

Lesson15 Body Parts

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Body parts

Key vocabulary: 耳朵、鼻子、头发、腿、认为、生气、办法、自己

Grammar Point: Expressing oneself with“自己[zìjǐ]”; Expressing opinions with“认为[rènwéi]”;
Expressing “only if” with “只有[zhǐyǒu]”

Communication Skill: To be able to describe your body parts; To be able to express opinions

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
ěrduo 耳朵	n.	ear	e.g. 什么动物没有耳朵? (What animals have no ears?)
bízi 鼻子	n.	nose	e.g. 什么动物鼻子比较长? (What animal has a long nose?)
tóufa 头发	n.	hair	e.g. 谁的头发最长? (Who has the longest hair?)
tuǐ 腿	n.	leg	e.g. 它的腿太短了。 (Its Legs are too short.)
rènwéi 认为	v.	to think	e.g. 我认为你非常漂亮。 (I think you are so beautiful.)
shēngqì 生气	adj.	angry	e.g. 我的女儿告诉我她现在很生气。 (My daughter told me she is very angry now.)
zìjǐ 自己	pron.	self; oneself	e.g. 她为自己买了一条漂亮的裙子。 (She bought a beautiful skirt for herself.)
bànfǎ 办法	n.	way; method; solution	e.g. 你有什么好办法吗? (Do you have any good solutions?)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary about body parts		
控制 [kòngzhì] to control	呼吸 [hūxī] to breathe	部分 [bùfen] part
梦 [mèng] dream	部位 [bùwèi] part	吵架 [chǎojià] to argue
生活 [shēnghuó] life	话 [huà] words	如果 [rúguǒ] if
脚 [jiǎo] foot	嘴巴 [zuǐba] mouth	有意思 [yǒuyìsi] interesting
牙 [yá] tooth	头 [tóu] head	脸 [liǎn] face
手 [shǒu] hand	作业 [zuòyè] homework	



2) Nose did not express any opinions.

Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

- 1. Who had a dream last night?
 - A. Kelvin
 - B. Martin
- 2. Why does Martin think mouth is the most important of a body?
 - A. Because he likes talking.
 - B. Because he likes eating.

Part 6 Grammar

➤ Expressing oneself with “自己 [zìjǐ]”

➤ 自己 (zìjǐ) used after personal pronoun to express oneself.

我自己 (myself) = 我 (me) + 自己 (oneself)

你自己 (yourself) = 你 (you) + 自己 (oneself)

他自己 (himself) = 他 (he) + 自己 (oneself)

她自己 (herself) = 她 (she) + 自己 (oneself)

它自己 (itself) = 它 (it) + 自己 (oneself)

我们自己 (ourselves) = 我们 (we) + 自己 (oneself)

他们自己 (themselves) = 他们 (they) + 自己 (oneself)

More examples:

你自己的事情应该自己做。(You should do your things by yourself.)

➤ Expressing opinions with “认为 [rèn wéi]”

◆ 认为 [rèn wéi] means “to think”, used to express one's opinions.

◆ The difference between 认为 and 觉得

English	Chinese	Explanation
I think she is here.	我 <u>认为</u> 她在这儿。	When you use 认为 to express your idea, you are confident with your idea, and you are trying to strengthen the opinion as a fact.
	我 <u>觉得</u> 她在这儿。	When you use 觉得, it's more about your feelings about things and you are not as sure as when using 认为.

More examples:

我认为你不应该帮助他，他自己的事情应该自己做。(I don't think you should help



him. He should do his things by himself.)

- 只有 (zhǐ yǒu) - "only if" or "only" used together with 才 (cái) to emphasise that the desired outcome can only be achieved under an only condition.

English	Chinese			
	只有	only condition	才	desired outcome
Only if you eat more will you be able to grow tall.		多吃饭 (eat more)		能长高 (be able to grow tall)
You will know how good BCC is only if you have used it.	用过BCC (have used BCC)	会知道它有多好 (will know how good it is)		

More examples:

- 只有努力才能做好工作。(Only with hard work is it possible to do a good job.)
- 我们只有在假期里，才可以出去旅游。(We can travel only during holidays.)

Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) Only if you take medicine, can your illness get better.

只有 好 你 的 病 能 才 吃 药

2) He won't feel hungry only if he eats things.

只有 吃 饿 才 觉 得 东 西 他 不 会

3) She will be happy only if you give her a present.

只有 她 礼 物 才 高 兴 会 送 她

4) Only if he finished his work can he get off work.

他 只 有 完 工 作 做 能 才 下 班