

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



Part 4 Reading

Version A(Without pinyin)

昨天晚上,Kelvin做了一个梦([mèng], dream),梦到自己的身体部位([bùwèi], part)在吵架([chǎojià], to argue)。眼睛说,我最重要,他能看到东西都是因为有我。嘴巴说,我觉得我最重要,没有我,他没有办法说话。耳朵说,你们说的都不对,虽然我觉得我自己也很重要,但是我认为鼻子最重要,没有鼻子,他不能呼吸([hūxī], to breathe)。腿和脚说,我们也很重要啊,没有我们,他都不能走路。这个时候(at this time),脸非常生气地说,好了,都别吵了,你们都认为自己最重要,但是你们都错了,我们大家都很重要,只有我们都在, Kelvin才能好好生活([shēnghuó], life)。

Version B(With pinyin)

Zuótiān wănshang, Kelvin zuò le yí gè mèng, mèng dào zìjǐ de shēntǐ 晚上, Kelvin 做 了 一 个 梦([mèng], dream), 梦 到 自己 的 身体 昨天 bùwèi zài chǎojià. Yǎnjing shuō, wǒ zuì zhòngyào, tā néng kàn dào dōngxi 部位([bùwèi], part) 在 吵架([chǎojià], to argue)。眼睛 说,我 最 重要,他 能 看 到 东 dōu shì yīnwèi yǒu wǒ. Zuǐba shuō, wǒ juéde wǒ zuì zhòngyào, méiyǒu wǒ, tā méiyǒu bànfǎ shuōhuà. ěrduo 都 是 因为 有 我。嘴巴 说, 我 觉得 我 最 重要, 没有 我, 他 没有 办法 说话。耳朵 shuō, nǐmen shuōde dōu bú duì, suīrán wŏ juéde wŏzìjǐ yě hěn zhòngyào, dànshì wŏ rènwéi bízi zuì 说, 你们 说的 都 不 对, 虽然 我 觉得 我自己 也 很 重要, 但是 我 认为 鼻子 最 zhòngyào, méiyǒu bízi, tā bùnéng hūxī, Tuǐ hé jiǎo shuō, wǒmen yě hěn zhòngyào a, 重要, 没有 鼻子,他 不能 呼吸([hūxī], to breathe)。腿 和 脚 说,我们 也 很 重要 啊, méiyǒu wŏmen, tā dōu bù néng zŏulù. Zhègeshíhou, liăn feicháng shēngqì de shuō, hǎo le, 没有 我们, 他 都 不 能 走路。这个时候(at this time), 脸 非常 生气 地 说, 好 了, dōu bié chǎo le, nǐmen dōu rènwéi zìjǐ zuì zhòngyào, dànshì nǐmen dōu cuò le, wŏmen dàjiā dōu hěn 都 别 吵 了, 你们 都 认为 自己 最 重要, 但是 你们 都 错 了, 我们 大家 都 很 zhòngyào, zhǐyǒu wǒmen dōu zài, Kelvin cái néng hǎohao shēnghuó. 只有 我们 都 在, Kelvin 才 能 好好 生活([shēnghuó], life)。

1. Read then Answer the Questions

1\	Which body part thought nose is the most important part of a body?
Τ)	which body part thought hose is the most important part of a body:

A. Nose B. Ear

2) Which body part stopped the quarrel?

A. Leg B. Face

2. True or false. 1 2

1) Eyes thought mouth is the most important part of a body.



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[rènwéi]"
- ◆ 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.		
i tillik sile is fiere.	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 (zhǐyǒu) - "only if" or "only" used together with 才 (cái) to emphasise that the desired outcome can only be achieved under an only condition.

- 81	Chinese			
English		only condition		desired outcome
Only if you eat more will you be able to grow tall.	只有	多吃饭 (eat more)	才	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:

- 1. 只有努力才能做好工作。(Only with hard work is it possible to do a good job.)
- 2. 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