

Lesson11 Lovely Panda

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Giant panda

Key vocabulary: 熊猫、可爱、动物、动物园、鸟、世界、有名、新闻

Grammar Point: Using “为了(wèi le)” to express “in order to” or “for the purpose of”

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about Pandas

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
xióngmāo 熊猫	n.	panda	e.g. 你以前见过熊猫吗? (Have you ever seen a panda before?)
kě'ài 可爱	adj.	cute; lovely	e.g. 动物园里有很多可爱的动物。 (There are many lovely animals in the zoo.)
dòngwù 动物	n.	animals	e.g. 你认识这些动物吗? (Do you know these animals?)
dòngwùyuán 动物园	n.	zoo	e.g. 请问, 你可以告诉我到动物园怎么走吗? (Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the zoo?)
niǎo 鸟	n.	bird	e.g. 树上有一只漂亮的鸟。 (There is a beautiful bird in the tree.)
shìjiè 世界	n.	world	e.g. 熊猫在世界上很有名。 (Pandas are famous in the world.)
yǒumíng 有名	adj.	famous	e.g. 他的爸爸是一个有名的医生。 (His father is a famous doctor.)
xīnwén 新闻	n.	news	e.g. 他每天早上都看新闻。 (He watches news every morning.)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary of this lesson		
熊猫宝宝 [bǎobao] Baby panda	全世界 [quánshìjiè] all over the world	继续 [jìxù] continue
珍稀 [zhēnxī] rare	爱丁堡 [àidīngbǎo] Edinburgh	生气 [shēngqì] angry
全 [quán] whole	雌性 [cíxìng] female	认真[rènzhēn] serious
国家 [guó jiā] country	雄性 [xióngxìng] male	必须 [bìxū] have to; must
歌手 [gēshǒu] singer	生 [shēng] give birth to	减肥 [jiǎnféi] lose weight
种 [zhǒng] kind (measure word)	努力 [nǔlì] effort (n.)	出国 [chūguó] go abroad
怀孕 [huáiyùn] be pregnant	未来 [wèilái] future	

Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

- What are they going to see tomorrow?
A. Pandas B. Birds
- Who told the speaker pandas are very lovely?
A. Chinese classmate B. Mum
- Their car has broken down.

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Part 6 Grammar

“为了 (wèi le)” means "in order to" or "for the purpose of". It is used to indicate the purpose of an action.

English	Chinese			
		Purpose	Subject	Predicate
In order to be able to learn Chinese well, he came to China.	为了	能学好中文 (be able to learn Chinese well)	他(he)	来到了中国 (came to China)
In order to have a good future, I must study hard.		有一个好的未来 [wèilái](have a good future)	我(I)	必须[bìxū]努力 学习(must study hard)

◆ Different places of 为了 in Chinese and English

I made a lot of preparation for **going abroad**. **chū guó**
 (for is at the **end** of the sentence) 为了**出国**，我做了很多准备。
 (为了 is at the **beginning** of the sentence)

◆ Note that 为了 is a single word, the 了 here is not serving its role as a particle in this case.

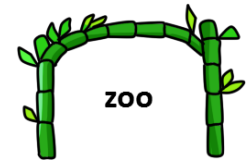
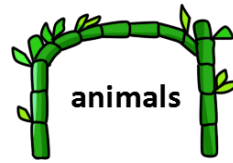
More examples:

- 为了让妈妈高兴，她唱了一首歌。(In order to make her mother happy, she sings a song.)
- 为了健康，我们应该多做运动。(In order to keep fit, we should do more exercise.)

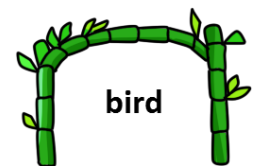
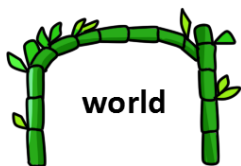


Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) In order to buy a cake, he went to the supermarket.

蛋糕 超市 为了 去 买 他 了

2) In order to see the pandas, she took her son to the zoo.

动物园 她 看 带 他的 熊猫 儿子 了 去 为了

3) In order to be able to learn Chinese well, he came to China.

为了 能 好 他 中国 来 到 了 汉语 学

4) In order to get a good job, he went to Shanghai.

有 为了 工作 一 个 好 上海 去 了 他