

Way to Go!

Junior Chinese 3

Student Book

速速汉语 - 中小學生 - 課本 3



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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



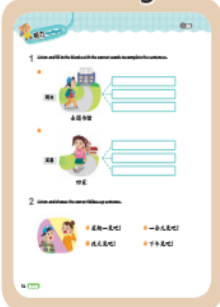
This book is composed of interesting illustrations to learn Chinese step by step through various situations commonly encountered in school or in daily life.

Explanation / Further Study



The main text 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 a 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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- 你想给她什么礼物?
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- 那么我们一起去买礼物怎么样?
- 好主意!
- 一会儿见!

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- 对不起，我来晚了。
- 我们约好六点，你怎么七点才来呢?
- 真对不起。
- 出来的时候，正巧妈妈让我帮她的忙。
- 我们赶快去百货商场吧。快要关门了。

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- 祝你生日快乐! 这是我们送给你的礼物。
- 打开看一下吧!
- 哇! 毛衣! 我爱穿毛衣。
- 看起来有点儿大。
- 不大不小，正合身。谢谢你们!

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· 中国饺子跟韩国饺子味道不一样吗?

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6 好是好，可是太贵了。

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- 欢迎光临。
- 这手套儿怎么卖?
- 这手套儿又好看又暖和。
- 好是好，可是太贵了。便宜点儿，行吗?
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- 是中国的苏州。
- “上有天堂，下有苏杭”的苏州吗?
- 苏州果然是名不虚传的地方。
- 你除了苏州以外，还去过什么地方?
- 还去过杭州、上海。

 Chant: 我还去过北京

 Culture: Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Suzhou

8 看不见黑板上的字。

I can't see the writing on the blackboard well. 70

- 我看不见黑板上的字。
- 配眼镜吧。要不然你的视力越来越不好。
- 给我你的眼镜，我试试。哇！看得见了。
- 看得很清楚吧？
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- 你哪儿不舒服？
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- 你好像感冒了。去医院了吗？
- 还没有。
- 去医院打针吃药就会好的。

 Chant: 你哪儿不舒服？

 Culture: Wellness Culture of Chinese People

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- 祝你梦想成真。

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- 我只是听过而已。
- 明天你打算做什么？我想跟你一起看。
- 明天没有什么计划。一起看吧。

 Chant: 打算做什么？

 Culture: Peking Opera

12 不是吃月饼，而是吃饺子。

We eat dumplings, not mooncakes. 102

- 春节快要到了！
- 看你喜洋洋的样子。过春节那么好吗？
- 春节不但全家团圆，而且有很多好吃的东西。
- 吃月饼！
- 春节不是吃月饼，而是吃饺子。

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Appendix

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DIY Props



Content of Way to Go! Junior Chinese ③

Title	Explanation	Further Study
<p>① 你想给她什么礼物?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你想给她什么礼物? 给 means “give something to somebody” and is used in the form of “给 + person + objective.” • 我们一起去买礼物怎么样? 去 + verb: go to (do sth) • 好主意! An expression to agree with a good idea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 送给 给 is used as a complement behind a verb, meaning “to give.” 送给 to give / 借给 to lend to / 寄给 to send (to sb) • Greetings when parting 明天见! / 下午见! / 星期天见! / 一会儿见! / 下次见! / 改天见!
<p>② 我来晚了。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我来晚了。 晚 after the verb 来 makes up for the results of the action (result complement) 来晚 came late / 约好 promised / 买到 bought • 才 Implies that an event or an action is late. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 好 / 到 The result complement 好 and 到 can be used after a verb to state that an action has been completed or a goal has been reached. • 快要 ~了 to be about to do sth
<p>③ 祝你生日快乐!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 不A不B neither A nor B • 有点儿 a little 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antonyms 大小 / 多少 / 高低 / 长短 / 深浅 / 轻重 / 贵-便宜 / 难-容易 / 新旧 / 快-慢 • Blessings and Wishes
<p>④ 你吃过中国饺子吗?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb + 过 Meaning “to have the experience of...” to indicate a past experience. Its negative form is “没 + verb + 过.” • 如果~, 就~ “If..., it is...” indicating a supposition (subjunctive mood). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 差不多 similar, have no real difference • A跟B一样 Used to refer to the same or similar things when comparing results. The negative form is “A跟B不一样.”
<p>⑤ 谁跑得快?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 觉得 to consider, to feel • 跑得快 快 after 得 indicates the degree of 跑 (degree complement). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 他回答得对不对? A-not-A question or negative sentences are made by putting 得 at the end. • 这几天我忙得很。 Add 很 after 得 to indicate degree.
<p>⑥ 好是好, 可是太贵了。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A是A, 可是~ It is A, but... • 又A又B It could be A, but it could also be B. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 怎么卖? An expression to ask how much things are measured in 斤 (Jīn) unit (e.g. fruit, meat) • 打九折 10% off (not 90%) 打折 to give a discount



Title	Explanation	Further Study
<p>7</p> <p>风景怎么这么美!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 除了A以外, ~ 除了A以外, 还/也 “Other than/along with A, ...also do B.” 除了A以外, 都不/没有 “Except for A, all others can't be done.” 从来 until now (followed by a negative content) 怎么这么 What a...! How...! (exclamation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 名不虚传 名不虚传 a well-deserved reputation 对牛弹琴 Fall on deaf ears/Talk to a wall 如鱼得水 like a duck to water/in one's element 与众不同 to stand out from the crowd 一A, 就B As soon as A happens, B happens soon.
<p>8</p> <p>看不见黑板上的字。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 看不见黑板上的字。 Insert 得 between 看 and 见 to express possibility; which means impossibility when changing to 不 (potential complement). 越~越~ the more..., the more... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 吃得了 verb + 得了/不了: can ... /cannot ... Usages of 得: degree or potential degree complement (negative) 跑得不快 (interrogative) 跑得快不快? potential complement (negative) 看不见 (interrogative) 看得见看不见? 要不然 otherwise
<p>9</p> <p>你哪儿不舒服?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 你哪儿不舒服? Expressions to ask “Where does it hurt?” 头疼 to have a headache / 肚子疼 to have a stomachache / 冒冷汗 to break out in a cold sweat / 发烧 to have a fever / 咳嗽 to cough / 嗓子疼 to have a sore throat 好像 seem 就 already 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 去医院打针吃药就会好的。 打针 to have an shot / 吃药 to take medicine 打点滴 to get a shot of Ringer's solution / 量体温 to take one's temperature / 看病 to have a medical check-up / 住院 to be hospitalized 才 and 就 才 is used when something is done late or slowly, while 就 is for early or fast situations.
<p>10</p> <p>你以后想当什么?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 或者 either A or B 不管~, 都 regardless of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> various professions 律师 / 空姐 / 总统 / 医生 / 公司职员 / 警察 / 画家 / 演员 / 服装设计师 着 Means “in progress,” indicating an action or status is currently being done.
<p>11</p> <p>明天你打算做什么?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 打算 to be going to do sth, to plan sth 每次 every time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 只是~而已 nothing but, just 总是 always, all along 又 Means “again” or “once more” and used in case an event happens repeatedly.
<p>12</p> <p>不是吃月饼, 而是吃饺子。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不但~而且~ Means “not only... but also.” “而且” is replaceable with “也” or “还.” 不是~而是~ not... but... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 东西 Expressions to refer to various objects and food Expressions frequently used for the New Year 过年好! / 新年好! / 新年快乐! / 春节愉快! / 祝你万事如意! / 恭喜发财! / 身体健康, 心想事成!

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 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 omit 了.
- verb +了+ (object) + 没有? Did you...?

1

dì yī kè

你想给她什么礼物?



Scan and find the tracks.

阿龙 明天是珉珠的生日，你知道吗？
 Ālóng Míngtiān shì Mínhū de shēng rì, nǐ zhīdào ma?

美娜 我知道。你想给她什么礼物？
 Měinà Wǒ zhīdào. Nǐ xiǎnggěi tā shénme lǐwù?

阿龙 我还没想好呢。
 Ālóng Wǒ hái méi xiǎnghǎo ne.

美娜 那么我们一起去买礼物怎么样？
 Měinà Nàme wǒmen yìqǐ qù mǎi lǐwù zěnmeyàng?

阿龙 好主意！六点在学校的门口见吧！
 Ālóng Hǎo zhǔyi! Liù diǎn zài xuéxiào ménkǒu jiàn ba!

美娜 一会儿见！
 Měinà Yíhuìr jiàn!

