

Lesson22 Christmas

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Christmas

Key vocabulary: 圣诞节、经常、文化、节目、瘦、事

Grammar Point: Using 经常/常常 to express frequency

Communication Skill: Basic conversation about Christmas

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
shèngdànjié 圣诞节	n.	Christmas	e.g. 圣诞节, 你想要什么礼物? (What do you want for Christmas?)
jīngcháng 经常	adv.	often	e.g. 我们经常一起去图书馆。 (We often go to the library together.)
wénhuà 文化	n.	culture	e.g. 每个国家都有它们自己的文化。 (Every country has its own culture.)
jiémù 节目	n.	programme	e.g. 你最喜欢什么电视节目? (What TV programs do you like best?)
shòu 瘦	adj.	thin	e.g. 他的妈妈觉得他太瘦了, 所以她想让他多吃一点儿。 (His mother thinks he is too thin, so she wants him to eat more.)
shì 事	n.	thing	e.g. 今天我很忙, 我有很多事要做。 (I am very busy today, I have a lot of things to do.)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary about Christmas		
圣诞老人 [shèngdàn lǎorén] Santa Claus	圣诞快乐 Merry Christmas	最近 [zuìjìn] recently
商场 [shāngchǎng] shopping mall	期间 [qījiān] during	关于 [guānyú] about
打折 [dǎzhé] discount; on sale	播放 [bōfàng] to broadcast	其实 [qíshí] actually
平安夜 [píng'ānyè] Christmas Eve	习俗 [xísú] custom	火鸡 [huǒjī] turkey
平安果 Christmas Eve apple	愿意 [yuànyì] be willing to	平安 [píng'ān] safe



Part 4 Reading

Version A(Without pinyin)

Meimei: Mary, 圣诞快乐(Merry Christmas)。

Mary: 圣诞快乐。你明天有时间吗?我们一起去商场([shāngchǎng], shopping mall)买衣服吧。明天很多地方都会打折([dǎzhé], discount; on sale)。

Meimei: 有时间,明天没什么特别的事要做。

Mary: 我女儿最近([zuìjìn], recently)瘦了,我想去商场给她买几件新衣服。你有什么想要买的东西吗?

Meimei: 我准备去商场买一个新手机。回家以后你准备做什么?看电视节目吗?电视上有没有什么关于([guānyú], about)圣诞节的特别文化节目啊?

Mary: 没有,但是电视上会播放([bōfàng], to broadcast)圣诞音乐和圣诞电影。中国的朋友都是怎么庆祝([qìngzhù], celebrate)圣诞节的呢?

Meimei: 和这儿一样,中国的商场在圣诞节期间([qījiān], during)也经常打折,但是中国有一个特别不一样的习俗([xísú], custom),我们会在平安夜([píng'ānyè], Christmas Eve)送朋友“平安果”(Christmas Eve apple)。

Mary: 什么是平安([píng'ān], safe)果?是非常特别的水果吗?

Meimei: 不是什么特别的水果,其实([qíshí], actually)就是苹果。

Version B(With pinyin)

Mary, shèngdànkuaile.

Meimei: Mary, 圣诞快乐(Merry Christmas)。

Shèngdànkuaile. Nǐ míngtiān yǒu shíjiān ma? Wǒmen yìqǐ qù shāngchǎng

Mary: 圣诞快乐。你明天有时间吗?我们一起去商场([shāngchǎng], shopping mall)买衣服吧。明天很多地方都会打折([dǎzhé], discount; on sale)。

Yǒu shíjiān, míngtiān méi shénme tèbiéde shì yào zuò.

Meimei: 有时间,明天没什么特别的事要做。

Wǒ nǚ'ér zuìjìn shòu le, wǒ xiǎng qù shāngchǎng gěi tā mǎi jǐ jiàn xīn

Mary: 我女儿最近([zuìjìn], recently)瘦了,我想去商场给她买几件新衣服。你有什么想要买的东西吗?

Yǒu shíjiān, míngtiān méi shénme tèbiéde shì yào zuò.

Wǒ zhǔnbèi qù shāngchǎng mǎi yí gè xīn shǒujī. Huíjiā yǐhòu nǐ zhǔnbèi zuò shénme?

Meimei: 我准备去商场买一个新手机。回家以后你准备做什么?

Kàn diànshì jiémù ma? Diànshì shàng yǒuméiyǒu shénme guānyú shèngdànjié de

看电视节目吗?电视上有没有什么关于([guānyú], about)圣诞节的特别文化节目啊?

Meiyǒu, dànshì diànshì shàng huì bōfàng

shèngdàn yīnyuè hé shèngdàn

Mary: 没有,但是电视上会播放([bōfàng], to broadcast)圣诞音乐和圣诞



diànyǐng. Zhōngguó de péngyou dōu shì zěnmē qìngzhù shèngdànjié de ne?

电影。中国的朋友都是怎么庆祝([qìngzhù], celebrate) 圣诞节的呢?

Hé zhèr yíyàng, zhōngguó de shāngchǎng zài shèngdànjié qījiān yě jīngcháng

Meimei: 和这儿一样, 中国的商场在圣诞节期间([qījiān], during) 也经常

dǎzhé, dànshì zhōngguó yǒu yí gè tèbié bù yíyàng de xísú, wǒmen huì zài

打折, 但是中国有一个特别不一样的习俗([xísú], custom), 我们会在

píng'ānyè sòng péngyou "píng'ānguǒ".

平安夜([píng'ānyè], Christmas Eve) 送朋友“平安果”(Christmas Eve apple)。

Shénme shì píng'ān guǒ? Shì fēicháng tèbiéde shuǐguǒ ma?

Mary: 什么是平安([píng'ān], safe) 果? 是非常特别的水果吗?

Búshì shénme tèbiéde shuǐguǒ, qíshí jiù shì píngguǒ.

Meimei: 不是什么特别的水果, 其实([qíshí], actually) 就是苹果。

1. Read then Answer the Questions

1) What does Meimei want to buy in the shopping mall ?

- A. New clothes B. New mobile phone

2) In China, as a special custom, what do people give to each other on Christmas Eve?

- A. Apple B. Gift

2. True or false.

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1) There are Christmas discounts and promotions at shopping malls in China.

2) Mary has lost a lot of weight lately.

Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

1. When will he find out what his Christmas gift is?

- A. Today B. Saturday

2. How many items did they buy in the shopping mall today ?

- A. 3 B. 4

3. His father bought a Christmas gift for him and his mother before today.

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Part 6 Grammar

常常(ch á ngch á ng) and 经常(jīngcháng) are both used to show frequency, meaning "often" or "frequently".

English	Chinese			
	Subject	Frequency	Verb	Object
I often do exercise.	我(I)	经常(often)	做(do)	运动(exercise)
She speaks Mandarin frequently.	她 (she)	常常 (frequently)	说 (speak)	汉语 (Mandarin/Chinese)

The negative form of 经常 is 不经常.

The negative form of 常常 is 不常.

English	Chinese			
	Subject	Frequency	Verb	Object
He doesn't come to my home very often.	他 (he)	不常 (not often)	来 (come)	我家 (my home)
I don't watch television very often.	我 (I)	不经常 (not often)	看 (watch)	电视 (television)

More examples:

1. 结婚以前，他常常给我买礼物。(He bought me gifts very often before we got married.)
2. 他经常参加体育比赛。(He takes part in the sports competition very often.)
3. 我不常住酒店，因为我觉得酒店不干净。(I don't live in the hotel very often, because I think it is not clean.)

Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.









2. Matching.



3. Translate.

1) I want to be healthy (have a healthy body), so I often do some exercise.

我 健康的 身体 想要 做运动 经常 所以 一个 我

2) I often cook at home.

我 经常 做饭 在家

3) He swims very often.

游泳 经常 他

4) I don't watch television very often.

我 看电视 不 经常