

## Lesson12      Birthday Present

### Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Birthday gifts

Key vocabulary: 生日、快乐、给、毛笔、第一、知道

Grammar Point: Using “给(gěi)” to express to do something for someone

Using “第(dì)” to form ordinal numbers

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about birthday celebrations

### Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
shēngrì 生日	n.	birthday	e.g. 他们正在过([guò], to celebrate) 生日。 (They are celebrating the birthday.)
kuàilè 快乐	adj.	happy	e.g. 妈妈今天非常快乐。 (Mum is extremely happy today.)
gěi 给	v/prep.	to give; for	e.g. 爸爸给了我很多钱。 (Dad gave me lots of money.)
máobǐ 毛笔	n.	Chinese writing brush	e.g. 毛笔怎么用([yòng], to use)? (How to use the Chinese writing brush?)
dìyī 第一	num.	the first	e.g. 谁是第一? (Who is the first?)
zhīdào 知道	v.	to know	e.g. 你知道怎么开([kāi], to drive) 车吗? (Do you know how to drive a car?)

### Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on Birthday present		
过 [guò] to celebrate	滑雪 [huáxuě] ski	难[nán] difficult
毛笔字 [máobǐzì] calligraphy	礼物 [lǐwù] gift; present	长寿面 [chángshòumiàn] longevity noodle
次 [cì] time	蛋糕 [dàngāo] cake	洗澡 [xǐzǎo] to shower
衣服 [yīfu] clothes	作业 [zuòyè] homework	碗 [wǎn] bowl



### Part 4 Reading

#### Version A (Without Pinyin)

梅梅: Steve, 生日快乐! 这是我给你的礼物(lǐwù, gift)。

Steve: 谢谢! 什么礼物?

梅梅: 我知道你喜欢写汉字, 我给你买了一支毛笔。

Steve: 谢谢, 我非常喜欢这个礼物。虽然写汉字很难(nán, difficult), 但是汉字很美。

梅梅: 我爸爸给你买了生日蛋糕(dàngāo, cake), 我妈妈给你做了长寿面(chángshòumiàn, longevity noodle)。

Steve: 谢谢你们, 我太高兴了! 这是我第一次(cì, time)在中国过(guò, to celebrate)生日, 我觉得很快乐。

#### Version B (With Pinyin)

Steve, Shēngrìkuàilè! Zhè shì wǒ gěi nǐ de lǐwù.

梅梅: Steve, 生日快乐! 这是我给你的礼物(lǐwù, gift)。

Xièxiè! Shénme lǐwù?

Steve: 谢谢! 什么礼物?

Wǒ zhīdào nǐ xǐhuan xiě hànzi, wǒ gěi nǐ mǎi le yì zhī máobǐ.

梅梅: 我知道你喜欢写汉字, 我给你买了一支毛笔。

Xièxiè, wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan zhè ge lǐwù. Suīrán xiě hànzi hěn nán, dànshì

Steve: 谢谢, 我非常喜欢这个礼物。虽然写汉字很难(nán, difficult), 但是 hànzi hěn měi.

汉字很美。

Wǒ bàba gěi nǐ mǎi le shēngrì dàngāo, wǒ māma gěi nǐ zuò le

梅梅: 我爸爸给你买了生日蛋糕(dàngāo, cake), 我妈妈给你做了 chángshòumiàn.

长寿面(chángshòumiàn, longevity noodle)。

Xièxiè nǐmen, wǒ tài gāoxìng le! Zhè shì wǒ dì yī cì zài Zhōngguó guò

Steve: 谢谢你们, 我太高兴了! 这是我第一次(cì, time)在中国过(guò, to shēngrì, wǒ juéde hěn kuàilè.

celebrate)生日, 我觉得很快乐。

#### 1. Read then Answer the Questions

1) Where are they?

- A. In London
- B. In China

2) Why does Meimei give Steve a Chinese writing brush?

- A. Because Steve likes writing Chinese characters.
- B. Because Steve likes the Chinese brush very much.



3) Meimei's mother prepared a birthday cake for Steve.

- A. True
- B. False

4) This is Steve's first time visiting China.

- A. True
- B. False

### Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

1. This is Steve's first birthday in China.

- A. True
- B. False

2. Chinese eat noodles on their birthday.

- A. True
- B. False

3. Steve cannot write calligraphy.

- A. True
- B. False

### Part 6 Grammar

Using “给” to express to do something for someone.

English	Chinese				
	Subject	给 for	Noun/Pronoun	Verb	Object
Mum cooks breakfast for me.	Māma 妈妈 Mum		给 for	wǒ 我 me	zuò 做 to make
The older brother writes homework for his younger sister.	Gēge 哥哥 Older brother	mèimei 妹妹 younger sister		xiě 写 to write	zuòyè 作业。 homework

More examples:

1. 老师正在给学生们上课。(The teacher is giving a lesson to the students.)
2. 妈妈在给妹妹洗澡。(Mum is giving a bath for the younger sister.)
3. 我给爷爷买了一个手机。(I bought a mobile phone for my grandpa.)



### Part 7 Exercises

#### 1. Translate the following words.



\_\_\_\_\_

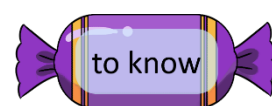
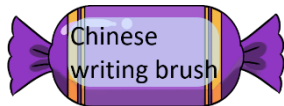


\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Matching.



#### 3. Translate.

1) He is giving the cat a shower.

\_\_\_\_\_ 他 猫 洗澡 给 正在

2) Mum buys clothes for me.

\_\_\_\_\_ 妈妈 我 买 衣服 了 给

3) He reads books to her every night.

\_\_\_\_\_ 每天 晚上 他 她 读书 给

4) Who can do my homework(作业[zuòyè])for me?

\_\_\_\_\_ 谁 做 作业 能 给 我