

Way to Go! Junior Chinese 1

Student Book

速速汉语 - 中小學生 - 課本 1



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Student Book

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Preface

China's reach is now so vast that it is no longer necessary to stress its importance. China is no more a mere option but has become essential for a country's growth.

Based on the achievements of continuous reforms and opening up, China has become a bonafide economic powerhouse, and naturally, its international political standing has also risen, thus becoming a global leader, standing abreast with the United States. China is both an opportunity and a challenge for those who are facing such huge political and economic realities.

What lies ahead now is how to turn China into a land of opportunity. For that purpose, of course, a basic understanding of China is a prerequisite. The most important thing when understanding a nation is to first understand its language since language contains the thoughts and culture of a nation or a race.

It is desirable to start learning a second language as soon as one's native language system is established, unless he or she has a chance to live in that country. This book is the first step in understanding China and is a must-have item to learn the Chinese language for juniors, who will become the pillars of society in the future. The authors of this book were students of the Graduate School of Interpretation & Translation (GSIT) of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) at the time of writing, each of whom wrote based on their valuable experiences and rich linguistic knowledge gained through private lessons for children and lectures in middle schools and private institutions. This book will be a particularly excellent guide for learners who are new to Chinese as it is designed to stimulate interest in the Chinese language through realistic and lively content and themes.

We have no doubt that this book, filled with the sincerity of many people, will contribute to positive exchanges with China in the future and also hope that it will be an opportunity for many children and students who want to learn Chinese to become acquainted with the Chinese language.

Professor Kang Jun-young,
Department of Chinese Interpretation and Translation, HUFS

Structure of this Book

Although this book is aimed for a younger audience (elementary or middle school students), it is equipped with familiar subjects, fun and realistic illustrations, and games for anyone who wants to learn Chinese and to approach the Chinese language in an easy and fun way. This book is structured as follows:

Main Text



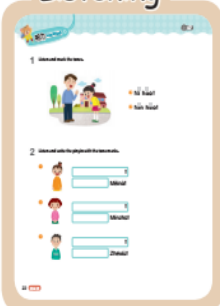
This book is composed of interesting illustrations to learn Chinese step by step through various situations commonly encountered in school or in daily life.

Explanation / Further Study



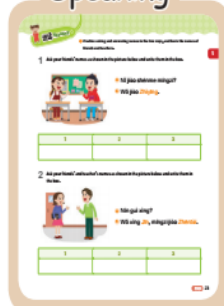
The content is explained in more detail with example sentences for intensive practice. If you listen and repeat the expressions over and over, you will find yourself speaking Chinese naturally.

Listening



This is the part where you can check the expressions learned from the Main Text, Explanation, and Further Study section by listening to native pronunciation.

Speaking



Through fun exercises and activities, you will retain language knowledge by talking about yourself.

Song / Chant



This section is designed to have students take a break from learning to sing along to a song or chant to an exciting beat.

Culture



What kind of country is our neighbor China? This section will help you understand the parts of Chinese culture we are most curious about.



The Main Text, Explanation, Further Study, Listening, Song/Chant, and vocabulary are all included.



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·1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th tones / Neutral tone (轻声)

·How to mark tones / Tones requiring attention

Chinese Initials 14

·bo po mo fo / de te ne le

·ge ke he / ji qi xi

·zhi chi shi ri / zi ci si

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·a o e i u ü er


1 你好! Hello! 18


·你好! Nǐ hǎo!

·你好! Nǐ hǎo!

·你叫什么名字? Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

·我叫阿龙。Wǒ jiào Ālóng.

 Song: Nǐ hǎo!

 Culture: It's like a song.

2 你是韩国人吗? Are you Korean? 26

·你是韩国人吗? Nǐ shì Hánguó rén ma?

·我不是韩国人。Wǒ bú shì Hánguó rén.

·你是哪国人? Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

·我是中国人。Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.

 Chant: Nǎ guó rén?

 Culture: I'm curious about China!


3 你家有几口人?
How many people are in your family? 34


·你家有几口人? Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

·我家有四口人。爸爸、妈妈、弟弟和我。
Wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén. Bàba māma dìdì hé wǒ.

·你没有妹妹吗? Nǐ méiyǒu mèimei ma?

·没有。Méiyǒu.

 Song: Sān zhī xióng

 Culture: 4-2-1 Family

4 这是什么? What is this? 42


·这是什么? Zhè shì shénme?

·这是米饭。Zhè shì mǐfàn.

·那是谁的巧克力? Nà shì shéi de qiǎokèlì?

·那是我的巧克力。Nà shì wǒ de qiǎokèlì.

 Song: Zhè shì shénme?

 Culture: Are there no spoons in China?


5 你今年多大了? How old are you this year? 50


·你今年多大了? Nǐ jīnnián duō dà le?

·我今年十三岁了, 你呢?
Wǒ jīnnián shí sān suì le, nǐ ne?

·我也十三岁了。Wǒ yě shí sān suì le.

·那我们同岁。Nà wǒmen tóngsuì.

 Song: Shí gè Xiǎopéngyǒu

 Culture: What is the Chinese people's favorite number?


6 今天几月几号? What is the date today? 58


·今天几月几号? Jīntiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

·今天四月六号。Jīntiān sì yuè liù hào.

·今天星期几? Jīntiān xīngqī jǐ?

·今天星期五。Jīntiān xīngqīwǔ.

 Chant: Jīntiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

 Culture: I want to know about the national holidays of China.

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7 你去哪儿? Where are you going? 70

·你去哪儿? Nǐ qù nǎr?

·我去珉珠家。Wǒ qù Mínhū jiā.

·现在珉珠在家吗? Xiànzài Mínhū zài jiā ma?

·她在家。Tā zài jiā.

△ Chant: Qù nǎr?

🔥 Culture: Adventures in China

8 现在几点? What time is it now? 78

·现在几点? Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

·现在八点四十五分。

Xiànzài bā diǎn sìshíwǔ fēn.

·啊, 差一刻九点了? Ā, chà yí kè jiǔ diǎn le?

·快迟到了, 我们快走吧。

Kuài chídào le, wǒmen kuài zǒu ba!

△ Chant: Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

🔥 Culture: Morning and Night Markets

9 喂, 您好! Hello, everyone! 86

·喂, 您好。我是美娜, 阿龙在吗?

Wéi, nín hǎo. Wǒ shì Měinà, Ālóng zài ma?

·阿龙不在。Ālóng bú zài.

·那我一会儿再打, 再见。

Nà wǒ yíhuìr zài dǎ, zàijiàn.

·再见。Zàijiàn.

△ Chant: Wéi!

🔥 Culture: Are there honorifics in Chinese?

10 多少钱? How much is this? 94

·您要什么? Nín yào shénme?

·我要一个汉堡包、一杯可乐。多少钱?

Wǒ yào yí gè hànǎobāo, yì bēi kělè. Duōshao qián?

·一共十三块五。还要别的吗?

Yígòng shí sān kuài wǔ. Hái yào bié de ma?

·不要了。Bú yào le.

△ Chant: Duōshao qián?

🔥 Culture: Chinese Currency

11 你喜欢什么? What do you like? 102

·你喜欢什么? Nǐ xǐhuan shénme?

·我喜欢音乐。Wǒ xǐhuan yīnyuè.

·你喜欢什么音乐? Nǐ xǐhuan shénme yīnyuè?

·我喜欢流行歌曲。Wǒ xǐhuan liúxíng gēqǔ.

△ Song: Xiǎo báitù

🔥 Culture: China, the Country of Red

12 你忙不忙? Are you busy? 110

·明天你忙不忙? Míngtiān nǐ máng bu máng?

·明天我不忙。Míngtiān wǒ bù máng.

·太好了, 咱们一起去看电影吧。

Tài hǎo le, zánmen yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng ba.

·好的。Hǎo de.

△ Song: Nán bu nán?

🔥 Culture: Shadow Play

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Appendix

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DIY Props



Content of Way to Go! Junior Chinese 1

| Title | Explanation | Further Study |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>1</p> <p>你好!</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你好! Common greetings • 你叫什么名字? An expression to ask for someone's name, which is answered with, “我叫阿龙。” 叫 to be called... 什么 what (interrogative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你好! Ways of greeting vary depending on the other person or situation, such as 你们好! / 早上好! / 大家好! / 老师好! • 您贵姓? 您 is an honorific for 你. |
| <p>2</p> <p>你是韩国人吗?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我是韩国人。 是 to be.../不是 to be not... • 你是韩国人吗? 吗 comes at the end of a sentence to make an interrogative sentence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你是哪国人? 哪 which... • 韩国人 name of country + 人 citizen of... (country) 韩国人 Korean / 中国人 Chinese 美国人 American / 日本人 Japanese |
| <p>3</p> <p>你家有几口人?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你家有几口人? An expression used when asking how many people are in a family, “有” means “to have” and “几” means “how many” • 我没有弟弟。 没有 to be not (when negating “有,” add “没” before it.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn numbers from 1 to 10 |
| <p>4</p> <p>这是什么?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这是什么? 这 refers to a nearby object / 那 refers to a distant object. • 这是我的书。 的 of... (possession) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这是谁的铅笔? 谁 who • Learning the names of things |
| <p>5</p> <p>你今年多大了?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你呢? 呢 What about...? • 我也十三岁了。 也 also | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你今年多大了? An expression to ask for one's age. To a child, ask, “你今年几岁了?” and to an adult, ask, “您多大年纪了?” • Counting numbers over 10 |
| <p>6</p> <p>今天几月几号?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今天四月六号。 When reading the date, 是 is usually omitted. 月 month / 号 date • 今天星期几? An expression to ask for the day of the week. Respond by saying, “今天星期五。” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading dates and the days of the week 星期一 / 星期二 / 星期三 / 星期四 / 星期五 / 星期六 / 星期天 • Time-related expressions 前天 the day before yesterday / 昨天 yesterday / 今天 today 明天 tomorrow / 后天 the day after tomorrow |



| Title | Explanation | Further Study |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>7</p> <p>你去哪儿?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你去哪儿? 去 go • 他在哪儿? An expression to ask where someone is. Respond by saying, “他在补习班。” 在 to be in (at) / 不在 to be not in (at) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这儿 / 那儿 / 哪儿 here / there / where |
| <p>8</p> <p>现在几点?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 现在几点? An expression to ask for the time • 快走吧。 快~吧 Let's hurry up to... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading the time 点 hour / 分 minute (two o'clock is “两点,” not “二点”) 差... (minutes) to ... (hour) / 刻 15 minutes / 半 30 minutes |
| <p>9</p> <p>喂, 您好!</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 喂, 阿龙在吗? An expression to ask whether someone is in. When the person is in, respond to it by saying, “阿龙在。” and when not, respond with, “阿龙不在。” • 等一会儿。 一会儿 a moment, a while | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你的电话号码是多少? Expressions for asking for a phone number • Expressions frequently used on the phone In a phone number, 1 reads as “yāo” and 0 reads as “líng.” |
| <p>10</p> <p>多少钱?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你要什么? 要 want, need • Classifier An appropriate classifier should be used depending on the object. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading monetary amounts Chinese monetary units include “块,” “毛,” and “分.” 1块 = 10毛 = 100分 • 两 Be aware of the use of “两” instead of “二.” 两点 / 两个 / 两块 / 两天 / 两个月 |
| <p>11</p> <p>你喜欢什么?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你喜欢什么? 喜欢 like • 你喜欢什么颜色? Respond by saying, “我喜欢白色。” and practice by replacing “白色” with other colors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colors 蓝色 / 红色 / 白色 / 黑色 / 粉红色 / 天蓝色 / 豆绿色 / 灰色 / 黄色 / 紫色 / 橘黄色 / 绿色 • 你喜欢做什么? Respond by saying, “我喜欢看电影。” |
| <p>12</p> <p>你忙不忙?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你忙不忙? Interrogative sentences can be made with “忙+不忙.” • 太好了。 太~了 It is too... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你有没有钱? 有没有 / 是不是 An interrogative sentence consisting of the “positive + negative” form. • 咱们一起去商店吧。 咱们一起~吧 Let's... together |

Content of Way to Go! Junior Chinese ②



① 你会游泳吗?

- 会 can / 不会 cannot
- 一点儿也+negatives not at all, never
- 会不会 Can you...?
- Sports 游泳/ 篮球/ 网球/ 棒球/ 排球/ 足球/ 乒乓球/ 羽毛球/ 滑雪/ 滑冰

② 你要做什么?

- 要 to be going to
- 对不对 right?
- 不想 to not want to do
- 以后 after

③ 我想喝可乐。

- 想 to want to do / 不想 to not want to do
- 的 of (prepositions of possession)
- Expressions about taste 甜/ 辣/ 酸/ 咸/ 苦/ 油腻

④ 明天天气怎么样?

- Weather expressions 晴天/ 阴天/ 下雪/ 下雨/ 刮风/ 有雾/ 暖和/ 热/ 凉快/ 冷
- Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter 春天/ 夏天/ 秋天/ 冬天
- 别 Do not...

⑤ 请你帮我一下儿。

- Expressions using “请”
- 一下儿 to try (doing sth)
- 不用 need not

⑥ 你想去前门还是去王府井?

- A 还是 B A or B?
- 什么时候 when, what time
- 听说 to hear (sth said)
- 就这么~吧 Let's...

⑦ 请问, 地铁站怎么走?

- 怎么走? How can I get there?
- 离 be far away from
- Expressions indicating direction 前后/ 左右/ 上下/ 里外/ 东西南北
- Expressions used when asking for and giving directions

⑧ 我可以进去吗?

- 可以 may / 不可以(不行) may not
- 正在~呢 in the middle of (doing sth)
- 可不可以 May I...?
- 进去 / 进来 to go in / to come in

⑨ 你弟弟比你高。

- A比B+adjective A is more... than B
- A比B+adjective + quantity A is (more)... than B (quantity)
- 我没有他高。 I am not taller than him.
- 没错儿 That's right.

⑩ 你明天能不能来我家?

- 能 can / 不能 cannot
- 从A 到B from A to B
- 为什么? Why?
- 可是 but, however

⑪ 你有空儿的时候干什么?

- 有的时候~, 有的时候~ sometimes, at times
- 为了 in order to, for the purpose of
- 只有~, 才~ It is... only when, only if
- 让 to let (sb do sth), to make (sb do sth)

⑫ 我看了很多动物。

- 给 to (sb)
- 看看 to take a look at sth
- Add “没有” before the indefinite verb of 了 (past tense), and omits.
- verb +了+ (object) + 没有? Did you...?

Content of Way to Go! Junior Chinese ③



① 你想给她什么礼物?

- 给 to give (sth) to (sb) 送给 / 借给 / 寄给
- 去+verb to go to... (do sth)
- **Saying goodbye**

② 我来晚了。

- 来晚 晚 complements the result of the movement after 来 (result complement)
说好 / 做好 / 吃好 / 学好 / 看到 / 听到 / 收到 / 找到
- 才 at last..., finally...
- 快~了 to be about to do sth

③ 祝你生日快乐!

- 不A不B neither A nor B (appropriate)
- 有点儿 a little, a bit
- **Expressions of opposition**
- **Blessings** 祝你~

④ 你吃过中国饺子吗?

- verb+过 (experienced action)
- 没+verb+过 (non-experienced action)
- 如果~, 就~ If (subjunctive mood)
- 差不多 similar, no difference
- A跟B一样 A is the same as B.

⑤ 谁跑得快?

- 觉得 to feel, to consider
- 跑得快 to run fast (degree complement)
- 他回答得对不对? / 他回答得不对。
- ~得很 severely, seriously

⑥ 好是好, 可是太贵了。

- A是A, 可是~ It is A, but...
- 又A又B both A and B
- 怎么卖? How much is this? (how to sell it)
- 打八折 20% off (discount)
- **Expressions frequently used when buying things**

⑦ 风景怎么这么美!

- 一A就B no sooner had A than B
- 除了A以外, 还/也~ other than/along with A, ...also do B
- **Idioms (成语)** 名不虚传 / 对牛弹琴 / 如鱼得水 / 与众不同
- 从来 until now, up to now
- 怎么这么 What a...! How...! (exclamation)

⑧ 看不见黑板上的字。

- 看得见 can see / 看不见 cannot see (potential complement)
- verb+得了/不了
- 越~越~ the more..., the more...

Comparison between degree complements and potential complements

⑨ 你哪儿不舒服?

- 好像 as if
- **Symptoms** 头疼 / 肚子疼 / 冒冷汗 / 发烧 / 咳嗽 / 嗓子疼
- **Prescriptions** 打针 / 吃药 / 打点滴 / 量体温 / 看病 / 住院
- **Comparing 才 and 就**

⑩ 你以后想当什么?

- A或者B either A or B
- 不管~都/也 regardless of
- **Various Occupations** 律师 / 空姐 / 总统 / 医生 / 警察 / 公司职员 / 画家 / 服装设计师 / 演员
- 着 to be (doing sth) (progressive)

⑪ 明天你打算做什么?

- 打算 to plan
- 又 again, once more
- 每次 every time, whenever
- 只是~而已 nothing but, only

⑫ 不是吃月饼, 而是吃饺子。

- 不但~, 而且~ not only..., but also
- 不是~, 而是~ not... but
- 东西 Expressions to refer to various objects and food
- **Expressions frequently used for the New Year**



Introducing Characters

Name: Mina
Age: 13 years old
Nationality: Korean
Gender: Female
Hobby: Making friends
Personality: She's bright and cheerful, and easily gets along with anyone. She's a girl who likes Chinese and is very interested in Chinese culture.



Name: Along
Age: 13 years old
Nationality: Chinese
Gender: Male
Hobby: Listening to music
Personality: He likes to exercise and likes to help others, which makes him very popular among his friends. He helps Mina a lot.



Name: Minju
Age: 13 years old
Nationality: Korean
Gender: Female
Hobby: Reading
Personality: She is Mina's best friend and has a gentle and kind personality. She also likes to read and knows a lot, considered to be a walking encyclopedia among her friends.



What is Chinese?



How to say Chinese in Chinese?

China is a multi-ethnic country that consists of 56 ethnic groups. Among them, the Hànzú (汉族, Han people) accounts for 94% of the population of China, and the remaining 55 are ethnic minorities. Accordingly, the language spoken by the Hànzú, who make up the majority of the population, became the standard language, and it came to be called “Hànyǔ (汉语, the language of the Han people).” Foreigners also call it “Zhōngguóhuà (中国话).”

Chinese characters - Hànzì (汉字)

Hànzì is an ideograph. Characters do not stand for sounds but instead represent an idea. Therefore, for the word “木,” although we may not be able to pronounce it, we understand its meaning to be “tree.” Chinese characters used in several Asian countries, and those used in China have different shapes because the Chinese use Jiǎntǐzì (简体字, Simplified Chinese characters) for easy and convenient modification of the complex strokes of Fántǐzì (繁体字, Standard Chinese). However, Taiwan and Hong Kong still use Standard Chinese. That is, Jiǎntǐzì is a simplified version of Fántǐzì.

Pronunciation and Tones

The pronunciation of the Chinese language we are learning is written in “Hànyǔ Pīnyīn (汉语拼音, Chinese phonetic alphabet, Chinese Pinyin).” It is the Romanized spelling of the Chinese characters. And in Chinese, every character has a pitch, which is called “Shēngdiào (声调, tone)” There are four tones in Chinese.

Are you sure it's Chinese?

Each province in China has its own dialect called “Fāngyán (方言).” The Chinese dialects are so strong that sometimes people from different regions cannot communicate with each other at all.

So the Chinese government promotes the learning of Pǔtōnghuà (普通话), the official language of China in addition to their dialects. The Chinese language we are currently learning now is Pǔtōnghuà.

Word order in Chinese

One of the biggest differences between Korean, Japanese, and Chinese languages is the word order. Unlike Korean and Japanese, the basic word order in Chinese is “subject + predicate + object.”