



Lesson 26 Chinese parents living abroad

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Culture exchanges

Key vocabulary: 优点、缺点、气候、友好、户外活动、刀叉、外语、日常生活

Grammar Point: 也.....也.....

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about advantages and disadvantages of changing life style

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
yōudiǎn 优点	n.	advantage	e.g. 每个人都有优点，也有缺点。 (Everyone has advantages and disadvantages.)
quēdiǎn 缺点	n.	disadvantage	e.g. 粗心是你的缺点。 (To be careless is your disadvantage.)
qìhòu 气候	n.	climate	e.g. 这儿的气候不错，你可以常常来这儿旅游。 (The climate here is good, you can often come here for traveling.)
yǒuhǎo 友好	adj.	friendly	e.g. 那是我第一次去巴西，那里的人都很友好。 (That was my first time to go to Brazil, the people there are very friendly.)
hùwàihuódòng 户外活动	n.	outdoor activity	e.g. 你喜欢什么户外活动，跑步还是打球？ (What outdoor activities do you like, running or ball games?)
dāochā 刀叉	n.	knife and fork	e.g. 要是你去中国餐馆吃饭，你不应该用刀叉。 (If you go to the Chinese restaurant to eat, you shouldn't use knife and fork.)
wàiyǔ 外语	n.	foreign language	e.g. 越来越多的人学习外语，因为外语能帮助他们找到好工作。 (More and more people learn foreign languages, because it can help them to find good jobs.)
rìchángshēnghuó 日常生活	n.	daily life	e.g. 日常生活中，你经常做什么？ (What do you usually do in your daily life?)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on culture exchanges		
适应 [shìyìng] to adapt to	移民 [yímín] to immigrate	生活 [shēnghuó] life
留 [liú] to stay		

Part 4 Reading

Version A

李磊是中国上海人。他在美国上的大学。大学毕业以后，他选择留(stay)在了美国工作。他的父母也移民(immigrate)去了美国。但是他的爸妈只会说中文，不会说外语。开始的时候，他的爸妈不太适应(adapt)美国的生活(life)。他们这儿也不想去，那儿也不想去。后来他们觉得住在美国也有很多优点，比如美国的气候很好。他们经常出去参加户外活动，所以他们比以前更健康。但是他们也觉得在美国生活有很多缺点。他们最大的问题是语言。在美国，说中文的人很少。中国人用筷子吃饭，而美国人一般用刀叉吃饭。他们去西餐饭店的时候，会自己带筷子。

Version B

Lǐlěi shì zhōngguó shànghǎi rén。 Tā zài měiguó shàng de dàxué。 Dàxué biyè yǐhòu, tā xuǎnzé liú (stay) zài le měiguó gōngzuò。 Tā de fùmǔ yě yímín (immigrate) qù le měiguó。 Dànshì liú (stay) zài le měiguó gōngzuò。 Tā de fùmǔ yě yímín (immigrate) qù le měiguó。 Dànshì tā de bànmā zhǐ huì shuō zhōngwén, bú huì shuō wàiyǔ。 Kāishǐ de shíhou, tā de bànmā bú tài shìyìng (adapt) měiguó de shēnghuó (life)。 Tāmen zhèr yě bù xiǎng qù, nàr yě bù xiǎng qù。 Hòulái tāmen juéde zhù zài měiguó yě yǒu hěn duō yōudiǎn, bǐrú měiguó de qìhòu hěnhǎo。 Tāmen hòulái tāmen juéde zhù zài měiguó yě yǒu hěn duō yōudiǎn, bǐrú měiguó de qìhòu hěnhǎo。 Tāmen jīngcháng chūqu cānjiā hùwài huódòng, suǒyǐ tāmen bǐ yǐqián gèng jiànkāng。 Dànshì tāmen yě juéde zài měiguó shēnghuó yǒu hěnduō quēdiǎn。 Tāmen zuì dà de wèntí shì yǔyán。 Zài měiguó, shuō zhōngwén de rén hěnshǎo。 Zhōngguó rén yòng kuàizi chīfàn, ér měiguó rén yìbān yòng dāochā shuō zhōngwén de rén hěnshǎo。 Zhōngguó rén yòng kuàizi chīfàn, ér měiguó rén yìbān yòng dāochā chīfàn。 Tāmen qù xīcān fàndiàn de shíhou, huì zìjǐ dài kuàizi。 吃饭。他们去西餐饭店的时候，会自己带筷子。



1. Choose the correct answer.

1 Where was Li Lei born?

A America

B China

2 Why did Li Lei's parents move to America?

A Because they like America.

B Because Li Lei chose to stay there.

3 What do Li Lei's parents think of America's climate?

A Nice

B Chilly

4 What specially do Li Lei's parents bring to the restaurant normally?

A Chopsticks

B Some Chinese food

2. True or false.

1	2	3	4

1 Li Lei did his bachelor degree in the USA.

2 Li Lei's parents has enjoyed their life in America since they moved there.

3 Li Lei's parents don't like outdoor activities.

4 Li Lei's parents are trying to adapt to the life style in the USA.

Part5 Listening

1	2	3	4

1 Mike and Mary have been in China for two years.

2 Mary thinks that Chinese food is very tasty.

3 Mary does not enjoy the climate of the place she is staying.

4 Mary and Mike speak fluent Chinese.

Part 6 Grammar

也.....也.....(also...also...)

It is used to emphasizing that each of two things is true.

Subject + emphasized part + 也 + verb, (subject) + emphasized part + 也 + verb

The subject in the second part is omitted.

English	Chinese					
	Subject	Object1		Verb	Object2	Verb
She wants to eat this, (and) she also wants to eat that.	她 she	这 this		想吃, want to eat	那 that	想吃。 want to eat
My daughter wants the white one, (and) also wants the red one.	我女儿 My daughter	红的 red one	也	想要, want to have	绿的 green one	也 想要。 want to have

More examples:

- 她鸟儿也想看，熊猫也想看。(She wants to see the birds, and also wants to see the pandas.)
- 我面包也想吃，蛋糕也想吃。(I want to eat bread, and also want to eat cakes.)
- 他的数学也不好，英语也不好。
(He is not good at math, and he is also not good at English.)

Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) They don't want to go here, they also don't want to go there.

他们 这儿 那儿 也 也 不想去 不想去

2) I don't want to watch this, (and)also I don't want to watch that.

他们 这 那 也 也 不想看 不想看

3) Here is comfortable in Spring, and also comfortable in Summer.

这儿 春天 夏天 舒服 舒服 也 也