初 in the beginning; 神 God.
2. 创造 created; 天地 heaven and earth.

Answer: In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 动物?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Animal.

2. Easy Say “a horse.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一匹马.

3. Medium Translate: 神创造了太阳、月亮和星星。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   God created the sun, the moon and the stars.

4. Medium Give the measure word for a tree.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   棵: 一棵树.

5. Hard Tell what God made on days 1, 4 and 5 in Chinese.

▼ **Show answer**

第一天，神创造了光。第四天，神创造了太阳、月亮和星星。第五天，神创造了鸟和鱼。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 个 for every animal. Learn 只, 条, 匹 and 头.
- Saying 一个鱼. Fish take 条: 一条鱼.

CHARACTER STUDY: NATURE

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
山	shān	mountain	3	Three peaks
河	hé	river	8	氵 water + 可
海	hǎi	sea	10	氵 water + 每
树	shù	tree	9	木 wood + 对
花	huā	flower	7	⺾ plant over 化 change
鸟	niǎo	bird	5	A bird with its eye and tail
鱼	yú	fish	8	A fish with head, scales and tail
马	mǎ	horse	3	A horse with mane and legs

> **Make it a game · Animal measure-word bingo.** Each player has a bingo card of animal pictures. The caller says 一只..... or 一条.....; players cover a matching animal if the measure word fits.

> **Scripture.** “In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.” (Genesis 1:1, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 起初，　　神创造天地。
> >
> > *Qǐ chū, Shén chuàng zào tiān dì.*
>
> The first verse of the Bible: God made all things.

UNIT 9

Free Time: Hobbies, Abilities and Plans

Lesson 9.1 teaches hobbies and how often, with Su Hanchen’s children at play.

Lesson 9.2 teaches 会, 能 and 可以, and the verbs of sport.

Lesson 9.3 teaches invitations, accepting and declining politely, and making plans.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–8.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can talk about my hobbies and how often I do them.
- ☐ I can say what I can do with 会, 能 and 可以.
- ☐ I can invite someone, accept and decline politely.
- ☐ I can make plans for the weekend.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

9.1	**我的爱好: Hobbies and How Often**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
9.2	**我会游泳: 会, 能, 可以 and Sports**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
9.3	**我们一起去吧: Invitations and Plans**	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 9 test

Unit 9 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. 5 pts
   Oral: Describe your hobbies: what, how often and with whom.

2. 5 pts
   Oral: Invite the parent to do something this weekend; the parent declines once and accepts the second time.

3. 5 pts
   Translate: 你的爱好是什么?

4. 5 pts
   Give the verb: to play basketball, to play soccer, to play the piano, to swim.

5. 5 pts
   Explain 会, 能 and 可以 with an example each.

6. 5 pts
   Translate: 我不会唱歌，可是我会弹吉他。

7. 5 pts
   Translate: 你周末打算做什么?

8. 5 pts
   Decline an invitation politely.

9. 5 pts
   Say “I swim three times a week.”

10. 5 pts
    Write Philippians 4:13 in English and say which word means “can.”

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 我的爱好是踢足球和弹钢琴。我每个星期踢两次足球，常常跟哥哥一起踢。
2. For example: 星期六我们一起去公园吧？……那星期天呢？好啊！
3. What are your hobbies?
4. 打篮球, 踢足球, 弹钢琴, 游泳.
5. 会: can by learning (我会游泳); 能: able in circumstances (我今天能去); 可以: allowed (我可以进来吗？).
6. I can't sing, but I can play the guitar.
7. What do you plan to do this weekend?
8. For example: 谢谢，可是我那天没有空。下次吧！
9. 我一个星期游三次泳 (or 我每个星期游泳三次).
10. I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me. 能 (凡事都能做).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A CLUB POSTER AND INVITATION

Design a poster for a club you would like to start (sports, music, art, Bible study), in Chinese: what it does, when and where it meets, and who can join. Write an invitation card to a friend in Chinese, and a short reply accepting it. Present the poster and invite the family in Chinese.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student invites clearly and answers questions about the club.
Characters	Poster and invitation are written correctly in characters.
Using it	Time, place, 会, 能, 可以 and 吧 are used correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

9.1 我的爱好: Hobbies and How Often

OBJECTIVES

- Name hobbies: 看书, 画画儿, 唱歌, 听音乐, 弹钢琴, 踢足球, 爬山.
- Say likes with 喜欢 + verb and 爱好.
- Say how often: 常常, 有时候, 每天, 一个星期两次.

> **Warm-up.** What do you love doing in your free time? If you could learn any new skill this year, what would it be?

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Hobbies

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:56

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=STMXTJa3pvY

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; then interview a partner.

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words, hobbies.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Speaking Practice: Talking About Your Hobbies

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:46

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORLOK94ATOE

ChineseClass101: speaking practice, talking about your hobbies.

KEY TERMS

ài hào
爱好 **àihào**

Hobby.

xǐ huan
喜 欢 **xǐhuan**

To like.

chángcháng
常　常 **chángcháng**

Often.

yǒu shí hòu
有时候 **yǒushíhou**

Sometimes.

cì
次 **cì**

Time (occurrence).

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.

爱好
àihào
eye-HOW
noun · traditional 愛好
hobby

喜欢
xǐhuan
SHEE-hwahn
verb · traditional 喜歡
to like

常常
chángcháng
chahng-CHAHNG
adverb
often

唱歌
chàng gē
chahng-GUH
verb
to sing

次
cì
tsuh (falling)
measure
time (occurrence)

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 你的爱好是什么？ What are your hobbies? 我的爱好是看书和画画儿. 喜欢 + verb: 我喜欢爬山 (I like hiking). 跟……一起 with: 我常常跟朋友一起打篮球.

How Chinese works. Frequency words go before the verb: 我常常听音乐, 我有时候看电影. Number of times goes after the verb: 我一个星期游两次泳 or 我每个星期游泳两

次. 次 is a time: 一次 once, 两次 twice.

Hobbies in China. Many Chinese students study music (piano, violin, the two-stringed 二胡), calligraphy and painting; table tennis (乒乓球) and badminton are favorite sports. In the mornings, parks fill with older people doing 太极拳 (tai chi), dancing and singing together.

PICTURE STUDY



One Hundred Children in the Long Spring, Su Hanchen (attributed), 12th century (Song dynasty) · Ink and color on silk, handscroll (detail) · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Pictures of a hundred children at play (百子图) were a favorite subject in Chinese painting: they were a wish for a large, happy family. On the full scroll, the children fly kites, play music, act plays, play games of strategy and splash in ponds through the four seasons. Children's games and hobbies have not changed as much as we might think in nine hundred years.

Look closely

- Find the child in red. What is he doing?
- How many children can you count?
- What season is it? How can you tell?
- Which children look like friends?

Talk about it

1. Which games in the painting do children still play?
2. What does it tell you about Song China that a painter made a scroll of children playing?

ACTIVITY

Hobby survey

Find out the hobbies of your family and friends.

You will need

- Paper, a pencil, a phone or computer for a simple chart

Steps

1. Interview six people in Chinese: 你的爱好是什么？你多久……一次?
2. Record their answers.
3. Make a bar chart of the hobbies.
4. Report in Chinese: 三个人喜欢看书。我爸爸常常跑步……

Tips

- Frequency words before the verb; number of times after.

Check your work

- ☐ I interviewed six people in Chinese.
- ☐ I reported with frequency words.

> **From history.** Table tennis came to China from England in the early twentieth century; China has won most Olympic table-tennis gold medals since it became an Olympic sport in 1988.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I often play basketball with my brother.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Often = 常常, before the verb.
2. With = 跟……一起.

Answer: 我常常跟哥哥一起打篮球。

Example 2. Say “I play the piano twice a week.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Twice = 两次, after the verb.

Answer: 我一个星期弹两次钢琴。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 爱好?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hobby.

2. Easy Say “to sing.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   唱歌.

3. Medium Translate: 我有时候画画儿。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sometimes I draw.

4. Medium Ask “What are your hobbies?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你的爱好是什么?

5. Hard Write three sentences about your hobbies with frequency.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我的爱好是看书。我每天看书。我一个月去两次图书馆。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting 常常 at the end. Frequency words go before the verb.
- Saying 我喜欢足球 when you mean playing it. Add the verb: 我喜欢踢足球.

CHARACTER STUDY: HOBBIES

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
爱	ài	to love	10	Traditional 愛 has 心 heart inside; simplified 爱 puts 友 friend there
好	hào	to like (in 爱好)	6	The same 好, read hào
唱	chàng	to sing	11	口 mouth + 昌
歌	gē	song	14	欠 open mouth + 哥
看	kàn	to look	9	A hand 手 over an eye 目
画	huà	to paint	8	A brush over a field
听	tīng	to listen	7	口 mouth + 斤
次	cì	time	6	冫 + 欠

Make it a game · Hobby charades. Act out a hobby; the others guess in Chinese with the right verb: 你在弹钢琴!

Scripture. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest." (Ecclesiastes 9:10, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 凡你手所当做的事要尽力去做
>
> *Fán nǐ shǒu suǒ dāng zuò de shì yào jìn lì qù zuò*

Whatever we do, we do it with all our strength.

9.2 我会游泳: 会, 能, 可以 AND SPORTS

OBJECTIVES

- Use 会 (can, by learning), 能 (able) and 可以 (may).
- Use sports verbs: 打篮球, 打乒乓球, 踢足球, 游泳, 跑步, 滑冰.
- Say how well with 得: 他游得很快.

> **Warm-up.** What can you do that you could not do five years ago? Who taught you? English uses “can” for all of it; Chinese has three words.

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; note every 会 you hear.

Note: ChineseClass101: Chinese sports vocabulary.

BACKUP VIDEO

Can You Ride a Bike? (你会骑自行车吗？) | Learning Songs 1 | Chinese song | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 1:09

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FLFN0dla0hE

Little Fox Chinese: song, Can You Ride a Bike?

KEY TERMS

huì
会 huì

Can (by learning).

néng
能 néng

Can, be able.

kě yǐ
可以 kěyǐ

May, can (permission).

yóuyǒng
游泳 yóuyǒng

To swim.

yùndòng
运动 **yùndòng**

Sport, exercise.

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.

会
huì
hway (falling)
verb · traditional 會
can (learned skill)

能
néng
nung (rising)
verb
can, be able

游泳
yóuyǒng
yo-YONG
verb
to swim

篮球
lánqiú
lahn-CHYO
noun · traditional 籃球
basketball

足球
zúqiú
dzoo-CHYO
noun
soccer

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 会 is a skill you have learned: 我会游泳 (I can swim), 我会说中文. 能 is being able, given strength or circumstances: 我今天不能去 (I can't go today), 他能跑十公里. 可以 is permission: 我可以走吗？ (May I go?)

How Chinese works. Sports take different verbs: 打 (hit) for ball games played with hands: 打篮球, 打排球, 打乒乓球; 踢 (kick) for 足球; 游泳 swim, 跑步 run, 滑冰 skate, 骑马 ride. 得 links a verb to how well: 他跑得很快 (he runs fast), 她唱得很好.

Say it out loud. 你会打篮球吗？ 会一点儿 (a little). 不会，可是我会踢足球. 你能教我吗？ (Can you teach me?) 当然可以！ (Of course!)

ACTIVITY

Skills inventory

Map what you can do and set a goal.

You will need

- Paper, colored pencils

Steps

1. Make three columns: 我会……, 我不会……, 我想学…….
2. Write at least four items in each in Chinese.
3. Ask a family member: 你会……吗？你能教我吗?
4. Choose one skill to learn this year and write a sentence with 能 about why you can do it.

Tips

- 会 for skills, 能 for ability now, 可以 for permission.

Check your work

☐ I wrote twelve items with 会.

☐ I asked three 会 questions.

> **From history.** Eric Liddell, the Scottish runner who refused to race on Sunday at the 1924 Olympics, was born in China to missionary parents and returned there to serve as a missionary teacher.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I can swim, but I can’t go today.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Skill = 会.
2. Circumstance = 不能.

Answer: 我会游泳，可是我今天不能去。

Example 2. Ask “May I play basketball?”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Permission = 可以.
2. Basketball takes 打.

Answer: 我可以打篮球吗?

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 游泳?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To swim.

2. Easy Say “to play soccer.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   踢足球.

3. Medium Choose: 我____说中文 (I can speak Chinese).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   会.

4. Medium Translate: 他跑得很快。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   He runs very fast.

5. Hard Write sentences with 会, 能 and 可以 about one sport.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: 我会滑冰。今天太热，不能滑冰。妈妈说我明天可以去滑冰。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 能 for learned skills. Use 会: 我会弹钢琴.
- Saying 玩足球. Use 踢足球 and 打篮球.

CHARACTER STUDY: SPORTS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
会	huì	can	6	A roof over 云: people meeting
能	néng	able	10	Once a picture of a bear: strength
打	dǎ	to hit, play	5	扌 hand + 丁 nail
踢	tī	to kick	15	足 foot radical
跑	pǎo	to run	12	足 foot + 包
球	qiú	ball	11	王 jade + 求
游	yóu	to swim; travel	12	氵 water radical
运	yùn	to move	7	辶 walking + 云

> **Make it a game · Can you?.** Go around the circle: 你会……吗? The answerer must say 会 or 不会 and then ask the next person a new skill. Repeating a skill is out.

> **Scripture.** “I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.” (Philippians 4:13, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 我靠着那加给我力量的，凡事都能做。
> >
> > *Wǒ kào zhe nà jiā gěi wǒ lì liàng de, fán shì dōu néng zuò.*
>
> Our strength to do good comes from Christ: 凡事都能做.

UNIT 9 · FREE TIME: HOBBIES, ABILITIES AND PLANS · LESSON 9.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

9.3 我们一起去吧: Invitations and Plans

OBJECTIVES

- Invite with .....吧, 一起 and 要不要.
- Accept and decline politely: 好啊, 太好了, 不好意思, 下次吧.
- Make plans with 打算, 周末 and 有空.

> **Warm-up.** How do you invite a friend to do something? How do you say no without hurting feelings? Chinese politeness often avoids a direct no.

WATCH

Chinese Listening Practice - Making Plans for the Day in Chinese

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:56

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; note how each invitation is answered.

Note: ChineseClass101: listening practice, making plans for the day.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Reading Practice: Making Weekend Plans

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:59

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xtC49DzS0f0

ChineseClass101: reading practice, making weekend plans.

KEY TERMS

yì qǐ
一起 **yìqǐ**

Together.

ba
吧 **ba**

Suggestion particle (let's).

dǎ suàn
打算 **dǎsuàn**

To plan.

zhōu mò
周末 **zhōumò**

Weekend.

yǒukòng
有空 **yǒu kòng**

To be free, have time.

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.

一起

yìqǐ

yee-CHEE

adverb

together

吧

ba

bah (light)

particle

let’s (suggestion)

打算

dǎsuàn

dah-SWAHN

verb

to plan

周末

zhōumò

joh-MWOH

noun · traditional 週末

weekend

不好意思

bù hǎoyìsi

boo-how-YEE-suh

phrase

excuse me, sorry

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. 吧 at the end makes a suggestion: 我们一起去吧！ (Let’s go together!) 要不要 asks if someone wants to: 你要不要来我家？ 有空 is to be free: 你星期六有空吗?

How Chinese works. Accept: 好啊！ 太好了！ 没问题！ Decline politely, with a reason and a hope: 不好意思，我那天有事。下次吧！ (Sorry, I have something that day. Next time!) Plans: 你周末打算做什么？ 我打算去爬山.

Say it out loud. 我们几点见？ (What time shall we meet?) 三点在公园门口见 (Meet at three at the park gate). 不见不散！ (We won’t leave until we see each other!) is a cheerful way to confirm.

ACTIVITY

Weekend plan

Invite, negotiate and plan.

You will need

- Calendars for two people, a pencil

Steps

1. Fill a calendar with your real or invented plans for the weekend in Chinese.
2. Phone a partner (or act it out) and invite him to three things; he accepts one and declines two politely.
3. Agree on a time and place to meet.
4. Write the conversation as a dialogue.

Tips

- Give a reason when you decline.

Check your work

☐ I made three invitations.

☐ I declined politely and set a meeting time.

> **From history.** Hospitality is an old Chinese virtue; Confucius's Analects open: 有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎, is it not a joy to have friends come from afar?

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Invite: "Let's go hiking together on Saturday."

▼ **Show solution**

1. Saturday = 星期六; together = 一起.
2. Let's = 吧.

Answer: 星期六我们一起去爬山吧!

Example 2. Decline politely.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Sorry = 不好意思.
2. Next time = 下次吧.

Answer: 不好意思，我星期六有事。下次吧！

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 周末?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Weekend.

2. Easy Say “Great!”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   太好了！

3. Medium Translate: 你星期天有空吗?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Are you free on Sunday?

4. Medium Ask “What do you plan to do this weekend?”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你周末打算做什么?

5. Hard Write a four-line invitation dialogue with a meeting time.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A: 星期六一起去打篮球吧？ B: 好啊！几点？ A: 下午两点，在学校门口见。 B: 不见不散！

COMMON MISTAKES

- Answering an invitation with a flat 不. Soften it: 不好意思，……下次吧.
- Forgetting 吧 in suggestions; without it, the sentence sounds like an order.

CHARACTER STUDY: PLANS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
起	qǐ	to rise; together (in 一起)	10	From Lesson 3.3
吧	ba	suggestion particle	7	口 mouth + 巴
算	suàn	to calculate	14	⿰ bamboo counting sticks
末	mò	end	5	A tree with a mark at the top: the tip
空	kòng	free time	8	穴 cave + 工
意	yì	meaning, idea	13	音 sound over 心 heart
思	sī	to think	9	田 field over 心 heart
见	jiàn	to see, meet	4	An eye on legs

Make it a game · Invitation chain. Each player invites the next to something (一起去..... 吧！). The answer must accept or decline politely with a reason. Repeating an activity is out.

Scripture. "A Song of degrees of David. Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" (Psalm 133:1, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 看哪，弟兄和睦同居是何等地善，何等地美！

Kàn na, dì xiōng hé mù tóng jū shì hé děng de shàn, hé děng de měi!

Friendship and unity among God's people are good and pleasant.

Health: The Body, the Doctor and 了

Lesson 10.1 teaches the parts of the body and face, and the church as one body with many members.

Lesson 10.2 teaches seeing a doctor: symptoms, 疼, 发烧, 感冒, medicine and advice with 应该, with Li Tang's Village Doctor.

Lesson 10.3 teaches 了 for completed actions and for changes, and 没 for actions that did not happen.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–9.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name fifteen parts of the body.
- ☐ I can tell a doctor what is wrong and understand advice.
- ☐ I can say what I did with 了 and what I did not do with 没.
- ☐ I can say something has changed with 了.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

10.1 我的身体: The Body and Face	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
10.2 你哪儿不舒服: At the Doctor	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
10.3 我好了: 了 for Completion and Change	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 10 test

Unit 10 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. 5 pts

   Oral: Role-play a visit to the doctor: say what hurts, since when, and answer the doctor’s questions.

2. 5 pts

   Oral: Say five things you did yesterday with 了, and one thing you did not do with 没.

3. 5 pts

   Name six parts of the body in Chinese.

4. 5 pts

   Translate: 你哪儿不舒服？我肚子疼。

5. 5 pts

   Translate: 你应该多休息，多喝水。

6. 5 pts

   Translate: 我吃了药。

7. 5 pts

   Make it negative: 我看了医生。

8. 5 pts

   What does 了 mean in 我好了 and 天冷了?

9. 5 pts

   What does Li Tang’s painting show?

10. 5 pts

    Write John 9:25b in English and in Chinese.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 医生，我头疼，还发烧。从昨天晚上开始。.....你应该多喝水，多休息。
2. For example: 我昨天七点起床了，吃了早饭，上了四节课，打了篮球，做了作业。我没看电视。
3. For example: 头, 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子, 嘴, 手, 脚, 肚子, 腿.
4. What is wrong (where do you feel unwell)? My stomach hurts.
5. You should rest more and drink more water.
6. I took the medicine.
7. 我没看医生。 (No 了 with 没.)
8. A change of state: I am better now; it has turned cold.
9. A traveling village doctor giving moxibustion (warming treatment with burning herbs) to a man held by his family, about 1140.
10. Whereas I was blind, now I see. 从前我是眼瞎的，如今能看见了。

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A HEALTH GUIDE

Make a small illustrated health guide in Chinese: a labeled body diagram (fifteen parts), five common illnesses with symptoms, and five pieces of advice with 应该. Add a short story in Chinese of a time you were sick and got better, using 了. Present it, and end with Psalm 103:3.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student presents the guide and story aloud with clear tones.
Characters	Body words, symptoms and advice are written correctly.
Using it	了, 没, 疼 and 应该 are used correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

10.1 我的身体: The Body and Face

OBJECTIVES

- Name parts of the body: 头, 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子, 嘴, 手, 脚, 腿, 肚子, 心.
- Describe with 很 and adjectives: 高, 矮, 长, 短, 大, 小.
- Use 有 to describe people: 她有长头发, 大眼睛.

> **Warm-up.** Play Simon Says in English with body parts. Then think: how many parts of your body did you use just now? Paul says the church is like a body.

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; point to 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, body characters such as 手, 头, 眼 and 心 (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.

shǒu
手 **shǒu**

Hand.

jiǎo
脚 **jiǎo**

Foot.

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	手 *shǒu* **show (dipping)** noun hand
脚 *jiǎo* **jyaow (dipping)** noun · traditional 腳 foot	

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Body words: 头 head, 头发 hair, 脸 face, 眼睛 eyes, 耳朵 ears, 鼻子 nose, 嘴 mouth, 牙 teeth, 脖子 neck, 肩膀 shoulders, 手 hand, 手指 finger, 肚子 belly, 腿 leg,

脚 foot, 心 heart. 身体 is body and also health: 你身体好吗？ (Are you well?)

How Chinese works. Describe people with 有 or an adjective: 他个子很高 (he is tall), 她有长头发 (she has long hair), 他的眼睛很大. Measure words: 一双眼睛 (a pair of eyes), 一只手, 两条腿. 长 cháng long, 短 short, 高 tall, 矮 short (height).

Say it out loud. Many body characters are pictures: 口 mouth, 目 eye (in 眼 and 看), 手 hand, 足 foot (in 跑, 踢, 路), 心 heart (in 想, 爱, 意). Radicals tell you a character's meaning family: 月 on the left often means flesh, as in 脸, 脚, 腿, 肚.

ACTIVITY

Monster description

Draw and describe a creature for a partner to draw.

You will need

- Paper, pencils, a partner

Steps

1. Secretly draw a strange creature: three eyes, long legs, a small mouth....
2. Describe it in Chinese: 它有三只眼睛，两条长腿.....
3. Your partner draws it from your description only.
4. Compare drawings and switch roles.

Tips

- Use measure words: 一只手, 两条腿, 一双眼睛.

Check your work

- ☐ I described a creature in eight sentences.
- ☐ My partner's drawing matched.

> **From history.** Bian Que (扁鹊), a legendary doctor of about 500 B.C., is said to have diagnosed illness by looking, listening, asking and feeling the pulse, the four methods still taught in Chinese medicine.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “She has long hair and big eyes.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Long hair = 长头发.
2. Big eyes = 大眼睛.

Answer: 她有长头发和大眼睛。

Example 2. Translate 你身体好吗?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 身体 = body, health.

Answer: Are you in good health? (How are you?)

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 耳朵?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Ear.

2. Easy Say “hand.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   手.

3. Medium Translate: 他个子很高。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   He is tall.

4. Medium What does 月 on the left of 脸 and 脚 usually mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Flesh, a body part.

5. Hard Describe a family member in three sentences.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我爸爸个子很高。他有短头发。他的眼睛是蓝色的。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 他是高. Use 很: 他很高 or 他个子很高.
- Confusing 长 cháng (long) with 长 zhǎng (to grow). Same character, two readings.

CHARACTER STUDY: THE BODY

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
身	shēn	body	7	A person with a big belly
体	tǐ	body	7	亻 person + 本 root
头	tóu	head	5	Two dots over 大
目	mù	eye	5	An eye turned upright
耳	ěr	ear	6	An ear
手	shǒu	hand	4	Five fingers
足	zú	foot	7	A knee over a foot
心	xīn	heart	4	The heart with its chambers

Make it a game · 老师说 (Teacher says). The leader says 老师说：摸你的鼻子！ (touch your nose). Obey only when the command begins with 老师说.

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

Jiù rú shēn zi shì yí gè, què yǒu xǔ duō zhī tǐ

The church is one body with many members, as our bodies are.

10.2 你哪儿不舒服: At the Doctor

OBJECTIVES

- Say symptoms: 头疼, 肚子疼, 发烧, 咳嗽, 感冒, 累.
- Answer the doctor: 你哪儿不舒服？ 从什么时候开始?
- Give advice with 应该 and 多/少 + verb.

> **Warm-up.** When were you last sick? Who took care of you? Jesus healed many people; Christians have built hospitals in China and around the world because of his example.

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Health Concerns

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:51

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; list the symptoms you hear.

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words, health concerns.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Listening Practice - Calling the Chinese Doctor's Office

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:26

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_0h_afNGKo4

ChineseClass101: listening practice, calling the doctor’s office.

KEY TERMS

shū fu
舒服 **shūfu**

Comfortable, well.

téng
疼 **téng**

To hurt, ache.

fā shāo
发烧 **fāshāo**

To have a fever.

gǎnmào
感冒 **gǎnmào**

A cold; to catch a cold.

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.

舒服

shūfu

SHOO-foo

adjective

comfortable, well

疼

téng

tung (rising)

verb

to hurt

发烧

fāshāo

fah-SHAOW

verb · traditional 發燒

to have a fever

药

yào

yaow (falling)

noun · traditional 藥

medicine

应该

yīnggāi

ying-GUY

verb · traditional 應該

should

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. The doctor asks 你哪儿不舒服？ (Where do you feel unwell?) Body part + 疼: 头疼 headache, 肚子疼 stomachache, 嗓子疼 sore throat. 我发烧了 (I have a

fever), 我感冒了 (I have a cold), 我咳嗽 (I am coughing).

How Chinese works. Advice uses 应该 (should): 你应该多喝水 (you should drink more water). 多 + verb is do more, 少 + verb do less: 多休息, 少吃糖. 别 is don't: 别担心 (don't worry). Since when: 从昨天开始 (since yesterday).

Medicine in China. Chinese hospitals offer both Western medicine (西医) and traditional Chinese medicine (中医), with herbs, acupuncture and massage. Many of China's first modern hospitals were founded by missionaries, such as Peter Parker's eye hospital in Guangzhou (1835), and Peking Union Medical College (1906/1917).

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 (李唐) was one of the most famous painters of the early Southern Song. Here he shows a traveling country doctor giving moxibustion (艾灸), an old treatment that warms points on the skin with burning mugwort. The patient cries out while his family holds him; the doctor's assistant prepares a plaster. It is one of the earliest Chinese paintings of a doctor at work, and it shows village life with humor and sympathy.

Look closely

- Find the doctor and his assistant.
- How many people are holding the patient?
- Find the signboard. What might it advertise?
- What is the patient's face saying?

Talk about it

1. What does the painting show about family in a time of sickness?
2. How is medicine today different, and what is the same?

ACTIVITY

Clinic role-play

Run a pretend clinic.

You will need

- A toy doctor kit or household items, cards with symptoms

Steps

1. Write ten symptom cards in Chinese: 头疼, 发烧, 咳嗽....
2. The patient draws two cards and describes them; the doctor asks 从什么时候开始？ and gives two pieces of advice with 应该.
3. Write a prescription note in Chinese: 一天三次，一次两片.
4. Switch roles.

Tips

- Body part + 疼 for pain.

Check your work

☐ I described symptoms to the doctor.

☐ I gave advice with 应该 and 多.

> **From history.** Peter Parker, an American medical missionary, opened an eye hospital in Guangzhou in 1835; it treated thousands of patients a year and is remembered as the first Western-style hospital in China.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I have a headache and a fever.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Headache = 头疼.
2. Fever = 发烧.

Answer: 我头疼，还发烧。

Example 2. Advise “You should rest more and not worry.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Should = 应该; more = 多.
2. Don’t = 别.

Answer: 你应该多休息，别担心。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 感冒?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A cold.

2. Easy Say “My stomach hurts.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我肚子疼。

3. Medium Translate: 你哪儿不舒服?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   What is wrong? (Where do you feel unwell?)

4. Medium Translate: 一天吃三次药。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Take the medicine three times a day.

5. Hard Write a short doctor–patient dialogue of four lines.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A: 你哪儿不舒服？ B: 我嗓子疼，还咳嗽。 A: 从什么时候开始？ B: 从前天开始。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 我的头是疼. Say 我头疼.
- Using 吃 for taking medicine is correct in Chinese: 吃药, not 拿药.

CHARACTER STUDY: THE DOCTOR

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
病	bìng	sickness	10	疒 sickness radical: a bed
疼	téng	ache	10	疒 sickness + 冬
药	yào	medicine	9	⺾ herbs on top
舒	shū	relaxed	12	舍 + 予
服	fú	clothes; serve	8	月 + 艮
烧	shāo	to burn	10	火 fire radical
应	yīng	should	7	广 roof
该	gāi	ought	8	讠 speech + 亥

Make it a game · Symptom charades. Act out a symptom; the others say it in Chinese and give one piece of advice with 应该.

Scripture. “Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases;” (Psalm 103:3, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 他赦免你的一切罪孽，医治你的一切疾病。

Tā shè miǎn nǐ de yí qiè zuì niè, yī zhì nǐ de yí qiè jí bìng.

God forgives and heals.

10.3 我好了: 了 for Completion and Change

OBJECTIVES

- Use 了 after a verb for a completed action: 我吃了药.
- Use 了 at the end for a change: 我好了, 天冷了.
- Use 没 (without 了) for actions that did not happen.

> **Warm-up.** Tell in English three things you did this morning and one thing that has changed since last year. Chinese verbs have no past tense, but they have a little word that does much of the work.

WATCH

How to Use 了 (le) for a Change of State in Chinese | YoyoChinese.com

Yoyo Chinese · 2:17

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UV_cBaY6z1w

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; write down every 了 sentence you hear.

Note: Yoyo Chinese: how to use 了 for a change of state.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn About Tense in Chinese | Daily Chinese Conversations #16

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:01

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

ChineseClass101: learn about tense in Chinese.

KEY TERMS

le
了 le

Particle of completion or change.

méi
没 méi

Did not (with past actions).

yǐ jīng
已经 **yǐjīng**

Already.

hái méi
还没 **hái méi**

Not yet.

rú jīn
如今 **rújīn**

Now (literary).

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.

了

le

luh (light)

particle

completion; change

已经

yǐjīng

yee-JING

adverb · traditional 已經

already

还没

hái méi

hi-MAY

adverb · traditional 還沒

not yet

好多了

hǎo duō le

how-DWOH-luh

phrase

much better

看见

kànjiàn

kahn-JYEN

verb · traditional 看見

to see

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Chinese verbs never change for time. Time words (昨天, 去年) show when; 了 shows that something is done or has changed. 我昨天看了一本书 (yesterday

I read a book). 我已经吃了 (I have already eaten).

How Chinese works. 了 after the verb: a completed action, often with a number or object: 我买了两件衣服. 了 at the end of the sentence: a new situation: 我好了 (I am better now), 下雨了 (it has started to rain), 我十六岁了 (I am sixteen now). The negative of a completed action is 没 (or 没有) with no 了: 我没吃早饭. Not yet: 还没.

Say it out loud. 你吃饭了吗？ (Have you eaten?) is a common Chinese greeting; answer 吃了 or 还没呢. 你好了吗？ 好多了， 谢谢 (much better, thanks). Listen to John 9:25 in the Union Version: 如今能看见了, now I can see: a changed life.

ACTIVITY

Then and now

Tell your own change story.

You will need

- Paper, photographs of you when younger (optional)

Steps

1. Write five sentences about what you did last weekend with verb + 了.
2. Write three sentences about how things have changed with sentence-final 了: 我高了, 我会说中文了.
3. Write two things you have not done yet with 还没.
4. Read them to the family as a short talk.

Tips

- No 了 after 没.

Check your work

- ☐ I wrote ten sentences with 了, 没 and 还没.
- ☐ I told my change story aloud.

> **From history.** Classical Chinese, the written language for two thousand years, used different particles (矣 for change, 已 for completion); 了 is a later, spoken word that took over their work.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I took the medicine and now I am better.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Completed: 吃了药.
2. Change: 好了.

Answer: 我吃了药，现在好了。

Example 2. Make it negative: 我做了作业。

▼ **Show solution**

1. Use 没; drop 了.

Answer: 我没做作业。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 已经?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Already.

2. Easy Say “It is raining now (it has started).”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   下雨了。

3. Medium Translate: 我还没吃午饭。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   I have not eaten lunch yet.

4. Medium Correct: 我没去了图书馆。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我没去图书馆。

5. Hard Write three sentences about last Sunday with 了, and one with 没.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: 上个星期天我去了教会。我们唱了诗。下午我看了书。我没看电视。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 了 with 没: 我没去了. Drop 了: 我没去.
- Thinking 了 is a past tense. It marks completion or change, and can be used for the future: 明天我下了课就去.

CHARACTER STUDY: COMPLETION AND CHANGE

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
了	le	particle	2	A child with arms tucked: finished
已	yǐ	already	3	Compare 己 self and 巳
经	jīng	pass through; scripture	8	纟 silk: the warp thread; also in 圣经
还	hái	still	7	辶 walking + 不
如	rú	like, as	6	女 + 口
从	cóng	from	4	One person following another
前	qián	before	9	From Lesson 7.2
瞎	xiā	blind	15	目 eye + 害 harm

> **Make it a game · Did you or didn't you?.** Each player says one true and one false sentence about yesterday with 了 or 没. The others guess which is false.

> **Scripture.** “He answered and said, Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not: one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see.” (John 9:25, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 从前我是眼瞎的，如今能看见了
> >
> > *Cóng qián wǒ shì yǎn xiā de, rú jīn néng kàn jiàn le*
>
> The healed man’s testimony: once blind, now he sees.

UNIT 11

China’s Story: Characters, Festivals and the Gospel

Lesson 11.1 teaches how characters are formed: pictures, signs, combined meanings and sound–meaning compounds, with a Shang oracle bone.

Lesson 11.2 teaches the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival and Christmas in China, as facts about Chinese life.

Lesson 11.3 teaches the history of Christianity in China and its Bible, with the Union Version translators.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–10.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can explain the four main ways characters are formed, with examples.
- ☐ I can use radicals to guess meanings and look up characters.
- ☐ I can describe three Chinese festivals and say festival greetings.
- ☐ I can tell the story of the gospel in China in Chinese and English.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

11.1 汉字的故事: How Characters Work — 4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

11.2 过年好: Chinese Festivals	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
11.3 福音传到中国: The Gospel in China	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 11 test

Unit 11 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Oral: Explain how 好, 明, 妈 and 休 are formed.

2. **5 pts**
   Oral: Describe the Spring Festival in Chinese: when, what families do and eat, and what they say.

3. **5 pts**
   Name the radical and its meaning in 河, 吃, 树 and 说.

4. **5 pts**
   What are oracle bones?

5. **5 pts**
   What do people eat at the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival?

6. **5 pts**
   Translate: 新年快乐！ 中秋节快乐！ 圣诞快乐！

7. **5 pts**
   How do many Chinese Christians keep the Spring Festival?

8. **5 pts**
   Put in order and date: Hudson Taylor’s China Inland Mission, the Nestorian Stele, the Union Version, Robert Morrison’s Bible.

9. **5 pts**

   Why did the Union Version take nearly thirty years?

10. **5 pts**

    Write Mark 16:15 in English and the Chinese for “preach the gospel.”

ANSWER KEY

1. 好 woman + child (combined meaning); 明 sun + moon, bright (combined meaning); 妈 woman radical + 马 for the sound (sound–meaning compound); 休 a person resting by a tree (combined meaning).
2. For example: 春节是农历新年。全家人在一起吃年夜饭，包饺子。大家说“新年快乐！”“过年好！”
3. 氵 water; 口 mouth; 木 tree, wood; 讠 speech.
4. Shang dynasty bones and shells (about 1250–1050 B.C.) carved with questions to the spirits; they hold the earliest Chinese writing.
5. Dumplings (饺子) and fish; sweet rice balls (元宵/汤圆); mooncakes (月饼).
6. Happy New Year! Happy Mid-Autumn Festival! Merry Christmas!
7. They gather with family, eat the reunion dinner and visit, but leave out the offerings to ancestors and gods; many churches hold New Year services of thanksgiving.
8. Nestorian Stele (781); Morrison’s Bible (finished 1819); China Inland Mission (1865); Union Version (1919).
9. Western and Chinese translators worked together to make one Bible in plain Mandarin that all could read aloud, checking every word and character.
10. Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. 传福音.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A TIMELINE OF THE GOSPEL IN CHINA

Make an illustrated timeline in Chinese and English from the Nestorian Stele (781) to today, with at least eight events and people: the stele, Matteo Ricci and Xu Guangqi, Robert Morrison, Hudson Taylor, the Union Version, Eric Liddell, and Chinese Christians today. Add a festival calendar showing three Chinese festivals and how Chinese Christians keep them. Present it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student tells the story aloud with dates and names.
Characters	Names, dates and festival words are written correctly in characters.
Using it	Facts are accurate and festivals are described fairly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

UNIT 11 · CHINA'S STORY: CHARACTERS, FESTIVALS AND THE GOSPEL · LESSON 11.1 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

11.1 汉字的故事: How Characters Work

OBJECTIVES

- Explain four ways characters are formed: pictographs, simple signs, combined meanings, sound–meaning compounds.
- Use radicals to guess meaning and to look characters up.
- Compare simplified and traditional characters.

> **Warm-up.** You now know about two hundred characters. Choose three and guess where they came from. Some are pictures, but most are built like puzzles from smaller parts.

WATCH

How to Learn Chinese Characters for Beginners with Yoyo Chinese

Yoyo Chinese · 5:17

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvS5x35KoKM

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; note one new character fact from each video.

Note: Yoyo Chinese: how to learn Chinese characters as a beginner.

BACKUP VIDEO

Curator's Cut | Anyang: China’s Ancient City of Kings

Smithsonian National Museum of Asian Art · 7:14

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w83Op5ddaiw

Smithsonian National Museum of Asian Art: curator’s cut, Anyang, China’s ancient city of kings (official museum).

KEY TERMS

bù shǒu
部首 **bùshǒu**

Radical, the meaning part used to look characters up.

xiàngxíng zì
象形字 **xiàngxíngzì**

Pictograph.

xíngshēng zì
形声字 **xíngshēngzì**

Sound–meaning compound.

jiǎn tǐ zì
简体字 **jiǎntǐzì**

Simplified characters.

fán tǐ zì
繁体字 **fántǐzì**

Traditional characters.

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-DZUH

noun · traditional 漢字

Chinese character

部首

bùshǒu

boo-SHOW

noun

radical

意思

yìsi

YEE-suh

noun

meaning

简体字

jiǎntǐzì

jyen-tee-DZUH

noun · traditional 簡體字

simplified character

繁体字

fántǐzì

fahn-tee-DZUH

noun · traditional 繁體字

traditional character

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. Characters were formed in a few ways. Pictographs (象形): 日 sun, 月 moon, 山 mountain, 木 tree, 人 person. Simple signs (指事): 上, 下, 一, 二, 本 (a mark at a tree's root). Combined meanings (会意): 明 sun + moon = bright; 休 person + tree = rest; 好 woman + child = good.

Sound–meaning compounds. Most characters, about four out of five, are 形声 compounds: a radical for meaning plus a part for sound. 妈 mā = 女 woman + 马 mǎ; 河 hé = 氵 water + 可 kě; 问 wèn = 口 mouth + 门 mén. The radical tells you the family of meaning; the sound part hints at the pronunciation, though sounds have shifted over three thousand years.

Simplified and traditional. In the 1950s and 1960s mainland China simplified about two thousand characters to make reading easier: 國 became 国, 學 became 学, 書

became 书. Taiwan, Hong Kong and many overseas communities still use traditional characters. Once you know one set, the other is learned quickly.

PICTURE STUDY



Oracle bone (ox shoulder blade), photograph by Gary Lee Todd, Shang dynasty, about 1200 B.C. · Carved ox bone · Yin Ruins Museum, Anyang

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

About 3,200 years ago, diviners of the Shang kings carved questions on ox bones and turtle shells, about harvests, weather, war and illness, then heated them and read the cracks as answers from the spirits. More than 150,000 pieces have been found near Anyang since 1899. They hold about 4,000 different characters, and many, like 日, 月, 人 and 马, are clearly the ancestors of the characters you write today.

Look closely

- Find the cracks made by heat.
- Find the rows of carved characters.
- Can you find a character that looks like a picture?
- Why is the bone so flat?

Talk about it

1. What does it tell us that Chinese writing has lasted more than three thousand years?
2. The Shang kings looked for answers in cracks; how does the Bible say God speaks?

ACTIVITY

Character detective

Take characters apart and find their families.

You will need

- Your list of characters from this year, index cards, a dictionary or app

Steps

1. Choose twenty characters you know. For each, decide: picture, sign, combined meaning, or sound–meaning compound.
2. Group the compounds by radical: 氵, 口, 讠, 女, 木, 亻, 扌 ….
3. Look up three new characters with each of three radicals.
4. Write five characters in both simplified and traditional forms.

Tips

- If the sound part gives the reading, it is probably a 形声 compound.

Check your work

☐ I sorted twenty characters by type.

☐ I found nine new characters by radical.

> **From history.** According to the traditional account, oracle bones were first recognized as writing in 1899, when the scholar Wang Yirong noticed carved characters on "dragon bones" sold as medicine in Beijing.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Explain 休.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 亻 person + 木 tree.
2. A person leaning on a tree.

Answer: Rest: a combined-meaning character (会意).

Example 2. Explain 清 qīng (clear).

▼ **Show solution**

1. 氵 water radical: meaning.
2. 青 qīng: sound.

Answer: A sound–meaning compound: clear water, read qīng.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is the radical in 妈?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   女.

2. Easy Give a pictograph.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 日, 月, 山, 人, 木.

3. Medium What does 明 combine?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   日 sun + 月 moon: bright.

4. Medium Write the traditional form of 国.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   國.

5. Hard Explain why 河 and 何 are both read hé or close to it.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Both have 可 as the sound part; 河 adds the water radical, 何 the person radical.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Thinking all characters are pictures. Most are sound–meaning compounds.
- Thinking simplified characters are a different language. The words and grammar are the same.

CHARACTER STUDY: HOW CHARACTERS ARE BUILT

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW IT IS BUILT
休	xiū	to rest	6	Combined meaning: a person 亻 by a tree 木
明	míng	bright	8	Combined meaning: sun 日 + moon 月
林	lín	woods	8	Combined meaning: two trees
森	sēn	forest	12	Combined meaning: three trees
河	hé	river	8	Sound–meaning: 氵 water + 可 kě
清	qīng	clear	11	Sound–meaning: 氵 water + 青 qīng
问	wèn	to ask	6	Sound–meaning: 口 mouth + 门 mén
本	běn	root	5	Simple sign: a mark at the root of 木

Make it a game · Radical race. The caller names a radical (氵, 口, 木, 亻); teams have one minute to write as many characters with it as they can.

Scripture. “The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the word of our God shall stand for ever.” (Isaiah 40:8, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 草必枯干，花必凋残，惟有我们　神的话必永远立定。

Cǎo bì kū gān, huā bì diāo cán, wéi yǒu wǒ men Shén de huà bì yǒng yuǎn lì dìng.

Writing on bone can last three thousand years, but God’s word stands for ever.

11.2 过年好: Chinese Festivals

OBJECTIVES

- Describe the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival: when, what families do and eat.
- Say festival greetings: 新年快乐, 过年好, 中秋节快乐, 圣诞快乐.
- Explain how Chinese Christians keep the festivals.

> **Warm-up.** What is the biggest holiday in your family, and what makes it special: food, family, church, gifts? The Spring Festival is China's biggest holiday, and for most families it is about going home.

WATCH

Chinese Holidays - Chinese New Year - 春节

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:34

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCjuF8V7Fw8

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; list three customs from each video.

Note: ChineseClass101: Chinese Holidays, the Spring Festival (春节): cleaning, couplets, the Spring Festival Gala and red envelopes. The narrator calls the old taboos superstition; the lesson treats all of it as facts about Chinese life.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Holidays - Mid-Autumn Festival - 中秋节

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 3:41

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

ChineseClass101: the Mid-Autumn Festival, 中秋节.

KEY TERMS

chūn jié
春节 Chūnjié

Spring Festival, Chinese New Year.

nóng lì
农历 nónglì

The traditional lunar–solar calendar.

nián yè fàn
年夜饭 **niányèfàn**

New Year’s Eve reunion dinner.

hóngbāo
红包 **hóngbāo**

Red envelope with a gift of money.

yuèbǐng
月饼 **yuèbing**

Mooncake.

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.

春节

Chūnjié

chwun-JYEH

noun · traditional 春節

Spring Festival

过年

guònián

gwoh-NYEN

verb · traditional 過年

to celebrate New Year

红包

hóngbāo

hong-BAOW

noun · traditional 紅包

red envelope

月饼

yuèbing

YWEH-bing

noun · traditional 月餅

mooncake

快乐

kuàilè

kwai-LUH

adjective · traditional 快樂

happy

CORE IDEAS

The Spring Festival. 春节 falls on the first day of the traditional calendar (农历), between late January and mid-February. Families travel home for the reunion

dinner (年夜饭) on New Year's Eve (除夕), make dumplings, set off firecrackers, paste red couplets (春联) on the doors, and give children red envelopes (红包). Greetings: 新年快乐！ 过年好！

Other festivals. The Lantern Festival (元宵节) on the fifteenth day ends the New Year season with lanterns and sweet rice balls (元宵). The Mid-Autumn Festival (中秋节), at the full moon of the eighth month, is for family, moon-viewing and mooncakes (月饼). Christmas (圣诞节) is not a public holiday in mainland China, but churches are full, and cities put up decorations.

Customs and faith. Some festival customs come from Chinese folk religion, such as offerings to ancestors and to the kitchen god, and the animal year signs (生肖) are a calendar custom. Chinese Christians keep the family reunion, the food and the greetings, leave out the offerings, and honor their parents and ancestors with thanks and remembrance. Many churches hold a New Year service to thank God for the past year: 感谢神.

ACTIVITY

Spring Festival at home

Celebrate the customs that fit a Christian home.

You will need

- Red paper, a brush or marker, dumpling ingredients (optional), envelopes

Steps

1. Write a pair of red couplets with a Bible verse or blessing, for example 神爱世人 and 平安喜乐, and a 福 (blessing) for the door.
2. Make dumplings with your family, or draw and label a reunion dinner table.
3. Make red envelopes with a verse inside for younger children.
4. Greet the family with 过年好！ and pray together to thank God for the year.

Tips

- Couplets are written in two matching lines.

Check your work

☐ I wrote a couplet and a 福.

☐ I described three festivals in Chinese.

> **From history.** The custom of red couplets is said to go back more than a thousand years; today printed couplets with Bible verses are sold in Chinese Christian bookstores at New Year.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Greet someone at New Year in two ways.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Happy New Year = 新年快乐.
2. Also 过年好.

Answer: 新年快乐！ 过年好！

Example 2. Say “At the Mid-Autumn Festival we eat mooncakes.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Mid-Autumn = 中秋节.
2. Time before verb.

Answer: 中秋节我们吃月饼。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 红包?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A red envelope with money.

2. Easy Say “Merry Christmas.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   圣诞快乐!

3. Medium Translate: 除夕全家人一起吃年夜饭。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   On New Year’s Eve the whole family eats the reunion dinner together.

4. Medium What is eaten at the Lantern Festival?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Sweet rice balls (元宵 or 汤圆).

5. Hard Explain in two sentences how a Chinese Christian family might keep the Spring Festival.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   They gather for the reunion dinner, make dumplings and give red envelopes, but make no offerings. They go to a New Year service and thank God for the year.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Calling it the Lunar New Year only. In China it is 春节, the Spring Festival, on a calendar that follows both moon and sun.

- Saying 新年好快乐. The greeting is 新年快乐 or 过年好.

CHARACTER STUDY: FESTIVALS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
节	jié	festival	5	From Lesson 8.2
年	nián	year	6	From Lesson 2.3
福	fú	blessing	13	礻 spirit radical + 畐 full: a full blessing
春	chūn	spring	9	From Lesson 8.2
灯	dēng	lantern, lamp	6	火 fire + 丁
饼	bǐng	cake	9	饣 food radical
乐	lè	happy	5	Once a musical instrument
圣	shèng	holy	5	In 圣经 and 圣诞

Make it a game · Festival match. Lay out cards: festivals, foods, dates and greetings. Teams race to make correct sets: 春节, 饺子, 农历一月一日, 过年好.

Scripture. “Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness.” (Psalm 65:11, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 你以恩典为年岁的冠冕

Nǐ yǐ ēn diǎn wéi nián suì de guān miǎn

Every year is crowned with God’s goodness.

11.3 福音传到中国: The Gospel in China

OBJECTIVES

- Tell the story of Christianity in China: the Nestorian Stele, Ricci and Xu Guangqi, Morrison, Hudson Taylor, the Union Version.
- Use Christian words: 基督徒, 教会, 福音, 传教士, 圣经, 信.
- Retell the story in simple Chinese sentences.

> **Warm-up.** Who first told you about Jesus? Who told that person? Every Christian is part of a chain of witnesses going back to the apostles. The chain reached China very early.

WATCH

Book Minute: The Nestorian Stele in China

Museum of the Bible · 1:07

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mTWJbtSaS6Y

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; write down two dates.

Note: Museum of the Bible: Book Minute, the Nestorian Stele in China (official museum).

BACKUP VIDEO

How do Chinese People Celebrate Christmas?

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 4:16

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U6ssLHuG2XM

ChineseClass101: how Chinese people celebrate Christmas.

KEY TERMS

fú yīn
福音 fúyīn
Gospel, good news.

jī dū tú
基督徒 Jīdūtú
Christian.

chuánjiào shì
传 教士 **chuánjiàoshì**

Missionary.

xìn
信 **xìn**

To believe; letter.

fān yì
翻译 **fānyì**

To translate.

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.

福音

fúyīn

foo-YIN

noun

gospel

基督徒

Jīdūtú

jee-doo-TOO

noun

Christian

传教士

chuánjiàoshì

chwahn-jyow-SHRR

noun · traditional 傳教士

missionary

信

xìn

shin (falling)

verb

to believe

教会

jiàohuì

jyow-HWAY

noun · traditional 教會

church

CORE IDEAS

The early witnesses. Christians of the Church of the East reached the Tang capital Chang'an in 635; the Nestorian Stele of 781 tells their story. In 1583 the Jesuit Matteo

Ricci (利玛窦) entered China, learned Chinese deeply and befriended the scholar Xu Guangqi (徐光启), who became a Christian and translated Euclid with him.

The Protestant missions. Robert Morrison (马礼逊) arrived in 1807 and finished the first full Protestant Chinese Bible in 1819. Hudson Taylor (戴德生) founded the China Inland Mission in 1865, wore Chinese clothes and sent missionaries into every province. Western and Chinese translators finished the Chinese Union Version (和合本) in 1919.

Chinese Christians. Chinese believers soon led the church themselves: preachers such as John Sung (宋尚节) in the 1920s–1930s, and pastors, teachers and doctors in every province. Today Chinese Christians number in the tens of millions, in China and in Chinese churches around the world, and many have kept their faith through hard times. 他们信耶稣.

PICTURE STUDY



The Chinese Bible revision committee, unknown photographer, about 1906 · Photograph · Wikimedia Commons

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

In 1890 the Protestant missions in China agreed to make one shared Bible in Mandarin. The committee for the Mandarin version, Western missionaries and the Chinese scholars who worked beside them, met for years, checking every verse against the Hebrew and Greek and every character for clear, natural Chinese that ordinary people could read aloud. The New Testament appeared in 1907 and the whole Bible in 1919: the 和合本, still the Bible of most Chinese Protestants.

Look closely

- Find the Chinese scholars. How are they dressed?
- What is on the table?
- Why might they have been photographed together?
- How many men can you count?

Talk about it

1. Why would it matter to have Chinese scholars on the committee?
2. What makes a translation good enough to last more than a hundred years?

ACTIVITY

A missionary biography

Research one person and tell his story in Chinese and English.

You will need

- A library or the internet (with a parent), paper, a photograph or drawing

Steps

1. Choose one: Matteo Ricci, Xu Guangqi, Robert Morrison, Hudson Taylor, Eric Liddell, John Sung, Gladys Aylward.
2. Write a one-page biography in English: when, where, what he or she did and why.
3. Write five simple Chinese sentences: 他是英国人。他一八〇七年来中国。他翻译了圣经。
4. Present it to the family.

Tips

- Years are read digit by digit: 一八〇七年.

Check your work

☐ I wrote a biography.

☐ I told the story in five Chinese sentences.

From history. Xu Guangqi's family home in Shanghai became the district of Xujiahui (徐家汇), where St. Ignatius Cathedral and a great library founded by the Jesuits still stand.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “Morrison translated the Bible.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Translated = 翻译了.
2. Bible = 圣经.

Answer: 马礼逊翻译了圣经。

Example 2. Say the year 1865.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Read digit by digit.

Answer: 一八六五年.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 福音?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The gospel, good news.

2. Easy Say “Christian.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   基督徒.

3. Medium Translate: 戴德生是传教士。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Hudson Taylor was a missionary.

4. Medium When was the Union Version finished?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   1919.

5. Hard Tell the story of the Bible in China in three Chinese sentences.

▼ **Show answer**

For example: 七八一年有景教碑。马礼逊翻译了圣经。和合本是一九一九年出版的。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Reading years like big numbers: 一千八百零七. Years are read digit by digit: 一八〇七年.
- Confusing 教会 (church) and 教堂 (church building).

CHARACTER STUDY: THE GOSPEL

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
福	fú	blessing	13	From Lesson 11.2
音	yīn	sound	9	立 over 日
传	chuán	to pass on	6	亻 person + 专
教	jiào	to teach; religion	11	孝 + 攵 a hand
信	xìn	to believe	9	亻 person + 言 word: a person standing by his word
神	shén	God	9	礻 spirit radical + 申
督	dū	to oversee (in 基督)	13	目 eye at the bottom
徒	tú	disciple	10	彳 step radical: one who follows

> **Make it a game · Who am I?.** One player is a person from the lesson and answers yes–no questions in Chinese (你是英国人吗？ 你翻译了圣经吗？) until the others guess.

> **Scripture.** “And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.” (Mark 16:15, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 你们往普天下去，传福音给万民听
> >
> > *Nǐ men wǎng pǔ tiān xià qù, chuán fú yīn gěi wàn mín tīng*
>
> Jesus sent his followers into all the world, and the gospel reached China.

UNIT 12

Reading, Writing and Reciting

Lesson 12.1 reads the parable of the prodigal son (Luke 15) in simple Chinese, with Plockhorst’s Good Shepherd, and teaches narrative linking words.

Lesson 12.2 teaches writing a self-introduction and a letter in Chinese.

Lesson 12.3 recites John 3:16 in the Union Version and reviews the year in a final presentation.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–11.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can read and retell a short story in Chinese.
- ☐ I can link events with 先, 然后, 后来 and 最后.
- ☐ I can write a self-introduction and a letter.
- ☐ I can recite John 3:16 in Chinese and give a two-minute talk.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

12.1 浪子回头: Reading a Story	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes
12.2 我的自我介绍: A Self-Introduction and a Letter	4 sessions of 40–50 minutes

Unit 12 test

Unit 12 test. Questions 1–2 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 50 points.

1. **5 pts**
   Oral: Retell the parable of the prodigal son in simple Chinese.
2. **5 pts**
   Oral: Recite John 3:16 in Chinese.
3. **5 pts**
   Translate: 先……然后……后来……最后…….
4. **5 pts**
   Translate: 父亲看见他，就跑去抱着他。
5. **5 pts**
   Write the opening and closing of a letter to a friend named 小明.
6. **5 pts**
   Write three sentences introducing yourself.
7. **5 pts**
   Translate: 我学了一年中文，现在会说一点儿了。
8. **5 pts**
   What do 神爱世人 and 永生 mean?
9. **5 pts**
   What is the point of the parable of the prodigal son?
10. **5 pts**
    Write Psalm 19:14a in English.

ANSWER KEY

1. For example: 一个人有两个儿子。小儿子拿了钱，去了很远的地方，花完了钱。后来他很饿，就回家了。父亲看见他，跑去抱他。父亲很高兴。
2. 神爱世人，甚至将他的独生子赐给他们，叫一切信他的，不至灭亡，反得永生。
3. First … then … later … finally ….
4. The father saw him and ran and embraced him.
5. 小明：你好！ …… 祝好！ (your name, date).
6. For example: 我叫……，今年十五岁。我是美国人，住在……。我的爱好是看书和踢足球。
7. I have studied Chinese for a year, and now I can speak a little.
8. God loves the people of the world; eternal life.
9. God the Father welcomes every sinner who repents and comes home, with joy.
10. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY YEAR IN CHINESE

Give a two- to three-minute talk in Chinese to your family: introduce yourself, tell about your family, school, hobbies and a day in your life, and retell the parable of the prodigal son. Recite John 3:16. Hand in a written copy, a letter in Chinese to a real or imagined Chinese pen friend, and your best page of characters from the year.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Speaking	The student speaks for two minutes with clear tones and recites John 3:16.
Characters	The talk, letter and characters are written neatly and correctly.
Using it	The year's grammar (measure words, 在, 比, 了, 会/能/可以) is used correctly.
Care	Tones are said and marked carefully, and characters are written stroke by stroke in squares.

12.1 浪子回头: Reading a Story

OBJECTIVES

- Read a simple Chinese retelling of the prodigal son (Luke 15:11–24).
- Link events with 先, 然后, 后来, 最后 and 就.
- Retell the story aloud in Chinese.

> **Warm-up.** Jesus told three stories in Luke 15: a lost sheep, a lost coin and a lost son. What do they have in common? Who is looking for whom?

WATCH

The Man, His Son, and Their Donkey (父亲，儿子和驴) | Single Story | Folktales 1 | Chinese | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 3:34

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ls16QmoO8x0

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> before the reading; follow the subtitles and retell each story in one sentence.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: The Man, His Son, and Their Donkey, a folktale read in Chinese with subtitles (practice following a story).

BACKUP VIDEO

Bat and Friends 42: Cat Is Lost (小蝙蝠和朋友们 42：小猫不见了) | Friendship | Chinese | By Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 3:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BfmncD2um1I

Little Fox Chinese: Bat and Friends, Cat Is Lost (a short story about losing and finding).

KEY TERMS

gù shì
故事 **gùshi**

Story.

ér zi
儿子 **érzi**

Son.

hòu lái
后来 **hòulái**

Later, afterward.

huí jiā
回家 **huí jiā**

To go home.

làng zǐ huítóu
浪子回头 **làngzǐ huítóu**

The prodigal returns (a Chinese saying).

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.

故事

gùshi

GOO-shrr

noun

story

儿子

érzi

ERR-dzuh

noun · traditional 兒子

son

后来

hòulái

hoh-LYE

adverb · traditional 後來

later

回家

huí jiā

hway-JYAH

verb

to go home

父亲

fùqīn

foo-CHIN

noun · traditional 父親

father

CORE IDEAS

The story. yí gè rényǒuliǎng gè ér zi xiǎo ér zi duì fù qīnshuō qǐng bǎ wǒ de nà yí fèn jiā chǎn gěi wǒ tā 一个人有两个儿子。小儿子对父亲说：“请把我的那一份家产给我。”他 ná le qián qù le hěnyuǎn de dì fang bǎ qiándōuhuāwán le hòu lái nà lǐ yǒu jī huāng tā hěn è jiù qù fàngzhū 拿了钱，去了很远的地方，把钱都花完了。后来那里有饥荒，他很饿，就去放猪。 zuì hòu tā xǐng wù guò lái shuō wǒ yào qǐ lái dào wǒ fù qīn nà lǐ qù 最后他醒悟过来，说：“我要起来，到我父亲那里去。”

The father. tā hái zài hěnyuǎn de dì fang fù qīn jiù kànjiàn le tā pǎo qù bàozhe tā ér zi shuō wǒ dé zuì le 他还在很远的地方，父亲就看见了他，跑去抱着他。儿子说：“我得罪了 tiān yòu dé zuì le nǐ fù qīnquèshuō wǒ zhè ge ér zi shì sǐ ér fù huó shī ér yòu dé de tā men jiù kuài lè 天，又得罪了你。”父亲却说：“我这个儿子是死而复活，失而又得的。”他们就快乐 qǐ lái 起来。 (Luke 15:11–24, retold in simple Chinese; the last words of the father are from the Union Version.)

How Chinese works. Stories link events with 先 first, 然后 then, 后来 later, 最后 finally, and 就 (then, right away): 父亲看见他，就跑去. Verb + 了 tells each completed step: 拿了钱, 去了, 花完了. 完 after a verb means finished: 花完 spend all, 吃完 eat up. The Chinese saying 浪子回头金不换 means a prodigal’s return is worth more than gold.

PICTURE STUDY



The Good Shepherd, Bernhard Plockhorst, late 19th century · Oil on canvas (reproduction) · Wikimedia Commons (public domain)

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Bernhard Plockhorst was a German painter whose pictures of Jesus were printed in Bibles and Sunday-school books around the world, including in China. Luke 15 begins with the shepherd who leaves the ninety-nine to find the one lost sheep and carries it home rejoicing; the prodigal son is the third story in the same chapter. In both, the one who was lost is found, and there is joy in heaven.

Look closely

- Find the lamb in his arms.
- Find the shepherd's staff.
- Where are the other sheep?
- What time of day is it, and how does the light make you feel?

Talk about it

1. How are the shepherd and the father in Luke 15 alike?
2. Why do you think Jesus told three stories about lost things?

ACTIVITY

Story strip

Read, draw and retell the story.

You will need

- Paper folded into eight panels, colored pencils

Steps

1. Read the Chinese story aloud twice with the pinyin.
2. Draw eight panels and write one Chinese sentence under each, using 先, 然后, 后来, 最后.
3. Retell the story to the family from the pictures, without reading.
4. Read Luke 15:11–32 in English and discuss the older brother.

Tips

- Use verb + 了 for each step.

Check your work

☐ I drew and captioned eight panels.

☐ I retold the story aloud from the pictures.

> **From history.** Luke 15 has been beloved by Chinese readers; 浪子回头 is a common Chinese expression for someone who turns his life around.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Link: The son took the money. He went far away.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Then = 然后.
2. Completed actions with 了.

Answer: 小儿子拿了钱，然后去了很远的地方。

Example 2. What does 花完了 mean?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 花 spend + 完 finished + 了.

Answer: Spent it all.

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 故事?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Story.

2. Easy Say “to go home.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   回家.

3. Medium Translate: 后来他很饿。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Later he was very hungry.

4. Medium Translate: 父亲跑去抱着他。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The father ran and embraced him.

5. Hard Retell the story in four sentences with 先, 然后, 后来, 最后.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 小儿子先拿了钱。然后去了很远的地方，花完了钱。后来他很饿。最后他回家了，父亲很高兴。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 然后 and 后来 the same way. 后来 is “later on” for past events in a story; 然后 is “and then,” for past or future steps.
- Forgetting 了 after each completed step in a story.

CHARACTER STUDY: THE STORY

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
故	gù	old; reason	9	古 old + 攵
事	shì	matter, event	8	A hand holding a tool
回	huí	to return	6	A box inside a box: circling back
完	wán	finished	7	宀 roof + 元
跑	pǎo	to run	12	From Lesson 9.2
抱	bào	to embrace	8	扌 hand + 包 wrap
亲	qīn	dear; relative	9	In 父亲, 母亲
死	sǐ	to die	6	A person beside bones

Make it a game · Story chain. Go around the circle retelling the parable, one sentence each, starting each with 先, 然后, 后来 or 最后. Anyone who gets the order wrong starts again.

Scripture. “And he arose, and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him.” (Luke 15:20, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 于是起来，往他父亲那里去。相离还远，他父亲看见，就动了慈心，跑去抱着他的颈项，连连与他亲嘴。

Yú shì qǐ lái, wǎng tā fù qīn nà lǐ qù. Xiāng lí hái yuǎn, tā fù qīn kàn jiàn, jiù dòng le cí xīn, pǎo qù bào zhe tā de jǐng xiàng, lián lián yǔ tā qīn zuǐ.

The father ran to welcome his son: a picture of God’s welcome.

12.2 我的自我介绍: A Self-Introduction and a Letter

OBJECTIVES

- Write a self-introduction of eight to ten sentences.
- Write a letter with the Chinese opening, body and closing.
- Use linking words: 和, 也, 还, 可是, 因为……所以.

> **Warm-up.** If you met a Chinese student your age, what would you most want to tell about yourself? What would you ask? Write five questions in English.

WATCH

Learn the Top 10 Lines You Need for Introducing Yourself

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 4:27

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Dg7-g-1IFw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; note two phrases to use in your own introduction.

Note: ChineseClass101: ten lines you need for introducing yourself.

BACKUP VIDEO

Giving a Speech in Chinese - Chinese Conversational Phrases

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 8:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iJc9_I1AuBk

ChineseClass101: giving a speech in Chinese.

KEY TERMS

jiè shào
介绍 **jièshào**

To introduce.

zì jǐ
自己 **zìjǐ**

Oneself.

xìn
信 **xìn**

Letter.

zhù
祝 **zhù**

To wish.

kě shì
可是 **kěshì**

But.

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.

介绍

jièshào

jyeh-SHAOW

verb · traditional 介紹

to introduce

自己

zìjǐ

dzuh-JEE

pronoun

oneself

信

xìn

shin (falling)

noun

letter

祝

zhù

joo (falling)

verb

to wish

可是

kěshì

kuh-SHRR

conjunction

but

CORE IDEAS

The big idea. A good self-introduction moves from name to life: 大家好！我叫……。我今年……岁，是……年级的学生。我是……人，住在……。我家有……口人。我的爱好

是……。我学了一年中文。认识你们很高兴!

Letters. A Chinese letter opens with the name and a colon, then 你好！ on the next line: 小明：你好！ The body follows. It closes with a wish such as 祝好！ (all the best) or 祝你学习进步！, then your name and the date (year, month, day). To a teacher: 王老师：您好!

Linking words. 和 joins nouns (哥哥和我); 也 also and 还 in addition join sentences (我也喜欢……, 我还会……); 可是 or 但是 but; 因为……所以 because … so. Using them turns a list of sentences into a paragraph.

ACTIVITY

Pen-friend letter

Write a letter to a Chinese pen friend.

You will need

- Nice paper or a card, a pen

Steps

1. Draft a self-introduction of eight to ten sentences.
2. Turn it into a letter with the Chinese opening and closing, and ask three questions.
3. Check it with the answer key patterns and correct it.
4. Copy it in your best characters; if you know a Chinese-speaking family, give it to them.

Tips

- Date: year, month, day.

Check your work

- ☐ I wrote a letter of ten sentences with opening and closing.
- ☐ I used five linking words.

> **From history.** Chinese letter-writing was an art; collections of letters by famous scholars were printed and studied as models of style for centuries.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Join with 可是: I like Chinese. Characters are hard.

▼ **Show solution**

1. But = 可是.

Answer: 我喜欢中文，可是汉字很难。

Example 2. Write a letter opening to teacher Li.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Name + colon, then 您好.

Answer: 李老师：您好！

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 介绍?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To introduce.

2. Easy Say “But.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   可是 (or 但是).

3. Medium Translate: 祝你学习进步！

   ▼ **Show answer**

   May your studies go well (progress in your studies)!

4. Medium Where does the date go in a Chinese letter?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   At the end, under the name, in year–month–day order.

5. Hard Write a five-sentence self-introduction.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 大家好！我叫……。我今年十五岁。我住在……。我的爱好是踢足球。认识你们很高兴！

COMMON MISTAKES

- Starting a letter with 亲爱的 every time. It is used, but 名字 + ： 你好！ is the most common.
- Listing sentences without linking words. Use 也, 还 and 可是.

CHARACTER STUDY: LETTERS

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
介	jiè	between	4	A person between two parts
绍	shào	to continue	8	纟 silk + 召
自	zì	self	6	A nose: Chinese point to the nose for “me”
己	jǐ	self	3	A coiled cord
祝	zhù	to wish	9	礻 spirit radical + 兄
但	dàn	but	7	亻 person + 旦 dawn
也	yě	also	3	An old picture of a vessel
还	hái	still; also	7	From Lesson 10.3

> **Make it a game · Twenty questions in Chinese.** One player thinks of a person everyone knows; the others ask up to twenty 吗 questions in Chinese to find out who.

> **Scripture.** “Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O LORD, my strength, and my redeemer.” (Psalm 19:14, KJV)
>
> Chinese Union Version (和合本):
>
> > 愿我口中的言语、心里的意念在你面前蒙悦纳
> >
> > *Yuàn wǒ kǒu zhōng de yán yǔ, xīn lǐ de yì niàn zài nǐ miàn qián méng yuè nà*
>
> May our words, in any language, please God.

UNIT 12 · READING, WRITING AND RECITING · LESSON 12.3 OF 36 · 4 SESSIONS OF 40–50 MINUTES

12.3 神爱世人: Reciting John 3:16 and the Year in Review

OBJECTIVES

- Recite John 3:16 in the Union Version.
- Review the year’s grammar: measure words, 在, 比, 了, 会/能/可以, 因为……所以.
- Give a two-minute talk in Chinese.

> **Warm-up.** Look back at Lesson 1.1. What could you say then, and what can you say now? Write five Chinese sentences you could not have written in September.

WATCH

50 Phrases Every Chinese Beginner Must Know

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 7:34

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Yk-aTc3T30

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the core ideas; pause and say each phrase you know before the speaker does.

Note: ChineseClass101: fifty phrases every Chinese beginner must know (a year's review).

BACKUP VIDEO

Top 25 Chinese Phrases - Chinese for Everyday Life

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 6:57

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yhYj5MwMgr4

ChineseClass101: top twenty-five phrases for everyday life. Parents: the host translates the exclamation 我的天 (literally "my heavens") with the English "Oh my God"; in this course it means "my goodness."

KEY TERMS

shì rén
世人 **shìrén**

The people of the world.

dú shēng zǐ
独 生 子 **dúshēngzǐ**

Only begotten son.

yǒngshēng
永 生 **yǒngshēng**

Eternal life.

fù xí
复习 **fùxí**

To review.

jìn bù
进步 **jìnbù**

Progress.

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.

世人

shìrén

shrr-RUN

noun

people of the world

永生

yǒngshēng

yong-SHUNG

noun

eternal life

复习

fùxí

foo-SHEE

verb · traditional 複習

to review

进步

jìnbù

jin-BOO

noun · traditional 進步

progress

爱

ài

eye (falling)

verb · traditional 愛

to love

CORE IDEAS

The verse. John 3:16 in the Union Version: 神爱世人 (God loves the world's people), 甚至将他的独生子赐给他们 (so much that he gave them his only Son), 叫一切信他的 (so that all who believe in him), 不至灭亡 (should not perish), 反得永生 (but have eternal life). Say it in five breaths, one phrase at a time.

The year's grammar. Measure words (一本书, 两杯茶); location with 在 and 有; time before the verb; 吗 and question words; 比 and 没有; 会, 能, 可以; 了 and 没; 因为……所以; 先……然后. With these patterns and about 400 words, you can talk about yourself, your family, school, food, shopping, travel, weather and faith.

Keep going. Read aloud ten minutes a day, keep your flashcards, listen to Chinese songs and stories, and look for Chinese speakers to talk with: in your town, at church and online. A second year of Mandarin builds on this one with longer stories, more characters and whole chapters of the Gospels in Chinese.

ACTIVITY

Final presentation

Show what you have learned.

You will need

- Your notes from the year, poster paper or slides

Steps

1. Write a two-minute talk in Chinese about yourself, your family, school, hobbies and one story.
2. Practice it aloud until you can give it with only a few notes.
3. Recite John 3:16 in Chinese at the end.
4. Present to your family or class, and answer two questions in Chinese.

Tips

- Speak slowly and keep your tones clear.

Check your work

☐ I gave a two-minute talk in Chinese.

☐ I recited John 3:16.

> **From history.** John 3:16 has been called “the gospel in a nutshell”; it is one of the first verses Chinese Christians teach their children.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Break John 3:16 into five phrases.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 神爱世人 / 甚至将他的独生子赐给他们 /
2. 叫一切信他的 / 不至灭亡 / 反得永生.

Answer: Five phrases, said one breath each.

Example 2. Say “I have studied Chinese for a year; now I can speak a little.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Duration after the verb: 学了一年.
2. Change: 会说一点儿了.

Answer: 我学了一年中文，现在会说一点儿了。

PRACTICE

1. Easy What is 永生?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Eternal life.

2. Easy Say “to review.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   复习.

3. Medium Translate: 神爱世人。

   ▼ **Show answer**

   God loves the world (the people of the world).

4. Medium Give three measure words and examples.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 一本书, 一杯水, 一条鱼.

5. Hard Write five sentences about your year of Chinese, using 了, 会 and 比.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我学了一年中文。我会说很多句子了。我会写两百多个汉字。现在说中文比以前容易。我很高兴。

COMMON MISTAKES

- Rushing the recitation. Say each phrase slowly with its tones.
- Reading 独生子 dú shēng zi. In John 3:16 it is dú shēng zǐ.

CHARACTER STUDY: JOHN 3:16

CHARACTER	PINYIN	MEANING	STROKES	HOW TO REMEMBER IT
爱	ài	to love	10	From Lesson 9.1
世	shì	world, age	5	Three tens joined: a generation of thirty years
独	dú	only, alone	9	犭 animal radical + 虫
赐	cì	to give (from above)	12	贝 shell (treasure) + 易
切	qiè	all (in 一切)	4	七 + 刀 knife
灭	miè	to perish	5	A lid on a fire 火
亡	wáng	to perish	3	A person hidden
永	yǒng	forever	5	A river branching on and on

Make it a game · Review quiz show. Make a board of questions in five categories (family, time, food, places, grammar) worth 100 to 500 points. Teams answer in Chinese.

Scripture. “For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.” (John 3:16, KJV)

Chinese Union Version (和合本):

> 神爱世人，甚至将他的独生子赐给他们，叫一切信他的，不至灭亡，反得永生。

Shén ài shì rén, shèn zhì jiāng tā de dú shēng zǐ cì gěi tā men, jiào yí qiè xìn tā de, bú zhì miè wáng, fǎn dé yǒng shēng.

The heart of the gospel, the verse to remember from this year.

COURSE EXAM

Midterm Exam

Covers Units 1–6. Time: 60–75 minutes.

Questions 1–3 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 100 points. Grade with the separate answer key. A written answer counts when the characters are right, or the pinyin is right with its tone marks; a missing tone mark costs one point. Accept any accurate English translation.

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1. **5 pts** **Lesson 1.1**
   Oral: Say mā má mǎ mà ma, then introduce yourself: name, nationality, age, birthday and family.

2. **5 pts** **Lesson 3.3**
   Oral: Tell your daily routine with times, from getting up to going to bed.

3. **5 pts** **Lesson 4.2**
   Oral: Role-play ordering a meal and paying.

4. **5 pts** **Lesson 1.1**
   Write the tone marks: ni hao (hello), xiexie (thank you), zaijian (goodbye).

5. 5 pts **Lesson 1.3**

   Write in characters: 14, 60, 99, 105.

6. 5 pts **Lesson 1.2**

   Translate: 你叫什么名字？您贵姓?

7. 5 pts **Lesson 2.1**

   Make yes–no questions two ways: 他是老师。

8. 5 pts **Lesson 2.2**

   Correct the mistakes: 我不有姐姐。我有二个哥哥。

9. 5 pts **Lesson 3.1**

   Translate: 现在下午三点半。

10. 5 pts **Lesson 3.2**

    Write the date in Chinese: Saturday, March 8.

11. 5 pts **Lesson 3.3**

    Put in order: 吃午饭 / 在学校 / 我 / 十二点.

12. 5 pts **Lesson 6.2**

    Give the measure word: a bowl of rice, a cup of tea, a book, a shirt, trousers.

13. 5 pts **Lesson 4.1**

    Translate: 我想吃饺子，不想喝咖啡。

14. 5 pts **Lesson 5.2**

    Translate: 书包里有两本书。我的笔在桌子上。

15. 5 pts **Lesson 5.3**

    Join with 因为……所以: Chinese is interesting. I study Chinese.

16. 5 pts **Lesson 6.1**

    Read the prices and write them in characters: ¥8.50, ¥36.

17. 5 pts **Lesson 6.3**

    Translate: 这件毛衣太贵了，可以便宜一点儿吗?

18. **5 pts** **Lesson 1.2**

Explain how 好 and 妈 are built.

19. **5 pts** **Lesson 4.3**

Culture: Name two Chinese table manners and two things about school in China.

20. **5 pts** **Lesson 2.2**

Scripture: Write John 1:1a in Chinese and translate Exodus 20:12a from Chinese: 当孝敬父母.

ANSWER KEY

1. Five clear tones; for example: 我叫……。我是美国人。我今年十五岁。我的生日是五月三号。我家有四口人。
2. For example: 我每天六点半起床，七点吃早饭，八点上课……晚上十点睡觉。
3. For example: 服务员！我要一碗面条和一杯茶。……一共多少钱？……买单！
4. nǐ hǎo, xièxie, zàijiàn.
5. 十四, 六十, 九十九, 一百零五.
6. What is your name? What is your (honorable) family name?
7. 他是老师吗？ 他是不是老师?
8. 我没有姐姐。我有两个哥哥。
9. It is now 3:30 in the afternoon.
10. 三月八号，星期六.
11. 我十二点在学校吃午饭。
12. 一碗米饭, 一杯茶, 一本书, 一件衬衫, 一条裤子.
13. I would like to eat dumplings; I don’t want to drink coffee.
14. There are two books in the school bag. My pen is on the desk.
15. 因为中文很有意思，所以我学中文。
16. 八块五 (毛); 三十六块.
17. This sweater is too expensive; can it be a bit cheaper?
18. 好: 女 woman + 子 child (combined meaning). 妈: 女 woman radical for meaning + 马 mǎ for sound.
19. For example: do not stand chopsticks in rice; lift the bowl; long school days; the 高考 university exam.
20. 太初有道. Honour thy father and thy mother.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

COURSE EXAM

Final Exam

Covers Cumulative, with emphasis on Units 7–12. Time: 75–90 minutes.

Questions 1–3 are oral: the parent asks and marks. The rest are written, without notes. 100 points. Grade with the separate answer key. A written answer counts when the characters are right, or the pinyin is right with its tone marks; a missing tone mark costs one point. Accept any accurate English translation.

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1. **5 pts** **Lesson 12.3**
   Oral: Recite John 3:16 in Chinese.

2. **5 pts** **Lesson 7.2**
   Oral: Give directions from your home to a nearby place, and say how you get there and how long it takes.

3. **5 pts** **Lesson 12.1**
   Oral: Retell the parable of the prodigal son in simple Chinese.

4. **5 pts** **Lesson 7.1**
   Translate: 请问，图书馆在哪儿？在银行对面。

5. **5 pts** **Lesson 7.2**
   Translate: 我家离学校很近，走路五分钟。

6. **5 pts** **Lesson 7.3**
   Correct: 我去学校坐公共汽车。我坐自行车。

7. **5 pts** **Lesson 8.1**
   Translate: 明天会下雨，最高十八度。

8. **5 pts** **Lesson 8.2**
   Write two comparisons: summer is hotter than spring; autumn is not as cold as winter.

9. **5 pts** **Lesson 8.3**
   Give the measure word: a bird, a fish, a horse, a tree.

10. **5 pts** **Lesson 8.3**
    Translate Genesis 1:1 from Chinese: 起初，神创造天地。

11. **5 pts** **Lesson 9.2**

Fill in 会, 能 or 可以: 我____游泳。今天太冷，我不____去。妈妈，我____出去玩吗?

12. **5 pts** **Lesson 9.3**

Translate: 你周末有空吗？我们一起去爬山吧!

13. **5 pts** **Lesson 10.2**

Translate: 我头疼，还发烧。你应该多休息。

14. **5 pts** **Lesson 10.3**

Make negative: 我昨天看了医生。 Then say “I am better now.”

15. **5 pts** **Lesson 10.3**

Explain the two uses of 了 with an example of each.

16. **5 pts** **Lesson 11.1**

Name four ways characters are formed, with an example of each.

17. **5 pts** **Lesson 11.2**

Describe the Spring Festival in two Chinese sentences, and say how Chinese Christians keep it.

18. **5 pts** **Lesson 11.3**

Put in order with dates: the Union Version, the Nestorian Stele, Morrison’s Bible, the China Inland Mission.

19. **5 pts** **Lesson 12.2**

Write the opening and closing of a letter to your teacher 王老师.

20. **5 pts** **Lesson 12.1**

Unseen: Translate Psalm 23:1 from Chinese: 耶和华是我的牧者，我必不致缺乏。(help: 牧者 shepherd; 缺乏 to lack)

ANSWER KEY

1. 神爱世人，甚至将他的独生子赐给他们，叫一切信他的，不至灭亡，反得永生。
2. For example: 从我家往前走，到路口往右拐……我骑自行车去，要十分钟。
3. For example: 小儿子拿了钱，去了很远的地方，花完了钱。后来他很饿，就回家了。父亲跑去抱着他，很高兴。
4. Excuse me, where is the library? It is opposite the bank.
5. My home is very close to school, a five-minute walk.
6. 我坐公共汽车去学校。我骑自行车。
7. It will rain tomorrow; the high is 18 degrees.
8. 夏天比春天热。秋天没有冬天冷。
9. 一只鸟, 一条鱼, 一匹马, 一棵树.
10. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
11. 会; 能; 可以.
12. Are you free this weekend? Let's go hiking together!
13. I have a headache and a fever. You should rest more.
14. 我昨天没看医生。 我好了。
15. After a verb, a completed action: 我吃了药. At the end of a sentence, a change: 天冷了 / 我好了.
16. Pictograph 山; simple sign 上; combined meaning 明; sound–meaning compound 妈 or 河.
17. For example: 春节全家人一起吃年夜饭，包饺子。大家说"过年好！"; Christians keep the reunion and greetings, leave out the offerings and thank God at a New Year service.
18. Nestorian Stele 781; Morrison's Bible 1819; China Inland Mission 1865; Union Version 1919.
19. 王老师：您好！ …… 祝好！ (or 祝您身体健康！) your name, date.
20. The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)