

## Lesson10     A (typical) class of China

### Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Basic school activities

Key vocabulary: 大家、教室、考试、上课、问题、休息

Grammar Point: Using “了(le)” at the end of a sentence to indicate completed actions / past tense

Communication Skill: To be able to describe basic school activities

### Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
dàjiā 大家	pron.	everyone	e.g. 大家都爱 Raymond。 (Everybody loves Raymond.)
jiàoshì 教室	n.	classroom	e.g. 他们正在教室学习。 (They are studying in the classroom.)
kǎoshì 考试	n.	test; exam	e.g. 下个星期有一个考试。 (There is a test next week.)
shàngkè 上课	v.	to have class	e.g. 他们正在上课。 (They are having a class.)
wèntí 问题	n.	question; problem	e.g. 这个问题很难([nán], difficult)。 (This question is very difficult.)
xiūxi 休息	v.	break; to rest	e.g. 星期六我们可以休息吗? (Can we take a break on Saturday?)

### Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on A (typical) class of China		
回答 [huídá] to answer	需要 [xūyào] need	

## Part 4 Reading

### Version A (Without Pinyin)

李老师是一名中学([zhōngxué], middle school)老师，他们班有二十四个男学生，十八个女学生。

他们每天早上七点上课，今天小文没来上课。

老师问大家：为什么小文没来上课，你们知道吗？

莉莉：她昨天吃了很多冰淇淋([bīngqílín], ice cream)，肚子([dùzi], tummy)不舒服。

李老师：她昨天去了医院吗？

莉莉：她昨天没去医院，她今天去了医院，现在可能在家休息。

李老师：好，你告诉([gàosu], to tell)她好好休息。

### Version B (With Pinyin)

Lǐ lǎoshī shì yì míng zhōngxué lǎoshī, tāmen bān yǒu èrshísì ge  
李老师是一名中学([zhōngxué], middle school)老师，他们班有二十四个  
nán xuésheng, shíbā ge nǚ xuésheng.

男学生，十八个女学生。

Tāmen měitiān zǎoshang qī diǎn shàngkè, jīntiān Xiǎowén méi lái shàngkè.

他们每天早上七点上课，今天小文没来上课。

Lǎoshī wèn dàjiā: Wèishénme Xiǎowén méi lái shàngkè, nǐmen zhīdào ma?

老师问大家：为什么小文没来上课，你们知道吗？

Lìlì: Tā zuótiān chī le hěnduō bīngqílín, dùzi bù shūfu.

莉莉：她昨天吃了很多冰淇淋([bīngqílín], ice cream)，肚子([dùzi], tummy)不舒服。

舒服。

Lǐ lǎoshī: Tā zuótiān qù le yīyuàn ma?

李老师：她昨天去了医院吗？

Lìlì: Tā zuótiān méi qù yīyuàn, tā jīntiān qù le yīyuàn, xiànzài kěnéng zài jiā xiūxi.

莉莉：她昨天没去医院，她今天去了医院，现在可能在家休息。

Lǐ lǎoshī: Hǎo, nǐ gàosu tā hǎohǎo xiūxi.

李老师：好，你告诉([gàosu], to tell)她好好休息。

### 1. Read then Answer the Questions

1) How many boys are there in teacher Li's class?

- A. 18      B. 14      C. 24      D. 28

2) Why is Xiaowen not in school today?

- A. Because she ate too much ice cream today.  
B. Because she is sick.  
C. Because she wants to go to hospital.



3) Xiaowen didn't go to school yesterday.

- A. True
- B. False

4) Xiaowen went to hospital yesterday.

- A. True
- B. False

### Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

1. Which classroom will have an exam tomorrow?

- A. 302
- B. 301

2. What is the time of the exam tomorrow?

- A. From 2 to 4 in the morning
- B. From 2 to 4 in the afternoon

### Part 6 Grammar

Using “了” to indicate an action has been completed.

English	Chinese				
	Subject	time	Verb	了	Object/Complement
He watched TV last night.	他 He	昨天晚上 last night	看 watched	了	电视。 TV
I bought a mobile phone yesterday.	我 I	昨天 yesterday	买 bought		手机。 mobile phone

When talking about actions in the past / already done, the Chinese don't add “ed” after the verb but add the word “了” after the verb.

For the negative form, “没(有)” is placed before the verb, and “了” is not needed.

English	Chinese				
	Subject	time	没(有)	Verb	object/complement
He didn't have breakfast today.	他 He	今天 today	没(有)	吃 to eat	早饭。 breakfast
I didn't go to China last year.	我 I	去年 last year		去 to go to	中国。 China

Notice that here we don't put “不”, instead we put “没” for the negative meaning.

More examples:

1. 你爸爸早上去了学校吗? (Did your dad go to school this morning?)
2. 妈妈今天做了午饭。 (Mum made lunch today.)
3. 我和弟弟一起打了排球。 (I played tennis together with my younger brother.)



Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Matching.



3. Translate.

1) They ate hotpot yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_ 他们 火锅 昨天 吃 了

2) What did teacher Li drink this morning?

\_\_\_\_\_ 李老师 喝 什么 今天早上 了

3) Where did you go last year?

\_\_\_\_\_ 哪儿 你 去年 去 了

4) They didn't buy a mobile phone yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_ 他们 手机 昨天 没 买