

Way to Go! Junior Chinese 2

Student Book

速速汉语 – 中小學生 – 課本 2



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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 reform 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



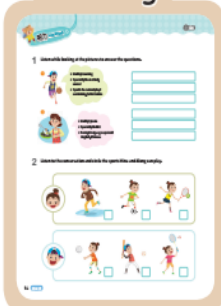
This book is composed of interesting illustrations to learn Chinese step by step through various situations commonly encountered in school or in daily life.

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.




Table of Contents

1 你会游泳吗? Can you swim? 10

- 你会游泳吗?
- 一点儿也不会。
- 那你会什么运动?
- 我会打篮球。

 Chant: 我会

 Culture: Chinese paper cutting, jiǎnzhǐ

2 你要做什么? What are you going to do? 18


- 下课以后, 你要做什么?
- 我要去图书馆。
- 你要做作业, 对不对?
- 对, 还要借一本小说。

 Chant: 你要做什么?

 Culture: Zhájiàngmiàn, China's Global Noodle Dish

3 我想喝可乐。I want to drink Coke. 26

- 我有巧克力, 你想吃吗?
- 我不想吃, 我不喜欢吃甜的。
- 现在你想吃什么?
- 现在口渴, 我想喝可乐。


 Chant: 酸, 甜, 苦, 辣

 Culture: What do Chinese people eat for breakfast?

4 明天天气怎么样? How's the weather tomorrow? 34

- 妈, 明天天气怎么样?
- 明天? 明天有什么事儿吗?
- 我明天去春游。
- 啊, 你别担心。
- 天气预报说, 明天晴天。
- 太好了!


 Song: 今天天气怎么样?

 Culture: What's the weather like in China?

5 请你帮我一下儿。Somebody help me. 42

- 阿龙, 下个星期五我有英语考试, 请你帮我一下。
- 没问题, 来我家一起学习吧。
- 谢谢, 明天我请你吃饭。
- 我们是朋友嘛, 不用客气。

 Note: Expressions frequently used in the classroom

 Culture: Beijing, the capital of China

6 你想去前门还是去王府井?

Do you want to go to Qianmen or Wangfujing? 50

- 星期天, 你想去前门还是去王府井?
- 听说, 王府井有很多好看的、好吃的、好玩儿的。
- 我们去王府井吧。
- 星期天我们什么时候见面?
- 十一点, 好不好?
- 好, 就这么定吧。

 Song: 你想去哪儿?


 Culture: China, Bicycle Heaven

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7 请问, 地铁站怎么走?

Excuse me, how do I get to the subway station? 62

- 请问, 地铁站怎么走?
- 先往右拐, 然后一直走。
- 离这儿远不远?
- 不远, 五分钟就到。
- 谢谢。
- 不客气。

 Song: 怎么走?

 Culture: Traveling by train in China

8 我可以进去吗? Can I come in? 70

- 我可以进去吗?
- 可以, 快进来。
- 你在做什么呢?
- 我在看中国动画片呢。
- 中国动画片? 我也可以看吗?
- 当然可以, 过来坐吧。

△ Chant: 我可以进去吗?

🔥 Culture: Street culture

9 你弟弟比你高!

Your brother is taller than you! 78

- 这是你家的全家福吗?
- 是。我爸爸、妈妈和弟弟。
- 你弟弟比你高!
- 没错儿。
- 他今年上几年级?
- 他今年上小学六年级, 比我小两岁。

△ Song: 男儿当自强

10 你明天能不能来我家?

Can you come over to my house tomorrow? 86

- 你明天下午能不能来我家?
- 为什么?
- 因为我想跟你一起学习英语。
- 可是我从三点到五点去补习班。
- 下课以后来我家, 怎么样?
- 好哇。
- 一言为定!

△ Chant: 从~到~

🔥 Culture: Who ordered this, please?

11 你有空儿的时候干什么?

What do you do when you have free time? 94

- 你有空儿的时候干什么?
- 有的时候上网, 有的时候看书。
- 一个星期上几次网?
- 我只有星期六才能上网。
- 平时我妈不让我上网。
- 她这么做都是为了你好。
- 我也知道。

△ Chant: 干什么?

🔥 Culture: I'm curious, Internet terminology

12 我看了很多动物。

I saw many animals. 102

- 昨天你去了动物园, 是吧?
- 是。我看了很多动物。老虎、狮子、河马什么的。
- 好玩儿吗?
- 很好玩儿, 我还拍了很多照片。
- 给我看看。
- 好! 爸, 您等一下儿。

🔍 Note: 动物

🔥 Culture: The 12 Chinese zodiac signs

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Appendix

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DIY Props



Content of Way to Go! Junior Chinese 2

Title	Explanation	Further Study
1 你会游泳吗?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你会打篮球吗? An expression to ask someone whether he/she can play basketball. Respond by saying, “我会打篮球。” 会 can / 不会 can't (know how to / not know how to) • 一点儿也不好吃。 一点儿 a little / 一点儿也 + negative not... at all / never 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 会不会 Expression to ask someone's ability (A - not - A question) • Expressions about sports
2 你要做什么?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你要做什么? An expression to ask someone what he/she is going to do. Respond by saying, “我要去图书馆。” 要 to be going to • 对不对? Expressions used to confirm facts and ask for agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我不想吃方便面。 不想 to not want to do (negative form of 要) • 以后 after
3 我想喝可乐。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我想喝可乐。 想 to want to do • 这是我的。 The word “的” used here means “of (possession).” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我不想吃饼干。 不想 to not want to do (negative form of 要) • Expressions about taste or flavor 甜 sweet / 辣 spicy / 酸 sour / 咸 salty / 苦 bitter / 油腻 greasy
4 明天天气怎么样?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今天天气怎么样? Expressions to ask about the weather • 别 It means “Do not....” 不要 can be used instead of 别. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressions about the weather 晴天 sunny day / 阴天 cloudy day / 下雪 to snow / 有雾 to be foggy / 刮风 to be windy / 下雨 to rain • Seasons and weather 春天 spring / 夏天 summer / 秋天 fall / 冬天 winter
5 请你帮我一下儿。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 请 请 is used when making a request. • 一下儿 一下儿 is used after a verb to mean to try (doing sth), or to indicate a brief period of time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 请你帮我一下儿。 请你帮我一下儿。 means “Please help me.” It is used when making a polite request. • 不用 need not
6 你想去前门 还是去王府井?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A还是B? An expression to ask whether something is A or B. Respond by choosing between A and B. • 你什么时候睡觉? 什么时候 when, what time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usages of verbs 坐 + means of transportation / 骑 + means of transportation 走路 / 去 + place • 听说 to hear (sth said)



Title	Explanation	Further Study
7 请问，地铁站怎么走？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 怎么走？ An expression to ask for directions • 离 It means “be far away from” (followed by a place or time noun) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在哪儿？ An expression to ask for location • Learning the names of things 前 / 后 front/back, 左 / 右 left/right, 上 / 下 up/down, 里 / 外 inside/outside, 东 / 西 / 南 / 北 east/west/south/north
8 我可以进去吗？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我可以进去吗？ 可以 may (permission) A positive answer is 可以 / 行, and a negative answer is 不可以 / 不行. • 你在做什么呢？ 正在(正, 在~呢) to be in the middle of (doing sth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 可不可以 A - not - A question • 进去 / 进来 进去 to go in 进来 to come in
9 你弟弟比你高！	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你弟弟比你高！ A比B + adjective A is more... than B • 他比我大两岁。 A比B + adjective + quantity A is (more)... than B (quantity) * Do not use 很 or 太 in comparative sentences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我没有他高。 他比我高。 can also be stated as 我没有他高。 • 高 / 矮 tall/short, 大 / 小 older/younger, 贵 / 便宜 expensive/cheap
10 你明天能不能来我家？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我能吃辣的。 能 can 不能 cannot 能~吗, 能不能 Can you....? • 为什么 An expression to ask for a reason. Respond by saying, “因为...” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 从 A 到 B It represents the range from A to B. • 跟 跟 means “with,” “and.” It is often used in the form of “跟~一起.”
11 你有空儿的时候干什么？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 有的时候~, 有的时候~ It means “sometimes,” “at times.” It can also be used as “有时候.” • 只有~才 It is ... only when, only if 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 为了 It means “in order to,” indicating the purpose. • 让 to let (sb do sth), to make (sb do sth)
12 我看了很多动物。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 给我看看 看看 has a lighter meaning than 看, which means “to take a look at.” • 给 to (sb) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我看了很多动物。 了 indicates the past tense after a verb. To negate the past tense verb, add 没有 before the verb and removed. • 你买了铅笔没有？ A question can be made in the form of “V+了+ (object) +没有.”

Content of Way to Go! Junior Chinese 1



1 你好!

- **Various greetings** 你们好! / 早上好! / 大家好! / 老师好!
- **你叫什么名字?** An expression to ask someone's name
- **您贵姓?** An expression to ask for the surname of an adult or someone higher (您 is an honorific for 你.)

2 你是韩国人吗?

- **是 to be / 不是 to be not**
- **吗** (question particle for "yes-no" questions) / **哪** which (pronoun)
- **name of country + 人 citizen of (country)**
韩国 / 中国 / 美国 / 日本

3 你家有几口人?

- **你家有几口人?** An expression used when asking how many people are in a family
- **有 to have / 没有 to not have**
- **几** An expression used when asking for a number below 10
- Learn numbers from 1 to 10

4 这是什么?

- **这 this (a near object) / 那 that (a far object)**
- **的 of (possession)**
- **谁 who**

5 你今年多大了?

- **你今年多大了?** An expression to ask for age
- **今年 前年 / 去年 / 今年 / 明年 / 后年**
- Counting numbers over 10
- **呢 What about...? / 也 also**

6 今天几月几号?

- **今天几月几号?** An expression to ask for the date
- **今天 前天 / 昨天 / 明天 / 后天**
- **day of the week** 星期一 / 星期二 / 星期三 / 星期四 / 星期五 / 星期六 / 星期天

7 你去哪儿?

- **name of the place** 朋友家 / 洗手间 / 书店 / 网吧 / 文具店 / 教室 / 银行 / 学校 / 超市 / 邮局
- **在 to be in (at) / 不在 to be not in (at)**
- **这儿 / 那儿 / 哪儿**

8 现在几点?

- **现在几点?** An expression to ask for the time
- **点 o'clock (hour) / 分 ... (minute)**
- **差 ... (minutes) to ... (hour) / 刻 15 minutes / 半 30 minutes**
- **快~吧 Let's hurry up to**

9 喂, 您好!

- **喂 Hello (when starting a phone conversation)**
- **一会儿 a moment, a while**
- **你的电话号码是多少?** An expression to ask for a phone number
- **Expressions frequently used on the phone**

10 多少钱?

- **要 to want, going to (as future auxiliary)**
- **Chinese monetary unit** 块 / 毛 / 分
- **Classifier** 个 / 杯 / 本
- **两** 两点 / 两个 / 两块 / 两天 / 两个月

11 你喜欢什么?

- **喜欢 to like**
- **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

12 你忙不忙?

- **忙不忙 A-not-A question in the form of 忙 (positive) + 不忙 (negative) (有没有, 是不是)**
- **太~了 too (much)**
- **一起~吧 Let's... together**

Content of Way to Go! Junior Chinese ③



1 你想给她什么礼物?

- 给 to give sb sth 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
- Expression of opposition
- Blessing 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, not different
- 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 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
- Comparison of 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 referring to various objects and food
- Expressions frequently used for the New Year

1

dī yī kè

你会游泳吗？



Scan and find the tracks.

美娜
Měinà

你会游泳吗？

Nǐ huì yóuyóǒng ma?

阿龙
Ālóng

一点儿也不会。

Yìdiǎnr yě bú huì.

美娜
Měinà

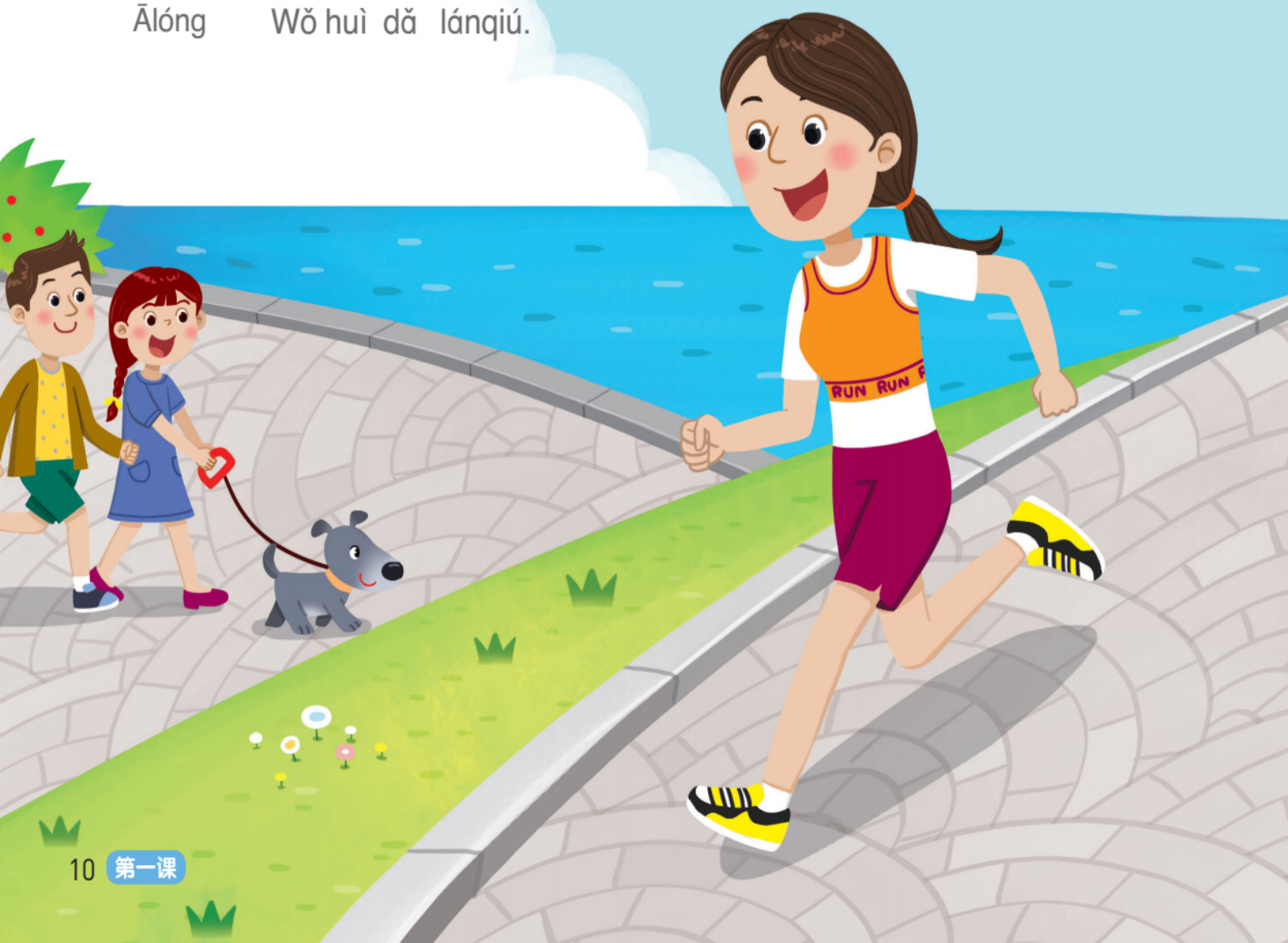
那你会什么运动？

Nà nǐ huì shénme yùndòng?

阿龙
Ālóng

我会打篮球。

Wǒ huì dǎ lánqiú.





生词

会 huì can (know how to)

游泳 yóuyóǒng to swim

一点儿 yídiǎnr a little

也 yě also

那 nà then

运动 yùndòng sports/exercise

打 dǎ to play sports/to exercise

篮球 lánqiú basketball