



## Lesson21 Learning Chinese in China

### Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Learning Chinese

Key vocabulary: 千、万、对、错、真、中文

Grammar Point: Clause + 的 modifies the noun that follows it(the same as relative clauses)

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about learning Chinese

### Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
qiān 千	num.	thousand	e.g. 教室里有一千个学生。 (There are one thousand students in the classroom.)
wàn 万	num.	ten thousand	e.g. 这个电脑一万块钱。 (This computer is ten thousand yuan.)
duì 对	adj.	correct; right	e.g. 我说得对吗? (Am I right?)
cuò 错	adj.	wrong	e.g. 不, 你错了。 (No, you are wrong.)
zhēn 真	adv.	really	e.g. 今天真热! (It is really hot today!)
zhōngwén 中文	n.	Chinese	e.g. 他学了中文一年。 (He has studied Chinese for one year.)

### Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on Learning Chinese in China
参观 [cānguān] to visit



## Part 4 Reading

### Version A (Without Pinyin)

- 李明:** 你好, Harvey, 欢迎你来我们学校。
- Harvey:** 李明, 你们学校真大!
- 李明:** 对, 我们学校一共有两万人。每年有三千个学生来我们学校学习。
- Harvey:** 你们学校学中文的学生多吗?
- 李明:** 学中文的学生很多。看, 那个穿红色衣服的女生, 她在我们学校学了三年中文, 她的中文说得很不错。
- Harvey:** 真好! 我也想学中文, 这是我昨天买的中文书。
- 李明:** 对, 这本书很不错!

### Version B (With Pinyin)

- Nǐhǎo! Harvey, huānyíng nǐ lái wǒmen xuéxiào.
- 李明:** 你好, Harvey, 欢迎你来我们学校。
- Lǐmíng, nǐmen xuéxiào zhēn dà!
- Harvey:** 李明, 你们学校真大!
- Duì, wǒmen xuéxiào yíòng yǒu liǎng wàn rén. Měi nián yǒu sān qiān gè xuésheng lái wǒmen xuéxiào xuéxí.
- 我们 学校 学习。
- Nǐmen xuéxiào xué zhōngwén de xuésheng duō ma?
- Harvey:** 你们学校学中文的学生多吗?
- Xué zhōngwén de xuésheng hěn duō. Kàn, nà gè chuān hóngsè yīfú de nǚshēng, tā zài wǒmen xuéxiào xué le sān nián zhōngwén, tā de zhōngwén shuō de hěn búcuò.
- 我们 学校 学了 三年中文, 她的 中文 说得很不错。
- Zhēn hǎo! Wǒ yě xiǎng xué zhōngwén, zhè shì wǒ zuótiān mǎi de zhōngwén shū.
- Harvey:** 真好! 我也想学中文, 这是我昨天买的中文书。
- Duì, zhè běn shū hěn búcuò!
- 李明:** 对, 这本书很不错!

#### 1. Read then Answer the Questions

- 1) How many people are there in Liming's school?
- A. Twenty thousand
- B. Three thousand
- C. Thirty thousand



- 2) What about the girl in red?
  - A. She is a student.
  - B. She is a Chinese teacher.
  - C. She is an English teacher.
- 3) There are many students studying Chinese in this school.
  - A. True
  - B. False
- 4) Harvey studies Chinese in this school.
  - A. True
  - B. False

### Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

- 1. Who is singing?
  - A. Steve
  - B. Omar
  - C. Michael
  - D. Meimei
- 2. What is Omar doing?
  - A. He is singing.
  - B. He is talking with Michael.
  - C. He is talking with Steve.

### Part 6 Grammar

#### Using “的(de)” to express relative clauses in Chinese.

As well as attaching adjectives to nouns, “的” can be used to attach whole phrases to nouns. In English, this is often achieved with ‘who’ or ‘that’.

English	Chinese		
	Relative clause	de 的	Noun
The book that I bought yesterday	wǒ zuótiān mǎi 我昨天买 I yesterday buy		
The girl in red	nà gè chuān hóngsè yīfu 那个穿红色衣服 That one dress red clothes		nǚshēng 女生 girl



It is important to pay attention to “的” in a sentence as it can change the overall meaning.

E.g.

Tā xǐhuan yīfu.

1. 她喜欢衣服。(She likes clothes.)

Tā xǐhuan de yīfu

2. 她喜欢的衣服 (the clothes that she likes)

(Notice that the first is a full sentence, while the second is a phrase.)

More examples:

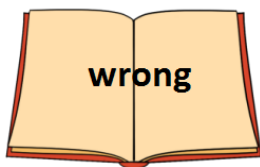
1. 他去年去的伦敦。(It was last year that he went to London.)

2. 这是他写的书。(This is the book that he wrote.)

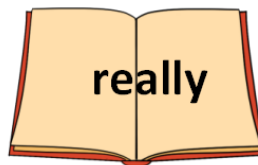
3. 这是去北京的火车。(This is the train that goes to Beijing)

### Part 7 Exercises

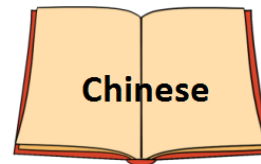
1. Translate the following words.



\_\_\_\_\_

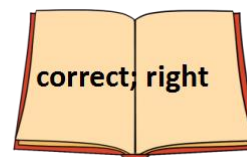
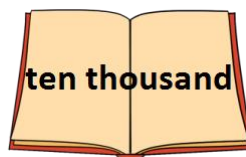
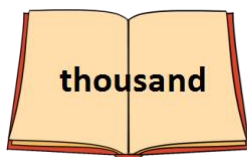


\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) The boy in white is my younger brother.

\_\_\_\_\_

那个 的 衣服 穿 白色 男孩 是 弟弟 我的

2) The computer that mum bought for me is on the desk.

\_\_\_\_\_

我 给 桌子上 电脑 买 妈妈 的 在

3) Who is the man (that) is riding a bike?

\_\_\_\_\_

那个 的 男人 自行车 骑 谁 是

4) Saturday is the day that I like the most.

\_\_\_\_\_

我 一天 最 喜欢 是 的 星期六